Solid Waste
Balance Sheet
January 31, 2020

Unaudited

ASSETS

422 010 00000	Cash Solid Waste	1,162,980.14
422 010 00300	Imprest Cash	3,500.00
422 010 00500	I Bank Loan Deposit Held by County	198,177.17
422 010 01100	Accounts Receivable	4,084.66
422 010 03200	Land	493,000.00
422 010 03300	Transfer Station	3,266,990.64
422 010 03400	Equipment	158,443.55
422 010 03410	Buildings & Improvements	141,638.89
422 010 03440	Accum Depr Equipment	(158,444.00)
422 010 03450	Accum Depr Bldg & Improv	(223,435.00)
422 010 03460	Accum Depr Transfer Station	(1,082,227.00)
	Total Assets	3,964,709.05

LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY

422 010 05105	Sales Tax Payable	131.25
422 010 05210	Sublease Payable	2,513,212.50
422 010 05300	Compensated Absences Payable	57,426.74
422 010 05400	Deferred Revenue	3,249.79
422 010 05500	Post Closure Liability	2,046,994.00
422 010 05600	Net OPEB Obligation	423,573.00
422 010 07100	Fund Balance	(1,783,505.02)
422 010 09600	Investment in Capital Assets net of related debt	671,843.00
	Revenue	2,030,970.95
	Expenditure	(1,999,187.16)
	Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	3,964,709.05

RECEIVED
MAR 17 2020
DNSWMA

3.2

Del Norte Solid Waste Management Authority
A/R Aging Summary
As of March 1, 2020

	Current	1 - 30	31 - 60	61 - 90	> 90	TOTAL
A	585.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	585.69
A	26.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.66
A	109.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.83
A	0.00	989.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	989.02
A *******HOLD******	47.51	21.69	321.15	66.26	3,011.53	3,468.14
B	129.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.38
B	279.92	64.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	344.52
B	53.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.98
B	323.44	144.58	204.56	0.00	0.00	672.58
C	139.17	35.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	174.77
C	1,088.63	184.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,273.19
C	44.60	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.61
C	676.52	719.17	329.45	350.16	66.34	2,141.64
C	290.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	290.69
C	482.75	479.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	961.98
C	46.16	72.60	0.20	0.00	0.00	118.96
C	662.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	662.87
C	40.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.34
D	24.19	51.06	29.48	0.00	0.00	104.73
D	32.30	173.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	206.01
D	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
D	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
D	333.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	333.03
D	12.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.16
D	153.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	153.15
D	2,318.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,318.15
D	26.15	0.00	58.44	0.00	199.48	284.07
D	35.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.94
E	778.28	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	778.29
E	183.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	183.33
E	16.95	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	17.25
F	41.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.53
G	690.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	690.40
G	357.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	357.88
G	0.00	251.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	251.94
G *****HOLD*****	582.22	158.01	148.65	139.38	0.00	1,028.26
G	58.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.17
H	24.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.12
H	2.81	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.72
H	448.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	448.02
H	126.44	51.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	177.45
H	0.00	725.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	725.94
H	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
I	156.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	156.27
J	151.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	151.04
K	83.25	23.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.77
K	1,176.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,176.65
L	19.38	12.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.68
L	115.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.35
L	924.66	-156.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	767.89
M	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
M	54.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.14
M	42.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.32
N	232.50	586.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	818.54
N	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
N	516.01	305.65	184.55	0.00	0.00	1,006.21
N	48.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.34
N	169.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	169.19
P	779.94	272.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,052.17
P	179.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	179.95
P	76.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.90
P	29.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.22
P	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00
P ******COLLECTIONS******	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	682.16	682.16
R	247.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	247.87

Del Norte Solid Waste Management Authority
A/R Aging Summary
As of March 1, 2020

		Current	1 - 30	31 - 60	61 - 90	> 90	TOTAL
	R	115,482.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115,482.31
	R	11,367.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,367.35
	R	10,436.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,436.84
	R	1,363.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,363.24
	R *COLLECTIONS*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,503.53	1,503.53
	R	419.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	419.87
	R	326.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	326.05
	R	134.87	293.75	164.48	0.00	0.00	593.10
	R	68.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.73
	R	99.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.05
	R	17.23	283.31	16.00	0.00	0.00	316.54
	S	18.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.46
	S	91.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.59
	S	2,669.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,669.98
	S	10.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.77
	S	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
	S	78.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.43
	S	8,608.86	3,774.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,383.12
	S	50.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.75
	T	403.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	403.43
	T	161.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	161.48
	T	429.10	190.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	619.71
	T	167.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	167.65
	T	41.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.71
	T	58.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.16
	V	764.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	764.38
	Y	130.73	34.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	165.56
	Y **********HOLD**********	0.92	0.96	1.02	1.22	163.23	167.35
TOTAL		169,743.28	9,819.34	1,457.98	557.32	5,626.27	187,204.19

DNSWMA
GRAND TOTALS
February 2020

	Amount to 422-421 91003	Amount to 422-421 91004	TOTAL AMOUNT
	66.53%	**33.47%**	
DNCTS Cash Total	29,262.11	14,721.22	*43,983.33*
DNCTS Charge Total	116,453.35	58,585.51	*175,038.86*
DNCTS Credit/Debit	34,167.20	17,188.88	*51,356.08*
DNCTS Adjustment	-1,025.51	1,025.51	*0.00*
DNCTS Totals	178,857.15	91,521.12	*270,378.27*
Klamath Cash Total		5,647.29	5,647.29
Klamath Charge Total		58.16	58.16
Klamath Adjustment			
Klamath Totals		5,705.45	*5,705.45*
Gasquet Cash Total		2,051.77	2,051.77
Gasquet Charge Total		9.00	*9.00*
Gasquet Adjustment			
Gasquet Totals		2,060.77	*2,060.77*
GRAND TOTALS	***178,857.15***	***99,287.34***	***278,144.49***

3.4

MONTHLY SPLIT SHEET
DNSWMA TRANSFER STATION
MONTH: FEBRUARY 2020

Date	Cash	Checks	Cash/Check Total	Visa	Master	Discover	AmExp	Credit Card Total	Charges	Grand Total	66.53% 91003	33.47% 91004	20286	Total	
1	$ 1,376.63	$ 173.86	$ 1,550.49	$ 2,194.09	$ 72.59			$ 2,266.68	$ 1,649.43	$ 5,466.60	$ 1,031.54	$ 518.95	($0.16)	$ 1,550.33	
2	$ 1,101.73	$ 16.00	$ 1,117.73	$ 1,350.46	$ 329.70			$ 1,680.16	$ 855.44	$ 3,653.33	$ 743.63	$ 374.10	($0.01)	$ 1,117.72	
3	$ 1,193.52	$ 172.88	$ 1,366.40	$ 856.88	$ 219.01			$ 1,075.89	$ 7,214.36	$ 9,656.65	$ 909.07	$ 457.33	$0.19	$ 1,366.59	
4	$ 1,889.05	$ 83.36	$ 1,972.41	$ 692.74	$ 63.32	$ 15.38		$ 771.44	$ 10,889.94	$ 13,633.79	$ 1,312.24	$ 660.17	($10.05)	$ 1,962.36	
5	$ 1,378.78	$ 18.46	$ 1,397.24	$ 1,181.99	$ 352.74	$ 8.00	$ 24.17	$ 1,566.90	$ 5,749.03	$ 8,713.17	$ 929.58	$ 467.66	($0.06)	$ 1,397.18	
6	$ 1,040.63	$ 56.91	$ 1,097.54	$ 1,910.48	$ 99.97			$ 2,010.45	$ 9,239.55	$ 12,347.54	$ 730.19	$ 367.35	$0.13	$ 1,097.67	
7	$ 1,821.70	$ 46.18	$ 1,867.88	$ 938.53	$ 337.55	$ 8.00		$ 1,284.08	$ 7,388.59	$ 10,540.55	$ 1,242.70	$ 625.18	($47.79)	$ 1,820.09	Cash Shortage $47.92
8	$ 2,182.60	$ 56.90	$ 2,239.50	$ 2,369.28	$ 25.58	$ 29.53	$ 18.05	$ 2,442.44	$ 2,037.09	$ 6,719.03	$ 1,489.94	$ 749.56	($0.10)	$ 2,239.40	
9	$ 1,579.67	$ 150.35	$ 1,730.02	$ 2,430.13	$ 36.91	$ 46.14	$ 10.77	$ 2,523.95	$ 1,225.09	$ 5,479.06	$ 1,150.98	$ 579.04	($0.08)	$ 1,729.94	
10	$ 1,242.46	$ 127.96	$ 1,370.42	$ 1,136.16	$ 47.99		$ 39.99	$ 1,224.14	$ 8,543.01	$ 11,137.57	$ 911.74	$ 458.88	($0.02)	$ 1,370.40	
11	$ 2,080.93	$ 106.27	$ 2,187.20	$ 1,556.42	$ 106.74	$ 8.00		$ 1,671.16	$ 10,172.60	$ 14,030.96	$ 1,455.14	$ 732.06	$36.26	$ 2,223.46	$47.92 shortage from 02/07 pd
12	$ 1,271.99	$ 50.14	$ 1,322.13	$ 1,618.55	$ 179.43	$ 17.01	$ 16.00	$ 1,830.99	$ 9,871.83	$ 13,024.95	$ 879.61	$ 442.52	$0.20	$ 1,322.33	new Cash Shortage $12.30
13	$ 1,340.93	$ 134.61	$ 1,475.54	$ 1,742.59	$ 151.31			$ 1,893.90	$ 7,217.41	$ 10,586.85	$ 981.68	$ 493.86		$ 1,475.54	
14	$ 1,032.39	$ 12.30	$ 1,044.69	$ 2,075.75	$ 59.11			$ 2,134.86	$ 6,244.98	$ 9,424.53	$ 695.03	$ 349.66	$1.61	$ 1,046.30	
15	$ 1,254.92	$ 49.37	$ 1,304.29	$ 1,594.22		$ 55.68	$ 10.77	$ 1,660.67	$ 760.33	$ 3,725.29	$ 867.74	$ 436.55		$ 1,304.29	
16	$ 1,446.10	$ 115.96	$ 1,562.06	$ 1,358.27	$ 78.76	$ 8.00		$ 1,445.03	$ 1,132.85	$ 4,139.74	$ 1,039.24	$ 522.92		$ 1,562.06	
17	$ 1,160.01	$ 33.23	$ 1,193.24	$ 1,426.79	$ 108.27	$ 8.00		$ 1,543.06	$ 8,282.75	$ 11,019.05	$ 793.86	$ 399.38	($0.09)	$ 1,193.15	or paid $2.00
18	$ 1,119.86	$ 35.38	$ 1,155.24	$ 1,258.24	$ 586.81			$ 1,845.05	$ 10,768.86	$ 13,769.15	$ 769.58	$ 386.66	$0.39	$ 1,155.63	
19	$ 1,055.74		$ 1,055.74	$ 1,208.93	$ 347.92	$ 55.32		$ 1,610.17	$ 7,025.80	$ 9,691.71	$ 702.38	$ 353.36	$0.04	$ 1,055.78	
20	$ 1,184.43	$ 337.50	$ 1,521.93	$ 1,325.37	$ 61.83	$ 23.07		$ 1,410.27	$ 7,192.51	$ 10,124.71	$ 1,012.54	$ 509.39	$0.01	$ 1,521.94	
21	$ 1,390.66	$ 349.44	$ 1,740.10	$ 1,790.64	$ 30.75			$ 1,821.39	$ 8,445.68	$ 12,007.17	$ 1,157.69	$ 582.41		$ 1,740.10	
22	$ 1,602.98	$ 218.39	$ 1,821.37	$ 2,501.43	$ 74.45	$ 11.09		$ 2,586.97	$ 1,050.17	$ 5,458.51	$ 1,211.76	$ 609.61	$1.57	$ 1,822.94	
23	$ 1,535.88	$ 27.68	$ 1,563.56	$ 1,649.32	$ 16.00	$ 32.30		$ 1,697.62	$ 1,335.36	$ 4,596.54	$ 1,040.24	$ 523.32	$0.27	$ 1,563.83	
24	$ 1,223.60	$ 135.65	$ 1,359.25	$ 1,691.63	$ 310.82	$ 8.00	$ 32.30	$ 2,042.75	$ 10,091.61	$ 13,493.61	$ 904.31	$ 454.94	($0.18)	$ 1,359.07	
25	$ 1,275.02	$ 49.22	$ 1,324.24	$ 1,028.30	$ 46.14	$ 6.66	$ 118.43	$ 1,199.53	$ 10,404.73	$ 12,928.50	$ 881.02	$ 443.22	$1.98	$ 1,326.22	
26	$ 1,165.57	$ 127.41	$ 1,292.98	$ 1,040.58	$ 43.26	$ 9.48	$ 78.44	$ 1,171.76	$ 7,847.56	$ 10,312.30	$ 860.22	$ 432.76	$12.30	$ 1,305.28	$12.30 shortage from 02/11 pd
27	$ 1,372.84	$ 172.57	$ 1,545.41	$ 1,532.74	$ 143.03			$ 1,675.77	$ 5,963.26	$ 9,184.44	$ 1,028.16	$ 517.25	($0.50)	$ 1,544.91	
28	$ 1,299.81	$ 32.99	$ 1,332.80	$ 2,488.20	$ 55.68			$ 2,543.88	$ 5,902.96	$ 9,779.44	$ 886.58	$ 446.02	$0.39	$ 1,332.99	
29	$ 2,280.32	$ 191.81	$ 2,472.13	$ 2,557.91	$ 167.21			$ 2,725.12	$ 536.28	$ 5,733.53	$ 1,644.71	$ 827.42	$5.09	$ 2,477.22	
			$ -					$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	
			$ -					$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	
								$ -							
TOTALS	$ 40,900.55	$ 3,082.78	$43,983.33	$ 46,504.62	$ 4,152.88	$349.66	$348.92	$51,356.08	$ 175,038.86	$270,378.27	$29,262.11	$14,721.22	$1.39	$43,984.72	

