

Shelia Young, **WMA President**
Oro Loma Sanitary District, WMA

Dianne Martinez, **WMA 1st Vice President**
City of Emeryville, WMA, EC

Bob Carling, **WMA 2nd Vice President**
City of Livermore, WMA, EC

Dan Kalb, **EC President**
City of Oakland, WMA, EC

Jack Balch, **EC 1st Vice President**
City of Pleasanton, WMA, EC

Preston Jordan, **EC 2nd Vice President**
City of Albany, WMA, EC

David Haubert, County of Alameda, WMA, EC

Trish Herrera Spencer, City of Alameda, WMA, EC

Susan Wengraf, City of Berkeley, WMA, EC

Dave Sadoff, Castro Valley Sanitary District, WMA

Melissa Hernandez, City of Dublin, WMA, EC

Jenny Kassan, City of Fremont, WMA, EC

Francisco Zermeño, City of Hayward, WMA, EC

Michael Hannon, City of Newark, WMA, EC

Jen Cavanaugh, City of Piedmont, WMA, EC

Deborah Cox, City of San Leandro, WMA, EC

Jaime Patiño, City of Union City, WMA, EC

Timothy Burroughs, Executive Director

**MEETING OF THE
ALAMEDA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
(WMA) BOARD
AND
THE ENERGY COUNCIL (EC)**

Wednesday, July 28, 2021

3:00 P.M.

TELECONFERENCE MEETING

Teleconference/Public Participation Information to Mitigate the Spread of COVID-19

This meeting will be held entirely by teleconference. All Board members, staff, and the public will only participate via the Zoom platform using the process described below. The meeting is being conducted in compliance with the Governor's Executive Order N-29-20 suspending certain teleconference rules required by the Ralph M. Brown Act. The purpose of this order was to provide the safest environment for the public, elected officials, and staff while allowing for continued operation of the government and public participation during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Board members will receive a separate unique email invite. Staff and members of the public may attend and participate in the meeting by:

1. Calling US: +1 669 900 6833 and using the Webinar ID 858 7912 3208
2. Using the [Zoom](#) website or App and entering meeting code 858 7912 3208

During the meeting the chair will explain the process for members of the public to be recognized to offer public comment. The process will be described on the StopWaste website at <http://www.stopwaste.org/virtual-meetings> no later than noon Wednesday, July 28, 2021. The public may also comment during the meeting by sending an e-mail to publiccomment@stopwaste.org prior to the close of public comment on the item being addressed. Each e-mail will be read into the record for up to three minutes.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Governor's Executive Order, if you need assistance to participate in this meeting due to a disability, please contact the Clerk of the Board at (510) 891-6517. Notification 24 hours prior to the meeting will enable the agency to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

AGENDA

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. ROLL CALL OF ATTENDANCE

III. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY PRESIDENTS - *(Members are asked to please advise the board or the council if you might need to leave before action items are completed)*

IV. OPEN PUBLIC DISCUSSION FROM THE FLOOR

An opportunity is provided for any member of the public wishing to speak on any matter within the jurisdiction of the board or council, but not listed on the agenda. Total time limit of 30 minutes with each speaker limited to three minutes unless a shorter period of time is set by the President.

Page V. CONSENT CALENDAR

1 1. Approval of the Draft WMA & EC Minutes of June 23, 2021 (Timothy Burroughs)

5 2. Adoption of Ordinance 2021-02: Organics Reduction and Recycling Ordinance (Timothy Burroughs & Rachel Balsley)

That the WMA Board (1) adopt the attached Organics Reduction and Recycling Ordinance and repeal the existing Mandatory Recycling Ordinance effective January 1, 2022 and (2) authorize the Executive Director to enter agreements with Member Agencies accepting their designation of the WMA as an Enforcement Agency for ORRO within their jurisdictions.

VI. REGULAR CALENDAR

39 1. Update on Recycling Market Development Zone Countywide Expansion (Timothy Burroughs, Emily Alvarez & Meri Soll)

This item is for information only.

2. Interim appointment(s) to the Recycling Board for WMA appointee unable to attend future Board Meeting(s) (Arliss Dunn)

(Planning Committee and Recycling Board meeting, Thursday, August 12 at 4:00 p.m. and September 9, 2021 at 7:00 p.m. The meetings will be held via teleconference)

43 3. BayREN 2020-22 Contract Amendment #3 for Heat Pump Water Heater Program and Other Services (Karen Kho) (EC only)

Adopt the attached Resolution authorizing the Executive Director to enter into a contract amendment for Bay Area Regional Energy Network (BayREN) services and other related actions.

VII. MEMBER COMMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

DRAFT

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
ALAMEDA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (WMA) BOARD
AND
ENERGY COUNCIL (EC)**

Wednesday, June 23, 2021

3:00 P.M.

TELECONFERENCE MEETING

I. CALL TO ORDER

President Cox called the meeting to order at 3:00 p.m. Wendy Sommer explained the process that would be utilized during the meeting. A link to the process is available here: [Virtual-Meetings-Instructions](#)

II. ROLL CALL OF ATTENDANCE

WMA & EC

County of Alameda	David Haubert, WMA, EC
City of Alameda	Trish Herrera Spencer, WMA, EC
City of Albany	Preston Jordan, WMA, EC
City of Berkeley	Susan Wengraf, WMA, EC
Castro Valley Sanitary District	Dave Sadoff, WMA
City of Dublin	Melissa Hernandez, WMA, EC (President)
City of Fremont	Jenny Kassin, WMA, EC
City of Emeryville	Dianne Martinez, WMA, EC
City of Hayward	Francisco Zermeño, WMA, EC
City of Livermore	Bob Carling, WMA, EC
City of Newark	Mike Hannon, WMA, EC
City of Oakland	Dan Kalb, WMA, EC
Oro Loma Sanitary District	Shelia Young, WMA
City of Piedmont	Jen Cavanaugh, WMA, EC
City of Pleasanton	Jack Balch, WMA, EC
City of San Leandro	Deborah Cox, WMA (President), EC
City of Union City	Jaime Patiño, WMA, EC

Staff Participating

Wendy Sommer, Executive Director
Timothy Burroughs, Deputy Director
Pat Cabrera, Administrative Services Director
Jeff Becerra, Communications Manager
Justin Lehrer, Operations Manager
Rachel Balsley, Senior Program Manager
Arliss Dunn, Clerk of the Board
Richard Taylor, WMA Legal Counsel

Others Participating

Ron Browder, Director, Alameda County Department of Environmental Health

III. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY PRESIDENTS

President Cox acknowledged Executive Director Wendy Sommer as this was her final meeting of the Board pending retirement. President Cox lauded Ms. Sommer for her excellent stewardship as

DRAFT

Executive Director. President Cox acknowledged her many accomplishments in the areas of financial stability, retirement benefits, and a keen eye for staffing. President Cox reminded the Board of the Zoom retirement event immediately following the Board meeting.

IV. OPEN PUBLIC DISCUSSION FROM THE FLOOR

There were no public comments on the remote call and no public comments were received via the public comments email portal.

V. CONSENT CALENDAR

1. **Approval of the Draft WMA & EC Minutes of May 26, 2021 (Wendy Sommer)**
2. **Second Reading and Consideration for Adoption of Ordinance 2021-01 amending Ordinance 2006-01 - "Ordinance Regarding Compensation for Board Members" (Pat Cabrera)**
That the WMA waive the requirement to read the full text of the Ordinance, and adopt Ordinance 2021-01 along with the associated revisions to the meeting attendance policy.

There were no public comments for the Consent Calendar. Board member Hannon made the motion to approve the Consent Calendar. Board member Hernandez seconded and the motion carried 20-0: The Clerk called the roll:

(Ayes: Balch, Carling, Cavanaugh, Cox, Hannon, Haubert, Hernandez, Jordan, Kalb, Kassan, Martinez, Patiño, Sadoff, Spencer, Wengraf, Young, Zermeño. Nays: None. Abstained: None. Absent: None)

VI. REGULAR CALENDAR

1. **Reappointment to the Recycling Board – Board member Carling (Arless Dunn)**
That the Waste Management Authority Board reappoint Board member Carling to a two-year term on the Recycling Board ending July 24, 2023.

Clerk Arless Dunn provided a brief summary of the staff report. A link to the report is available here: [Carling-Reappointment.pdf](#). There were no public comments for this item. Board member Kalb made the motion to reappoint Board member Carling to a two-year term on the Recycling Board ending July 24, 2023 and Board member Haubert seconded. The motion carried 20-0. The Clerk called the roll:
(Ayes: Balch, Carling, Cavanaugh, Cox, Hannon, Haubert, Hernandez, Jordan, Kalb, Kassan, Martinez, Patiño, Sadoff, Spencer, Wengraf, Young, Zermeño. Nays: None. Abstained: None. Absent: None)

2. **Amendment to Geographical Designation and Election of WMA Officers for Fiscal Year 2021-22 (Wendy Sommer)**
That the WMA Board approve the geographic designations for officer election purposes and elect officers for Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Wendy Sommer provided a brief summary of the staff report. A link to the report is available here: [WMA-Election-FY21-22.pdf](#)

Board member Young proposed a friendly amendment that in addition to the staff recommendation to move Oro Loma Sanitary District from the East to South County designation, that the Board move Alameda County from South to East County. This would help ensure that the Board is adhering to the customary practice to rotate officers based on geographic grouping. The Board was in agreement with the recommendation. There were no public comments on this item.

Board member Young made the motion to approve the staff recommendation that the WMA Board approve the geographic designations for officer election purposes and elect officers for Fiscal Year

2021-22. Board member Hannon seconded and the motion carried 20-0. The Clerk called the roll: (Ayes: Balch, Carling, Cavanaugh, Cox, Hannon, Haubert, Hernandez, Jordan, Kalb, Kassan, Martinez, Patiño, Sadoff, Spencer, Wengraf, Young, Zermeño. Nays: None. Abstained: None. Absent: None) Board member Hannon nominated Board member Young (Oro Loma) for President, Board member Martinez (Emeryville) for First Vice President, and Board member Carling (Livermore) for Second Vice President. There were no other nominations. There were no public comments for this item. Board member Balch seconded and the motion carried 20-0. The Clerk called the roll: (Ayes: Balch, Carling, Cavanaugh, Cox, Hannon, Haubert, Hernandez, Jordan, Kalb, Kassan, Martinez, Patiño, Sadoff, Spencer, Wengraf, Young, Zermeño. Nays: None. Abstained: None. Absent: None)

3. Election of EC Officers for Fiscal Year 2021-22 (Arliss Dunn)

That the Energy Council elect officers for Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Clerk Arliss Dunn provided a brief summary of the staff report. A link to the report is available here: [EC-Election-FY21-22.pdf](#). Board member Haubert made the motion to advance the First Vice President Kalb (Oakland) to serve as President, Second Vice President Kassan (Fremont) as First Vice President and nominated Board member Balch (Pleasanton) as Second Vice President.

