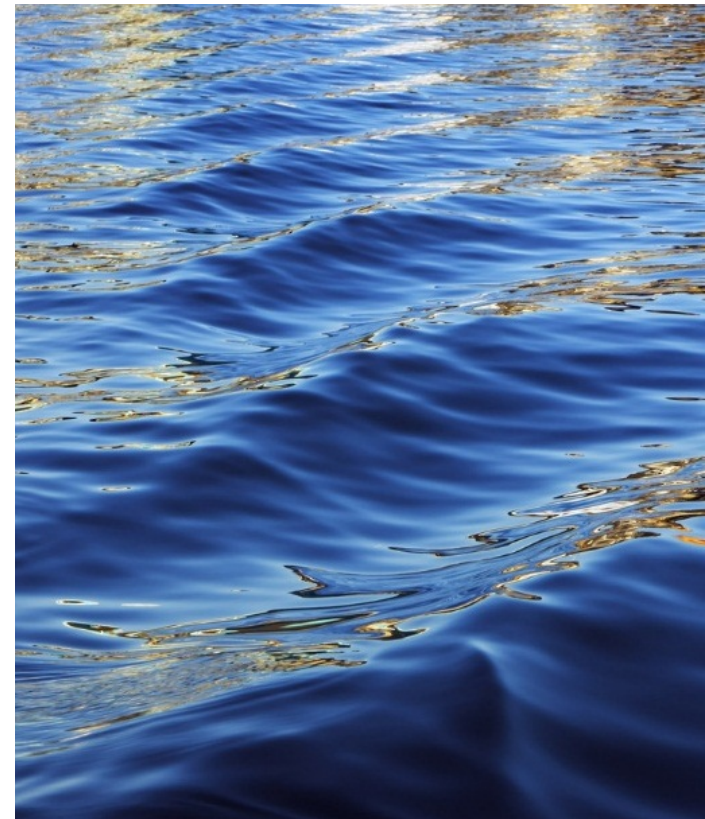




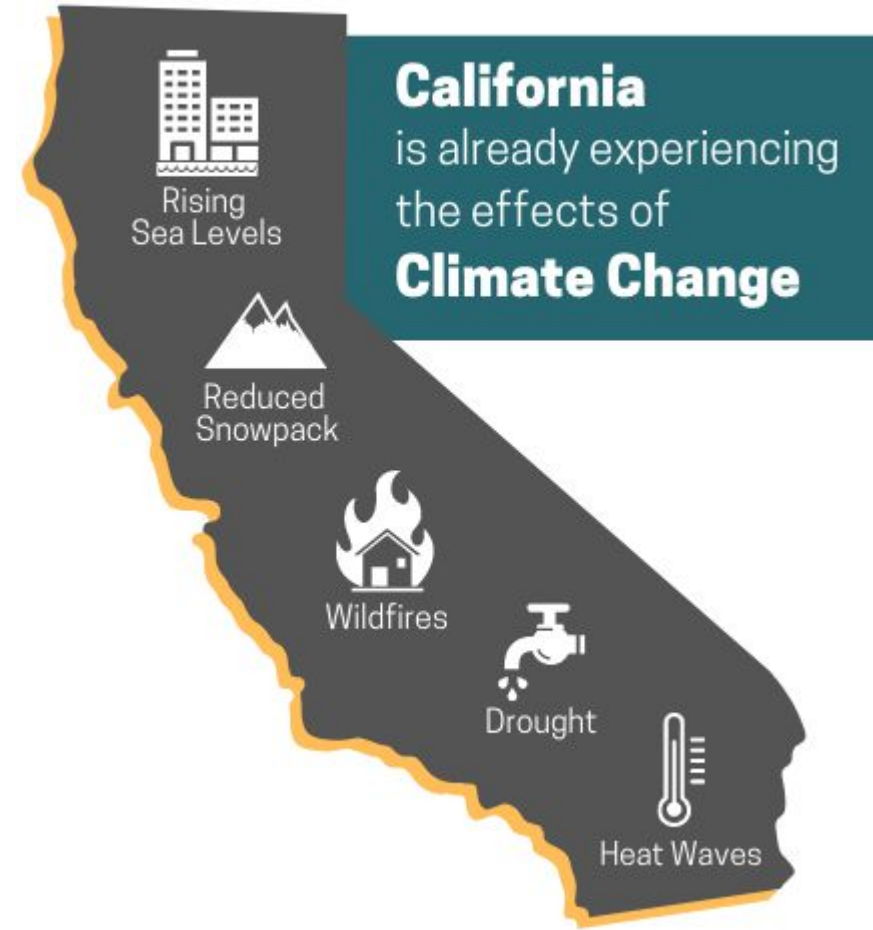
Information Related to Ordinance 21-427

Item 4.3



Summary

- Senate Bill 1383 (Lara) passed in 2016 as part of California's larger strategy to combat climate change.
- This law is the largest and most prescriptive waste management legislative update in California since AB 939.