DNSWMA

GASQUET TRANSFER STATION - DEPOSITS

February-2020

Date	Cash	Checks	TOTAL Deposit	Over / Short	Sales	TOTAL Sales	Charges	TOTAL Cash + Charge	Tickets	Notes
February 1, 2020	268.16	129.38	397.54		397.54	397.54		397.54	29	
February 8, 2020	234.41	189.24	423.65		423.65	423.65		423.65	29	
February 15, 2020	155.09	98.57	253.66		253.66	253.66		253.66	23	
February 22, 2020	208.47	67.05	275.52	($0.25)	275.77	275.52	9.00	284.52	26	
February 29, 2020	481.44	219.96	701.40	$0.12	701.28	701.40		701.40	42	
			0.00			0.00		0.00		
			0.00			0.00		0.00		
			0.00			0.00		0.00		
			0.00			0.00		0.00		
			0.00			0.00		0.00		
TOTAL	$ 1,347.57	$ 704.20	**$ 2,051.77**	($0.13)	$ 2,051.90	**$ 2,051.77**	$ 9.00	**$2,060.77**	**149**	

	TOTAL SALES (CASH + CHARGE)	
Date	**Thursday**	**Saturday**
February 1, 2020		397.54
February 8, 2020		423.65
February 15, 2020		253.66
February 22, 2020		284.52
February 29, 2020		701.40
TOTALS	***$0.00***	***$2,060.77***
DAILY AVERAGE		$412.15

DNSWMA
KLAMATH TRANSFER STATION - DEPOSITS
February-2020

Date	Cash	Checks	TOTAL Deposit	Over / Short	Sales	TOTAL Sales	Charges	TOTAL Cash + Charge	Tickets
February 2, 2020	556.49	116.43	672.92		672.92	672.92		672.92	27
February 5, 2020	149.09	243.20	392.29		392.29	392.29		392.29	15
February 9, 2020	1,293.13	289.21	1,582.34	15.07	1,567.27	1,582.34		1,582.34	45
February 12, 2020	207.79	231.48	439.27	(1.00)	440.27	439.27		439.27	13
February 16, 2020	550.56	145.36	695.92		695.92	695.92	58.16	754.08	31
February 19, 2020	148.57	211.51	360.08	(0.90)	360.98	360.08		360.08	13
February 23, 2020	1,009.43	50.37	1,059.80	0.73	1,059.07	1,059.80		1,059.80	44
February 26, 2020	241.73	202.94	444.67	0.10	444.57	444.67		444.67	16
			0.00			0.00		0.00	
			0.00			0.00		0.00	
			0.00			0.00		0.00	
			0.00			0.00		0.00	
			0.00			0.00		0.00	
			0.00			0.00		0.00	
TOTAL	4,156.79	1,490.50	**$ 5,647.29**	14.00	5,633.29	**$ 5,647.29**	$ 58.16	**$5,705.45**	**204**

	TOTAL SALES (CASH + CHARGE)		
Date	**Wednesday**	**Friday**	**Sunday**
February 2, 2020			672.92
February 5, 2020	392.29		
February 9, 2020			1,582.34
February 12, 2020	439.27		
February 16, 2020			754.08
February 19, 2020	360.08		
February 23, 2020			1,059.80
February 26, 2020	444.67		
TOTALS	***1,636.31***	***0.00***	***$4,069.14***
DAILY AVERAGE	409.08		$1,017.29

AUTHORITY REVENUE REPORT March 2020

Authority Service Fees

2018/19				2019/2020			
				Budget/Month	$ 86,123.74	Adjusted Annual Budget	$ 1,033,484.84
	2018/19		Comparison FY18/19		2019/2020 Actual / Month		Over Budget / Month
July	$ 113,416.74		$ 2,927.28	July	$ 116,344.02		$ 30,220.28
August	$ 115,106.61		$ 1,398.82	August	$ 116,505.43		$ 30,381.69
September	$ 106,561.83		$ (9,578.41)	September	$ 96,983.42		$ 10,859.68
October	$ 116,356.03		$ (3,894.30)	October	$ 112,461.73		$ 26,337.99
November	$ 98,098.36		$ (5,167.25)	November	$ 92,931.11		$ 6,807.37
December	$ 89,040.99		$ (957.74)	December	$ 88,083.25		$ 1,959.51
January	$ 98,331.77		$ (3,415.69)	January	$ 94,916.08		$ 8,792.34
February	$ 77,577.14		$ 21,710.20	February	$ 99,287.34		$ 13,163.60
March	$ 101,658.28		$ -	March			$ -
April	$ 99,121.74		$ -	April			$ -
May	$ 106,034.46		$ -	May			$ -
June	$ 114,801.94		$ -	June			$ -
Total	$ 1,236,105.89		$ 3,022.91	Total	$ 817,512.38		$ 128,522.48
			Over last year				Exceeding Budget

AUTHORITY REVENUE REPORT March 2020

Franchise Fee

2018 / 2019				2019 / 2020			
	Actual Annual			Budget/Month	$ 28,492.50	Budget/Year	$ 341,910.00
	2018 / 2019		Comparison FY 18/19		2019 / 2020 Actual / Month		Over Budget
July	$ 24,992.00		$ 4,200.00	July	$ 29,192.00		$ 699.50
August	$ 26,314.00		$ 4,807.00	August	$ 31,121.00		$ 2,628.50
September	$ 30,671.00		$ 991.00	September	$ 31,662.00		$ 3,169.50
October	$ 28,701.00		$ 727.00	October	$ 29,428.00		$ 935.50
November	$ 27,995.00		$ 2,380.00	November	$ 30,375.00		$ 1,882.50
December	$ 27,122.00		$ 3,526.00	December	$ 30,648.00		$ 2,155.50
January	$ 25,732.00		$ 4,090.00	January	$ 29,822.00		$ 1,329.50
February	$ 28,141.00		$ 4,023.00	February	$ 32,164.00		$ 3,671.50
March	$ 27,399.00		$ -	March			$ -
April	$ 25,974.00		$ -	April			$ -
May	$ 27,119.00		$ -	May			$ -
June	$ 26,832.00		$ -	June			$ -
Total	$ 326,992.00		$ 24,744.00	Total	$ 244,412.00		$ 16,472.00
			Over last year				Exceeding Budget

Above/(Below) Budget to date $ 144,994.48

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RESOURCE RECOVERY
COALITION OF CALIFORNIA

The Resource Recovery Coalition of California (Resource Coalition) has developed this guidance document to help local and state government agencies understand how the solid waste and recycling industry will continue to provide essential collection and processing services in the event operational personnel are unavailable due to COVID-19 virus-related issues. Additionally, the Resource Coalition advises our solid waste and recycling industry member companies to follow the worker safety guidance released by the National Waste & Recycling Association (NWRA), the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA), the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The California Employment Development Department (EDD) and the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency also provide resources for workers and employers impacted by COVID-19 virus-related issues.

Many employers, including solid waste and recycling companies, have already implemented work from home policies for office staff where possible to prevent the spread of infection and keep employees safe. However, operational jobs and essential public services, including solid waste collection and processing, cannot be done remotely. Uncollected solid waste poses its own public health and safety hazard, and collection must occur regardless of how the COVID-19 virus develops. The Resource Coalition proposes the following guidance on how to maintain service in the event increasing numbers of drivers and facility operators are unable to work:

- All solid waste and recycling facilities should consider suspending public access to non-essential on-site activities. This does not include self-haul to transfer stations and landfills, but may include activities such as facility tours, public drop-off, beverage container redemption, in-person bill pay, and other similar activities. Notice should be provided to customers that all best efforts will be taken to address questions and concerns via phone, email, or website communication.

- To prevent further spread of the COVID-19 virus, drivers and facility operators who feel sick should remain home unless and until they test negative for the COVID-19 virus. Additionally, staff, safety, and other regular large group meetings may be suspended to abide by local, state, and federal guidelines and mandates on social distancing and limiting crowd sizes. To the extent these meetings are required by local or state law or other agreement, applicable waivers will be necessary.

- If drivers are in short supply, the following actions may be taken:
    - Activate normal operational procedures when employees are sick, including using other available drivers and cross-trained employees to provide coverage.
    - To the extent possible, explore coordinating with other collection companies and/or local jurisdictions to assist in providing service.
    - Authorize extended and overtime hours to available drivers to cover additional routes. This may result in collection beyond the hours agreed to with the local jurisdiction, and waivers will be required to continue service.

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1121 L STREET, SUITE 505 | SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
916-444-2772 | WWW.RESOURCECOALITION.ORG

- Initiate every other week, instead of weekly, collection schedule.
- Identify essential core services and consolidate routes to expedite collection of materials. This may include:
  - Collecting all material as municipal solid waste (MSW) and transporting it to the transfer station or landfill.
  - Reducing or suspending collection of recyclable and/or green material and collecting only putrescible MSW that poses a greater threat to public health and safety.
- Prioritize collection from those customers whose waste may pose the greatest threat to public health and safety. This may include large putrescible MSW generators, healthcare facility and laboratory waste, and similar generators.

- If processing facility employees are in short supply, the following actions may be taken:
  - Activate normal operational procedures when employees are sick, including identifying cross-trained employees who can provide coverage as needed.
  - Identify non-essential operations that can be suspended if necessary in an emergency situation.
  - To the extent possible, explore coordinating with other collection companies and/or local jurisdictions to assist in providing service.
  - Reduce or suspend processing materials and transfer them to landfill. This may result in material diversion rates below state and local mandates, and state and local waivers will be required. In the event it becomes more difficult to move recyclable material domestically and/or internationally due to COVID-19 virus-related transport and shipping issues, that material may need to be transferred to landfill. Again, appropriate state and local waivers will be required.

- In light of the declared State of Emergency, to address these unprecedented circumstances, collection and processing companies may need to modify their operations in ways that are inconsistent with their permits or other agreements. Please refer to CalRecycle's guidance on Emergency Waiver of Standards, as well as Additional Storage of Recycled Materials at Solid Waste Facilities.