Board member Kassan offered to withdraw her nomination if another member would be more inclined to serve. Board member Martinez made a substitute motion and nominated Board member Balch to serve as First Vice President and Board member Jordan (Albany) as Second Vice President. Board member Martinez proposed that the slate of officers for the Energy Council would be: Board member Kalb (Oakland) as President, Board member Balch (Pleasanton) as First Vice President, and Board member Jordan (Albany) as Second Vice President. There were no further nominations. There were no public comments on this item. Board member Hannon seconded the substitute motion and the motion carried 20-0. The Clerk called the roll:

(Ayes: Balch, Carling, Cavanaugh, Cox, Hannon, Haubert, Hernandez, Jordan, Kalb, Kassan, Martinez, Patiño, Spencer, Wengraf, Zermeño. Nays: None. Abstained: None. Absent: None)

4. SB 1383 Ordinance – First Reading (Timothy Burroughs & Rachel Balsley)

Staff recommends that the WMA Board hold a public hearing at the June 23, 2021 meeting, and introduce and waive the first reading of an ordinance to (1) repeal the existing Mandatory Recycling Ordinance and (2) adopt a new countywide Organics Reduction and Recycling Ordinance and (3) direct staff to place the ordinance on the consent calendar for adoption at the July 28, 2021 meeting.

Timothy Burroughs and Rachel Balsley provided an overview of the staff report and presented a PowerPoint presentation. A link to the report and the presentation is available here: [SB1383-ORRO-Presentation.pdf](#) An audio link to the discussion is available here: [SB1383-Ordinance-Discussion](#)

Additional time was provided for Board members to ask clarifying questions. Board member Sadoff inquired if there would be a lapse period between the expiration of the MRO ordinance and the implementation of the ORRO ordinance. Ms. Balsley stated no, the MRO ordinance expires December 31, 2021 and the ORRO ordinance takes effect January 1, 2022. President Cox opened the public hearing. Ron Browder, Director, Alameda County Department of Environmental Health, provided public comments regarding the County's role in SB 1383 requirements. There were no other public comments and the public hearing was closed. President Cox thanked staff for the presentation.

Board member Zermeno made the motion to hold a public hearing and introduce and waive the first reading of the ordinance to (1) repeal the existing Mandatory Recycling Ordinance and (2)

adopt a new countywide Organics Reduction and Recycling Ordinance and (3) direct staff to place the ordinance on the consent calendar for adoption at the July 28, 2021 meeting. Board member Hernandez seconded and the motion carried 20-0. The Clerk called the roll:

(Ayes: Balch, Carling, Cavanaugh, Cox, Hannon, Haubert, Hernandez, Jordan, Kalb, Kassan, Martinez, Patiño, Sadoff, Spencer, Wengraf, Young, Zermeño. Nays: None. Abstained: None. Absent: None)

5. Interim appointment(s) to the Recycling Board for WMA appointee unable to attend future Board Meeting(s) (Arliiss Dunn) (WMA only)

(Planning Committee and Recycling Board meeting, July 8, 2021 at 7:00 p.m. The meeting will be held via teleconference)

There were no requests for an interim appointment.

VII. MEMBER COMMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Wendy Sommer, on her pending retirement from the agency, thanked the Board for their leadership, trust and support. Ms. Sommer added she is thrilled to have maintained a record of 100% unanimous votes during her tenure. Ms. Sommer acknowledged Richard Taylor, WMA Counsel, for his sage advice and counsel over the years, and expressed her appreciation to staff. The Board expressed their appreciation for Wendy's stewardship as Executive Director and reminded the members to attend Wendy's retirement celebration on Zoom after the meeting at 5:00 p.m.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 4:28 p.m.



DATE: July 28, 2021

TO: Waste Management Authority Board

FROM: Timothy Burroughs, Executive Director
Rachel Balsley, Senior Program Manager

SUBJECT: Adoption of Ordinance 2021-02: Organics Reduction and Recycling Ordinance

SUMMARY

On June 23, 2021 the WMA held a public hearing and voted to introduce the Organics Reduction and Recycling Ordinance and place it on the consent calendar for adoption at the July 28, 2021 meeting. The Ordinance 2021-02 will serve as an enforceable mechanism that is required in the SB 1383 regulations. It will apply within the boundaries of each member agency that adopts an opt-in ordinance.

DISCUSSION

SB 1383 regulations require that by January 1, 2022 jurisdictions adopt an ordinance or other enforceable mechanism(s) to require compliance by organic waste generators, haulers, and other entities subject to the regulations and subject to the jurisdiction's regulatory authority. To assist member agencies and to create a consistent set of requirements throughout the county, StopWaste has developed the attached Ordinance 2021-02: Organics Reduction and Recycling Ordinance, which would repeal the existing Mandatory Recycling Ordinance 2012-01 when it takes effect on January 1, 2022. Member agencies would adopt an "opt-in" ordinance after the Waste Management Authority (WMA) Board adopts the proposed countywide ordinance in order to designate it as their enforceable mechanism for the SB 1383 regulations.

At the June 23 WMA Board meeting, the WMA held a public hearing and introduced and waived the first reading of the subject ordinance, and voted to place the ordinance on the consent calendar for adoption at the July 28, 2021 WMA meeting. The staff report for the June 23 discussion is available at [WMA-6-23-21-Memo-1383Ordinance-1stReading.pdf](#)

RECOMMENDATION

That the WMA Board (1) adopt the attached Organics Reduction and Recycling Ordinance and repeal the existing Mandatory Recycling Ordinance effective January 1, 2022 and (2) authorize the Executive Director to enter agreements with Member Agencies accepting their designation of the WMA as an Enforcement Agency for ORRO within their jurisdictions.

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – Ordinance 2021-02: Organics Reduction and Recycling Ordinance

ORDINANCE 2021-02
ORGANICS REDUCTION
AND RECYCLING ORDINANCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND FINDINGS	1
SECTION 2. TITLE OF ORDINANCE.....	4
SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS.....	4
SECTION 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR SINGLE-FAMILY GENERATORS.....	14
SECTION 5. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL BUSINESS GENERATORS INCLUDING MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS	15
SECTION 6. WAIVERS FOR COMMERCIAL BUSINESS GENERATORS	18
SECTION 7. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL EDIBLE FOOD GENERATORS	19
SECTION 8. REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD RECOVERY ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICES.....	21
SECTION 9. REQUIREMENTS FOR REGULATED HAULERS AND FACILITY OPERATORS	23
SECTION 10. REQUIREMENTS FOR SELF-HAULERS	25
SECTION 11. INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS.....	26
SECTION 12. ENFORCEMENT	27
SECTION 13. LOCAL REGULATION AND OPT-OUT AND OPT-IN PROVISIONS.....	30
SECTION 14. SEVERABILITY.....	30
SECTION 15. EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEAL OF ORDINANCE 2012-1	31

ORDINANCE 2021-01: ORGANICS REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ORDINANCE

The Board of the Alameda County Waste Management Authority (“WMA”) hereby ordains as follows:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

- (a) The purpose of this Ordinance is to reduce the amount of organic and recyclable materials deposited in landfills from commercial and residential generators. This Ordinance repeals WMA Ordinance 2012-1 (An Ordinance Requiring Actions to Reduce Landfilling of Recyclable and Organic Solid Wastes from Businesses, Multifamily Residences, and Self-Haulers) in its entirety in order to provide a single and comprehensive framework to achieve its purposes and comply with various state laws as set forth below.
- (b) The WMA has the power to enact this Ordinance pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement for Waste Management (“JPA”). The JPA grants the WMA the power, duty, and responsibility to prepare, adopt, revise, amend, administer, enforce, and implement the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (“CoIWMP”), and pursuant to Section 5.m of the JPA, the power to adopt ordinances necessary to carry out the purposes of the JPA.
- (c) The reduction of organic and recyclable materials deposited in landfills is necessary to carry out the purposes of the JPA and implement the CoIWMP, including the following goals and objectives:
 - Goal 1 is to “maintain adequate disposal capacity and minimize landfill impacts.” Objectives 1.1 and 1.3 prioritize preserving landfill capacity in the short run through reducing landfilled materials, and aim to ultimately eliminate landfills altogether, through elimination of waste and effective recovery of materials.
 - Goal 2 is to “maximize environmental benefits by balancing high volume of recovery with related considerations such as quality of commodities, operating impacts of facilities, and other environmental impacts of programs.” Objectives 2.1 to 2.5 affirm the need for infrastructure to manage diversion of organics, minimize environmental impacts of infrastructure, support markets for recovered materials, and reduce contamination.
 - Goal 3 is to “shift from managing discards to reducing consumption, managing materials at their highest and best use, and addressing environmental impacts across the full life cycle of materials and products.”

Objectives 3.1 and 3.2 prioritize managing materials at their highest and best use and prioritize incorporating climate impacts into WMA programs.

- Goal 4 is to “inform and engage the public in waste reduction activities.” Objectives 4.2 and 4.3 provide for education of Alameda County residents, schools and businesses and emphasize the need for the public to take action and adopt positive waste reduction habits.
- Goal 5 is to “develop and administer programs and address emerging issues in partnership with member agencies, the private sector, and other key stakeholders.” Objective 5.1 identifies the need for organizational structures that foster inter-jurisdictional cooperation.

- (d) State recycling law, Assembly Bill 939 of 1989, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (approved by the Governor of the State of California on September 29, 1989, which among other things, added Division 30 (Section 40000, et seq.) to the Public Resources Code, as amended, supplemented, superseded, and replaced from time to time), requires cities and counties to reduce, reuse, and recycle (including composting) Solid Waste generated in their jurisdictions to the maximum extent feasible before any incineration or landfill disposal of waste, to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources, and to protect the environment.
- (e) State recycling law, Assembly Bill 341 of 2011 (approved by the Governor of the State of California on October 5, 2011, which amended Sections 41730, 41731, 41734, 41735, 41736, 41800, 42926, 44004, and 50001 of, and added Sections 40004, 41734.5, and 41780.01 and Chapter 12.8 (commencing with Section 42649) to Part 3 of Division 30 of, and added and repealed Section 41780.02 of, the Public Resources Code, as amended, supplemented, superseded and replaced from time to time), places requirements on businesses and multi-family property owners that generate a specified threshold amount of Solid Waste to arrange for recycling service and requires jurisdictions to implement a Mandatory Commercial Recycling program.
- (f) State organics recycling law, Assembly Bill 1826 of 2014 (approved by the Governor of the State of California on September 28, 2014, which added Chapter 12.9 (commencing with Section 42649.8) to Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, relating to Solid Waste, as amended, supplemented, superseded, and replaced from time to time), requires businesses and multi-family property owners that generate a specified threshold amount of Solid Waste, recycling, and Organic Waste per week to arrange for recycling service for those materials, requires counties and cities to implement a recycling program to divert Organic Waste from businesses subject to the law, and to implement a Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling program.
- (g) State organics recycling law, Senate Bill 1383 of 2016, the Short-lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Act of 2016 (approved by the Governor of the State of

California on September 19, 2016, which added Sections 39730.5, 39730.6, and 39730.8 to the Health and Safety Code, and added Chapter 13.1 (commencing with Section 42652) to Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, as amended, supplemented, superseded, and replaced from time to time), took effect on January 1, 2017 and sets Statewide Organic Waste disposal reduction targets of 50 percent by 2020 and 75 percent by 2025, based on the 2014 organics waste disposal baseline, set forth in Section 39730.6 of the Health and Safety Code, and requires CalRecycle to develop regulations to reduce organics in landfills as a source of methane. The SB 1383 Regulations place requirements on multiple entities, including counties, cities, residential households, Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings), Commercial Edible Food Generators, haulers, Self-Haulers, Food Recovery Organizations, and Food Recovery Services to support achievement of statewide Organic Waste disposal reduction targets with compliance required beginning January 1, 2022.

