



Date: March 10, 2022

To: Board of Directors

From: Rick Benson, Interim General Manager

Subject: Ordinance Mandating Organic Waste Disposal Reduction

Recommendation:

Adopt motion to ready by title only and waive further reading and; introduce Ordinance No. 2022-01 An Ordinance of the Board of Directors of the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District Mandating Organic Waste Disposal Reduction.

Rationale for Recommendation:

SB 1383 requires that all jurisdictions adopt an enforceable ordinance or similar mechanism requiring compliance with various SB 1383 requirements. The proposed ordinance before your Board was adapted from the model ordinance provided by CalRecycle.

Failure to adopt an ordinance in conformance with the law will subject the district to possible fines from CalRecycle

Background:

In September 2016 the California legislature approved and the Governor signed Senate Bill 1383. The purpose of this bill is to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases produced by the California waste stream by diverting most organic materials away from California landfills. All California communities are required to comply with this legislation.

Discussion and Analysis:

The proposed ordinance defines what both residential and commercial customers are required to do in order to comply with the law. In short, waste generators must segregate organic waste and recyclables from other trash. Each category of waste must be placed in the proper receptacle for collection.

The ordinance also has an enforcement aspect. In practice, waste disposal spot checks are required. Any waste generator found to be out of compliance will be reported to the district general manager. The ordinance also provides a mechanism to promote compliance by way of fines.

Fiscal Impact:

Enactment of Ordinance 2022-01 is expected to have no fiscal impact. Inspection of waste disposal will be conducted by the franchise hauler through the franchise agreement at no additional cost. It is highly unlikely that significant, if any, revenues will be collected via fines for noncompliance.

Attachment:

- Ordinance 2022-01 An Ordinance of the Board of Directors of the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District Mandating Organic Waste Disposal Reduction

Ordinance No. 2022-01

An Ordinance Of The Board of Directors Of The Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District Mandating Organic Waste Disposal Reduction

Section 1. Purpose and Findings

The Kensington Police Protection & Community Services District (“District”) finds and declares:

- (a) State recycling law, Assembly Bill 939 of 1989, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (California Public Resources Code Section 40000, et seq., 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.
- (b) 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 services and requires subject public agencies to implement a Mandatory Commercial Recycling program.
- (c) 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 services for that waste, requires subject public agencies to implement a recycling program to divert Organic Waste from businesses subject to the law, and requires subject public agencies to implement a Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling program.
- (d) SB 1383, the Short-lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Act of 2016, requires CalRecycle to develop regulations to reduce organics in landfills as a source of methane. The regulations place requirements on multiple entities including subject public agencies, residential households, Commercial Businesses and business owners, Commercial Edible Food Generators, haulers, Self-Haulers, Food

Recovery Organizations, and Food Recovery Services to support achievement of Statewide Organic Waste disposal reduction targets.

- (e) SB 1383, the Short-lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Act of 2016, requires subject public agencies to adopt and enforce an ordinance or enforceable mechanism to implement relevant provisions of SB 1383 Regulations. This ordinance will also help reduce food insecurity by requiring Commercial Edible Food Generators to arrange to have the maximum amount of their Edible Food, that would otherwise be disposed, be recovered for human consumption.
- (f) Requirements in this ordinance are consistent with other adopted goals and policies of The District.

Section 2. Definitions

- (a) “Blue Container” has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 18982.2(a)(5) and shall be used for the purpose of storage and collection of Source Separated Recyclable Materials or Source Separated Blue Container Organic Waste.
- (b) “CalRecycle” means California's Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, which is the Department designated with responsibility for developing, implementing, and enforcing SB 1383 Regulations on subject agencies (and others).
- (c) “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).
- (d) “Commercial Business” or “Commercial” means a firm, partnership, proprietorship, joint-stock company, corporation, or association, whether for-profit or nonprofit, strip mall, industrial facility, or a multifamily residential dwelling, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(6). A Multi-Family Residential Dwelling that consists of fewer than five (5) units is not a Commercial Business for purposes of implementing this ordinance.
- (e) “Commercial Edible Food Generator” includes a Tier One or a Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator as defined in Sections 3(rrr) and 3(sss) of this ordinance 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).
- (f) “Compliance Review” means a review of records by the District to determine compliance with this ordinance.
- (g) “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).

