

**ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF ROCKLIN ENACTING CHAPTER 13.10
OF THE ROCKLIN MUNICIPAL CODE TO IMPLEMENT ORGANIC
WASTE DISPOSAL REDUCTION**

WHEREAS, California Senate Bill 1383, the Short-lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Act of 2016, requires cities to adopt and enforce an ordinance or enforceable mechanism to implement relevant provisions of CalRecycle SB 1383 Regulations, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, section 18981.1, et seq., pertaining to organic waste disposal reduction.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROCKLIN DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Purpose. California Senate Bill 1383, the Short-lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Act of 2016, requires cities to adopt and enforce an Article or enforceable mechanism to implement relevant provisions of CalRecycle SB 1383 Regulations, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, section 18981.1, et seq. The purpose of this ordinance is to comply with requirements of California law regarding organic waste disposal reduction.

Section 2. Authority. This ordinance is enacted under the authority granted to cities by Article XI, Section 7 of the California Constitution and Government Code section 37100.

Section 3. Enact. Chapter 13.10 of the Rocklin Municipal Code setting forth an organic waste disposal reduction program is hereby enacted as follows:

Chapter 13.10 Organic Waste Disposal Reduction Program

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13.10.010 Purpose

California Senate Bill 1383, the Short-lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Act of 2016, requires cities to adopt and enforce an Article or enforceable mechanism to implement relevant provisions of CalRecycle SB 1383 Regulations Title 14 California Code of Regulations, section 18981.1, et seq. The purpose of this Article is to comply with requirements of California law regarding organic waste disposal reduction.

13.10.020 Definitions

The terms used in this Chapter shall have the meaning set forth in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 18982.

- (a) “CalRecycle” means California's Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, which is the Department designated with responsibility for developing, implementing, and enforcing SB 1383 Regulations on City’s (and others).
- (b) “California Code of Regulations” or “CCR” means the State of California Code of Regulations. CCR references in this Article are preceded with a number that refers to the relevant Title of the CCR (e.g., “14 CCR” refers to Title 14 of CCR).
- (c) “Commercial Business” or “Commercial” means a firm, partnership, proprietorship, joint-stock company, corporation, or association, whether for-profit or nonprofit, strip mall, industrial facility, or a multifamily residential dwelling, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(6). A Multi-Family Residential Dwelling that consists of fewer than five (5) units is not a Commercial Business for purposes of implementing this Article.
- (d) “Commercial Edible Food Generator” includes a Tier One or a Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator as defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(73) and (a)(74). For the purposes of this definition, Food Recovery Organizations and Food Recovery Services are not Commercial Edible Food Generators pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(7).
- (e) “Compliance Review” means a review of records by a City to determine compliance with this Article.

- (f) “Community Composting” means any activity that composts green material, agricultural material, food material, and vegetative food material, alone or in combination, and the total amount of feedstock and Compost on-site at any one time does not exceed 100 cubic yards and 750 square feet, as specified in 14 CCR Section 17855(a)(4); or, as otherwise defined by 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(8).
- (g) “Compost” has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 17896.2(a)(4), which stated, as of the effective date of this Article, that “Compost” means the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic Solid Wastes that are Source Separated from the municipal Solid Waste stream, or which are separated at a centralized facility.
- (h) “Compostable Plastics” or “Compostable Plastic” means plastic materials that meet the ASTM D6400 standard for compostability, or as otherwise described in 14 CCR Section 18984.1(a)(1)(A) or 18984.2(a)(1)(C).
- (i) “Container Contamination” or “Contaminated Container” means a container, regardless of color, that contains Prohibited Container Contaminants, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(55).
- (j) “C&D” means construction and demolition debris.
- (k) “Designated Source Separated Organic Waste Facility,” as defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(14.5), means a Solid Waste facility that accepts a Source Separated Organic Waste collection stream as defined in 14 CCR Section 17402(a)(26.6) and complies with one of the following:
 - (1) The facility is a “transfer/processor,” as defined in 14 CCR Section 18815.2(a)(62), that is in compliance with the reporting requirements of 14 CCR Section 18815.5(d), and meets or exceeds an annual average Source Separated organic content Recovery rate of 50 percent between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2024 and 75 percent on and after January 1, 2025 as calculated pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18815.5(f) for Organic Waste received from the Source Separated Organic Waste collection stream.
 - (A) If a transfer/processor has an annual average Source Separated organic content Recovery rate lower than the rate required in Paragraph 1 of this definition for two (2) consecutive reporting periods, or three (3) reporting periods within three (3) years, the facility shall not qualify as a “Designated Source Separated Organic Waste Facility”.
 - (2) The facility is a “composting operation” or “composting facility” as defined in 14 CCR Section 18815.2(a)(13), that pursuant to the reports submitted under 14 CCR Section 18815.7 demonstrates that the percent of the material removed for landfill disposal that is Organic Waste is less than the percent specified in 14 CCR Section 17409.5.8(c)(2) or 17409.5.8(c)(3), whichever is applicable, and, if

applicable, complies with the digestate handling requirements specified in 14 CCR Section 17896.5.