- (h) In furtherance of the food recovery objectives of the laws noted above and to reduce legal risks associated with food recovery, the State food donation law, Assembly Bill 1219 of 2017, the California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act of 2017 (approved by the Governor of the State of California on October 9, 2017, which amended Section 1714.25 of the Civil Code, amended Section 58502 of, and repealed Section 58506 of, the Food and Agricultural Code, and amended Sections 114432, 114433, and 114434 of, and added Section 114435 to, the Health and Safety Code, as amended, supplemented, superseded and replaced from time to time), provides additional protections for entities that donate and distribute food for human consumption.
- (i) By January 1, 2022, the SB 1383 Regulations require jurisdictions to adopt and enforce an ordinance or other enforceable mechanism to implement relevant provisions of the SB 1383 Regulations concerning regulation of organic waste collection services, generators of organic waste, waste haulers, and generators and processors of edible food, together with enforcement mechanisms and administrative civil penalties for violations of local regulations.
- (j) It is in the public interest for participants in the Alameda County solid waste and recycling systems—including cities, the County, sanitary districts, haulers, processors, facility operators, businesses, institutions, the public, and the WMA—to work together to advance the goals in the state legislation noted above, as well as those in the ColWMP.
- (k) This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to CalRecycle’s SB 1383 Regulations. The SB 1383 Regulations were the subject of a program environmental impact report (EIR) prepared by CalRecycle, and except for provisions which maintain the already established requirements of the WMA’s Ordinance Requiring Actions to Reduce Landfilling of Recyclable and Organic Solid Wastes from Businesses, Multifamily Residences, and Self-Haulers (Ordinance 2012-1; also known as the Mandatory Recycling Ordinance), the activities to be carried out under this Ordinance are entirely within the scope of the SB 1383 Regulations and that EIR.

No mitigation measures identified in the EIR are applicable to WMA's enactment of this Ordinance. Moreover, none of the conditions requiring a subsequent or supplemental EIR, as described in Public Resources Code Section 21166 and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163, have occurred. The EIR therefore adequately analyzes any potential environmental effects of the Ordinance and no additional environmental review is required. On a separate and independent basis, the Ordinance is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Section 15308, Class 8 of the CEQA Guidelines as an action that will not have a significant impact on the environment and as an action taken by a regulatory agency for the protection of the environment, specifically, for the protection of the climate. There are no unusual circumstances that would cause this Ordinance to have a significant effect on the environment

SECTION 2. TITLE OF ORDINANCE

This Ordinance is titled "Organics Reduction and Recycling Ordinance".

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions govern the use of terms in this Ordinance:

- (a) "Alameda County" means all of the geographical areas located within the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Alameda County whereas "County of Alameda" or "County" refers to the public entity, a body corporate and politic of the State of California.
- (b) "Back-Haul" means generating and transporting Organic Waste to a destination owned and operated by a generator using the generator's own employees and equipment, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(66)(A).
- (c) "C&D" means construction and demolition debris.
- (d) "CalRecycle" means California's Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, which is the state agency designated with responsibility for developing, implementing, and enforcing the SB 1383 Regulations.
- (e) "California Code of Regulations" or "CCR" means the State of California Code of Regulations. CCR references in this Ordinance are preceded with a number that refers to the relevant Title of the CCR (e.g., "14 CCR" refers to Title 14 of CCR).
- (f) "Certification of Recycling Service Form" means documentation certifying that a Commercial Business does not subscribe to collection services for Compost Containers and/or Recycling Containers because the Commercial Business has arranged for collection of its Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste and/or Source Separated Recyclable Materials by self-hauling, Back-Haul,

contracting with a third party hauler, or shares service with another Commercial Business.

- (g) “Commercial Business” or “Commercial” means a firm, partnership, proprietorship, joint-stock company, corporation, institution or association (whether incorporated or unincorporated or for-profit or nonprofit), strip mall, industrial facility, or a Multi-Family Residential Dwelling, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(6).
- (h) “Commercial Edible Food Generator” includes a Tier One or a Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator as defined herein or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(73) and (a)(74). For the purposes of this definition, Food Recovery Organizations and Food Recovery Services are not Commercial Edible Food Generators pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(7).
- (i) “Community Composting” means any activity that composts green material, agricultural material, food material, and vegetative food material, alone or in combination, and the total amount of feedstock and Compost on-site at any one time does not exceed 100 cubic yards and 750 square feet, as specified in 14 CCR Section 17855(a)(4); or, as otherwise defined by 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(8).
- (j) “Compliance Review” means a review of records by the Enforcement Agency to evaluate compliance with this Ordinance.
- (k) “Compost” has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 17896.2(a)(4), which stated, as of the effective date of this Ordinance, that “Compost” means the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic Solid Waste that is Source Separated from the municipal Solid Waste stream, or which is separated at a centralized facility.
- (l) “Compost Container” has the same meaning as “Green Container” in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(29) and shall be used for the purpose of storage and collection of Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste.
- (m) “Compostable Plastics” or “Compostable Plastic” means plastic materials that meet the ASTM D6400 and D6868 standards for compostability and are certified by the Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) or similar third-party approved by the WMA, and are approved by the Member Agency for placement in the Compost Container.
- (n) “Container Contamination” or “Contaminated Container” means a container, regardless of type, that contains Prohibited Container Contaminants, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(55).
- (o) “Designee” means an entity that the WMA or a Member Agency contracts with or otherwise arranges to carry out or assist with any of the WMA’s or Member Agency’s responsibilities for compliance with the SB 1383 Regulations or

administration or enforcement of this Ordinance. A Designee may be a government entity, a private entity, or a combination of those entities.

- (p) “Edible Food” means food intended for human consumption, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(18). For the purposes of this Ordinance or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(18), “Edible Food” is not Solid Waste if it is recovered and not discarded. Nothing in this Ordinance or in 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 requires or authorizes the Recovery of Edible Food that does not meet the food safety requirements of the California Retail Food Code, as codified in the Health and Safety Code Section 113700, et seq.
- (q) “Enforcement Action” means an action of the relevant Enforcement Agency to address non-compliance with this Ordinance including, but not limited to, issuing administrative citations, fines, penalties, or using other remedies.
- (r) “Enforcement Agency” means an entity with the authority to enforce part or all of this Ordinance as specified herein. Employees and agents of an Enforcement Agency may carry out inspections and enforcement activities pursuant to this Ordinance. Nothing in this Ordinance authorizing an entity to enforce its terms shall require that entity to undertake such enforcement except as agreed to by that entity.
- (s) “Excluded Waste” means hazardous substances, hazardous waste, infectious waste, designated waste, volatile, corrosive, medical waste, infectious, regulated radioactive waste, and toxic substances or material that facility operator(s), which receive materials from a Member Agency and its generators, reasonably believe(s) would, as a result of or upon acceptance, transfer, processing, or disposal, be a violation of local, State, or Federal law, regulation, or ordinance, including: land use restrictions or conditions, waste that cannot be disposed of in Class III landfills or accepted at the facility by permit conditions, waste that in the reasonable opinion of the Member Agency or a Regulated Hauler operating in that Member Agency’s jurisdiction would present a significant risk to human health or the environment, cause a nuisance or otherwise create or expose the Member Agency or a Regulated Hauler to potential liability; but not including de minimis volumes or concentrations of waste of a type and amount normally found in Single-Family or Multi-Family Solid Waste after implementation of programs for the safe collection, processing, recycling, treatment, and disposal of batteries and paint in compliance with Sections 41500 and 41802 of the Public Resources Code. Excluded Waste does not include used motor oil and filters, household batteries, universal wastes, and/or latex paint when such materials are defined as allowable materials for collection through the Member Agency’s collection programs and the generator or customer has properly placed the materials for collection pursuant to instructions provided by the Member Agency or the Regulated Hauler providing service to the generator.

- (t) “Food Distributor” means a company that distributes food to entities including, but not limited to, Supermarkets and Grocery Stores, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(22).
- (u) “Food Facility” has the same meaning as in Section 113789 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (v) “Food Recovery” means actions to collect and distribute food for human consumption that otherwise would be disposed, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(24).
- (w) “Food Recovery Organization” means an entity that engages in the collection or receipt of Edible Food from Commercial Edible Food Generators and distributes that Edible Food to the public for Food Recovery either directly or through other entities or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(25), including, but not limited to:
 - (1) A food bank as defined in Section 113783 of the Health and Safety Code;
 - (2) A nonprofit charitable organization as defined in Section 113841 of the Health and Safety code; and,
 - (3) A nonprofit charitable temporary food facility as defined in Section 113842 of the Health and Safety Code.

A Food Recovery Organization is not a Commercial Edible Food Generator for the purposes of this Ordinance and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(7). If the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(25) for Food Recovery Organization differs from this definition, the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(25) shall apply to this Ordinance.

- (x) “Food Recovery Service” means a person or entity that collects and transports Edible Food from a Commercial Edible Food Generator to a Food Recovery Organization or other entities for Food Recovery, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(26). A Food Recovery Service is not a Commercial Edible Food Generator for the purposes of this Ordinance and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(7).
- (y) “Food Scraps” means all edible or inedible food such as, but not limited to, fruits, vegetables, meat, poultry, seafood, shellfish, bones, rice, beans, pasta, bread, cheese, coffee grounds, and eggshells. Food Scraps excludes fats, oils, and grease when such materials are Source Separated from other Food Scraps.
- (z) “Food Service Provider” means an entity primarily engaged in providing food services to institutional, governmental, Commercial, or industrial locations of others based on contractual arrangements with these types of organizations, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(27).

- (aa) “Food-Soiled Paper” is compostable paper material that has come in contact with food or liquid, such as, but not limited to, compostable paper plates, napkins, and pizza boxes, and is approved by the applicable the Member Agency for placement in the Compost Container.
- (bb) “Food Waste” means Food Scraps, Food-Soiled Paper, and Compostable Plastics in combination or separately.
- (cc) “Grocery Store” means a store primarily engaged in the retail sale of canned food; dry goods; fresh fruits and vegetables; fresh meats, fish, and poultry; and any area that is not separately owned within the store where the food is prepared and served, including a bakery, deli, and meat and seafood departments, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(30).
- (dd) “Hauler Route” means the designated itinerary or sequence of stops for each segment of a Member Agency’s collection service area, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(31.5).
- (ee) “Health Facility” has the same meaning as in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (ff) “High Diversion Organic Waste Processing Facility” means a facility that is in compliance with the reporting requirements of 14 CCR Section 18815.5(d) and meets or exceeds an annual average mixed waste organic content Recovery rate of 50 percent between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2024, and 75 percent after January 1, 2025, as calculated pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18815.5(e) for Organic Waste received from the “Mixed waste organic collection stream” as defined in 14 CCR Section 17402(a)(11.5); or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(33).
- (gg) “Hotel” has the same meaning as in Section 17210 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (hh) “Inspection” means an Enforcement Agency’s electronic or on-site review of records, containers, and an entity’s collection, handling, recycling, or landfill disposal of Organic Waste or Edible Food handling to determine if the entity is complying with requirements set forth in this Ordinance, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(35).
- (ii) “Landfill Container” has the same meaning as “Gray Container” in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(28) and shall be used for the purpose of storage and collection of Landfill Container Waste.
- (jj) “Landfill Container Waste” means Solid Waste that is collected in a Landfill Container that is part of a three-container or three-plus container collection service that prohibits the placement of Organic Waste in the Landfill Container as specified in 14 CCR Sections 18984.1(a) and (b), or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section

17402(a)(6.5). (Three container collection service refers to service collecting materials in Landfill Containers, Organics Containers, and Recycling Containers.)