It should be noted that drivers are not at elevated risk of contracting the COVID-19 virus in the course of their job. They often manage a collection route alone and use automated trucks that prevent them from handling waste directly. Nonetheless, drivers and other operational employees are encouraged to follow the OSHA guidelines to use appropriate engineering and administrative controls, safe work practices, and personal protective equipment, which includes puncture-resistant gloves and face and/or eye protection.

Additionally, in the event waste is or is suspected to be contaminated with the COVID-19 virus, we recommend waste generators follow NWRA, OSHA, and CDC guidelines as discussed below:

- **Residential Waste**: The CDC determined the COVID-19 virus is not a Category A infectious substance, therefore solid waste from households that is or is suspected to be contaminated with the virus can be managed as it would be for the flu. In an abundance of caution, generators should ensure waste bags are tightly closed and curbside containers are not overfilled so the lids close completely. Please notify your local waste company if you know or suspect your waste is contaminated with the COVID-19 virus.

- **Commercial Waste**: Solid waste from commercial generators may also be managed as it normally is unless directed otherwise by the local health department. Again, to the extent possible, generators should ensure waste bags are tightly closed and containers are not overfilled so the lids close completely. Please notify your local waste handling company if you know or suspect your waste is contaminated with the COVID-19 virus.

- **Healthcare Facility Waste**: OSHA guidance for waste management is based on the CDC's determination that the COVID-19 virus is not a Category A, but rather a Category B infectious substance. According to the US Department of Transportation (DOT), waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, immunization, or biomedical research of a Category B material is considered a regulated medical waste and should be managed as such. Workers should use appropriate engineering and administrative controls, safe work practices, and personal protective equipment to prevent exposure. COVID-19 virus-contaminated waste need not be separated from other regulated medical waste. However, NWRA does recommend COVD-19 virus-contaminated waste be identified to protect workers in the event a waste bag must be opened for any reason. Please verify any additional safety and handling provisions with your local waste handling company.

- **Laboratory Waste**: CDC guidelines recommend handling lab waste from testing suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patient specimens as all other biohazardous waste in the lab. Currently, there is no evidence to suggest that this lab waste needs any additional packaging or disinfection procedures. Personnel should follow standard procedures associated with other respiratory pathogens, such as seasonal flu and other corona viruses. Biohazardous waste containers should be leakproof and closed prior to removal from the lab for decontamination. If there is no autoclave on-site, then pack waste in accordance with institutional policy and procedures.

Please note, this is only a guidance document. Local jurisdictions should coordinate with solid waste and recycling collection companies and material processing facilities to determine how best to handle COVID-19 virus-related service impacts in their communities.

Feel free to reach out to the Resource Coalition representatives below:

- **Laura J. Ferrante**, Government Affairs Advocate: laura@wastealts.com, 203-209-3302
- **Veronica Pardo**, Regulatory Affairs Director: veronica@resourcecoalition.org, 916-420-3914

Del Norte Solid Waste Management Authority

1700 State Street, Crescent City, CA 95531
Phone (707) 465-1100 Fax (707) 465-1300
www.recycledelnorte.ca.gov

The Authority's mission is the management of Del Norte County solid waste and recyclable material in an environmentally sound, cost effective, efficient and safe manner while ensuring 100% regulatory compliance with law.

Staff Report

Date: **17 March 2020**
To: **Commissioners of the Del Norte Solid Waste Management Authority**
From: **Tedd Ward, M.S. - Director**
File Number:
Attachments: **ESJPA Legislative Proposal**
Planning for Implementation of SB 1383 from Rural Counties' ESJPA
Senate Bill 1191
Assembly Bill 2612

Topic: **Compliance Strategies and Legislative Advocacy related to SB 1383**

Recommendation: That the Board of Commissioners direct staff to:

1. Draft letters for the Chair's signature to be sent to all appropriate legislators and advocacy groups supporting SB 1191, and specifically encouraging Senator McGuire to consider co-sponsoring this bill.
2. Draft letters for the Chair's signature to be sent to all appropriate legislators and advocacy groups supporting AB 2612, and specifically encouraging Assemblymember Wood to consider co-sponsoring this bill.
3. Continue to work with County and City staff in planning and strategies to comply with the requirements of SB 1383, including mapping of areas that due to census tract population density or elevation would not be included in any future food waste collection requirements.

Background: In August 2019, the Authority Board directed staff to "*...begin preparations for discussions with legislative representatives to develop and advocate for legislation in the next legislative session that would enable rural jurisdictions like Del Norte to address short-term climate pollutants. Such alternative compliance might include serving as demonstration areas for new on-site composting technologies or end-use markets for finished compost on grazing lands to sequester carbon.*"

In October 2019, the Authority Board directed staff to *"...hire a professional services contractor to develop a plan and cost projections for SB 1383 compliance in Del Norte."* In January, Director Ward reported that he was in discussion with Mary Pitto, an independent contractor who had up until last year served as director of the ESJPA, to develop a sole-source contract to provide these services. Director Ward reported that Ms. Pitto's current work with the ESJPA - as a contractor analyzing the requirements of SB 1383, including potential legislative proposals - would help provide essential context for any work she would do in Del Norte. Consequently, discussions with Ms. Pitto regarding this scope of services and analysis have been deferred for the next few months.

On 12 February, Director Ward met with County Administrative Officer Jay Sarina, City Manager Eric Weir and Community Development Director Heidi Kunstal to discuss these efforts. Such coordination meetings will continue as we work together to craft strategies to efficiently navigate these new requirements.

Analysis: John Kennedy, Rural Counties' ESJPA lobbyist, reports that SB 1191 will be their legislative vehicle to enact the policies summarized in the ESJPA's legislative proposal, though that language has not yet been amended into the bill. At this time, Mr. Kennedy feels support letters and additional sponsors to this bill are the best things local agencies like ours can do to support this effort.

Assembly Bill 2612 requires CalRecycle to allocate $100,000,000 annually for in-state organic waste recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. As such food rescue, compost and organics processing facilities will be essential to meeting the goals of SB 1383 and local governments do not otherwise have ready access to such funds, such funding will be essential to the rapid development of such facilities.

Alternatives: The Board could decline to support one or both of these bills.

ESJPA Legislative proposal

Short-Lived Climate Pollutants *- Legislation would provide regulatory relief from CalRecycle's new SB 1383 organic waste regulations, including exemptions for small jurisdictions and alternative compliance pathways for rural jurisdictions. CalRecycle's regulations seek to achieve SB 1383's mandate to divert 75% of organic waste from landfill disposal by 2025.*

Amend PRC 42652.

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
(a) The organic disposal reduction targets are essential to achieving the statewide recycling goal identified in Section 41780.01.
(b) Achieving organic waste disposal reduction targets requires significant investment***, including state resources,*** to develop organics recycling capacity.
(c) More robust state and local funding mechanisms are needed to support the expansion of organics recycling capacity.

Amend PRC 42652.5.

(a) The department, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, shall adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals for 2020 and 2025 established in Section 39730.6 of the Health and Safety Code. The regulations shall comply with all of the following:
(1) May require local jurisdictions to impose requirements on generators or other relevant entities within their jurisdiction and may authorize local jurisdictions to impose penalties on generators for noncompliance.
(2) Shall include requirements intended to meet the goal that not less than 20 percent of edible food that is currently disposed of is recovered for human consumption by 2025.
(3) Shall not establish a numeric organic waste disposal limit for individual landfills.
(4) May include different levels of requirements for local jurisdictions and phased timelines based upon their progress in meeting the organic waste reduction goals for 2020 and 2025 established in Section 39730.6 of the Health and Safety Code. The department shall base its determination of progress on relevant factors, including, but not limited to, reviews conducted pursuant to Section 41825, the amount of organic waste disposed compared to the 2014 level, per capita disposal rates, the review required by Section 42653, and other relevant information provided by a jurisdiction.
(5) May include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. If penalties are included, they shall not exceed the amount authorized pursuant to Section 41850.
(6) Shall take effect on or after January 1, 2022, except the imposition of penalties pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not take effect until two years after the effective date of the regulations.
(b) A local jurisdiction may charge and collect fees to recover the local jurisdiction's costs incurred in complying with the regulations adopted pursuant to this section.
(c)(1) Upon request by a jurisdiction, the Department shall issue a waiver from requirements to separate and recover food waste and food-soiled paper for all or part of a jurisdiction where there are or could be public safety issues associated with food waste collection as a result of nearby bear populations. Residential and small commercial generators within an area with a waiver pursuant to this subdivision may deposit food waste and food-soiled paper in a disposal container.

(2) A jurisdiction requesting a waiver shall provide to the Department information about nearby bear populations and the number of generators that will be included in the waiver.
(3) Nothing in this subdivision exempts a jurisdiction from obligations to provide collection services for other types of organic wastes.

Add Public Resources Code Section 42652.6

(a) Change language to read: "Recognizing the economic and logistical challenges of organic waste recycling in rural counties with low population densities and counties with low populations, this section establishes a temporary alternative compliance pathway for rural and low population counties and rural jurisdictions rural and low population counties to provide organic waste management programs. This section is intended to incentivize rural communities and low population counties to implement robust organic waste programs that minimize organic waste being landfilled while providing additional flexibility to achieve those objectives. Jurisdictions that comply with the requirements of this article shall be relieved of compliance with all other requirements imposed by this Chapter and associated implementing regulations. The opportunity for a jurisdiction to utilize this alternative compliance pathway shall expire as follows:

(1) January 1, 2028 for counties with populations of at least 70,000 but less than 600,000.
(2) January 1, 2035 for rural counties with populations less than 70,000 and rural jurisdictions, as defined in Section 42649.8.
(3) Jurisdictions can extend the compliance date by 3 years upon submittal of notification to CalRecycle with an explanation of efforts undertaken and explanations of barriers that require additional time for compliance."

(b) If a jurisdiction elects to implement an alternative organic waste management program it shall do all of the following:

(1) Implement the CALGreen Building Standards and the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.
(2) Form an Edible Food Recovery Task Force which may include representatives from the social services department, environmental health department, food banks, businesses, non-governmental organizations, churches, and other organizations. An Edible Food Recovery Task Force shall develop a plan to meet a goal that not less than 20 percent of edible food that is currently disposed of in the jurisdiction is recovered for human consumption by 2025.
(3) Two of the following:

a. Form a feed recovery for animals collaboration to increase the diversion of organic materials for animal feed. Such a collaboration may include, but is not limited to, representatives from various interest groups such as the Department of Agriculture, UC Extension Farm Advisor, Cattlemen's Association, agricultural associations, Future Farmers of America, and 4H. A collaboration shall report its actions and progress to the jurisdiction.
b. Form a backyard and community composting collaboration to increase the use of small-scale composting in order to reduce organic waste, including food waste. A collaboration may include, but is not limited to, representatives from solid waste management organizations, the Department of Agriculture, UC

Short-Lived Climate Pollutants *- Legislation would provide regulatory relief from CalRecycle's new SB 1383 organic waste regulations, including exemptions for small jurisdictions and alternative compliance pathways for rural jurisdictions. CalRecycle's regulations seek to achieve SB 1383's mandate to divert 75% of organic waste from landfill disposal by 2025.*

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(5) May include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. If penalties are included, they shall not exceed the amount authorized pursuant to Section 41850.
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(b) A local jurisdiction may charge and collect fees to recover the local jurisdiction's costs incurred in complying with the regulations adopted pursuant to this section.
(c)(1) Upon request by a jurisdiction, the Department shall issue a waiver from requirements to separate and recover food waste and food-soiled paper for all or part of a jurisdiction where there are or could be public safety issues associated with food waste collection as a result of nearby bear populations. Residential and small commercial generators within an area with a waiver pursuant to this subdivision may deposit food waste and food-soiled paper in a disposal container.