- (A) If the percent of the material removed for landfill disposal that is Organic Waste is more than the percent specified in 14 CCR Section 17409.5.8(c)(2) or 17409.5.8(c)(3), for two (2) consecutive reporting periods, or three (3) reporting periods within three (3) years, the facility shall not qualify as a “Designated Source Separated Organic Waste Facility.” For the purposes of this Article, the reporting periods shall be consistent with those defined in 14 CCR Section 18815.2(a)(49).
- (l) “Designee” means an entity that the City contracts with or otherwise arranges to carry out any of the City’s responsibilities of this Article as authorized in 14 CCR Section 18981.2. A Designee may be a government entity, a hauler, a private entity, or a combination of those entities.
- (m) “Edible Food” means food intended for human consumption, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(18). For the purposes of this Article or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(18), “Edible Food” is not Solid Waste if it is recovered and not discarded. Nothing in this Article or in 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 requires or authorizes the Recovery of Edible Food that does not meet the food safety requirements of the California Retail Food Code.
- (n) “Enforcement Action” means an action of the City to address non-compliance with this Article including, but not limited to, issuing administrative citations, fines, penalties, or using other remedies.
- (o) “Excluded Waste” means hazardous substance, hazardous waste, infectious waste, designated waste, volatile, corrosive, medical waste, infectious, regulated radioactive waste, and toxic substances or material that facility operator(s), which receive materials from the City and its generators, reasonably believe(s) would, as a result of or upon acceptance, transfer, processing, or disposal, be a violation of local, State, or Federal law, regulation, or Article, including: land use restrictions or conditions, waste that cannot be disposed of in Class III landfills or accepted at the facility by permit conditions, waste that in City, or its Designee’s reasonable opinion would present a significant risk to human health or the environment, cause a nuisance or otherwise create or expose City, or its Designee, to potential liability; but not including de minimis volumes or concentrations of waste of a type and amount normally found in Single-Family or Multi-Family Solid Waste after implementation of programs for the safe collection, processing, recycling, treatment, and disposal of batteries and paint in compliance with Sections 41500 and 41802 of the California Public Resources Code. Excluded Waste does not include used motor oil and filters, household batteries, universal wastes, and/or latex paint when such materials are defined as allowable materials for collection through the City’s collection programs and the generator or customer has properly placed the materials for collection pursuant to instructions provided by City or its Designee for collection services.

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

A Food Recovery Organization is not a Commercial Edible Food Generator for the purposes of this Article and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(7).

If the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(25) for Food Recovery Organization differs from this definition, the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(25) shall apply to this Article.

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

contractual arrangements with these types of organizations, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(27).

- (w) “Food-Soiled Paper” is compostable paper material that has come in contact with food or liquid, such as, but not limited to, compostable paper plates, paper coffee cups, napkins, pizza boxes, and milk cartons.
- (x) “Food Waste” means Food Scraps and Food-Soiled Paper.
- (y) “Gray Container” has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 18982.2(a)(28) and shall be used for the purpose of storage and collection of Mixed Waste.
- (z) “Green Container” has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 18982.2(a)(29) and shall be used for the purpose of storage and collection of Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste, not to include foodwaste.
- (aa) “Grocery Store” means a store primarily engaged in the retail sale of canned food; dry goods; fresh fruits and vegetables; fresh meats, fish, and poultry; and any area that is not separately owned within the store where the food is prepared and served, including a bakery, deli, and meat and seafood departments, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(30).
- (bb) “Hauler Route” means the designated itinerary or sequence of stops for each segment of the City’s collection service area, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(31.5).
- (cc) “High Diversion Organic Waste Processing Facility” means a facility that is in compliance with the reporting requirements of 14 CCR Section 18815.5(d) and meets or exceeds an annual average Mixed Waste organic content Recovery rate of 50 percent between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2024, and 75 percent after January 1, 2025, as calculated pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18815.5(e) for Organic Waste received from the “Mixed waste organic collection stream” as defined in 14 CCR Section 17402(a)(11.5); or, as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(33).
- (dd) “Inspection” means a site visit where a City or Designee(s) reviews records, containers, and an entity’s collection, handling, recycling, or landfill disposal of Organic Waste or Edible Food handling to determine if the entity is complying with requirements set forth in this Article, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(35).
- (ee) “Jurisdiction Enforcement Official” means the city manager or their authorized Designee(s) who is/are partially or whole responsible for enforcing this Article. See also “Regional or County Agency Enforcement Official.”
- (ff) “Large Event” means an event, including, but not limited to, a sporting event or a flea market, that charges an admission price, or is operated by a local agency, and serves an average of more than 2,000 individuals per day of operation of the event, at a location