- (kk) “Large Event” means an event, including, but not limited to, a sporting event or a flea market, that charges an admission price, or is operated by a local agency, and serves an average of more than 2,000 individuals per day of operation of the event, at a location that includes, but is not limited to, a public, nonprofit, or privately owned park, parking lot, golf course, street system, or other open space when being used for an event. If the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(38) differs from this definition, the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(38) shall apply to this Ordinance. For the purposes of this definition of Large Event, “local agency” means all public agencies except those that are not subject to the regulatory authority of the Member Agency.
- (ll) “Large Venue” means a permanent venue facility that annually seats or serves an average of more than 2,000 individuals within the grounds of the facility per day of operation. For purposes of this Ordinance and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12, a venue facility includes, but is not limited to, a public, nonprofit, or privately owned or operated stadium, amphitheater, arena, hall, amusement park, conference or civic center, zoo, aquarium, airport, racetrack, horse track, performing arts center, fairground, museum, theater, or other public attraction facility. For purposes of this Ordinance and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12, a site under common ownership or control that includes more than one Large Venue that is contiguous with other Large Venues in the site, is a single Large Venue. If the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(39) differs from this definition, the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(39) shall apply to this Ordinance.
- (mm) “Member Agency” means a party to the JPA. Current member agencies are the County of Alameda; the Cities of Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Dublin, Emeryville, Fremont, Hayward, Livermore, Newark, Oakland, Piedmont, Pleasanton, San Leandro, and Union City; and the Castro Valley and Oro Loma Sanitary Districts. A reference to a Member Agency means the Member Agency within whose boundaries the regulated Organic Waste Generator, Self-Hauler, Regulated Hauler, Commercial Edible Food Generator, Food Recovery Organization, Food Recovery Service, or other entity resides or operates. The Member Agency boundaries for the purpose of administering and enforcing this Ordinance are:
- (1) The legal boundaries of each of the 14 incorporated municipalities within Alameda County, except those portions of the Cities of Hayward and San Leandro that are within the boundaries of the Oro Loma Sanitary District.
 - (2) The legal boundaries of each of the Castro Valley and Oro Loma Sanitary Districts.
 - (3) The unincorporated sections of the County not included within the above.

- (nn) “Mixed Waste Organic Collection Stream” or “Mixed Waste” means Organic Waste collected in a container that is required by 14 CCR Sections 18984.1, 18984.2 or 18984.3 to be taken to a High Diversion Organic Waste Processing Facility or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 17402(a)(11.5).
- (oo) “Multi-Family Residential Dwelling” or “Multi-Family” means of, from, or pertaining to residential premises with five or more dwelling units. Multi-Family premises are considered a distinct type of Commercial Business for the purposes of implementing this Ordinance. Consistent with the SB 1383 Regulations, residential premises that consist of fewer than five units are not “Multi-Family” and instead are “Single-Family” for the purposes of implementing this Ordinance. Multi-Family premises do not include hotels, motels, or other transient occupancy facilities, which are considered other types of Commercial Businesses.
- (pp) “Non-Compostable Paper” includes, but is not limited to, paper that is coated, lined or treated with a non-compostable material, or otherwise unacceptable to the compostable materials handling facility processing the material.
- (qq) “Non-Organic Recyclables” means non-putrescible and non-hazardous recyclable materials including but not limited to recyclable food and beverage glass containers, metal (aluminum and steel) food and beverage cans, HDPE (high density polyethylene) bottles and PET (polyethylene terephthalate) bottles, and other materials specified in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(43).
- (rr) “Notice of Violation” means a notice that a violation has occurred that includes a compliance date to avoid an action to seek penalties, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(45) or further explained in 14 CCR Section 18995.4.
- (ss) “Organic Waste” means Solid Waste containing 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 or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(46). Biosolids and digestate are as defined by 14 CCR Section 18982(a).
- (tt) “Organic Waste Generator” means a Person or entity that is responsible for the initial creation of Organic Waste, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(48).
- (uu) “Paper Products” include, but are not limited to, paper janitorial supplies, cartons, wrapping, packaging, file folders, hanging files, corrugated boxes, tissue, and toweling, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(51).
- (vv) “Person” includes an individual, firm, limited liability company, association, partnership, political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever, or as otherwise defined in Public Resources Code Section 40170.

- (ww) "Printing and Writing Paper" include, but are not limited to, copy, xerographic, watermark, cotton fiber, offset, forms, computer printout paper, white wove envelopes, manila envelopes, book paper, note pads, writing tablets, newsprint, and other writing papers, posters, index cards, calendars, brochures, reports, magazines, and publications, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(54).
- (xx) "Prohibited Container Contaminants" includes all of the following: (i) materials placed in the Recycling Container that are not identified as acceptable Source Separated Recyclable Materials for the Member Agency's Recycling Container; (ii) materials placed in the Compost Container that are not identified as acceptable Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste for the Member Agency's Compost Container; (iii) materials placed in the Landfill Container that are acceptable Source Separated Recyclable Materials and/or acceptable Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste that can be placed in the Member Agency's Compost Container and/or Recycling Container; and, (iv) Excluded Waste placed in any container.
- (yy) "Recovery" means any activity or process described in 14 CCR Section 18983.1(b), or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(49).
- (zz) "Recycling Container" has the same meaning as "Blue Container" in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(5) and shall be used for the purpose of storage and collection of Source Separated Recyclable Materials and Source Separated Recycling Container Organic Waste.
- (aaa) "Regulated Hauler" means a Person that collects Solid Waste (other than Solid Waste generated by a permitted building project) originating in Alameda County from Compost Containers, Recycling Containers, and/or Landfill Containers, and does so under a contract, franchise agreement, or permit with the WMA or a Member Agency. A Member Agency that collects Solid Waste within its boundaries is not a Regulated Hauler with respect to that collection.
- (bbb) "Remote Monitoring" means the use of mechanical or electronic devices to identify the types of materials in Recycling Containers, Compost Containers, and/or Landfill Containers for purposes of identifying the quantity of materials in containers (level of fill) and/or presence of Prohibited Container Contaminants.
- (ccc) "Restaurant" means an establishment primarily engaged in the retail sale of food and drinks for on-premises or immediate consumption, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(64).
- (ddd) "Route Review" means a visual Inspection of containers along a Hauler Route for the purpose of determining Container Contamination, and may include mechanical or electronic Inspection methods such as the use of cameras, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(65).

- (eee) "SB 1383" means Senate Bill 1383 of 2016, the Short-lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Act of 2016.
- (fff) "SB 1383 Regulations" means or refers to, for the purposes of this Ordinance, the Short-Lived Climate Pollutants: Organic Waste Reduction regulations developed by CalRecycle and adopted in 2020 that created 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 and amended portions of regulations of 14 CCR and 27 CCR.
- (ggg) "Self-Hauler" means a Person, who hauls Solid Waste, Organic Waste or recyclable material they have generated to another Person for disposition as allowed by the Member Agency and otherwise in accordance with all applicable laws. Self-Hauler also includes a Person who Back-Hauls such materials, and as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(66).
- (hhh) "Single-Family" means, for purposes of this Ordinance, of, from, or pertaining to any residential premises with fewer than five units.
- (iii) "Solid Waste" has the same meaning as defined in Public Resources Code Section 40191, which defines Solid Waste as all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes, with the exception that Solid Waste does not include any of the following wastes:
- (1) Hazardous waste, as defined in the Public Resources Code Section 40141.
 - (2) Radioactive waste regulated pursuant to the State Radiation Control Law (Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Part 9 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code).
 - (3) Medical waste regulated pursuant to the State Medical Waste Management Act (Part 14 (commencing with Section 117600) of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code). Untreated medical waste shall not be disposed of in a Solid Waste landfill, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 40195.1. Medical waste that has been treated and deemed to be Solid Waste shall be regulated pursuant to Division 30 of the Public Resources Code.
- (jjj) "Source Separated" means materials, including commingled recyclable materials, that have been separated or kept separate from the Solid Waste stream, at the point of generation, for the purpose of additional sorting or processing those materials for recycling or reuse in order to return them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products, which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 17402.5(b)(4). For the purposes of this Ordinance,

Source Separated shall include separation of materials by the generator, property owner, property owner's employee, property manager, or property manager's employee into different containers for the purpose of collection such that Source Separated materials are separated from Landfill Container Waste or other Solid Waste for the purposes of collection and processing.

(kkk) "Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste" means Source Separated Organic Waste that can be placed in a Compost Container that is specifically intended for the separate collection of Organic Waste by the generator, excluding Source Separated Recycling Container Organic Waste, carpets, Non-Compostable Paper, and textiles.

(lll) "Source Separated Recyclable Materials" means Source Separated Non-Organic Recyclables and Source Separated Recycling Container Organic Waste.

(mmm) "Source Separated Recycling Container Organic Waste" means Source Separated Organic Wastes that can be placed in a Recycling Container that is limited to the collection of those Organic Wastes and Non-Organic Recyclables, as defined herein or as otherwise defined in Sections 18982(a)(43) and 18982(a)(46). Source Separated Recycling Container Organic Waste shall include materials as determined by the Member Agency and includes unsoiled Paper Products and Printing and Writing Paper.

(nnn) "Supermarket" means a full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of two million dollars (\$2,000,000), or more, and which sells a line of dry grocery, canned goods, or nonfood items and some perishable items, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(71).

(ooo) "Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generator" means a Commercial Edible Food Generator that is one of the following:

- (1) Supermarket.
- (2) Grocery Store with a total facility size equal to or greater than 10,000 square feet.
- (3) Food Service Provider.
- (4) Food Distributor.
- (5) Wholesale Food Vendor.

If the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(73) of Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generator differs from this definition, the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(73) shall apply to this Ordinance.

(ppp) "Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator" means a Commercial Edible Food Generator that is one of the following:

- (1) Restaurant with 250 or more seats, or a total facility size equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet.
- (2) Hotel with an on-site Food Facility and 200 or more rooms.
- (3) Health facility with an on-site Food Facility and 100 or more beds.
- (4) Large Venue.
- (5) Large Event.

If the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(74) of Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator differs from this definition as to entities subject to the regulatory authority of a Member Agency, the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(74) shall apply to this Ordinance.

- (qqq) “Wholesale Food Vendor” means a business or establishment engaged in the merchant wholesale distribution of food, where food (including fruits and vegetables) is received, shipped, stored, prepared for distribution to a retailer, warehouse, distributor, or other destination, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 189852(a)(76).
- (rrr) “WMA” means the Alameda County Waste Management Authority.

SECTION 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR SINGLE-FAMILY GENERATORS

Except Single-Family Organic Waste Generators that meet the Self-Hauler requirements in Section 10 of this Ordinance and/or that are located in a census tract for which CalRecycle has issued a low population waiver (as described in 14 CCR Section 18984.12), Single-Family generators shall:

- (a) Be subscribed to the collection service(s) approved by the Member Agency for Compost Containers, Recycling Containers, and Landfill Containers. A Member Agency shall have the right to review the number and size of a generator’s containers to evaluate the adequacy of capacity provided for each type of collection service and to review the separation of materials and containment of materials. A Single-Family generator shall adjust its service level for its collection services as requested by the Member Agency in order to meet the standards set forth in this Ordinance. Generators may manage their Organic Waste by preventing or reducing their Organic Waste, managing Organic Waste on site, and/or using a Community Composting site pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(c) to the extent permitted by other applicable laws.
- (b) Participate in the Organic Waste collection service(s) approved by the Member Agency by placing designated materials in designated containers as described below, and not placing Prohibited Container Contaminants in collection containers. Generator shall place Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste,

including Food Waste, in the Compost Container; Source Separated Recyclable Materials in the Recycling Container; and Landfill Container Waste in the Landfill Container. Generators shall not place materials designated for the Landfill Container into the Compost Container or the Recycling Container.