Extension Farm Advisor, Master Gardeners, Future Farmers of America, and schools. A collaboration shall report its actions and progress to the jurisdiction.

c. *Form a regional collaboration with other jurisdictions to explore shared opportunities for new regional organic waste facilities and markets. The collaboration shall be responsible to report its actions and progress to the participating jurisdictions.*

(4) *Develop and provide green waste collection opportunities commensurate with the jurisdiction's needs and capabilities.*

(5) *Conduct public education and outreach for the adopted programs which may include: Methods for the prevention of organic waste generation, recycling organic waste on-site, sending organic waste to community composting, and any other available organic waste programs; Information regarding the methane reduction benefits of reducing the disposal of organic waste; Information related to the public health and safety and environmental impacts associated with the disposal of organic waste; and, Information regarding programs for the donation of edible food.*

(c) *A jurisdiction that chooses to implement an alternative organic waste management program shall notify the Department of that decision by January 1, 2022. The notification shall include the following information:*

(1) *The name of the jurisdiction.*

(2) *Date the jurisdiction will implement the alternative organic waste management program.*

(3) *Contact information for the jurisdiction, including the name, address and telephone number of the representative of the jurisdiction with primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with this article.*

(4) *The location within the jurisdiction where all records required by this chapter are maintained.*

(5) *A statement by the representative of the jurisdiction with primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with this article, under penalty of perjury, that all information contained in the notification is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.*

Add Public Resources Code Section 42652.7

In determining whether or not to issue a compliance order, impose any penalties, or in determining the amount of any penalties imposed under this Chapter, the Department shall:

(a) *Consider whether the jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its organic waste reduction program. For purposes of this section, "good faith effort" means all reasonable and feasible efforts by a jurisdiction to implement this Chapter, and shall consider:*

(1) *Natural disasters.*

(2) *Budgetary constraints.*

(3) *Work stoppages.*

(4) *Failure of federal, state, and other local agencies located within the jurisdiction to implement organic waste reduction and recycling programs.*

(5) *The availability of markets for collected organic waste recyclables.*

(6) *The extent to which the jurisdiction has taken steps that are under its control to remove barriers to siting and expanding organic waste recycling facilities.*

(7) *The extent to which the jurisdiction has implemented additional organic waste reduction, recycling, and composting activities.*

(8) *The extent to which the jurisdiction has implemented additional organic waste reduction, recycling, and composting activities.*

(9) *Median household income of the jurisdiction.*

(b) *Consider whether the following factors affected the jurisdiction's ability to implement its organic waste reduction program or otherwise comply with the requirements of this Chapter.*

(1) Whether an exceptional growth rate may have affected compliance

(2) Whether the jurisdiction has a large tourist or seasonal population

(3) Whether an emergency, disaster, or loss of electricity affected the jurisdiction

(4) Other information presented by the jurisdiction that may provide reasonable justification.

Extension Farm Advisor, Master Gardeners, Future Farmers of America, and schools. A collaboration shall report its actions and progress to the jurisdiction.

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(3) *Contact information for the jurisdiction, including the name, address and telephone number of the representative of the jurisdiction with primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with this article.*

(4) *The location within the jurisdiction where all records required by this chapter are maintained.*

(5) *A statement by the representative of the jurisdiction with primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with this article, under penalty of perjury, that all information contained in the notification is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.*

Add Public Resources Code Section 42652.7

In determining whether or not to issue a compliance order, impose any penalties, or in determining the amount of any penalties imposed under this Chapter, the Department shall:

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(1) *Natural disasters.*

(2) *Budgetary constraints.*

(3) *Work stoppages.*

Rural Counties
Environmental Services
Joint Powers Authority

ESJPA

Planning for Implementation of SB 1383
February 27, 2020

➢ Determine the Scope of SB 1383 requirements for your jurisdiction.

- Determine and map applicable organic collection waivers/exemptions from CalRecycle that may apply to the jurisdiction:
  - Counties with a population of less than 70,000 may apply for a rural exemption from complying from the organic waste collection requirements of Article 3 through December 31, 2026.
    - The Board of Supervisors must adopt a resolution that includes a finding as to the purpose of and need for the exemption prior to January 1, 2022.
    - Procurement requirements are delayed until January 1, 2027.
    - The first capacity planning report for infrastructure is delayed two years, until August 1, 2024.
  - Counties with a population of 70,000 or more may apply for low population waivers for up to five years for some or all its generators from some or all of the organic waste collection requirements of Article 3.
    - Low populations are census tracts with less than 75 persons per square mile or cities with less than 7,500 persons that had less than 5,000 tons of waste in 2014.
    - A jurisdiction may apply to renew this waiver at anytime up to 180 days prior to the expiration of the existing waiver.
  - Determine areas within the County that are at or above the 4,500-foot elevation for *food waste* collection waivers.
  - Determine the remaining population subject to organic waste collection requirements.
  - Apply for the waivers/exemptions right away, as it will impact the extent of your requirements.
- Determine the number of Tier 1 and Tier 2 businesses subject to the edible food recovery requirements.
  - Tier 1 – Supermarket (gross annual sales of at least $2 million), grocery store (facility size 10,000 square feet), food service provider, food distributor, and wholesale food vendor.
  - Tier 2 – Restaurant with 250 or more seats, or a total facility size of 5,000 square feet, hotel with an on-site food facility and 200 or more rooms, health facility with an on-site food facility and 100 or more beds, large venues (e.g. county fair with more than 2,000 individuals per day), large events (e.g. sporting events or flea market with more than 2,000 individuals per day) , a state agency with a cafeteria with 250 or more seats or a total cafeteria facility size at least 5,000 square feet, a local education agency with an on-site food facility.
  - The number of qualifying businesses may impact how you would like to proceed with your program.
- SB 1383 extends beyond the Solid Waste Management Department and Programs. Boards of Supervisors will need to determine what Department will take responsibility to implement the various requirements contained in these regulations.
  - The CalGreen Construction and Demolition Debris and Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance is generally administered by the Building Department. Should the Building Official

7.2

be directly responsible to meet the requirements of Article 8 of this Chapter implementing the CALGreen Building Standards and the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), including the reporting requirements?
    - SB 1383 requires jurisdictions annually procure a quantity of recovered organic waste products that meets or exceeds its annual procurement target determined by CalRecycle. Qualified products include compost, renewable gas used for fuel for transportation, electricity, heating application, electricity from biomass conversion, and mulch. The procurement requirements impact various departments. Should the procurement requirements including retaining documentation be administered through the County Administrative Office, Purchasing, or individual departments (which can be electronic)?
    - SB 1383 includes an edible food recovery program. Should this program be administered through Social Services, Environmental Health, an Edible Food Recovery Task Force/working group that could include representatives from the Social Services Department, Environmental Health Department, Food Banks, Tier 1 and Tier 2 businesses, non-governmental organizations, churches, and other organizations to meet the requirements of Article 10 of this Chapter, including the reporting requirements.
    - SB 1383 requires new responsibilities on LEAs.
    - Who will be responsible for enforcement for each of the programs?
    - Who will be responsible for the Implementation Record that is to gather all reporting requirements and kept in one central location?
- Determine if the Performance-Based Source Separated Organic Waste Collection Service is applicable to your jurisdiction.

➢ Adopt ordinances or enforceable mechanisms for implementation of SB 1383 by January 1, 2022.

- Determine cost and timeline associated with adopting enforceable mechanisms for SB 1383 implementation.
- Determine how to provide the required services and negotiate any necessary changes too existing collection contracts or franchise agreements.
- Components to be addressed are:
    - Organic waste collection service, including self-haul compliance.
    - Education and outreach, monitoring and inspections, enforcement, recordkeeping and reporting.
    - Edible food recovery.
    - Organic waste capacity planning.
    - Procurement.
    - CalGreen Building standards for recycling containers in new commercial and multi-family construction and construction and demolition recycling of residential and non-residential construction debris.
    - Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance for new construction to meet Water Efficient Landscape requirement for compost and mulch application.

➢ Provide organic waste collection to residents and remaining small businesses by January 1, 2022 (January 1, 2027, for an approved rural exemption).

- Determine amount of additional organic waste to be collected.
    - Identify the amount of waste disposed in your jurisdiction in 2014 and calculate the amount of organic waste in the waste stream (baseline).
    - Calculate the 50% diversion target for 2020.
    - Calculate the 75% diversion target for 2025.
- Determine types and amounts of organic waste being discarded either through waste composition studies or using CalRecycle's Waste Characterization Estimates tool.

Rural Counties
Environmental Services
Joint Powers Authority

ESJPA

Planning for Implementation of SB 1383
February 27, 2020

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    - Low populations are census tracts with less than 75 persons per square mile or cities with less than 7,500 persons that had less than 5,000 tons of waste in 2014.
    - A jurisdiction may apply to renew this waiver at anytime up to 180 days prior to the expiration of the existing waiver.
  - Determine areas within the County that are at or above the 4,500-foot elevation for *food waste* collection waivers.
  - Determine the remaining population subject to organic waste collection requirements.
  - Apply for the waivers/exemptions right away, as it will impact the extent of your requirements.
- Determine the number of Tier 1 and Tier 2 businesses subject to the edible food recovery requirements.
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  - Tier 2 – Restaurant with 250 or more seats, or a total facility size of 5,000 square feet, hotel with an on-site food facility and 200 or more rooms, health facility with an on-site food facility and 100 or more beds, large venues (e.g. county fair with more than 2,000 individuals per day), large events (e.g. sporting events or flea market with more than 2,000 individuals per day) , a state agency with a cafeteria with 250 or more seats or a total cafeteria facility size at least 5,000 square feet, a local education agency with an on-site food facility.
  - The number of qualifying businesses may impact how you would like to proceed with your program.
- SB 1383 extends beyond the Solid Waste Management Department and Programs. Boards of Supervisors will need to determine what Department will take responsibility to implement the various requirements contained in these regulations.
  - The CalGreen Construction and Demolition Debris and Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance is generally administered by the Building Department. Should the Building Official

    - Food waste
    - Leaves and grass
    - Pruning and trimmings
    - Branches and stumps
    - Lumber
    - Agricultural green waste
    - Organic textiles
    - Organic carpets
    - Paper products
    - Printing and writing paper
    - Manure
    - Biosolids
    - Digestate
    - Sludges
- Determine potential programs for organic diversion.
    - Reducing food waste
    - Backyard composting
    - Community composting/gardening
    - Animal feed opportunities
    - Land application opportunities
    - Compost operations
    - Anaerobic digestion facilities
- Identify existing organic processing facilities locations and available organic processing facility capacities.
    - Determine diversion rates for compliance with "high diversion organic waste processing facility" requirements.
    - What types of organics will be accepted?
    - Determine transportation costs and costs associated with the facilities.
    - Determine needed facility capacities and costs associated with new or expanded facilities.
- Identify existing collection haulers and collection systems.
- Working with the haulers, determine changes required and the associated cost to the collection system.
    - Route/collection system changes
    - Cart color changes
    - Labeling
    - For 2 or 3 container service, monitoring for container contamination
        - Annual random route reviews, or
        - Waste composition studies two times per year
- Determine compliance mechanisms and costs for self-haulers.

➢ Establish an edible food recovery program by January 1, 2022 that recovers 20% edible food from the waste stream by 2025.

- Determine scope of the program
    - Determine which Department is responsible to implement edible food recovery program.
        - Staffing
        - Recordkeeping
        - Enforcement
        - Reporting
    - Decide if the jurisdiction will include a task force/working groups made up of interested parties for edible food recovery for people and edible food recovery for animals
        - Responsibilities and expectations of the body
        - Number and composition of members
        - Number of meetings

- Determine Tier 1 and Tier 2 commercial generators edible waste.
  - Determine amount of food currently donated and to whom.
  - Determine amount of food currently discarded.
- Identify existing food recovery organization and services.
  - Develop and annually maintain list of food recovery organizations within the jurisdiction on the website.
  - Identify existing partnerships.
  - Determine their existing capacity and needs to expand capacity.

- Determine costs associated with program implementation.
  - Provide education and outreach to commercial edible food generators regarding edible food donation requirement, and available edible food recovery organizations.
  - Identify ways to increase donations.
  - Identify ways to increase potentially new partnerships.
  - Monitor commercial food generators compliance.
  - Conduct appropriate enforcement.
  - Explore funding mechanisms to increase food recovery.

➢ Conduct outreach and education to all affected parties, including generators, haulers, facilities, edible food recovery organizations, and city/county departments prior to February 1, 2022.