- (h) “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 Wastes that are Source Separated from the municipal Solid Waste stream, or which are separated at a centralized facility.
- (i) “Compostable Plastics” or “Compostable Plastic” means plastic materials that meet the ASTM D6400 standard for compostability, or as otherwise described in 14 CCR Section 18984.1(a)(1)(A) or 18984.2(a)(1)(C).
- (j) “Container Contamination” or “Contaminated Container” means a container, regardless of color, that contains Prohibited Container Contaminants, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(55).
- (k) “C&D” means construction and demolition debris.
- (l) “Designated Source Separated Organic Waste Facility”, as defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(14.5), means a Solid Waste facility that accepts a Source Separated Organic Waste collection stream as defined in 14 CCR Section 17402(a)(26.6) and complies with one of the following:
 - (1) The facility is a “transfer/processor,” as defined in 14 CCR Section 18815.2(a)(62), that is in compliance with the reporting requirements of 14 CCR Section 18815.5(d), and meets or exceeds an annual average Source Separated organic content Recovery rate of 50 percent between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2024 and 75 percent on and after January 1, 2025 as calculated pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18815.5(f) for Organic Waste received from the Source Separated Organic Waste collection stream.
 - (A) If a transfer/processor has an annual average Source Separated organic content Recovery rate lower than the rate required in Paragraph 1 of this definition for two (2) consecutive reporting periods, or three (3) reporting periods within three (3) years, the facility shall not qualify as a “Designated Source Separated Organic Waste Facility”.
 - (2) The facility is a “composting operation” or “composting facility” as defined in 14 CCR Section 18815.2(a)(13), that pursuant to the reports submitted under 14 CCR Section 18815.7 demonstrates that the percent of the material removed for landfill disposal that is Organic Waste is less than the percent specified in 14 CCR Section 17409.5.8(c)(2) or 17409.5.8(c)(3), whichever is applicable, and, if applicable, complies with the digestate handling requirements specified in 14 CCR Section 17896.5.
 - (A) If the percent of the material removed for landfill disposal that is Organic Waste is more than the percent specified in 14 CCR Section

17409.5.8(c)(2) or 17409.5.8(c)(3), for two (2) consecutive reporting periods, or three (3) reporting periods within three (3) years, the facility shall not qualify as a “Designated Source Separated Organic Waste Facility.” For the purposes of this ordinance, the reporting periods shall be consistent with those defined in 14 CCR Section 18815.2(a)(49).

- (m) “Designee” means an entity that the District contracts with or otherwise arranges to carry out any of The District’s responsibilities of this ordinance as authorized in 14 CCR Section 18981.2. A Designee may be a government entity, a hauler, a private entity, or a combination of those entities.
- (n) “District” means the Kensington Police Protection & Community Services District.
- (o) “District Enforcement Official” means the District General Manager or that person’s designee.
- (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.
- (q) “Enforcement Action” means an action of The District to address non-compliance with this ordinance including, but not limited to, issuing administrative citations, fines, penalties, or using other remedies.
- (r) “Excluded Waste” means hazardous substance, 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 The District 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 District’s or its Designee’s reasonable opinion would present a significant risk to human health or the environment, cause a nuisance or otherwise create or expose District, or its Designee, 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 California 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 District’s collection programs and the generator or customer has properly placed the materials for collection pursuant to instructions provided by District or its Designee for collection services.

- (s) “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).
- (t) “Food Facility” has the same meaning as in Section 113789 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (u) “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).
- (v) “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.

- (w) “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).
- (x) “Food Scraps” means all food such as, but not limited to, fruits, vegetables, meat, poultry, seafood, shellfish, bones, rice, beans, pasta, bread, cheese, and eggshells. Food Scraps excludes fats, oils, and grease when such materials are Source Separated from other Food Scraps.
- (y) “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).