- (c) The Enforcement Agency for the provisions of this Section 4 is the Member Agency and any other Designee of the Member Agency.

SECTION 5. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL BUSINESS GENERATORS INCLUDING MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS

Commercial Business Organic Waste Generators, including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, shall:

- (a) Except Commercial Businesses that meet the Self-Hauler requirements in Section 10 of this Ordinance, or that meet waiver requirements in Section 6 of this Ordinance, or that are located in a census tract for which CalRecycle has issued a low population waiver (as described in 14 CCR Section 18984.12):
 - (1) Be subscribed to collection service(s) approved by the Member Agency for Compost Containers, Recycling Containers, and Landfill Containers and comply with requirements of those services as described below. A Member Agency shall have the right to review the number and size of a generator's containers and frequency of collection to evaluate adequacy of capacity provided for each type of collection service for proper separation of materials and containment of materials; and, Commercial Businesses shall adjust their service level for their collection services as requested by the Member Agency.
 - (2) Participate in collection services approved by the Member Agency for Organic Waste collection service(s) by placing designated materials in designated containers as described below. Generator shall place Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste, including Food Waste, in the Compost Container; Source Separated Recyclable Materials in the Recycling Container; and Landfill Container Waste in the Landfill Container. Generator shall not place materials designated for the Landfill Container into the Compost Container or Recycling Container.
- (b) Supply and allow access to adequate number, size and location of collection containers with sufficient labels or colors (conforming with Sections 5(c)(1), 5(c)(2), and 5(d) below) for employees, contractors, tenants, and customers, consistent with the Recycling Container, Compost Container, and Landfill Container collection service or, if self-hauling, per the Commercial Businesses' instructions to support its compliance with its self-haul program, in accordance with Section 10.

- (c) Excluding Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, provide containers for the collection of Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste and Source Separated Recyclable Materials generated by that business in all areas where the Commercial Business provides disposal containers for employees, contractors, tenants, customers and other users of the premises (“User Disposal Containers”). Such User Disposal Containers do not need to be provided in restrooms. If a Commercial Business does not generate, or has a waiver pertaining to, any of the materials that would be collected in one type of User Disposal Container, then the business does not have to provide that particular type of container in all areas where User Disposal Containers are provided. Pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(b), the User Disposal Containers provided by the business shall have either:
- (1) A body or lid that conforms with the following container colors, with either lids conforming to these color requirements or bodies conforming to these color requirements, or both lids and bodies conforming to these color requirements: gray or black containers for Landfill Container Waste, blue containers for Source Separated Recyclable Materials, and green containers for Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Commercial Business is not required to replace functional containers, including containers purchased prior to January 1, 2022, that do not comply with the color requirements of this Section 5(c)(1) prior to the end of the useful life of those containers, or prior to January 1, 2036, whichever comes first.
 - (2) Container labels that include language or graphic images, or both, indicating the primary materials accepted and the primary materials prohibited in that container, or containers with imprinted text or graphic images that indicate the primary materials accepted and primary materials prohibited in the container. Pursuant 14 CCR Section 18984.8, the container labeling requirements are required on new containers commencing January 1, 2022.
- (d) For Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, provide containers for the collection of Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste and Source Separated Recyclable Materials in all common areas where those materials are being generated and disposal containers are provided for tenants, and in areas for internal consolidation of materials that are later deposited in Organics Containers, Recycling Containers, and Landfill Containers for collection by Regulated Haulers. Such containers do not need to be provided in restrooms accessible from common areas of the Multi-Family Dwelling. Such containers shall comply with the color and labeling requirements specified in subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) above.
- (e) To the extent practical through education, training, inspection, and/or other measures, prohibit employees from placing materials in a container not designated for those materials per the Recycling Container, Compost Container, and Landfill Container collection service or, if self-hauling, per the Commercial Businesses’

instructions to support its compliance with its self-haul program, in accordance with Section 10.

- (f) Periodically inspect Recycling Containers, Compost Containers, and Landfill Containers for contamination and inform employees if containers are contaminated and of the requirements to keep contaminants out of those containers pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(b)(3).
- (g) Annually provide information to employees, contractors, tenants, building residents, and customers about Organic Waste Recovery requirements and about proper sorting of Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste and Source Separated Recyclable Materials.
- (h) Provide information before or within fourteen days of new occupation of the premises to new tenants and no less than fourteen days before tenants move out of the premises, unless a tenant does not provide fourteen or more days' notice to before moving out, that describes requirements to keep Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste and Source Separated Recyclable Materials separate from each other and from Landfill Container Waste and the location of containers and the rules governing their use at the property.
- (i) Provide or arrange access for the Enforcement Agency to their properties during all Inspections conducted in connection with this Ordinance and timely provide documents requested by the Enforcement Agency to confirm compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance.
- (j) Accommodate and cooperate with any Remote Monitoring program established by a Regulated Hauler or a Member Agency for Inspection of the types of materials placed in containers for Prohibited Container Contaminants to evaluate generator's compliance with Section 5(a)(1).
- (k) At Commercial Business' option and subject to approval by the Enforcement Agency, implement its own Remote Monitoring program for self-inspection of the types of materials placed in Recycling Containers, Compost Containers, and Landfill Containers for the purpose of monitoring the contents of containers to determine appropriate levels of service and to identify Prohibited Container Contaminants. Purchase and maintenance of the Remote Monitoring program shall be the responsibility of the Commercial Business.
- (l) Nothing in this Section prohibits a generator from preventing or reducing waste generation, managing Organic Waste on site, or using a Community Composting site pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(c) to the extent permitted by other applicable laws.
- (m) The Enforcement Agency for the provisions of this Section 5 is the Member Agency and, if authorized by the Member Agency, the WMA, and any other Designee of the Member Agency.

SECTION 6. WAIVERS FOR COMMERCIAL BUSINESS GENERATORS

- (a) De Minimis Waivers. Except for Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, the Enforcement Agency may waive a Commercial Business' obligation to comply with some or all of the Organic Waste collection service requirements of this Ordinance if the Commercial Business provides documentation demonstrating that the business generates below a certain amount of Organic Waste material, as described in Section 6(a)(2) below. A Commercial Business requesting a de minimis waiver shall:
- (1) Submit an application to the Enforcement Agency specifying the service or requirements for which it is requesting a waiver.
 - (2) Provide documentation with the application that either:
 - (A) The Commercial Business' total Solid Waste collection service is two cubic yards or more per week and Organic Waste subject to collection in a Recycling Container or Compost Container comprises less than 20 gallons per week per applicable container of the business' total waste; or,
 - (B) The Commercial Business' total Solid Waste collection service is less than two cubic yards per week and Organic Waste subject to collection in a Recycling Container or Compost Container comprises less than 10 gallons per week per applicable container of the business' total waste.
 - (C) For the purposes of subsections (A) and (B) above, total Solid Waste shall be the sum of weekly Landfill Container Waste, Source Separated Recyclable Materials, and Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste measured in cubic yards.
 - (3) If the waiver is granted, notify the Enforcement Agency granting the waiver if circumstances change such that Commercial Business's Organic Waste exceeds threshold required for waiver, in which case the waiver will be rescinded.
 - (4) If the waiver is granted, provide written verification of continued eligibility for de minimis waiver to the Enforcement Agency every 5 years.
- (b) Physical Space Waivers. The Enforcement Agency may waive a Commercial Business' or property owner's (including a Multi-Family Residential Dwelling's) obligation to comply with some or all of the recyclable materials and/or Organic Waste collection service requirements of this Ordinance if the Enforcement Agency has evidence from a Regulated Hauler, licensed architect, licensed engineer, or other Person authorized by the Enforcement Agency demonstrating that the

premises lacks adequate space for the collection containers required for compliance with the Organic Waste collection requirements of Section 5.

A Commercial Business requesting a physical space waiver shall:

- (1) Submit an application to the Enforcement Agency specifying the service or requirements for which it is requesting a waiver.
 - (2) Provide documentation with the application that the premises lacks adequate space for Recycling Containers and/or Compost Containers, which shall include documentation from its Regulated Hauler, licensed architect, licensed engineer, or other Person authorized by the Enforcement Agency.
 - (3) If the waiver is granted, notify the Enforcement Agency granting the waiver if the Commercial Business' physical space configurations or amounts of Solid Waste generation change, in which case the waiver may be rescinded.
 - (4) If the waiver is granted, provide written verification to the Enforcement Agency of continued eligibility for a physical space waiver every five years.
- (c) Collection Frequency Waiver. The Enforcement Agency, at its discretion and in accordance with 14 CCR Section 18984.11(a)(3), may allow the owner or tenant of any residence, premises, business establishment or industry that subscribes to the Member Agency's three- or, if relevant, three-plus container Organic Waste collection service to arrange for the collection of their Recycling Container, Landfill Container, or both once every fourteen days, rather than once per week.
- (d) The Enforcement Agency for the provisions of this Section 6 is the Member Agency and, if authorized by the Member Agency, the WMA, and any other Designee of the Member Agency.

SECTION 7. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL EDIBLE FOOD GENERATORS

- (a) Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generators must comply with the requirements of this Section 7 commencing January 1, 2022, and Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators must comply commencing January 1, 2024, pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.3 or such later deadline established by State law or regulations.
- (b) Large Venue or Large Event operators not providing food services, but allowing for food to be provided by others, shall require Food Facilities operating at the Large Venue or Large Event to comply with the requirements of this Section, commencing January 1, 2024 or such later deadline established by State law or regulations.
- (c) Commercial Edible Food Generators shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Arrange to safely recover for human consumption the maximum amount of Edible Food that would otherwise be disposed.
- (2) Enter into a contract or other written agreement with Food Recovery Organizations or Food Recovery Services for: (i) the collection for Food Recovery of Edible Food that would otherwise be disposed; or, (ii) acceptance of Edible Food that would otherwise be disposed that the Commercial Edible Food Generator self-hauls to the Food Recovery Organization for Food Recovery.
- (3) Use best efforts to abide by all contractual or written agreement requirements specified by the Food Recovery Organization or Food Recovery Service on how Edible Food should be prepared, packaged, labeled, handled, stored, distributed or transported to the Food Recovery Organization or Service.
- (4) Not intentionally donate food that has not been prepared, packaged, handled, stored and/or transported in accordance with the safety requirements of the California Retail Food Code.
- (5) Not intentionally spoil Edible Food that is capable of being recovered by a Food Recovery Organization or a Food Recovery Service.
- (6) Allow the Enforcement Agency to review records upon request, including by providing electronic copies or allowing access to the premises, pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.4.
- (7) Keep records that include the following information, or as otherwise specified in 14 CCR Section 18991.4:
 - (A) A list of each Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization that collects or receives its Edible Food pursuant to a contract or written agreement established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b).
 - (B) A copy of all contracts and written agreements established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b) and/or this Ordinance.
 - (C) A record of the following information for each of those Food Recovery Services or Food Recovery Organizations:
 - (i) The name, address and contact information of the Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization.
 - (ii) The types of food that will be collected by or self-hauled to the Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization.
 - (iii) The established frequency that food will be collected or self-hauled.