- Determine how and the cost to provide education and outreach.
- Annually provide information to organic waste generators on the proper segregation for the type of collection service provided, methods for prevention and recycling, methane reduction benefits, public health, safety and environmental impacts, through print or electronic media or direct contact through workshops, meetings, or on-site visits.
- Develop and maintain a list of food recovery organizations and services operating within the jurisdiction and maintain the list on the jurisdiction's website, updated annually.
- Annually provide commercial businesses that generate edible food with information about the jurisdiction's edible food recovery collection program, about commercial edible food generators requirements, about food recovery organization and services operating within the jurisdiction, and information about actions that commercial edible food generators can take to prevent the creation of food waste.
- Translation of education materials into any non-English language spoken by a substantial number of the public provided organic waste collection services is left to the discretion of the local agency.

➢ Capacity Planning: Evaluating and planning for your jurisdiction's implementation of SB 1383 beginning August 1, 2022 (August 1, 2024, for counties with an approved rural exemption).

- Determine costs associated with capacity planning requirements.
- Counties shall report the capacity planning for organic waste processing facilities and edible food recovery capacity to CalRecycle by August 1, 2022, for the period covering January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024 (except for those counties with a rural exemption).
- Beginning August 1, 2024 and every five years thereafter all counties shall report to CalRecycle the capacity planning for ten-year periods beginning the following January 1.
- Counties are responsible to coordinate with the cities to estimate existing, new and/or expanded capacity.
- Counties and cities must demonstrate that they have access to recycling capacity through existing written documented arrangements.
- If capacity is insufficient, then each jurisdiction that lacks capacity must submit an implementation schedule to CalRecycle that includes specified timelines and milestones, including necessary funding.

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        - Staffing
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    - Decide if the jurisdiction will include a task force/working groups made up of interested parties for edible food recovery for people and edible food recovery for animals
        - Responsibilities and expectations of the body
        - Number and composition of members
        - Number of meetings

- Procure recycled organic waste products like compost, mulch, and renewable natural gas (RNG) beginning by January 1, 2022 (January 1, 2027 for counties with an approved rural exemption).

  - Identify potential costs associated with procurement requirements to the various departments.
    - CalRecycle will provide a minimum procurement target that is linked to the jurisdiction's population.
    - CalRecycle will provide a calculator with the conversion factors for the various products procured.
  - The jurisdiction can decide what mix of products it will purchase or use.
  - A jurisdiction may count procurement from direct service providers (for example, its haulers).

- Monitor and inspect for compliance with SB 1383 beginning January 1, 2022, with enforcement beginning January 1, 2024.

  - Identify staff to conduct monitoring and inspections for various aspects of compliance.
    - Collection service
    - Edible food recovery program
  - Identify costs associated with enforcement against organic waste generators that are not in compliance.

- Maintain accurate and timely records of SB 1383 compliance.

  - Consider purchase of software program.
  - Determine cost to maintain records of all relevant documents supporting compliance with each requirement.
    - Copies of ordinances, contracts, agreements, policies, procedures, and programs.
    - Documentation and correspondence for
      - Organics collection
      - Container contamination minimization
      - Waivers and exemptions
      - Education and outreach
      - Hauler program
      - Edible food recovery program
      - Procurement
      - Enforcement
    - Documentation of which collection method(s) will be used and the geographical area for each collection method; if applicable, a list of all the high diversion organic waste processing facilities used and their quarterly and annual average mixed waste organic content recovery rates; a list of all approved haulers, and the geographical areas the hauler(s) serve; and if applicable, written notification from each facility that can recover compostable plastics to be placed in the green container or organic waste to be collected in plastic bags.
    - Process for determining the level of container contamination and documentation of the route reviews conducted; if applicable documentation of waste composition studies, including information on targeted route reviews conducted as a result of the studies, the dates of the studies, the location of the solid waste facility where the study was performed, routes, source sector, number of samples, weights and ratio of prohibited container contaminants and total sample size; copies of all written notices, violations, education and enforcement orders issued to generators; and documentation of the number of containers disposed of due to observation of prohibited container contaminants.
    - Description of the hauler program including type of hauler systems used, type and conditions of approvals per type of hauler, and criteria for approvals, denials, and revocations; the

jurisdictions process for issuing, revoking, and denying self-hauling and back-hauling; and records of hauler compliance including copies of reports required by haulers, and copies of all written approvals, denials, and revocations.

- Reporting requirements commencing 2022, and annually thereafter to the Department.

  - Determine costs associated with reporting requirements.
    - Beginning April 1, 2022, report on implementation and compliance with the requirements of this chapter including a copy of enforceable mechanisms adopted to implement the requirements, all reporting items listed in a jurisdiction's annual report, and contact information for the compliance-related responsible person.
    - Commencing August 1, 2022 and annually thereafter submit an annual report. The first report shall cover the period of January 1, 2022 – June 30, 2022 and is due October 1, 2022. Each subsequent report shall cover the entire previous year.

  - Each jurisdiction shall report the following:
    - Relative to the collection service: the type of organic waste collection services provided to its generators, the total number of generators receiving each type of organic waste collection service, and the RDRS Number of any high diversion organic waste processing facility it uses. If the jurisdiction allows placement of compostable plastic in green containers or organic waste to be collected in plastic bags, notices from each facility that accepts and recovers that material.
    - Relative to contamination monitoring: the number of route reviews conducted for container contaminants; the number of times notices, violations, or targeted education material were issued; the number of notifications received from a solid waste facility operator regarding container contaminants received at the facility, and the results of waste composition studies performed to meet the container contamination minimization requirement and resulting targeted route reviews.
    - Relative to waivers: the number of days an emergency circumstances waiver in effect ant the type of waiver issued, the tons of organic waste that were disposed as a result of waivers, the number of generators issued a physical space waiver, the number of generators waived by the department from the requirements of organic waste collection service.
    - Regarding education and outreach: the number of organic waste generators and edible food generators that received information and the type of education and outreach use and the number of limited English speaking and linguistically isolated households that received information.
    - Regarding the hauler oversight requirements: the number of haulers approved to collect organic waste, the RDRS number of each facility that is receiving organic waste from haulers, and the number of haulers that have had their approval revoked or denied, and the number of self-haulers approved to operate within the jurisdiction.
    - Regarding the CALGreen Building Standards: the number of Construction and Demolition removal activities conducted; and the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance: the number of projects subject to the ordinance.
    - Regarding the edible food recovery: the number of commercial edible food generators, the number of food recovery services and organizations that contract with or have written agreements with commercial edible food generators, and the total amount of edible food recovered by edible food recovery organizations and services.
    - Regarding the organic waste recycling capacity planning and edible food recovery capacity planning: the tons estimated to be generated for disposal, the amount of capacity verifiably available to the county and jurisdictions within the county, the amount of new capacity needed, the location identified for new or expanded facilities, the jurisdictions that are required to submit implementation schedules, and the jurisdictions that did not provide information required to the county within 120 days.

- Procure recycled organic waste products like compost, mulch, and renewable natural gas (RNG) beginning by January 1, 2022 (January 1, 2027 for counties with an approved rural exemption).

  - Identify potential costs associated with procurement requirements to the various departments.
    - CalRecycle will provide a minimum procurement target that is linked to the jurisdiction's population.
    - CalRecycle will provide a calculator with the conversion factors for the various products procured.
  - The jurisdiction can decide what mix of products it will purchase or use.
  - A jurisdiction may count procurement from direct service providers (for example, its haulers).

- Monitor and inspect for compliance with SB 1383 beginning January 1, 2022, with enforcement beginning January 1, 2024.

  - Identify staff to conduct monitoring and inspections for various aspects of compliance.
    - Collection service
    - Edible food recovery program
  - Identify costs associated with enforcement against organic waste generators that are not in compliance.

- Maintain accurate and timely records of SB 1383 compliance.

  - Consider purchase of software program.
  - Determine cost to maintain records of all relevant documents supporting compliance with each requirement.
    - Copies of ordinances, contracts, agreements, policies, procedures, and programs.
    - Documentation and correspondence for
      - Organics collection
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      - Waivers and exemptions
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    - Documentation of which collection method(s) will be used and the geographical area for each collection method; if applicable, a list of all the high diversion organic waste processing facilities used and their quarterly and annual average mixed waste organic content recovery rates; a list of all approved haulers, and the geographical areas the hauler(s) serve; and if applicable, written notification from each facility that can recover compostable plastics to be placed in the green container or organic waste to be collected in plastic bags.
    - Process for determining the level of container contamination and documentation of the route reviews conducted; if applicable documentation of waste composition studies, including information on targeted route reviews conducted as a result of the studies, the dates of the studies, the location of the solid waste facility where the study was performed, routes, source sector, number of samples, weights and ratio of prohibited container contaminants and total sample size; copies of all written notices, violations, education and enforcement orders issued to generators; and documentation of the number of containers disposed of due to observation of prohibited container contaminants.
    - Description of the hauler program including type of hauler systems used, type and conditions of approvals per type of hauler, and criteria for approvals, denials, and revocations; the

- Regarding the procurement requirements: the amount of each recovered organic waste product procured directly or through direct service providers by the county or cities during the prior calendar year, the total dollar amount spent on all paper purchases, the total dollar amount spend on all recycled content paper purchases, the total amount of transportation fuel, electricity, and gas for heating applications and pipeline injection procured from the previous year if the jurisdiction procures a reduced amount pursuant to section 18993.1. (j), and additional procurement opportunities identified within the jurisdiction's departments.
- Regarding compliance, monitoring, and enforcement: the number of commercial businesses subject to compliance reviews and the number of violations found and corrected; the number or route reviews conducted; the number of inspections conducted by type for commercial edible food generators, food recovery organizations, and commercial businesses; the number of complaints received, investigated, and violations found; and the number of NoVs and penalties issued by type of entity, and the number of enforcement actions that were resolved categorized by type of regulated entity.

➢ Facility monitoring requirements.

- Transfer stations/processing operations or facilities - grey container collection stream waste evaluations
  - Identify manned transfer stations or processing facilities and determine the annual volume going to landfill.
  - Determine the cost of quarterly grey container collection stream waste evaluations for those transfer stations or facilities that receive more than 500 tons of solid waste from at least one jurisdiction annually. (CalRecycle estimated that each sample would require an additional four hours of staff time.)
    - Beginning July 1, 2022, take one random, composite sample taken from various times during the operating day, representative of an operating day, of at least 200 pounds from the incoming gray container collection stream received by the facility.
    - Record the weight of the sample.
    - Remove any remnant organic material and determine the weight of that remnant organic material.
    - Determine the ratio of remnant organic material in the sample.
  - With written notification to the LEA, the gray container waste evaluations may be conducted offsite at an alternative, permitted or authorized solid waste facility or operation provided that the material is not processed prior to its transfer offsite for the waste evaluation.
  - Records of the waste evaluations and training of personnel in evaluating the amount of remnant organic material shall be maintained for 5 years and be available for review.

- Transfer stations/processing facilities
  - Identify organic waste processing facilities (MRFs, compost facilities, AD facilities)
  - Determine the cost of the monitoring requirements of organic waste recovered from mixed waste organic waste collection streams and source separated organic waste collections streams. (CalRecycle based its estimate on sampling 40 days per year and estimated that each sampling event would require two hours of employee time for a total of 80 hours per facility and a facility cost of $4,560/year.)
    - Quarterly, measurements shall be performed over 10 consecutive operating days.
    - On each sampling day, take one sample of at least 200 pounds from each organic waste type separated after processing, representative of a typical operating day and taken either from various times of the day or from various locations within each pile of each of the organic waste types prior to sending to its destination.
    - Record the weight of each sample from each organic waste type.
    - Remove any incompatible material and determine the remaining weight of organic waste for each sample.
    - Determine the ratio of the remaining weight of organic waste to the total sample for each type of organic waste.