Fight Climate Change's Impact on Californians by Recycling Organic Waste

- Organics like food scraps, yard trimmings, paper, and cardboard make up half of what Californians dump in landfills. Organic waste in landfills releases:
 - 20% of the state's methane, a climate super pollutant 84 times more potent than carbon dioxide.
 - Air pollutants like PM 2.5, which contributes to health conditions like asthma.
 - Recycling organic waste and recovering edible food is a fast track to fighting climate change and improving public health and the environment.

California's Super-Pollutant Reduction Strategy Benefits Our Communities

There are many benefits if we successfully implement California's super pollutant reduction strategy, including:



Environmental benefits, such as fighting climate change and improving air quality



Less recyclable material in landfills



Millions of meals directed to the 1 in 5 Californians without enough to eat



15,000 new permanent green jobs



New recycled products like electricity from biomass conversion



Lowered greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to removing 1.7 million cars off the road a year

Jurisdictions Lead the Implementation of SB 1383

Jurisdictions play a vital role in implementing SB 1383 and are responsible for the following requirements:



Providing Mandatory Organics Collection Services to All Residents and Businesses



Conducting Education and Outreach to the Community



Procuring Recycled Organics Products



Establishing Food Recovery Programs



Securing Access to Recycling and Food Recovery Capacity



Monitoring Compliance and Conducting Enforcement

Beyond Waste Management and Recycling Operations

- **Every department within a jurisdiction will be affected by the implementation of SB 1383 and will have a role to play.** Staff in every department will need to understand how SB 1383 impacts their work, and implementation may require adding staff or contracting with other entities, such as environmental health inspectors or consultants.
- Jurisdictions may need to increase funding and staffing resources across multiple departments and divisions to support their respective roles in implementing and maintaining SB 1383 compliant programs.
- Jurisdictions are responsible for coordinating with city and county planners, waste haulers, waste processing facilities, recyclers, commercial businesses, residents, and edible food recovery organizations. Jurisdictions may task the following entities with responsibilities to implement this new law.



City Councils and Boards of Supervisors will need to pass local ordinances to require all residents and businesses to subscribe to services.



City Managers and Chief Administrative Officers will be involved in capacity planning, directing procurement, and establishing edible food recovery programs.



Finance and Legal staff will be involved in local enforcement ordinances, new collection fees, and ensuring programs are adequately resourced.



Purchasing staff will be central to procuring recycled organic waste products and recycled-content paper and paper products.



Public Works staff are involved with hauler agreements, local waste management processing facilities, organic waste recycling facilities, and civil engineering activities where compost may be utilized.



Public Parks staff may be involved with assessing the need for local compost application to parks and city landscaped areas.



Environmental Health staff may be tasked with enforcement duties, including inspecting commercial food generators for compliance with edible food recovery requirements.



Public Transportation and Fleet departments could be involved in procuring renewable natural gas for city and county owned vehicles.

Penalties for Noncompliance

- Jurisdictions, organic waste and edible food generators, facilities, and haulers are all subject to penalties for non-compliance.
- Each jurisdiction is responsible for conducting appropriate oversight of hauler collection and processing contractors, consultants, and other third-party entities, as applicable.
- Ultimately, each jurisdiction is accountable for generators' compliance, and CalRecycle may fine or penalize the jurisdiction for non-compliant programs beginning in 2022.

Education

- The SB 1383 regulations require that jurisdictions conduct education and outreach on organics recycling to all residents, businesses (including those that generate edible food that can be donated) haulers, solid waste facilities, and local food banks and other food recovery organizations.
- In communities where a substantial number of residents speak non-English languages, jurisdictions are required to translate education and outreach materials to ensure all residents and businesses can effectively participate in organics collection services.
- CalRecycle has developed model recycling signage in the following languages:
 - English, Spanish, Mandarin, Punjabi, Korean and Russian
- Even though the SB 1383 regulations don't go into effect until January 1, 2022, jurisdictions need to start planning now to adequately resource the programs.
- To assist with this effort, CalRecycle will continue to publish resources to their webpage to provide jurisdictions with education and outreach tools.