- (z) “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, paper coffee cups, napkins, pizza boxes, and milk cartons.
- (aa) “Food Waste” means Food Scraps, Food-Soiled Paper, and Compostable Plastics.
- (bb) “Gray Container” has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 18982.2(a)(28) and shall be used for the purpose of storage and collection of Gray Container Waste.
- (cc) “Gray Container Waste” means Solid Waste that is collected in a Gray Container that is part of a three-container Organic Waste collection service that prohibits the placement of Organic Waste in the Gray Container as specified in 14 CCR Sections 18984.1(a) and (b), or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 17402(a)(6.5).
- (dd) “Green Container” has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 18982.2(a)(29) and shall be used for the purpose of storage and collection of Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste.
- (ee) “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).
- (ff) “Hauler Route” means the designated itinerary or sequence of stops for each segment of The District’s collection service area, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(31.5).
- (gg) “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).
- (hh) “Inspection” means a site visit where a public agency reviews 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) “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.

- (jj) “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 of the venue facility. 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
- (kk) “Local Education Agency” means a school district, charter school, or county office of education that is not subject to the control of city or county regulations related to Solid Waste, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(
- (ll) “Multi-Family Residential Dwelling” or “Multi-Family” means of, from, or pertaining to residential premises with five (5) or more dwelling units. Multi-Family premises do not include hotels, motels, or other transient occupancy facilities, which are considered Commercial Businesses.
- (mm) “MWELo” refers to the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo), 23 CCR, Division 2, Chapter 2.7.
- (nn) “Non-Compostable Paper” includes but is not limited to paper that is coated in a plastic material that will not breakdown in the composting process, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(41).
- (oo) “Non-Local Entity” means the following entities that are not subject to The District’s enforcement authority, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(42):
 - (1) Special district(s) located within the boundaries of The District, including the East Bay Municipal Utility District.
- (pp) “Non-Organic Recyclables” means non-putrescible and non-hazardous recyclable wastes including but not limited to bottles, cans, metals, plastics and glass, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(43).
- (qq) “Notice of Violation (NOV)” 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.

- (rr) “Organic Waste” means Solid Wastes 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).
- (ss) “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).
- (tt) “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).
- (uu) “Printing and Writing Papers” 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 uncoated writing papers, posters, index cards, calendars, brochures, reports, magazines, and publications, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(54).
- (vv) “Prohibited Container Contaminants” means the following: (i) discarded materials placed in the Blue Container that are not identified as acceptable Source Separated Recyclable Materials for The District’s Blue Container; (ii) discarded materials placed in the Green Container that are not identified as acceptable Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste for The District’s Green Container; (iii) discarded materials placed in the Gray Container that are acceptable Source Separated Recyclable Materials and/or Source Separated Green Container Organic Wastes to be placed in District’s Green Container and/or Blue Container; and, (iv) Excluded Waste placed in any container.
- (ww) “Recovered Organic Waste Products” means products made from California, landfill-diverted recovered Organic Waste processed in a permitted or otherwise authorized facility, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(60).
- (xx) “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).
- (yy) “Recycled-Content Paper” means Paper Products and Printing and Writing Paper that consists of at least 30 percent, by fiber weight, postconsumer fiber, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(61).
- (zz) “Regional Agency” means regional agency as defined in Public Resources Code Section 40181.
- (aaa) “Remote Monitoring” means the use of the internet of things (IoT) and/or wireless electronic devices to visualize the contents of Blue Containers, Green Containers,

and Gray Containers for purposes of identifying the quantity of materials in containers (level of fill) and/or presence of Prohibited Container Contaminants.