        - Multiply the ratio for each type of organic waste by the total weight of all of the same type of organic waste separated after processing for its destination.
        - Determine the total weight of organic waste separated from the collection stream by adding the sum of all the weights calculated above.
    - Determine the cost of the monitoring requirements of organic waste removed from mixed waste organic waste collection streams and source separated organic waste collections streams for disposal. (CalRecycle based its estimate on sampling 40 days per year and estimated that each sampling event would require two hours of employee time for a total of 80 hours per facility and a facility cost of $4,560/year.)
        - Quarterly, measurements shall be performed over 10 consecutive operating days.
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        - Record the total weight of the sample.
        - Remove any incompatible material and determine the remaining weight of organic waste in the sample.
        - Determine the ratio of the organic waste present in the materials removed for disposal to the total sample.
        - Determine the total weight of organic waste removed from the collection stream that is sent to disposal by multiplying the ratio determined above by the total weight of the materials removed from the collection stream for disposal.
    - The measurements shall be conducted in the presence of the EA when requested and the EA may require the operator to increase the frequency of measurements and/or revise the protocol to improve accuracy. An alternative measurement protocol may be approved by the EA with concurrence by the Department.
- Compost facilities
    - Determine the quarterly percentage of organic waste contained in materials sent to landfill disposal.
    - The sampling protocol shall be conducted over 10 consecutive operating days.
    - Each operating day, the sampling protocol is:
        - Take one random, representative sample of at least 200 pounds of materials that is sent to disposal on that operating day, taken either from various times of the day or from various locations.
        - Record the total weight of the sample.
        - Remove any material that is not organic waste and determine the remaining weight of organic waste in the sample.
        - Determine the ratio of the organic waste in the materials by dividing the total from the remaining weight of organic waste by the total weight of the sample.
        - Determine the total weight of organic waste that is sent to disposal by multiplying the ratio determined above by the total weight of the materials sent to landfill disposal.
        - Record the sum of outgoing weights of organic waste present in the material from the 10 sampling days that is sent to landfill disposal each day.
        - Determine the ratio of organic waste sent to disposal by dividing the total from above by the total outgoing weights of material that is sent to disposal each sampling day.
        - Determine the percentage of organic waste present in the material sent to disposal.
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- In-vessel digestion facilities
    - Determine the quarterly percentage of organic waste contained in materials sent to landfill disposal.
    - The sampling protocol shall be conducted over 10 consecutive operating days.

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- Landfills
  - Determine the cost to prepare a Status Impact Report (SIR) that provides an analysis of the potential impact to the landfill resulting from the implementation of the organic disposal reduction requirements.
  - The SIR shall be submitted to CalRecycle within a year of the effective date of this regulation.
  - The SIR shall be prepared by a CA registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist; and contain specific and detailed information:
    - Site development
    - Waste types/volumes
    - Daily and intermediate cover and beneficial use
    - Volumetric capacity based on reduction requirements
    - Waste handling methods
    - Gas control and monitoring systems
    - Gas generation
    - Operation and closure design
    - Final grading plan
    - Site life estimate
    - Ancillary facilities
    - Cost estimate for closure and postclosure
    - Financial assurance mechanisms for closure, postclosure, and non-water corrective action requirements

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RCRC

RURAL COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES
OF CALIFORNIA

February 13, 2020

Mr. Tim Hall
Materials Management and Local Assistance Division
California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
P.O. Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812

Transmittal Via E-mail: timothy.hall@calrecycle.ca.gov

RE: Comments on the Senate Bill 1383 Local Services Rates Analysis Draft Report

Dear Mr. Hall:

On behalf of the Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC), I am writing to offer our comments on the Senate Bill 1383 Local Services Rates Analysis Draft Report for the implementation of SB 1383 (Lara, 2016) regulations for organics diversion from our landfills. RCRC is an association of thirty-seven rural California counties, and the RCRC Board of Directors is comprised of an elected supervisor from each of those member counties.

The draft report stresses the need for education of local elected officials and organic waste generators during the waste adoption process, yet nearly ignores the political and practical reality of raising rates on residents across California. In particular, residents living in small, socioeconomically disadvantaged rural jurisdictions, where costs will be particularly hard to socialize due to lack of existing infrastructure and the difficulty in creating future capacity, will bear a disproportionate cost when faced with paying for what is essentially an unfunded mandate with little ongoing investment from the state. While we appreciate the case studies included in the draft report, only one was done in a rural jurisdiction (El Dorado County), and none looked at rural, socioeconomically disadvantaged jurisdictions to parse out the complexities of increasing rates in those areas. This speaks to the need for much more input in the report from a wider variety of jurisdictions statewide on the complications that will undoubtedly arise from changing rates.

1215 K Street, Suite 1650, Sacramento, CA 95814 | www.rcrcnet.org | 916.447.4806 | Fax: 916.448.3154

ALPINE AMADOR BUTTE CALAVERAS COLUSA DEL NORTE EL DORADO GLENN HUMBOLDT IMPERIAL INYO LAKE LASSEN MADERA MARIPOSA MENDOCINO MERCED MODOC MONO MONTEREY NAPA NEVADA PLACER PLUMAS SAN BENITO SAN LUIS OBISPO SHASTA SIERRA SISKIYOU SONOMA SUTTER TEHAMA TRINITY TULARE TUOLUMNE YOLO YUBA

Ultimately, we believe that the draft report is lacking useful information for most small, rural jurisdictions, particularly those that will be faced with some difficult budgetary decisions in order to fully implement the SB 1383 regulations. The stress on education in the report is valid, but educating the public will be a costly endeavor, and will take many hours of staff time and capital outlay to truly convey the costs this program entails versus the benefits full implementation will provide to the state's climate change efforts. Those educational outreach efforts can be more difficult and politically sensitive in rural communities. We believe much more input is needed from a wider variety of jurisdictions to truly reflect the reality of what raising rates to pay for the implementation of the program will mean across the state.

RCRC appreciates the efforts of CalRecycle to provide analysis and assist local jurisdictions as we prepare to implement this overwhelmingly large-scale program. We remain dedicated to working collaboratively to find a reasonable and responsible way to move forward in meeting our goals.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at sheaton@rcrcnet.org or (916) 447-4806 if you have any questions or want to discuss any our comments further.

Sincerely,

STACI HEATON
Senior Regulatory Affairs Advocate

Rural Counties
Environmental Services
Joint Powers Authority
ESJPA

CHAIR – MICHAEL KOBSEFF, SISKIYOU COUNTY
VICE CHAIR – DENISE CARTER, COLUSA COUNTY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – GREG NORTON

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP (TAG)
TAG CHAIR – VACANT
TAG VICE CHAIR – TODD STORTI, BUTTE COUNTY
PROGRAM MANAGER – STACI HEATON

Mr. Tim Hall
Materials Management and Local Assistance Division
California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
P.O. Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812

Transmittal Via E-mail: timothy.hall@calrecycle.ca.gov

RE: Comments on the Senate Bill 1383 Local Services Rates Analysis Draft Report

Dear Mr. Hall:

On behalf of the 24-member Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (ESJPA), thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the SB 1383 Local Services Rates Analysis Draft Report. Our members represent Boards of Supervisors, Public Works Directors, Solid Waste Managers, and Recycling Coordinators. Our members are responsible for operating or overseeing their jurisdictions solid waste operations.

The purpose of this report is to provide information regarding the cost impacts of SB 1383 to local jurisdictions, which are tasked with enforcing most of the provisions of the law. While we appreciate the information in the report, there are several areas where the report is lacking or superficial especially related to rural jurisdictions. These areas are discussed by topic.

Overview

The report does not adequately discuss the impact of service rates related to mandatory procurement, enforcement, and edible food implementation. All of these activities will require significant costs to jurisdictions.

Mandatory organics collection versus self-haul

Although the report mentions the allowance for self-hauling of organics, the concept is not analyzed as an option and the report focuses on mandatory collection options. While achieving full compliance with the mandates of SB 1383 are difficult without some form of mandatory collection, SB 1383's proposed regulations do not mandate

mandatory collection throughout a jurisdiction. Many rural areas have mandatory collection in the more populated areas, but mandatory collection of even a one cart service is a fiscally irresponsible option in remote areas. Self-hauling of solid waste is an essential option that will still be in place and is recognized in SB 1383 proposed regulations as an option for organics. There is essentially no analysis in the report addressing service rates for self-haul at solid waste facilities where the fees will be assessed.

Rate increases

The report acknowledges the need for significant rate increases but does not acknowledge the disproportionate impact rate increases have on rural areas when costs of service are spread over a much smaller population. The report's Major Findings section acknowledges that rate increases are unpopular with ratepayers. The report also states that "Elected officials and rate-payers may not understand the health, environmental, and economic benefits of diverting organics from landfills to recovery activities like composting and anaerobic digestion". This statement is misleading. Elected officials are challenged with weighing the benefits of solid waste and organics services against essential public services. Presentations have already occurred in our rural areas on the upcoming SB 1383 regulations and elected officials have asked how to evaluate the significant cost increases related to organics service against demands for funding law enforcement, roads, health, and other services. Recent experiences with the closure of beverage container collection sites has tainted the public on solid waste diversion.

Illegal dumping

The report does not discuss incorporation of funding for the anticipated increase in illegal dumping that results whenever solid waste rates are increased. Illegal dumping is a significant issue in rural areas since there is significant open areas. The costs to address illegal dumping should be discussed in the report.

Edible Food Analysis

The report indicates in section 1.05 that it did not address edible food recovery. The cost of edible food recovery will be significant especially to the food banks and other providers due to the need for transportation of edible food, collection, and storage especially the purchase of the needed refrigeration equipment. Jurisdiction's environmental health departments' inspection and enforcement roles will be significantly expanded under the edible food requirement and the report does not provide any analysis on the associated costs of these services to jurisdictions and the edible food providers.

Proposition 218

The report discusses the mechanics of the Proposition 218 process but provides no analysis on situations where rate increases are not subject to Proposition 218 review. There is mention that a proposed fee can be challenged under Proposition 218 but there is no discussion on what options are available if a challenge is successful. Case law is not well established on when Proposition 218 is required or not required. One of our rural areas experienced a successful Proposition 218 challenge to a proposed rate and thus the proposed service was not implemented. Non-implementation of a required SB 1383 service

is not an option. The report needs to have a discussion of this situation and direct jurisdictions on how to proceed.

Capacity planning

The report acknowledges the need for capacity planning by a jurisdiction. Existing organic facilities are limited, especially in rural areas. Many facilities are competing for the same limited capacity. The report acknowledges that additional capacity is needed but it does not address how a jurisdiction will address this problem within the allowable SB 1383 time frame.

Funding

Funding SB 1383 mandates is a critical component. The report provides some discussion of options for funding but there is minimal analysis on how limited the available funding opportunities are to jurisdictions and the timing to obtain those funds. There is insufficient grant or loan funding available to serve the state. Applying for any type of funding will take considerable time and many grant and loan funds are only released in limited cycles of application. Even if a jurisdiction or its contractor is successful in application for grants or loans ort any other financing there is in Insufficient time to secure financing, and then contact for and build facilities in order to meet the SB 1383 implementation schedule. The report needs to discuss and analyze this reality.

ESJPA appreciates the efforts of CalRecycle to provide analysis and assist local jurisdictions as we prepare to implement this overwhelmingly large-scale program. We remain dedicated to working collaboratively to find a reasonable and responsible way to move forward in meeting our goals.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at sheaton@rcrcnet.org or (916) 447-4806 if you have any questions or want to discuss any our comments further.

Sincerely,

Staci Heaton
ESJPA Program Manager

Solid Waste Operator Survey for Guidance for SB 1383 Regulatory Implementation

Compiled by Larry Sweetser, Consultant, Rural Counties' ESJPA and SWANA, California Chapters

Overview

The questions posed were for operators to provide questions and topics related to implementation of the upcoming SB 1383 as proposed in the October 2, 2019 draft. It was stressed to the responders that this was not an attempt to revise the regulations but to get their concerns with any areas needing clarity and that could be included in a CalRecycle guidance document or potential trainings.

I reached out to the 24-member Rural Counties' Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (ESJPA) members, members of the SWANA Legislative Task Force, and the Solid Waste Industry Group. A written questionnaire and survey monkey poll were conducted along with direct calls to the target group. Responders were also offered the option to contact Beatrice Poroli directly. I received some responses from ESJPA and SWANA members. Several other solid waste industry representatives indicated that would contact Beatrice Poroli or other CalRecycle staff on their own.