回收

RECYCLE

RECICLAR



填埋區

LANDFILL

BASURERO



不可放液体废物
NO LIQUIDS
NO SE ACEPTAN LÍQUIDOS



不可放食物
NO FOOD
NO ALIMENTOS



不可放庭院有机物
NO GREEN WASTE
NO SE ACEPTA DESECHOS DE JARDÍN



不可放纺织品
NO TEXTILES
NO SE ACEPTA TEXTILES



不可放地毯
NO CARPET
NO SE ACEPTA ALFOMBRA



不可放危险物质
NO HAZARDOUS WASTE
NO SE ACEPTAN MATERIALES PELIGROSOS



不可放食物
NO FOOD
NO ALIMENTOS



不可放纸张
NO PAPER
NO SE ACEPTA PAPEL



不可放庭院有机物
NO GREEN WASTE
NO SE ACEPTA DESECHOS DE JARDÍN



不可放不能回收物质
NO RECYCLABLE MATERIAL
NO SE ACEPTA MATERIAL RECICLABLE



不可放危险物质
NO HAZARDOUS WASTE
NO SE ACEPTAN MATERIALES PELIGROSOS



堆肥 | COMPOST | COMPOSTAR



不可放金属
NO METAL
NO SE ACEPTA METAL



不可放玻璃
NO GLASS
NO SE ACEPTA VIDRIO



不可放塑料
NO PLASTIC
NO SE ACEPTA PLASTICO



不可放危险物质
NO HAZARDOUS WASTE
NO SE ACEPTAN MATERIALES PELIGROSOS



Recycling and Organics Recycling Guide for Schools

If you are receiving this, you have been identified as subject to California's mandatory recycling laws.

Mandatory Commercial Recycling and Organics Recycling (MCR and MORE)

- Schools and school districts are required to recycle.*

AB 827: Educating and Involving Schools to Achieve California's Recycling Goals

- Effective July 1, 2020 MCR- and MORE-covered schools and school districts must provide organics and recycling containers in areas where food is consumed. These containers must be placed adjacent to trash containers.

Requirements

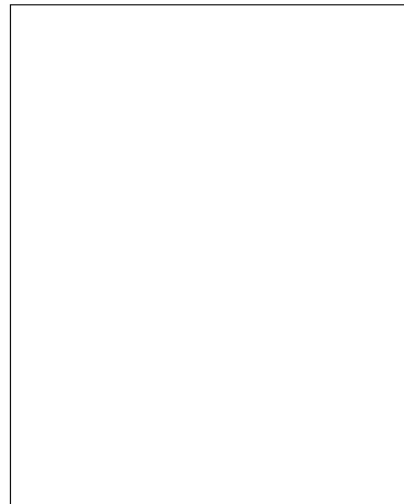
- AB 827 requires collection containers to be **visible, easily accessible, and clearly marked.**
- This law targets schools and school districts that sell products meant for immediate consumption.

Resources

Contact your city/county or hauler for more information, or contact CalRecycle at (916) 341-6199.

*More information about these requirements and related assistance is available at <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Recycle/>

For customizable signage, please visit <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Recycle/Commercial/Organics/PRToolkit/>



Recycling Laws

Businesses that generate a certain amount of solid waste are subject to various recycling laws:

MCR: Mandatory Commercial Recycling (AB 341)

Businesses, including schools and public entities that generate 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week, shall arrange for recycling services.



MORe: Mandatory Organics Recycling (AB 1826)

Businesses, including schools and public entities that generate 2 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week (total for trash, recycling and organics), shall arrange for organic waste recycling services.



Educating and Involving Customers to Achieve California's Recycling Goals

- Effective July 1, 2020, *MCR*- and *MORe*-covered businesses must provide organics and recycling containers at front-of-house to collect waste generated from products purchased and consumed on the premises ([AB 827, McCarty, Chapter 441, Statutes of 2019](#)).

These containers must be placed adjacent to trash containers and be visible, easily accessible, and clearly marked.

- This law targets businesses that sell products meant for immediate consumption.
- Full-service restaurants do not have to provide containers for patrons but must provide containers for employees to separate post-consumer recyclables and organics for customers.
- Please contact your city/county or hauler for more information and for signage.*
- Model signage is available at calrecycle.ca.gov. Search for "[Education/Outreach Toolkit](#)"



State Resources

Mandatory Commercial Recycling information:

<https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/recycle/commercial>

Mandatory Organics Recycling information:

<https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Recycle/Commercial/Organics/>

*To find your city or county contact, call 916-341-6199.

Find your local assistance staff here:

<https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Contacts>

Local Resources

(Enter resources here such as city/county, food bank and hauler contact info)