- (bbb) “Renewable Gas” means gas derived from Organic Waste that has been diverted from a California landfill and processed at an in-vessel digestion facility that is permitted or otherwise authorized by 14 CCR to recycle Organic Waste, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(62).
- (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 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 approved by the Governor on September 19, 2016, which added Sections 39730.5, 39730.6, 39730.7, 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, establishing methane emissions reduction targets in a Statewide effort to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants as amended, supplemented, superseded, and replaced from time to time.
- (fff) “SB 1383 Regulations” or “SB 1383 Regulatory” 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 he or she has generated to another person. Self-hauler also includes a person who back-hauls waste, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(66). Back-haul means generating and transporting Organic Waste to a destination owned and operated by the generator using the generator’s own employees and equipment, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(66)(A).
- (hhh) “Single-Family” means of, from, or pertaining to any residential premises with fewer than five (5) units.
- (iii) “Solid Waste” has the same meaning as defined in State 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 State 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 State 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 State Health and Safety Code). Untreated medical waste shall not be disposed of in a Solid Waste landfill, as defined in State 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 State 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 the 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 Gray Container Waste or other Solid Waste for the purposes of collection and processing.
- (kkk) “Source Separated Blue Container Organic Waste” means Source Separated Organic Wastes that can be placed in a Blue Container that is limited to the collection of those Organic Wastes and Non-Organic Recyclables as defined in Section 18982(a)(43), or as otherwise defined by Section 17402(a)(18.7).
- (lll) “Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste” means Source Separated Organic Waste that can be placed in a Green Container that is specifically intended for the separate collection of Organic Waste by the generator, excluding Source Separated Blue Container Organic Waste, carpets, Non-Compostable Paper, and textiles.
- (mmm) “Source Separated Recyclable Materials” means Source Separated Non-Organic Recyclables and Source Separated Blue Container Organic Waste.
- (nnn) “State” means the State of California.
- (ooo) “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).

(ppp) “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.

(qqq) “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.
- (6) A State agency with a cafeteria with 250 or more seats or total cafeteria facility size equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet.
- (7) A Local Education Agency facility with an on-site Food Facility.

If the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(74) of Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator differs from this definition, the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(74) shall apply to this ordinance.

(rrr) “Uncontainerized Green Waste and Yard Waste Collection Service” or “Uncontainerized Service” means a collection service that collects green waste and yard waste that is placed in a pile or bagged for collection on the street in front of a generator’s house or place of business for collection and transport to a facility that recovers Source Separated Organic Waste, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 189852(a)(75).

(sss) "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).

Section 3. Requirements for Single-Family Generators

Single-Family Organic Waste Generators shall comply with the following requirements except Single-Family generators that meet the Self-Hauler requirements in Section 12 of this ordinance:

- (a) Shall subscribe to District's Organic Waste collection services for all Organic Waste generated as described below in Section 4(b). District shall have the right to review the number and size of a generator's containers to evaluate adequacy of capacity provided for each type of collection service for proper separation of materials and containment of materials; and, Single-Family generators shall adjust its service level for its collection services as requested by The District. Generators may additionally 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).
- (b) Shall participate in The District's Organic Waste collection service(s) by placing designated materials in designated containers as described below, and shall not place Prohibited Container Contaminants in collection containers.

Generator shall place Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste, including Food Waste, in the Green Container; Source Separated Recyclable Materials in the Blue Container; and Gray Container Waste in the Gray Container. Generators shall not place materials designated for the Gray Container into the Green Container or Blue Container.

Section 4. Requirements for Commercial Businesses

Generators that are Commercial Businesses, including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, shall:

- (a) Subscribe to District's three-container collection services and comply with requirements of those services as described below in Section 6(b), except Commercial Businesses that meet the Self-Hauler requirements in Section 12 of this ordinance.
- (b) Except Commercial Businesses that meet the Self-Hauler requirements in Section 12 of this ordinance, participate in The District's Organic Waste collection service(s) by placing designated materials in designated containers as described below.

Generator shall place Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste, including Food Waste, in the Green Container; Source Separated Recyclable

Materials in the Blue Container; and Gray Container Waste in the Gray Container. Generator shall not place materials designated for the Gray Container into the Green Container or Blue Container.