- (iv) The quantity of food, measured in pounds recovered per month, collected or self-hauled to a Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization for Food Recovery.
- (D) If it has not entered into a contract or written agreement with Food Recovery Organizations or Food Recovery Services pursuant to Section 7(c)(2), a record that describes (i) its direct donation of Edible Food to end recipients (including employees) and/or (ii) its food waste prevention practices that result in it generating no surplus Edible Food that it can donate.
- (8) Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generators and Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators shall provide, upon request, a Food Recovery report to the Enforcement Agency that includes the information in Section 7(c)(7). Entities shall provide the requested information within 60 days of the request.
- (d) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to limit or conflict with (1) the protections provided by the California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act of 2017, the Federal Good Samaritan Act, or share table and school food donation guidance pursuant to Senate Bill 557 of 2017 (approved by the Governor of the State of California on September 25, 2017, which added Article 13 commencing with Section 49580 to Chapter 9 of Part 27 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Education Code, and to amend Section 114079 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to food safety, as amended, supplemented, superseded and replaced from time to time); or (2) otherwise applicable food safety and handling laws and regulations.
- (e) Nothing in this Ordinance prohibits a Commercial Edible Food Generator from donating Edible Food directly to end recipients for consumption, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 114432(a).
- (f) The Enforcement Agency for the provisions of this Section 7 is the Member Agency and, if authorized by the applicable Member Agency, the WMA, and any other Designee of the Member Agency.

SECTION 8. REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD RECOVERY ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICES

- (a) Nothing in this Ordinance prohibits a Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization from refusing to accept edible food from a Commercial Edible Food Generator, in accordance with 14 CCR Section 18990.2(d).
- (b) Food Recovery Services collecting or receiving Edible Food directly from Commercial Edible Food Generators, via a contract or written agreement established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b), shall maintain the following records, or as otherwise specified by 14 CCR Section 18991.5(a)(1):

- (1) The name, address, and contact information for each Commercial Edible Food Generator from which the service collects Edible Food.
 - (2) The quantity in pounds of Edible Food collected from each Commercial Edible Food Generator per month. This may also include the total quantity in pounds of food collected that was spoiled when received from a Commercial Edible Food Generator or otherwise not able to be used to feed people.
 - (3) The quantity in pounds of Edible Food transported to each Food Recovery Organization per month.
 - (4) The name, address, and contact information for each Food Recovery Organization that the Food Recovery Service transports Edible Food to for Food Recovery.
- (c) Food Recovery Organizations collecting or receiving Edible Food directly from Commercial Edible Food Generators, via a contract or written agreement established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b), shall maintain the following records, or as otherwise specified by 14 CCR Section 18991.5(a)(2):
- (1) The name, address, and contact information for each Commercial Edible Food Generator from which the organization receives Edible Food.
 - (2) The quantity in pounds of Edible Food received from each Commercial Edible Food Generator per month. This may also include the total quantity in pounds of food collected that was spoiled when received from a Commercial Edible Food Generator or otherwise not able to be used to feed people.
 - (3) The name, address, and contact information for each Food Recovery Service that the organization receives Edible Food from for Food Recovery.
- (d) Food Recovery Organizations and Food Recovery Services that have their primary address physically located in Alameda County and contract with or have written agreements with one or more Commercial Edible Food Generators pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b) shall report to the WMA the total pounds of Edible Food recovered from the Tier One and Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators they have established a contract or written agreement with pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b) according to the following schedule: (i) no later than August 15, 2022, submit an initial report covering the period of January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022; and (ii) no later than March 31, 2023, and no later than every March 31 thereafter, submit a report covering the period of January 1 to December 31 of the previous calendar year.
- (e) In order to support Edible Food Recovery capacity planning assessments and similar studies, Food Recovery Services and Food Recovery Organizations operating in Alameda County shall provide, upon request, information and

consultation to the Enforcement Agency regarding existing, or proposed new or expanded, Food Recovery capacity in a form that can be provided to or that can be accessed by the WMA, Member Agencies, and Commercial Edible Food Generators in Alameda County. A Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization contacted by the Enforcement Agency shall respond to such request for information within 60 days, unless a shorter timeframe is otherwise specified by the Enforcement Agency.

- (f) The Enforcement Agency for the provisions of this Section 8 is Member Agency and, if authorized by the Member Agency, the WMA and any other Designee of the Member Agency.

SECTION 9. REQUIREMENTS FOR REGULATED HAULERS AND FACILITY OPERATORS

- (a) Requirements for Regulated Haulers.
 - (1) A Regulated Hauler providing Single-Family, Commercial, or industrial Organic Waste collection service to generators within Alameda County shall meet the following requirements and standards in connection with collection of Organic Waste:
 - (A) Through written notice to the Member Agency annually on or before March 31, identify the facilities to which they will transport Organic Waste including facilities for Source Separated Recyclable Materials and Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste.
 - (B) Transport Source Separated Recyclable Materials to a facility that recycles those materials and transport Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste to a facility, operation, activity, or property that recovers Organic Waste as defined in 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12, Article 2.
 - (C) Obtain approval from the Member Agency to haul Organic Waste, unless it is transporting Source Separated Organic Waste to a Community Composting site or lawfully transporting C&D in a manner that complies with 14 CCR Section 18989.1, Section 13 of this Ordinance, and any WMA and Member Agency rules.
 - (2) Within the boundaries of any Member Agency in which it has customers, a Regulated Hauler collecting Organic Waste shall:
 - (A) Up to four times per year, provide reports to the WMA and Member Agency on Commercial Business account information and service levels in a form to be specified by the WMA.

- (B) Assist in the dissemination of SB 1383 educational materials to Single-Family and Commercial Business accounts. .
- (C) At least annually and during new staff on-boarding, train Regulated Hauler's customer service representatives and account managers/recycling coordinators serving Organic Waste Generators in Alameda County on the generator requirements set forth in Sections 4 and 5 of this Ordinance, SB 1383 Regulations as they may be revised from time to time and on resources available to assist in compliance. Trainings may be in a virtual or in-person format.
- (D) Where a Regulated Hauler provides Landfill Container collection service, notify Single-Family and Commercial Business accounts that (i) they must also be subscribed to Recycling Container collection service and Compost Container collection service to comply with this Ordinance, except if an applicable waiver has been granted for the account, if an applicable waiver application has been submitted and is under review for the account, or if the account has an approved Certification of Recycling Service Form and (ii) that the Regulated Hauler will inform the Member Agency if the account fails to subscribe to a required collection service offered by the Regulated Hauler.
- (E) Provide quarterly reports to the WMA identifying Single-Family and Commercial accounts that are subscribed to Landfill Container collection service but that are not subscribed to Recycling Container and/or Compost Container collection service. WMA shall provide this information to the Member Agency. If a Regulated Hauler providing Landfill Container collection service does not offer Recycling Container Collection Service and/or Compost Container collection service to its Landfill Container collection service customers, the requirements of subsection (D) and (E) shall not apply with respect to those customers and the type(s) of service that is not offered.
- (F) Conduct or comply with Container Contamination minimization efforts such as Route Reviews or waste evaluations. Inform generators when Container Contamination is observed by the Regulated Hauler.
- (G) If requested by the Enforcement Agency, assist generators with verification of physical space constraints when generator submits an application for a physical space waiver.
- (H) Provide Commercial Business accounts with interactive assistance such as employee trainings, in a virtual or in-person format, when Recycling Container collection service or Composting Container collection service is added, or upon request.

- (3) The Enforcement Agency for the provisions of this Section 9(a) is the Member Agency and, where authorized by the Member Agency, the WMA, and any other Designee of the Member Agency.
- (b) Requirements for Facility Operators and Community Composting Operations
- (1) Owners of facilities, operations, and activities that recover Organic Waste, including, but not limited to, compost facilities, in-vessel digestion facilities, and publicly-owned treatment works shall, upon request from the WMA, provide within 60 days information regarding available and potential new or expanded capacity at their facilities, operations, and activities, including information about throughput and permitted capacity necessary for planning purposes.
 - (2) Community Composting operators shall, upon request from the WMA, provide within 60 days information to support Organic Waste capacity planning, including, but not limited to, an estimate of the amount of Organic Waste anticipated to be handled at the Community Composting operation.
 - (3) The Enforcement Agency for the provisions of this Section 9(b) is the WMA and any Designee of the WMA.

SECTION 10. REQUIREMENTS FOR SELF-HAULERS

- (a) Self-Haulers shall source separate all recyclable materials and Organic Waste (materials that the Member Agency otherwise requires generators to separate for collection in the Member Agency's organics and recycling collection program) generated or handled on-site from Solid Waste in a manner consistent with 14 CCR Sections 18984.1 and 18984.2, or shall haul Organic Waste to a High Diversion Organic Waste Processing Facility as specified in 14 CCR Section 18984.3.
- (b) Self-Haulers shall haul their Source Separated Recyclable Materials to a facility that recovers those materials; and haul their Source Separated Compost Container Organic Waste to a Solid Waste facility, operation, activity, or property that processes or recovers Source Separated Organic Waste. Alternatively, Self-Haulers may haul Organic Waste to a High Diversion Organic Waste Processing Facility. Self-Haulers may Back-haul to a destination owned and operated by the generator using the generator's own employees and equipment and then haul those consolidated materials to facilities meeting the requirements of this subsection (b).
- (c) Self-Haulers that are Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings) shall keep a record of the amount of Organic Waste delivered to each Solid Waste facility, operation, activity, or property that processes or recovers

Organic Waste; this record shall be subject to Inspection by the Enforcement Agency. The records shall include the following information:

- (1) Delivery receipts and weight tickets from the entity accepting the material.
 - (2) The amount of material in cubic yards or tons transported by the generator to each entity.
 - (3) If the material is transported to an entity that does not have scales on-site, or employs scales incapable of weighing the Self-Hauler's vehicle in a manner that allows it to determine the weight of materials received, the Self-Hauler is not required to record the weight of material but shall keep a record of the entities that received the Organic Waste.
- (d) Self-Haulers that are Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings) shall submit a Certification of Recycling Service Form to the Enforcement Agency for review for compliance if they do not also subscribe to separate collection service for Compost Containers and/or Recycling Containers by a Regulated Hauler. Applications will be considered for approval to the extent permitted by other applicable laws.
 - (e) Self-Haulers that are Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings) shall submit a new Certification of Recycling Service Form to the Enforcement Agency for compliance review every five years, if they do not also subscribe to separate collection service for Compost Containers and/or Recycling Containers by a Regulated Hauler.
 - (f) Self-Haulers shall notify the Enforcement Agency if they subscribe to separate collection service for Compost Containers and/or Recycling Containers by a Regulated Hauler, such that they are no longer Self-Haulers.
 - (g) Self-Haulers that are Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings) shall provide information, upon request, collected in Section 10(c) to the Enforcement Agency. Entities shall provide the requested information within 60 days.
 - (h) A Single-Family Organic Waste Generator that self-hauls Organic Waste is not required to record or report information in Sections 10(c) through (g).
 - (i) The Enforcement Agency for the provisions of this Section 10 is the Member Agency and, where authorized by the Member Agency, the WMA, and any other Designee of the Member Agency.

SECTION 11. INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

- (a) The Enforcement Agency is authorized to conduct Inspections and investigations, at random or otherwise, of any collection container, collection vehicle loads, or

transfer, processing, or disposal facility for materials collected from generators, or Source Separated materials to confirm compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance for which it has enforcement authority by Organic Waste Generators, Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings), Commercial Edible Food Generators, Regulated Haulers, Self-Haulers, Food Recovery Services, and Food Recovery Organizations, subject to applicable laws. This Section does not allow entry in a private residential dwelling unit for Inspection. For the purposes of inspecting Commercial Business containers for compliance with Section 5(b) of this Ordinance, the Enforcement Agency may conduct container Inspections for Prohibited Container Contaminants using Remote Monitoring, and Commercial Businesses shall accommodate and cooperate with the Remote Monitoring pursuant to Section 5(j) of this Ordinance.