that includes, but is not limited to, a public, nonprofit, or privately owned park, parking lot, golf course, street system, or other open space when being used for an event. If the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(38) differs from this definition, the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(38) shall apply to this Article.

- (gg) “Large Venue” means a permanent venue facility that annually seats or serves an average of more than 2,000 individuals within the grounds of the facility per day of operation of the venue facility. For purposes of this Article and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12, a venue facility includes, but is not limited to, a public, nonprofit, or privately owned or operated stadium, amphitheater, arena, hall, amusement park, conference or civic center, zoo, aquarium, airport, racetrack, horse track, performing arts center, fairground, museum, theater, or other public attraction facility. For purposes of this Article and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12, a site under common ownership or control that includes more than one Large Venue that is contiguous with other Large Venues in the site, is a single Large Venue. If the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(39) differs from this definition, the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(39) shall apply to this Article.
- (hh) “Local Education Agency” means a school district, charter school, or county office of education that is not subject to the control of city or county regulations related to Solid Waste, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(40).
- (ii) “Mixed Waste Organic Collection Stream” or “Mixed Waste” means Organic Waste collected in a container that is required by 14 CCR Sections 18984.1, 18984.2 or 18984.3 to be taken to a High Diversion Organic Waste Processing Facility or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 17402(a)(11.5).
- (jj) “Multi-Family Residential Dwelling” or “Multi-Family” means of, from, or pertaining to residential premises with five (5) or more dwelling units.
- (kk) “MWELO” refers to the Model Water Efficient Landscape Article (MWELO), 23 CCR, Division 2, Chapter 2.7.
- (ll) “Non-Compostable Paper” includes but is not limited to paper that is coated in a plastic material that will not breakdown in the composting process, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(41).
- (mm) “Non-Local Entity” means the following entities that are not subject to the City’s enforcement authority, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(42):
 - (1) Special district(s) located within the boundaries of the City.
 - (4) Public universities (including community colleges) located within the boundaries of the City.
 - (5) State agencies located within the boundaries of the City.

- (nn) “Notice of Violation (NOV)” means a notice that a violation has occurred that includes a compliance date to avoid an action to seek penalties, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(45) or further explained in 14 CCR Section 18995.4.
- (oo) “Organic Waste” means Solid Wastes containing material originated from living organisms and their metabolic waste products, including but not limited to food, green material, landscape and pruning waste, organic textiles and carpets, lumber, wood, Paper Products, Printing and Writing Paper, manure, biosolids, digestate, and sludges or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(46). Biosolids and digestate are as defined by 14 CCR Section 18982(a).
- (pp) “Organic Waste Generator” means a person or entity that is responsible for the initial creation of Organic Waste, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(48).
- (qq) “Paper Products” include, but are not limited to, paper janitorial supplies, cartons, wrapping, packaging, file folders, hanging files, corrugated boxes, tissue, and toweling, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(51).
- (rr) “Printing and Writing Papers” include, but are not limited to, copy, xerographic, watermark, cotton fiber, offset, forms, computer printout paper, white wove envelopes, manila envelopes, book paper, note pads, writing tablets, newsprint, and other uncoated writing papers, posters, index cards, calendars, brochures, reports, magazines, and publications, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(54).
- (ss) “Prohibited Container Contaminants”

Two-container (green/gray) collection service for Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste and mixed materials): “Prohibited Container Contaminants” means the following:

- (i) discarded materials placed in a Green Container that are not identified as acceptable Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste for the City’s Green Container;
 - (ii) discarded materials placed in the Gray Container that are identified as acceptable Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste, which are to be separately collected in City’s Green Container; and,
 - (iii) Excluded Waste placed in any container.
- (tt) “Recovered Organic Waste Products” means products made from California, landfill-diverted recovered Organic Waste processed in a permitted or otherwise authorized facility, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(60).
 - (uu) “Recovery” means any activity or process described in 14 CCR Section 18983.1(b), or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(49).