- (c) Supply and allow access to adequate number, size and location of collection containers with sufficient labels or colors (conforming with Sections 6(d)(1) and 6(d)(2) below) for employees, contractors, tenants, and customers, consistent with District's Blue Container, Green Container, and Gray 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 12.
- (d) Excluding Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, provide containers for the collection of Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste and Source Separated Recyclable Materials in all indoor and outdoor areas where disposal containers are provided for customers, for materials generated by that business.
 - (1) A body or lid that conforms with the container colors provided through the collection service provided by District, with either lids conforming to the color requirements or bodies conforming to the color requirements or both lids and bodies conforming to color requirements. A Commercial Business is not required to replace functional containers, including containers purchased prior to January 1, 2022, that do not comply with the requirements of the subsection 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 material 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.
- (e) Multi-Family Residential Dwellings are not required to comply with container placement requirements or labeling requirement in Section 6(d) pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(b).
- (f) To the extent practical through education, training, Inspection, and/or other measures, excluding Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, prohibit employees from placing materials in a container not designated for those materials per The District's Blue Container, Green Container, and Gray 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 12.
- (g) Excluding Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, periodically inspect Blue Containers, Green Containers, and Gray 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).

- (h) Annually provide information to employees, contractors, tenants, and customers about Organic Waste Recovery requirements and about proper sorting of Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste and Source Separated Recyclable Materials.
- (i) Provide education information before or within fourteen (14) days of occupation of the premises to new tenants that describes requirements to keep Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste and Source Separated Recyclable Materials separate from Gray Container Waste (when applicable) and the location of containers and the rules governing their use at each property.
- (j) Provide or arrange access for District or its agent to their properties during all Inspections conducted in accordance with Section 16 of this ordinance to confirm compliance with the requirements of this ordinance.
- (k) If a Commercial Business wants to self haul, meet the Self-Hauler requirements in Section 12 of this ordinance.
- (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).

Section 5. Requirements for Haulers and Facility Operators

- (a) Exclusive Franchise Hauler providing residential, Commercial, or industrial Organic Waste collection services to generators within The District's boundaries shall meet the following requirements and standards as a condition of approval of a contract, agreement, or other authorization with The District to collect Organic Waste:
 - (1) Through written notice to The District annually on or before June 1, 2022 identify the facilities to which they will transport Organic Waste including facilities for Source Separated Recyclable Materials and Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste.
 - (2) Transport Source Separated Recyclable Materials and Source Separated Green 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.
 - (3) Obtain approval from The District 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 District's C&D ordinance.
 - (4) Exclusive Franchise Hauler authorization to collect Organic Waste shall comply with education, equipment, signage, container labeling, container color, contamination monitoring, reporting, and other requirements

contained within its franchise agreement, permit, license, or other agreement entered into with District.

- (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 District request, provide 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. Entities contacted by The District shall respond within 60 days.
 - (2) Community Composting operators, upon District request, shall provide information to The District 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. Entities contacted by The District shall respond within 60 days.

Section 6. Self-Hauler Requirements

- (a) Self-Haulers shall source separate all recyclable materials and Organic Waste (materials that District otherwise requires generators to separate for collection in The District's organics and recycling collection program) generated 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 Green 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.
- (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 District. The records shall include the following information:
 - (1) Delivery receipts and weight tickets from the entity accepting the waste.
 - (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) A residential Organic Waste Generator that self-hauls Organic Waste is not required to record or report information in Section 12(c).