I summarized the responses but also attached the full responses for your use. Responder names and names of facilities were redacted. I also provided some of the questions and issues I have been considering as part of the implementation. I went through the proposed regulations solid waste facility section by section and included questions.

General concern

Many operators have not focused on the implementation issues for solid waste operations and facilities (YET) so specific questions were asked on various aspects of the proposed regulations in order to get them thinking of potential concerns. There is much concern on time delays for implementation of the jurisdiction required diversion of organics related to potential permit changes and the lack of sufficient facilities that may result from potential permitting questions or actual permit approval processes. Even though the permit process is already established, it would be helpful to still provide a guidance that reminds operators of the need to work with their EA and other local agencies when contemplating facility changes that may result in a potential permit or notification change prior to implementing the change, e.g. Addition of new organic operations may need CEQA review.

Permit related concerns

Several respondents indicated potential or likely will be needed to address proposed changes to traffic, hours of operation, tonnage limits, RDRS reporting, or the addition of new activities or processing equipment for organics. There is also concern with the need for air permits or approvals for various organic processing equipment or waste discharge permit changes for adding organics processing such as composting or adding food waste.

Since the various local, CalRecycle, air, and water permits are already established (mostly), the guidance should provide a reminder to consider those various permits and approvals. It would be helpful for the guidance to provide specific reminders about certain requirements:

- Limitations on outside storage of putrescibles especially food waste.

- Removal frequencies limitations, e.g. if 48 hours removal of food is required and a facility is not open on the weekend, acceptance on Friday maybe limited.
- Odor Impact Minimization requirements.
- Processing equipment installation or use might require air district approvals.
- Acceptance of separated organics wastes if not already included in the list of acceptable materials.

Operational Issues of Concern

Guidance/training is needed on the following:

- Conducting the Organics Waste Recovery Efficiency in Section 17409.5.1 for "transfer/processing facilities that conduct processing activities".
    - Assistance on how to do the measurements especially of the recovered organic waste has significant contamination and is being sent to another facility for additional processing?
    - If a facility is conducting processing of recyclables but not organics is the requirement still applicable.
    - Are MRF fines that contain some organics included in the reported organics?
- Measuring Organics Waste Recovered 17409.5.2 (these comments also apply to 17409.5.3, 17409.5.4, and 17409.5.5. Also to Composting operations and facilities in Article 5.0 as applicable and In-vessel Chapter 3.2)
    - Clarity on the 10-day sampling period in section 17409.5.2 would be appreciated especially for facilities open less frequently (e.g., 2 times a week).
    - How to determine "Representative of a typical operating day" and how to take a "random, composite sample" in section 17409.5.2 (b)
    - What is considered an incompatible material 17409.5.2(b)(3)
    - Are conversion factors allowed or do we need to have a scale on site?
    - Does the scale need to be certified by Weights and Measures?
    - Does the measurement protocol need to be written and included in the Facility Plan or TPR? Section 17409.5.2 (d)
    - What guidance is there for EAs to determine accuracy of the measurements? 17409.5.2 (d)
    - Is the operator required to determine if the POTW is authorized? 17409.5.2 (e)
    - Will CalRecycle develop a standardized report format?
- Section 17409.5.6
    - What is meant by "Remnant organic material"? 17409.5.6 (a)(1)
    - How does an operator address a situation if C&D debris is commingled with claimed source separated organics?
    - Provide guidance on what qualifies as "Stored away from other activity areas" for separated organics? 17409.5.6 (b)
    - If specific areas for organics storage areas are not already in the Facility Plan/ or TPR, will it need to be submitted for a permit change?
- Section 17409.5.7 Gray Container Waste Evaluation
    - Guidance and training on conducting gray container waste evaluations would be appreciated.
    - How do you determine representative of a typical operating day and random composite samples? 17409.5.7 (c)
    - Can conversion factors be used or is a scale needed?

    - Does it have to be a certified scale?
    - Does the measurement protocol need to be written and included in the Facility Plan or TPR?
- Section 17409.5.8 Incompatible Materials Limit in Recovered Organic Waste.
    - Is the determination of incompatible materials calculated on a per load basis or aggregated over a period of time?
    - What is meant by "each type of organic waste"? 17409.5.8. (b)(3) & (4)
- Section 17409.5.9
    - What is meant by "organic waste type"?
    - How will the effectiveness of the sampling protocol be determined? 17409.5.9 (c)(1)(F)
- Section 17409.5.10 Solid Waste Handling at Consolidation Sites.
    - Are the materials to be transported to a transfer station include only organics or also solid waste? 17409.5.10 (d)
    - Can a consolidation site transport be transported to a landfill or only to a transfer facility or operation? 17409.5.10 (d)
- Section 17409.5.10.5 Solid Waste Handling at Co-Located Facilities or Operations.
    - Please provide examples
- Section 17409.5.11 Remnant Organic Material Separated from Gray Container Processing
    - What is meant by "Remnant organic material" 17409.5.11 (a)
- Section 17409.5.12 Transfer/Processing EA Verification Requirements
    - What is the time period to complete the submittal of information? 17409.5.12 (a)
- Section 17414.2 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements
    - Can conversion factors be used or is a scale needed?
    - Does it have to be a certified scale?
    - Can records be kept electronically or is paper required? 17414.2 (d)
- Section 18815.5 Reporting Requirements for Transfer/Processors
    - Will detail with the RDRS system require for the required weights 18815.5 (d)(2)

Landfill Issues

- Since MRF fines contain some measurable organics how will this be considered if the MRF fines are proposed for use as daily or alternative intermediate cover? 18983.1 (a)

§21695. CalRecycle—Organic Disposal Reduction Status Impact Report

The requirements for the Status Impact Report are fairly straight forward. The key concerns for clarity are:

- Are the waste types requested the same as the ones listed in the permit? 21695(c)
- Will the Air Board landfill gas survey information be sufficient for this report? (c)(3)(4)
- Is there guidance on determining gas generation? 21695 (c)(7)
- Is a description of the Final grading plan changes acceptable or is a stamped drawing required? 21695 (c)(9)

Full Survey Responses

Q1 - Identify any potential solid waste permit or notification changes for your facility(ies) directly related to SB 1383 that might be required from receiving, storing, installing equipment, processing organics, or transporting off-site collected organics including food waste separately or mixed? Comments on local permits and approvals are not needed since those are not direct CalRecycle issues. Potential changes might include but not limited to permitted hours, organics processing activity or equipment installation, or traffic flow. If you do not think you will need a permit change, please indicate that information.

- No changes
- Increased traffic on access roads may be an issue as the roads are capable of only a certain volume of traffic. We only have one access road. Corresponding increased volume of waste entering the facility will also be an issue. Additionally, CEQA for constructing a facility is going to be difficult as we have close neighbors and are certainly likely to have quite a bit of opposition. Hours are less of an issue. We will certainly need a permit change.
- Relocating entire 75-acre facility. Building new receiving and tipping facility, New APCD Rule = reduced tonnage and buying offsets. The compost facility will likely need a permit addendum. It is not clear if CEQA will be required which would result in extensive time delays to implement programs.
- Permitting any new processing equipment with qualifiable diesel engine with Air Board. Permitting on-site composting. Permitting and siting gasification biomass facility. CEQA must be conducted for these changes.
- The XXXX Transfer Station is not currently permitted to receive, store or process separated food scraps. The solid waste facilities permit would need to be updated including a description of those activities and identified location, almost certainly to be in an enclosure with a roof and some means of processing and/or cleaning that area periodically. As there are bears (as well as dogs, racoons, and opossums) in our region, and rats are frequently delivered with refuse, additional controls may also be needed. Our agency would also need to develop or contract for some facility capable of processing food scraps and marketing animal feed or compost from that facility, which would likely require a full solid waste facility permit as well as modification of the Non Disposal Facilities Element.
- Existing traffic limit is near capacity and odor issues so that may require a permit change.

Q2 - Will your facility qualify as a "High diversion organic waste processing facility" that meets or exceeds an annual average mixed waste organic content recovery rate or 50 percent? If not, please indicate the estimated distance to a "High diversion organic waste processing facility".

- No. At this time, it's unknown how long it will take us to reach 50% recovery rate or High diversion processing facility criteria. We can determine our recovery rate, only after a waster characterization study is performed.
- No and unknown at this time. It will likely be Sacramento, so 120 miles each way.
- Yes
- I am not aware of a 'high diversion organic waste processing facility' in Northern California within 300 miles of XXX County. It is not at all clear how such a facility could produce compost that could be cost competitive to composted cow manures currently available from local dairy farms and cattle ranches without significant financial subsidy. Therefore, the process for siting, permitting, establishing, and

operating facilities capable of processing food scraps to animal feed or compost faces fundamental fiscal challenges for the foreseeable future.

Q3 - For landfill operators, do you have any questions on how to prepare the required landfill Organic Disposal Reduction Status Impact Report (Section 21695)?

- No Applicable.
- N/A, but [Solid Waste Contractor] will likely contract with a third-party firm.
- Yes, more specific guidance is needed on many of the requested analysis items and the level of expected detail, e.g. site development, waste types and volumes, calculation assumptions, how to calculate gas generation changes. It is not clear what the information will be used for which would shape the answer. Will the Air Board landfill gas survey information be sufficient for this report?
- Not applicable.

Q4 - Waste sorts. Do you anticipate any solid waste permit or operational issues with:

1. Receiving segregated organics from self-haul?
2. Impacts from container contamination minimization waste evaluations at your facility(§18984.5(c))?
3. Sampling criteria?
4. CalRecycle reporting requirements
5. Concerns with third party waste characterization companies operating on your site?
6. Health and safety concerns of conducting waste sorts?
7. Management of hazardous and other prohibited wastes found during waste evaluations?

- Yes, we are anticipating operational issues once we start doing container contamination minimization waste evaluations, sampling. We are also anticipating that these evaluations will impact our SOP's for allowing third party contractors on-site and will raise health and safety concerns associated with these waste sorts.
- First, second, third bullets: we have significant operational concerns due to space, odor and labor (which they don't care about). I don't foresee needing to modify the permit though, as long as we bring the MRF in under the existing permit. If we construct a compost facility, we will need to. forth bullet: Not really except how labor intensive it will be. Fifth bullet: yes. They are not liable for accurate data. We are. Sixth bullet: Yes. I don't think I need to expand on that. Visualizing the type of waste that will come in the waste stream is disgusting. Seventh bullet: no.
- #1 – NO, #2 Yes space and SAFETY, #3 OK, #4 why?, #5 Yes, #6, yes, #7 yes
- The XXX Transfer Station would need to have an update to the solid waste facilities permit, as well as a designated space and controls (i.e. roof, building, ability to clean periodically, vector controls, etc.) to receive and temporarily store separated food scraps. It remains unclear how self-haul drop-off of food wastes can be made effective and/or comprehensive. Though mandatory collection could be a comprehensive method of collecting food wastes, our rural community has never considered mandatory collection services as politically or financially attractive proposition. Contamination minimization and route sampling are also anticipated to significantly increase collections costs.
- None anticipated at this time but I don't believe the franchisees have given these issues enough thought and analysis yet.

- Yes. Tipping fees for organic waste will be increased which will likely cause the material to be comingled for the sake of time or dumped on public lands. We do not have sufficient staff to dedicate to container evaluations and waste characterizations, who is going to pay for new staff? Beyond that, the Board of Supervisors may not authorize new personnel to the Solid Waste Division. Third party waste characterization companies may be a good alternative. Some sites are only open two days a week. So the only issue besides paying for their services would be scheduling. It is common that we have snow for six months out of the year while temperatures reach below zero and daily wind. Our facilities do not have indoor or sheltered space to conduct these evaluations. The major concern would be for their safety against the elements. A lesser concern would be attracting bears during daylight hours which is not uncommon. Each of our facilities has designated lockable hazwaste lockers, so management of those items should not be an issue.

Q5 - Are there any other issues you foresee that will impact your solid waste permit or notification tier facility and that you would like to see in a guidance document or training?