- (b) A Person subject to the requirements of this Ordinance shall provide or arrange for access during all Inspections (with the exception of a private residential dwelling unit) and shall cooperate with the Enforcement Agency during such Inspections and investigations. Such Inspections and investigations may include confirmation of proper placement of materials in containers, inspection of Edible Food Recovery activities, review of required records, or other verification or Inspection to confirm compliance with any other requirement of this Ordinance. Failure to provide or arrange for: (i) access to the premises; (ii) installation and operation of Remote Monitoring equipment, if a Remote Monitoring program is adopted; or (iii) access to records for any Inspection or investigation is a violation of this Ordinance and may result in penalties described in Section 12.
- (c) Any records obtained by the Enforcement Agency during Inspections, Remote Monitoring, and other reviews shall be subject to the requirements and applicable disclosure exemptions of the California Public Records Act as set forth in Government Code Section 6250 et seq.
- (d) The Enforcement Agency is authorized to conduct any Inspections, Remote Monitoring, or other investigations as reasonably necessary to further the goals of this Ordinance, subject to applicable laws.
- (e) The Enforcement Agency shall accept written complaints from persons regarding an entity that may be potentially non-compliant with this Ordinance.
- (f) The Enforcement Agency for the provisions of this Section 11 is the Member Agency and any Designee authorized by the Member Agency to enforce one or more sections of this Ordinance.

SECTION 12. ENFORCEMENT

- (a) Violation of any provision of this Ordinance shall constitute grounds for issuance of a Notice of Violation and assessment of a fine by the Enforcement Agency. Enforcement Actions under this Ordinance are issuance of an administrative

citation and assessment of a fine. The Enforcement Agency's procedures on imposition of administrative citations and fines as contained shall govern the imposition, enforcement, collection, and review of administrative citations and fines issued to enforce this Ordinance and any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this Ordinance, except as otherwise indicated in this Ordinance.

(b) Other remedies allowed by law may be used, including civil action or prosecution as a misdemeanor or infraction. The Enforcement Agency may pursue civil actions in the California courts to seek recovery of unpaid administrative citations, and fines. The Enforcement Agency may choose to delay court action until such time as a sufficiently large number of violations, or cumulative size of violations exist such that court action is a reasonable use of Enforcement Agency staff and resources.

(c) Process for Enforcement

(1) The following provisions of this Ordinance may be enforced beginning on January 1, 2022: Section 5 concerning Requirements for Commercial Business Generators, Section 6 concerning Waivers for Commercial Business Generators, Section 9 concerning Requirements for Haulers and Facility Operators, Section 10 concerning Requirements for Self-Haulers, and Inspections related to compliance with those sections.

(2) The following provisions of this Ordinance may be enforced beginning on January 1, 2024: Section 4 concerning Requirements for Single Family Generators, Section 7 concerning Requirements for Commercial Edible Food Generators, and Section 8 concerning Requirements for Food Recovery Organizations and Services, and Inspections related to compliance with those sections.

(3) The Enforcement Agency will monitor compliance with this Ordinance through Compliance Reviews, Route Reviews, investigation of complaints, and an Inspection program (that may include Remote Monitoring).

(4) The Enforcement Agency may issue a Notice of Violation requiring compliance within 60 days of issuance of the notice.

(5) Absent compliance by the respondent within the deadline set forth in the Notice of Violation, the Enforcement Agency shall commence an action to impose penalties, via an administrative citation and fine, pursuant to the Enforcement Agency's standard procedures.

(d) Penalty Amounts for Violations

The penalty levels are as follows:

- (1) For a first violation, the amount of the penalty shall be \$50 to \$100 per violation or such higher amount as may be established by the Enforcement Agency.
- (2) For a second violation, the amount of the penalty shall be \$100 to \$200 per violation or such higher amount as may be established by the Enforcement Agency.
- (3) For a third or subsequent violation, the amount of the penalty shall be \$250 to \$500 per violation or such higher amount as may be established by the Enforcement Agency.

(e) Compliance Deadline Extension Considerations

The Enforcement Agency may extend the compliance deadlines set forth in a Notice of Violation issued in accordance with this Section 12 if it finds that there are extenuating circumstances beyond the control of the respondent that make compliance within the deadlines impracticable, including the following:

- (1) Acts of nature such as earthquakes, wildfires, flooding, and other emergencies or natural disasters;
- (2) Delays not within the control of respondent or their agents in obtaining discretionary permits or other government agency approvals; or,
- (3) Deficiencies in Organic Waste recycling infrastructure or Edible Food Recovery capacity and the Member Agency is under a corrective action plan with CalRecycle pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18996.2 due to those deficiencies.

(f) Appeals Process

Persons receiving an administrative citation containing a penalty for an uncorrected violation may request a hearing to appeal the citation. A hearing will be held only if it is requested within the time prescribed in the administrative citation and consistent with the Enforcement Agency's appeal procedures.

(g) Education Period for Non-Compliance

With respect to provisions of this Ordinance subject to enforcement starting January 1, 2024, the Enforcement Agency will, prior to that date, conduct Inspections, Remote Monitoring (if such a program is implemented), Route Reviews or waste evaluations, and Compliance Reviews, depending upon the type of regulated entity, to determine compliance, and if the Enforcement Agency determines that Organic Waste Generator, Self-Hauler, Regulated Hauler, Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generator, Food Recovery Organization, Food Recovery Service, or other entity is not in compliance, it shall provide educational materials to the entity describing its obligations under this Ordinance and a notice

that compliance is required and that violations may be subject to administrative citations, penalties, or other remedies starting on January 1, 2024.

(h) Civil Penalties for Non-Compliance

If the Enforcement Agency determines that an Organic Waste Generator, Self-Hauler, Regulated Hauler, Tier One or Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator, Food Recovery Organization, Food Recovery Service, or other entity is not in compliance with this Ordinance, it may document the noncompliance or violation, issue a Notice of Violation, and/or take Enforcement Action pursuant to this Section 12, as needed and consistent with the enforcement commencement dates set forth in subsection (c)(1), above.

(i) The Enforcement Agency for the provisions of this Section 12 is the Member Agency and any Designee authorized by the Member Agency to enforce one or more sections of this Ordinance.

SECTION 13. LOCAL REGULATION AND OPT-IN PROVISIONS

- (a) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to prohibit any Member Agency from enacting and enforcing ordinances and regulations regarding the collection, transport, storage, processing, and deposit in landfill(s) of Solid Waste within its jurisdiction, including more stringent requirements than those in this Ordinance.
- (b) This Ordinance shall apply only within the boundaries of Member Agencies that have adopted an ordinance declaring that the Member Agency is opting in to this Ordinance and that it shall apply within their jurisdiction. For any Member Agency that opts in, this Ordinance shall apply as to that Member Agency from the date specified in the ordinance adopted by the Member Agency. A Member Agency that has adopted such an ordinance may declare that this Ordinance no longer applies within its boundaries by adopting a subsequent ordinance setting forth the date upon which this Ordinance shall no longer apply.

SECTION 14. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Ordinance or the application thereof is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions or application of the remaining provisions of this Ordinance, which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application.

SECTION 15. EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEAL OF ORDINANCE 2012-1

This Ordinance shall be posted at the WMA Office after its adoption by the Board for at least thirty (30) days and shall take effect commencing on January 1, 2022. The WMA's Ordinance 2012-01 (An Ordinance Requiring Actions to Reduce Landfilling of Recyclable and Organic Solid Wastes from Businesses, Multifamily Residences, and Self-Haulers) is repealed as of the time that this Ordinance takes effect.

Following introduction on June 23, 2021, passed and adopted July 28, 2021 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

I certify that under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 2021-02.

ARLISS DUNN
CLERK OF THE BOARD



DATE: July 28, 2021

TO: Waste Management Authority Board

FROM: Timothy Burroughs, Executive Director
Emily Alvarez, Program Manager
Meri Soll, Senior Program Manager

SUBJECT: Update on Recycling Market Development Zone Countywide Expansion

SUMMARY

The current Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) in Alameda County includes the cities of Oakland and Berkeley and is administered by City of Oakland staff. In 2019, due to the need to meet demand and the economic and environmental benefits of creating additional recycling and reuse capacity in the region and state, the WMA Planning Committee and Recycling Board provided direction to staff to begin the process of expanding the Berkeley and Oakland RMDZ to a countywide RMDZ, with StopWaste becoming the Zone Administrator. This memo provides an update on expansion progress and also highlights a new partnership between StopWaste and the East Bay Economic Development Alliance (EDA) to advance market development efforts in Alameda County.

DISCUSSION

Background

The RMDZ program, administered by CalRecycle, provides low interest loans and technical assistance to firms that use recycled materials to make new products or that prevent, reduce, or recycle recovered materials through value-added processing or manufacturing. Technical assistance includes site location support, identification of feedstocks and markets, and connections to financing and incentives. To qualify for the loan (up to \$2,000,000 or 75 percent of total project cost, whichever is less) the facility must be located within a CalRecycle-designated RMDZ and use postconsumer or secondary recovered waste feedstock generated in California. While projects located outside of an RMDZ could still obtain technical assistance, the Zone facilitates the connections between these entities and local governments. Currently, there are 39 RMDZs covering over 88,000 square miles of California.

Oakland/Berkeley RMDZ

The Oakland/Berkeley RMDZ encompasses West Berkeley between Interstate 80, San Pablo Avenue, the Oakland-Emeryville border, and the Albany border. In Oakland, the zone includes the central business district, major industrial areas in West Oakland and the Coliseum area, the Port of Oakland's facilities, and the Oakland International Airport. A map of the zone can be shown below as Figure A.

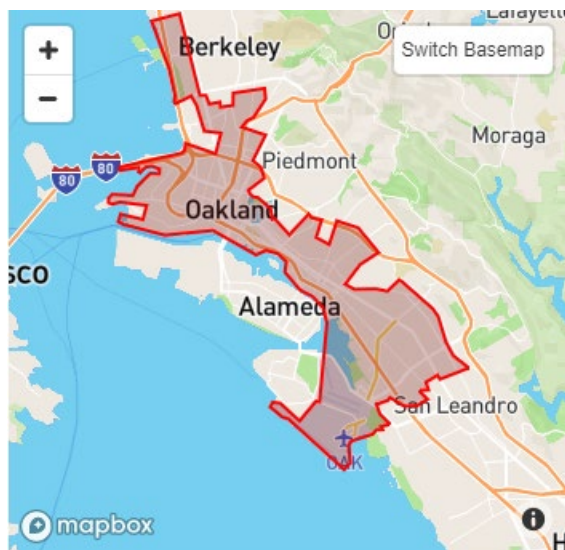


Figure A. Map of Oakland/Berkeley RMDZ

Since its formation in 2003, eight businesses have received loans as part of the Oakland/Berkeley RMDZ program totaling \$3.4 million. Recipients include large industrial manufacturers to reuse stores, demonstrating the range of projects that qualify under the RMDZ. Two of these loan recipients have moved to locations outside of Oakland/Berkeley but still within Alameda County, highlighting the regional nature of market development.