Section 7. Inspections and Investigations by DISTRICT

- (a) District representatives and/or its designated entity, including Designees are 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 this ordinance by Organic Waste Generators, Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings), property owners, Commercial Edible Food Generators, haulers, Self-Haulers, Food Recovery Services, and Food Recovery Organizations, subject to applicable laws. This Section does not allow Jurisdiction to enter the interior of a private residential property for Inspection.
- (b) Regulated entity shall provide or arrange for access during all Inspections (with the exception of residential property interiors) and shall cooperate with the District's employee or its designated entity/Designee during such Inspections and investigations. Such Inspections and investigations may include confirmation of proper placement of materials in containers, Edible Food Recovery activities, records, or any other requirement of this ordinance described herein. Failure to provide or arrange for: (i) access to an entity's premises; or (ii) access to records for any Inspection or investigation is a violation of this ordinance and may result in penalties described.
- (c) Any records obtained by District during its Inspections, and other reviews shall be subject to the requirements and applicable disclosure exemptions of the Public Records Act as set forth in Government Code Section 6250 et seq.
- (d) District representatives, its designated entity, and/or Designee are authorized to conduct any Inspections or other investigations as reasonably necessary to further the goals of this ordinance, subject to applicable laws.
- (e) District shall receive written complaints from persons regarding an entity that may be potentially non-compliant with SB 1383 Regulations, including receipt of anonymous complaints.

Section 8. Enforcement

- (a) Violation of any provision of this ordinance shall constitute an infraction as a first offense, punishable by criminal citation.
- (b) For subsequent offenses, other remedies allowed by law may be used, including civil action or prosecution as a misdemeanor. District may pursue civil actions in the California courts to seek recovery of unpaid citations. District 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 District staff and resources.

(c) Responsible Entity for Enforcement

- (1) Enforcement pursuant to this ordinance may be undertaken by the District Enforcement Official.

(d) Process for Enforcement

- (1) The District Enforcement Official will monitor compliance with the ordinance randomly and through Compliance Reviews, Route Reviews, investigation of complaints, and an Inspection program. Section 16 establishes District's right to conduct Inspections and investigations.
- (2) District may issue an official notification to notify regulated entities of its obligations under the ordinance.

(e) Penalty Amounts for Types of Violations

The penalty levels are as follows:

- (1) For a first violation, the amount of the base penalty shall be \$50 to \$100 per violation.
- (2) For a second violation, the amount of the base penalty shall be \$100 to \$200 per violation.
- (3) For a third or subsequent violation, the amount of the base penalty shall be \$250 to \$500 per violation.

(f) Factors Considered in Determining Penalty Amount

The following factors shall be used to determine the amount of the penalty for each violation within the appropriate penalty amount range:

- (1) The nature, circumstances, and severity of the violation(s).
- (2) The violator's ability to pay.
- (3) The willfulness of the violator's misconduct.
- (4) Whether the violator took measures to avoid or mitigate violations of this chapter.
- (5) Evidence of any economic benefit resulting from the violation(s).
- (6) The deterrent effect of the penalty on the violator.
- (7) Whether the violation(s) were due to conditions outside the control of the violator.

(g) Compliance Deadline Extension Considerations

The District may extend the compliance deadlines set forth in a Notice of Violation issued in accordance with Section 17 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 God such as earthquakes, wildfires, flooding, and other emergencies or natural disasters;
- (2) Delays in obtaining discretionary permits or other government agency approvals; or,
- (3) Deficiencies in Organic Waste recycling infrastructure or Edible Food Recovery capacity and The District is under a corrective action plan with CalRecycle pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18996.2 due to those deficiencies.

(h) 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 and consistent with District's procedures in The District's codes for appeals of administrative citations. Evidence may be presented at the hearing. The District will appoint a hearing officer who shall conduct the hearing and issue a final written order.

(i) Education Period for Non-Compliance

Beginning May 15, 2022 and through December 31, 2023, District will conduct Inspections, Remote Monitoring, Route Reviews or waste evaluations, and Compliance Reviews, depending upon the type of regulated entity, to determine compliance, and if District determines that Organic Waste Generator, Self-Hauler, 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 by January 1, 2022, and that violations may be subject to administrative civil penalties starting on January 1, 2024.

(j) Civil Penalties for Non-Compliance

Beginning January 1, 2024, if The District determines that an Organic Waste Generator, Self-Hauler, 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 shall document the noncompliance or violation, issue a Notice of Violation, and take Enforcement Action pursuant to Section 17, as needed.

Section 9. Effective Date

This Ordinance shall be effective commencing on May 14, 2022.