- Yes, we would like to have more information on contamination minimization and sampling procedures.
- Not at this time.
- Odor complaints – must have some min standard, must make compost essential public service
- The only facility that has ever produced compost in Del Norte County operated under a notification permit. I believe coordinating a regional planning process for such expanded or new organics processing facilities could help accelerate the development of such facilities in rural communities like ours. Also, solid waste professionals could use additional guidance re. how to most effectively interact with groups dedicated to food recovery for people and animal husbandry, and how to assure that recovery programs follow relevant health and safety codes. (4)

SENATE BILL No. 1191

Introduced by Senator Dahle

February 20, 2020

An act to add Section 42652.7 to the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1191, as introduced, Dahle. Organic waste: reduction goals: local jurisdictions: noncompliance and penalties.

Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to achieve, among other things, a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40%. Existing law requires methane emissions reduction goals to include specified targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics.

Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve those targets for reducing organic waste in landfills that may include, among other things, different levels of requirements for local jurisdictions and phased timelines based upon their progress in meeting the organic waste reduction goals, and penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance. Existing law requires, no later than July 1, 2020, the department, in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills.

This bill would require the department, in determining whether or not to issue a compliance order or impose a penalty on a local jurisdiction pursuant to those provisions, or in determining the amount of any penalties imposed pursuant to those provisions, to consider

7.2.A

specified information, including whether a local jurisdiction has made a good faith effort to implement its organic waste reduction program and whether any of specified factors affected the local jurisdiction's ability to implement its organic waste reduction program or otherwise comply with those provisions, as provided.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 42652.7 is added to the Public Resources
2 Code, to read:
3 42652.7. In determining whether or not to issue a compliance
4 order or impose a penalty on a local jurisdiction pursuant to this
5 chapter, or in determining the amount of any penalties imposed
6 pursuant to this chapter, the department shall consider both of the
7 following:
8 (a) (1) Whether a local jurisdiction has made a good faith effort
9 to implement its organic waste reduction program, which shall
10 include consideration of all of the following:
11 (A) Natural disasters.
12 (B) Budgetary constraints.
13 (C) Work stoppages.
14 (D) Failure of federal, state, or other local agencies located
15 within the local jurisdiction to implement organic waste reduction
16 and recycling programs.
17 (E) The availability of markets for collected organic waste
18 recyclables.
19 (F) The extent to which the local jurisdiction has taken steps
20 that are under its control to remove barriers to siting and expanding
21 organic waste recycling facilities.
22 (G) The extent to which the local jurisdiction has implemented
23 additional organic waste reduction, recycling, and composting
24 activities.
25 (H) The median household income of households within the
26 local jurisdiction.
27 (2) For purposes of this subdivision, "good faith effort" means
28 all reasonable and feasible efforts by a local jurisdiction to
29 implement this chapter.

(b) Whether any of the following factors affected the local jurisdiction's ability to implement its organic waste reduction program or otherwise comply with the requirements of this chapter:

(1) Whether an exceptional growth rate may have affected compliance.

(2) Whether the local jurisdiction has a large tourist or seasonal population.

(3) Whether an emergency, disaster, or loss of electricity affected the local jurisdiction.

(4) Other information presented by the local jurisdiction that may provide reasonable justification.

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CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019–20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 2612

Introduced by Assembly Member Maienschein

February 20, 2020

An act to amend Section 39719 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to greenhouse gases, and making an appropriation therefor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2612, as introduced, Maienschein. Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: recycling: appropriation.

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs, 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project, and 5% of the annual proceeds of the fund, up to the sum of $130,000,000 annually, until June 20, 2030, for transfer to the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund.

This bill, beginning in the 2020–21 fiscal year, would continuously appropriate $100,000,000 from the fund annually to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for in-state organic waste recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve certain organic waste disposal goals, as specified. The bill, beginning in the

7.2.B

2020–21 fiscal year, would also continuously appropriate $100,000,000 from the fund annually to the department for in-state recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help achieve a specified state policy relating to solid waste, as specified.

Vote: ⅔. Appropriation: yes. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the
2 following:
3 (1) It is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75 percent
4 of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted
5 by the year 2020. However, the state's recycling rate has dropped
6 from 50 percent in 2007 to 44 percent in 2017.
7 (2) Exacerbating this challenge, beginning in 2018, the China
8 National Sword policy further restricted the export and sale of
9 recycled commodities, setting much stricter standards on
10 contamination and banning the sale of bales of mixed commodities,
11 like mixed-paper and mixed-plastics commodities, resulting in a
12 2018 statewide recycling rate of 40 percent, a rate California has
13 been far above since the year 2000.
14 (3) The state is facing a recycling crisis, with high rates of
15 contamination of collected recycled materials. To regain any value
16 from the millions of tons of collected materials, recycling facilities
17 must expand and upgrade their operations, resulting in higher
18 processing costs to recover a lower volume of clean material that
19 ultimately has a lower resale value, despite meeting a higher
20 standard. At the same time, recycling facilities spend more moneys
21 to receive lower revenue for recyclable commodities, and more
22 material is being landfilled instead of recycled. This is directly
23 related to the closure of nearly 1,000 recycling centers in the state
24 since 2013, with more closures expected.
25 (4) Organic waste is the state's largest source of methane and
26 black carbon emissions, which are two of the most damaging
27 climate pollutants and also harm respiratory and cardiovascular
28 health.
29 (5) Recycling organic waste is a priority for the state, which led
30 the state to establish aggressive targets to reduce organic waste
31 disposal in landfills and methane emissions produced from organic

waste. However, California lacks sufficient infrastructure to meet those targets. The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) estimates that the total cost to implement the statewide organic waste regulations established pursuant to Chapter 395 of the Statutes of 2016 is approximately $40 billion.

(6) These recent developments clearly demonstrate an immense gap between private sector investment and our significant need for in-state infrastructure to collect, transfer, process, clean, and sell both recyclable commodities and materials that are now considered organic waste. Tens of billions of dollars are needed to place our state on a trajectory to meet our aggressive, but critically needed, climate, environmental, quality of life, and health and safety goals.

(7) Many new proven technologies can address these major challenges, and the Legislative Analyst's Office has consistently reported, most recently in 2016, that funding for recycling and organic waste management is the most cost-effective method for reducing greenhouse gas emissions—as low as $4 per ton of greenhouse gas emissions reduced—while having the co-benefits of reducing other air pollutants and short lived climate pollutants, creating green jobs, and causing other improvements.

(8) Developing local infrastructure and domestic markets for recycled materials benefits the environment and the state's economy and is critical due to the loss of access to foreign markets. Successfully achieving California's ambitious recycling and climate change goals requires partnerships and commitments from the state, local governments, the waste and recycling industry, and recycling and organic waste project developers. This bill provides critically needed seed funding to offset economic forces that create strong headwinds against such partnerships and commitments.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that this bill do all of the following:

(1) Improve California's statewide recycling infrastructure to achieve the state's greenhouse gas emission and solid and organic waste reduction goals established by Chapter 395 of the Statutes of 2016, Chapter 727 of the Statutes of 2014, and Chapter 476 of the Statutes of 2011.

(2) Improve existing, and create new, solid and organic waste recycling infrastructure to enable the state to better and more effectively manage, reuse, and recycle its waste stream in state

and to create additional jobs in the solid waste, recycling, and manufacturing sectors.

(3) Assist local governments in implementing their solid and organic waste programs to achieve the state's greenhouse gas emission and solid and organic waste reduction goals.

SEC. 2. Section 39719 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

39719. (a) The Legislature shall appropriate the annual proceeds of the fund for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in this state in accordance with the requirements of Section 39712.

(b) To carry out a portion of the requirements of subdivision (a), the annual proceeds of the fund are continuously appropriated for the following:

(1) Beginning in the 2015–16 fiscal year, and notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, 35 percent of the annual proceeds of the fund are continuously appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs as follows:

(A) Ten percent of the annual proceeds of the fund is hereby continuously appropriated to the Transportation Agency for the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program created by Part 2 (commencing with Section 75220) of Division 44 of the Public Resources Code.

(B) Five percent of the annual proceeds of the fund is hereby continuously appropriated to the Low Carbon Transit Operations Program created by Part 3 (commencing with Section 75230) of Division 44 of the Public Resources Code. Moneys shall be allocated by the Controller, according to requirements of the program, and pursuant to the distribution formula in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 99312 of, and Sections 99313 and 99314 of, the Public Utilities Code.

(C) Twenty percent of the annual proceeds of the fund is hereby continuously appropriated to the Strategic Growth Council for the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program created by Part 1 (commencing with Section 75200) of Division 44 of the Public Resources Code. Of the amount appropriated in this subparagraph, no less than 10 percent of the annual proceeds of the fund shall be expended for affordable housing, consistent with the provisions of that program.

(2) Beginning in the 2015–16 fiscal year, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, 25 percent of the annual proceeds of the fund is hereby continuously appropriated to the High-Speed Rail Authority for the following components of the initial operating segment and Phase I Blended System as described in the 2012 business plan adopted pursuant to Section 185033 of the Public Utilities Code:

(A) Acquisition and construction costs of the project.

(B) Environmental review and design costs of the project.

(C) Other capital costs of the project.

(D) Repayment of any loans made to the authority to fund the project.

(3) (A) Beginning in the 2020–21 fiscal year, and until June 30, 2030, 5 percent of the annual proceeds of the fund, up to the sum of one hundred thirty million dollars ($130,000,000), is hereby annually transferred to the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund established pursuant to Section 116766 for the purposes of Chapter 4.6 (commencing with Section 116765) of Part 12 of Division 104.

(B) Moneys transferred under this paragraph shall be used for the purpose of facilitating the achievement of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions in this state in accordance with the requirements of Section 39712 or to improve climate change adaptation and resiliency of disadvantaged communities or low-income households or communities, consistent with Division 25.5 (commencing with Section 38500). For purposes of the moneys transferred under this paragraph, a state agency may also comply with the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 16428.9 of the Government Code by describing how each proposed expenditure will improve climate change adaptation and resiliency of disadvantaged communities or low-income households or communities.

(4) (A) Beginning in the 2020–21 fiscal year, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) is hereby continuously appropriated from the fund, without regard to fiscal years, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for in-state organic waste recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve the organic waste disposal goals established in Section 39730.6.

(B) Fifty percent of the funds appropriated pursuant to this paragraph shall be used to provide financial assistance for in-state organic waste processing and recycling activities, which may include, but are not limited to, the construction of new, or the modification or expansion of existing, facilities and to support the in-state processing, reuse, and recycling of organic waste, including, through the production or application of compost, the production of soil amendments, in-vessel digestion, food waste prevention, and edible food recovery.

(C) Fifty percent of the funds appropriated pursuant to this paragraph shall be allocated by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to local agencies as grants for activities directly related to organic waste management and implementation of Chapter 13.1 (commencing with Section 42652) of Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code.

(5) (A) Beginning in the 2020–21 fiscal year, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) is hereby continuously appropriated from the fund, without regard to fiscal years, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for in-state recycling projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help achieve the state's policy goal that not less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter, pursuant to Section 41780.01 of the Public Resources Code.

(B) Projects eligible for financial assistance pursuant to this paragraph include, but are not limited to, recycling market development projects, development of recycling infrastructure to improve the recovery and quality of recyclable products, construction of new, or the modification or expansion of existing, facilities that process recycled feedstock that is intended to be reused in the production of another product or that use recycled feedstock to produce another product, and the procurement and installation of equipment or development and implementation of new processes to improve the quality of material collected in curbside or neighborhood recycling programs.

(C) Of the funds appropriated pursuant to this paragraph, ten million dollars ($10,000,000) shall be made available as grants to cities and counties for beverage container recycling and litter cleanup activities.

1 (c) In determining the amount of annual proceeds of the fund
2 for purposes of the calculation in subdivision (b), the funds subject
3 to Section 39719.1 shall not be included.
4 *(d) For purposes of this section, both of the following definitions*
5 *apply:*
6 *(1) "Financial assistance" includes, but is not limited to, grants,*
7 *incentive payments, low-interest loans, loan loss reserves, interest*
8 *rate reductions, loan guarantees, or other credit enhancements.*
9 *(2) "Local agency" means a city, county, city and county,*
10 *district, or other local governmental agency that provides solid*
11 *waste handling services.*

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