Alameda County RMDZ

Given the critical need to create local infrastructure for recycling in the wake of China's National Sword policy, the new requirements to comply with SB 1383, the imperative to move toward a more circular economy, and the potential economic benefits of enabling investment in recycling and reuse infrastructure locally, the Recycling Board and WMA Planning Committee directed staff to pursue development of a countywide RMDZ. This work is also consistent with the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) and the Recycling Plan, both of which were updated in 2020 and include market development as a strategy to meet the goal of landfill obsolescence.

While not all locations within Alameda County may be appropriate for certain facilities that could be supported by an RMDZ, every jurisdiction will benefit from a robust and healthy system for reuse and recycling to meet diversion and climate goals. The RMDZ and other market development work that StopWaste is advancing is also an opportunity to make stronger connections to the economic development side of waste and materials management, especially as the local economy recovers from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Any expansion of the Oakland/Berkeley RMDZ to cover all of Alameda County will require approval from CalRecycle. First, the cities of Oakland and Berkeley will need to adopt resolutions that support the proposed expansion and transfer Zone Administration to StopWaste. Within the current timeline, StopWaste expects that these items will be heard at Oakland and Berkeley City Council meetings in the fall.

As the Zone Administrator, StopWaste staff will coordinate closely with member agency staff and will leverage its expertise in waste prevention and circular economy to help serve as a contact point for businesses hoping to locate or remain in Alameda County and that prevent waste from going to landfill. Jurisdictions will retain all local land use authority and would still have all the same authority to approve or deny any facility that wishes to locate within its boundaries. The RMDZ effort is designed to dovetail with existing member agency economic development and sustainability efforts and would not require any additional member agency staff capacity or funding.

Progress to Date

Since direction was given in June 2019, the countywide expansion had been put on hold due to various reasons, including the ColWMP update and the COVID-19 pandemic. However, in fall 2020 staff restarted work on expansion to a countywide zone. Since then, staff has met with several Zone Administrators throughout the state, including other countywide zones, and discussed the process and timeline with CalRecycle. Other progress includes legal review with Agency counsel, updating TAC at the July 1, 2021 meeting, and meeting with Oakland and Berkeley city staff.

East Bay EDA Partnership

In addition to StopWaste's efforts to advance the countywide RMDZ, the Agency also recently launched a new partnership with East Bay EDA through which EDA will assist StopWaste to better understand the current state of reuse, recycling, composting, and other industries and manufacturers within the county that align with the Agency's priorities. This study will identify where these businesses are located within the county, what strengths Alameda County has in attracting and retaining such businesses, and what barriers may exist to expanding market development work. This separate but related effort is an opportunity to combine EDA's economic development expertise with StopWaste's waste prevention and sustainability expertise to promote market development.

In the meantime, StopWaste is also contributing to and sponsoring an effort underway and being led by EDA called "East Bay Forward," which is a regional economic assessment and vision to guide post-pandemic economic recovery and growth that is centered on rebuilding an equitable, resilient, and sustainable East Bay.

Next Steps

Staff will prepare the zone expansion application, informed by East Bay EDA's research, for WMA Board review and approval before the end of 2021. The application will then be submitted to CalRecycle for approval and CEQA documents will be prepared.

Recommendation

This item is for information only.

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DATE: July 28, 2021

TO: Energy Council

FROM: Karen Kho, Principal Program Manager

SUBJECT: BayREN 2020-22 Contract Amendment #3 for Heat Pump Water Heater Program and Other Services

SUMMARY

Staff is requesting Energy Council approval to enter into a contract amendment with the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) for an additional \$79,500 for continued administration of the Heat Pump Water Heater program, to increase green labeling incentives, and provide additional regulatory support to the Bay Area Regional Energy Network (BayREN).

DISCUSSION

On December 18, 2019 the Energy Council approved a resolution authorizing the Executive Director to enter into a three-year contract of up to \$20,342,976 for BayREN services. This contract has been periodically revised to reflect new program priorities and needs, and the most recent amendment was approved on January 27, 2021.

The Energy Council leads the BayREN Heat Pump Water Heater program, which was launched with a Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) grant and leverages funding from Community Choice Aggregators (CCAs) and municipal utilities, including East Bay Community Energy. The BAAQMD grant ends in September 2021, but Heat Pump Water Heater matching incentives will continue to be offered by local electricity suppliers. The BayREN Single-Family program will cover administrative expenses for the Energy Council to continue coordinating the Heat Pump Water Heater program on behalf of BayREN.

Energy Council also leads the BayREN Green Labeling program, which helps homeowners understand the energy efficiency of their existing home through the Department of Energy's Home Energy Score and offers a \$300 incentive for these assessments. This amendment will increase the incentive budget to meet higher than expected demand since the beginning of the calendar year.

In addition to its roles in program implementation and outreach, the Energy Council assists ABAG staff with reviewing regulatory decisions and drafting of comments based on its technical expertise in certain subject areas. There have been a number of unanticipated rulings by state agencies this

calendar year that require BayREN's participation, and the Energy Council will provide additional staffing support to monitor these developments and recommend positions.

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt the attached Resolution authorizing the Executive Director to enter into a contract amendment for Bay Area Regional Energy Network (BayREN) services and other related actions.

Attachments:

Attachment A: Resolution #EC 2021 –

Attachment B: Revised Budget Allocation for 2021

Attachment C: Amendments to 2021 Scope of Work

Attachment A

**ENERGY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION #EC 2021 –**

**MOVED:
SECONDED:**

AT THE MEETING HELD JULY 28, 2021

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO AMEND THE 2020-2022 CONTRACT FOR BAY AREA REGIONAL ENERGY NETWORK (BayREN) SERVICES AND OTHER RELATED ACTIONS

WHEREAS, the Energy Council recognizes that it is in the interest of local, regional, state, and federal agencies to stimulate the economy, create and retain jobs, reduce fossil fuel emissions, and reduce total energy usage and improve energy efficiency; and

WHEREAS, the Energy Council was formed to seek funding to develop and implement programs and policies that reduce energy demand, increase energy efficiency, advance the use of clean, efficient and renewable resources, and help create climate resilient communities; and

WHEREAS, on December 5, 2019 the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) recognized the unique role of Regional Energy Networks in filling gaps in the Investor Owned Utility programs and helping the state to achieve its Long Term Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan; and

WHEREAS, in its Decision 17-01-013, the CPUC approved a ten-year Business Plan for the Bay Area Regional Energy Network including an annualized budget of \$22,739,000; and

WHEREAS, the Energy Council partnered with the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and eight other county representatives to implement the Bay Area Regional Energy Network (BayREN); and

WHEREAS, with ongoing input from the Energy Council Technical Advisory Group (TAG), the Energy Council represents Alameda County jurisdictions within BayREN; and

WHEREAS, the Energy Council has been designated as the lead regional implementer for the multifamily and green labeling programs, and to conduct local outreach for other programs; and

WHEREAS, on May 20, 2021 the ABAG Executive Board authorized an additional scope of work for the Energy Council for services related to BayREN as described in Attachments A and B;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Energy Council hereby authorizes the Executive Director to:

1. Enter into all necessary contracts and agreements with ABAG for an increase of \$79,500 and make any necessary changes to the FY 21/22 budget for Project 1347: BayREN.
2. Approve any required time extensions, modifications, or amendments thereto.

3. Allocate the necessary resources to implement and carry out the amended scope of work.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Executive Director as the Board President’s designee, is hereby authorized to execute on behalf of the Energy Council all contract-related documents, including, but not limited to, applications, payment requests, agreements (including the hiring of temporary staff), and amendments necessary to secure contract funds and to implement the approved contract projects;

ADOPTED this 28th day of July 2021, by the following votes:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

I certify that under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution #EC 2021 –

ARLISS DUNN
Clerk of the Board

Attachment B
Revised Budget Allocation for 2021

Subprogram	Budget Category	Current Budget (Amendment #2 approved 1/27/21)	Change	Revised Budget (Amendment #3)
Single Family	Administration	14,000	0	14,000
	Implementation	0	0	0
	Marketing	215,492	17,500	232,992
	Incentives	0	0	0
	Total:	229,492	17,500	246,992
Green Labeling	Administration	1,000	0	1,000
	Implementation	540,000	30,000	570,000
	Marketing	20,000	0	20,000
	Incentives	0	0	0
	Total:	561,000	30,000	591,000
Multifamily	Administration	12,000	32,000	44,000
	Implementation	1,645,500	0	1,645,000
	Marketing	180,000	0	180,000
	Incentives	3,750,000	0	3,750,000
	Total:	5,587,000	32,000	5,619,000
Water Bill Savings	Administration	1,500	0	1,500
	Implementation	5,000	0	5,000
	Marketing	0	0	0
	Total:	6,500	0	6,500
Commercial	Administration	5,000	0	5,000
	Implementation	0	0	0
	Marketing	9,000	0	9,000
	Total:	14,000	0	14,000
Codes & Standards	Administration	2,500	0	2,500
	Implementation	75,000	0	75,000
	Marketing	0	0	0
	Total:	77,500	0	77,500
Contract Total		\$6,475,492	\$79,500	\$6,554,992

Attachment C
Amendments to 2021 Scope of Work

Single Family Program - \$17,500

The following new role and accountabilities will be added to the Single-Family program scope of work:

Heat Pump Water Heater Program Lead

- Providing continued administrative oversight for the HPWH incentive program that was initiated with BAAQMD grant funding. Maintaining agreements with Participating Agencies and overseeing vendors supporting the program
- Liaising with supply chain actors and contractors and promoting training opportunities
- Coordinating regional training and outreach efforts in the region
- Coordinating with TECH program implementation and other HPWH incentive programs in the region.
- Reporting on progress to Single-Family Circle

Green Labeling Program - \$30,000

Energy Council's scope of work as the regional program lead remains unchanged, but the budget for Home Energy Score incentives will be increased.

As the program lead, Energy Council conducts the following activities:

- Promoting and screening Home Energy Score incentives
- Recruiting and mentoring Home Energy Score assessors
- Providing quality assurance in compliance with Department of Energy requirements
- Providing continuing education opportunities for realtors, appraisers and lenders to increase their ability to understand, market and evaluate energy efficient homes
- Coordinating with local governments for promotional activities
- Maintaining and developing relationships with local real estate stakeholders

Multifamily Program - \$32,000

Energy Council's existing role for regulatory engagement will be expanded. Although funding is budgeted under the Multifamily program, this is an administrative role that supports BayREN as a whole.

Regulatory Participation

- Representing BayREN in CPUC or other regulatory proceedings, as delegated by the Program Administrator
- Supporting all regulatory filings with comments and information related to the program
- Responding to information/data requests from the CPUC related to the program

**August 2021
Meetings Schedule**

Alameda County Waste Management Authority, the Energy Council, & Source Reduction and Recycling Board

(Meetings will be held **via teleconference** unless otherwise noted)

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12 9:00 AM Programs & Administration Committee SUMMER RECESS <hr/> 4:00 PM Planning Committee & Recycling Board Key Items: 1. City of Albany lease for Big Belly Receptacles	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25 3:00 P.M. Waste Management Authority & Energy Council SUMMER RECESS	26	27	28
29	30	31				

**September 2021
Meetings Schedule**

Alameda County Waste Management Authority, the Energy Council, & Source Reduction and Recycling Board

(Meetings will be held **via teleconference** unless otherwise noted)

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6 AGENCY HOLIDAY	7	8	9 9:00 AM Programs & Administration Committee Key Items: TBD <hr/> 7:00 PM Planning Committee & Recycling Board Key Items: 1. Countywide Recycling Market Development Zone 2. Illegal dumping	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22 3:00 P.M. Waste Management Authority & Energy Council Key Items: 1. Stop Food Waste Campaign Update	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		