- (vv) “Recycled-Content Paper” means Paper Products and Printing and Writing Paper that consists of at least 30 percent, by fiber weight, postconsumer fiber, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(61).
- (ww) “Regional Agency” means regional agency as defined in Public Resources Code Section 40181.
- (xx) “Remote Monitoring” means the use of the internet of things (IoT) and/or wireless electronic devices to visualize the contents of Green Containers and Gray Containers for purposes of identifying the quantity of materials in containers (level of fill) and/or presence of Prohibited Container Contaminants.
- (yy) “Renewable Gas” means gas derived from Organic Waste that has been diverted from a California landfill and processed at an in-vessel digestion facility that is permitted or otherwise authorized by 14 CCR to recycle Organic Waste, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(62).
- (zz) “Restaurant” means an establishment primarily engaged in the retail sale of food and drinks for on-premises or immediate consumption, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(64).
- (aaa) “Route Review” means a visual Inspection of containers along a Hauler Route for the purpose of determining Container Contamination, and may include mechanical Inspection methods such as the use of cameras, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(65).
- (bbb) “SB 1383” means Senate Bill 1383 of 2016 approved by the Governor on September 19, 2016, which added Sections 39730.5, 39730.6, 39730.7, and 39730.8 to the Health and Safety Code, and added Chapter 13.1 (commencing with Section 42652) to Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, establishing methane emissions reduction targets in a Statewide effort to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants as amended, supplemented, superseded, and replaced from time to time.
- (ccc) “SB 1383 Regulations” or “SB 1383 Regulatory” means or refers to, for the purposes of this Article, the Short-Lived Climate Pollutants: Organic Waste Reduction regulations developed by CalRecycle and adopted in 2020 that created 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 and amended portions of regulations of 14 CCR and 27 CCR.
- (ddd) “Self-Hauler” means a person, who hauls Solid Waste, Organic Waste or recyclable material generated to another person. Self-hauler also includes a person who back-hauls waste, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(66). Back-haul means generating and transporting Organic Waste to a destination owned and operated by the generator using the generator’s own employees and equipment, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(66)(A).

- (eee) "Single-Family" means of, from, or pertaining to any residential premises with fewer than five (5) units.
- (fff) "Solid Waste" has the same meaning as defined in State Public Resources Code Section 40191, which defines Solid Waste as all putrescible and non-putrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes, with the exception that Solid Waste does not include any of the following wastes:
- (1) Hazardous waste, as defined in the State Public Resources Code Section 40141.
 - (2) Radioactive waste regulated pursuant to the State Radiation Control Law (Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Part 9 of Division 104 of the State Health and Safety Code).
 - (3) Medical waste regulated pursuant to the State Medical Waste Management Act (Part 14 (commencing with Section 117600) of Division 104 of the State Health and Safety Code). Untreated medical waste shall not be disposed of in a Solid Waste landfill, as defined in State Public Resources Code Section 40195.1. Medical waste that has been treated and deemed to be Solid Waste shall be regulated pursuant to Division 30 of the State Public Resources Code.
- (ggg) "Source Separated" means materials, including commingled recyclable materials, that have been separated or kept separate from the Solid Waste stream, at the point of generation, for the purpose of additional sorting or processing those materials for recycling or reuse in order to return them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products, which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 17402.5(b)(4). For the purposes of this Article, Source Separated shall include separation of materials by the generator, property owner, property owner's employee, property manager, or property manager's employee into a Gray or Green Container for the purpose of collection and will be separated at a high diversion material recovery facility.
- (hhh) "Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste" means Source Separated Organic Waste that can be placed in a Green Container that is specifically intended for the separate collection of Organic Waste by the generator.
- (iii) "State" means the State of California.
- (jjj) "Supermarket" means a full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of two million dollars (\$2,000,000), or more, and which sells a line of dry grocery, canned goods,

or nonfood items and some perishable items, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(71).

(kkk) “Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generator” means a Commercial Edible Food Generator that is one of the following:

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

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

(III) “Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator” means a Commercial Edible Food Generator that is one of the following:

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

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

(mmm) “Uncontainerized Green Waste and Yard Waste Collection Service” or “Uncontainerized Service” means a collection service that collects green waste and yard waste that is placed in a pile or bagged for collection on the street in front of a generator’s house or

place of business for collection and transport to a facility that recovers Source Separated Organic Waste, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 189852(a)(75).

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

13.10.030 Single-Family Generators

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

- (a) Shall subscribe to the City’s Organic Waste collection services for all Organic Waste generated as described below. City shall have the right to review the number and size of a generator’s containers to evaluate adequacy of capacity provided for each type of collection service for proper separation of materials and containment of materials; and, Single-Family generator shall adjust its service level for its collection services as requested by City. Generators may additionally manage their Organic Waste by preventing or reducing their Organic Waste, managing Organic Waste on site, and/or using a Community Composting site pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(c).
- (b) Shall participate in the City’s Organic Waste collection service(s) by placing designated materials in designated containers as described below, and shall not place Prohibited Container Contaminants in collection containers.

Two-container collection service (Green Container/Gray Container system):

Generator shall place only Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste in a Green Container. Generator shall place all other materials (Mixed Waste) in a Gray Container.

13.10.040 Requirements for Commercial Businesses

Commercial Businesses by the definition in the SB 1383 Regulations and the definition provided therein includes Multi-Family Residential Dwellings of five (5) and more units.

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

- (a) Subscribe to City’s two-container collection service and comply with requirements of those services as described below, except Commercial Businesses that meet the Self-Hauler requirements in Section 13.10.090 of this Article. City shall have the right to review the number and size of a generator’s containers and frequency of collection to evaluate adequacy of capacity provided for each type of collection service for proper separation of materials and containment of materials; and, Commercial Businesses shall adjust their service level for their collection services as requested by the City.

(b) Except Commercial Businesses that meet the Self-Hauler requirements in Section 12 of this Article, participate in the City's Organic Waste collection service(s) by placing designated materials in designated containers as described below.

(2) Two-container collection service (Green Container/Gray Container system.)

Green Container/Gray Containers: Generator shall place only Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste in a Green Container. Generator shall place all other materials (Mixed Waste) in a Gray Container.

(3) Option 3: An unsegregated single container (one-container) collection service

(A) Generator shall place all materials (Mixed Waste) in a Gray Container.

(c) Supply and allow access to adequate number, size and location of collection containers with sufficient labels or colors (conforming with the provisions below) for employees, contractors, tenants, and customers, consistent with City's Green Container and Gray Container collection service or, if self-hauling, per the Commercial Businesses' instructions to support its compliance with its self-haul program, in accordance with sections of this Article pertaining thereto.

(d) Excluding Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, provide containers for the collection of Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste and Source Separated Recyclable Materials in all indoor and outdoor areas where disposal containers are provided for customers, for materials generated by that business. Such containers do not need to be provided in restrooms. If a Commercial Business does not generate any of the materials that would be collected in one type of container, then the business does not have to provide that particular container in all areas where disposal containers are provided for customers. Pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(b), the containers provided by the business shall have either:

(1) A body or lid that conforms with the container colors provided through the collection service provided by City, with either lids conforming to the color requirements or bodies conforming to the color requirements or both lids and bodies conforming to color requirements. A Commercial Business is not required to replace functional containers, including containers purchased prior to January 1, 2022, that do not comply with the requirements of the subsection prior to the end of the useful life of those containers, or prior to January 1, 2036, whichever comes first.

(2) Container labels that include language or graphic images, or both, indicating the primary material accepted and the primary materials prohibited in that container, or containers with imprinted text or graphic images that indicate the primary materials accepted and primary materials prohibited in the container. Pursuant 14

CCR Section 18984.8, the container labeling requirements are required on new containers commencing January 1, 2022.

- (e) Multi-Family Residential Dwellings are not required to comply with container placement requirements or labeling requirement in Section 6(d) pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(b).
- (f) To the extent practical through education, training, Inspection, and/or other measures, excluding Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, prohibit employees from placing materials in a container not designated for those materials per the City's Blue Container, Green Container, and Gray Container collection service or, if self-hauling, per the Commercial Businesses' instructions to support its compliance with its self-haul program, in accordance with Section 12.
- (g) Excluding Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, periodically inspect containers for contamination and inform employees if containers are contaminated and of the requirements to keep contaminants out of those containers pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(b)(3).
- (h) Annually provide information to employees, contractors, tenants, and customers about Organic Waste Recovery requirements.
- (i) Provide education information before or within fourteen (14) days of occupation of the premises to new tenants that describes requirements of the refuse program.
- (j) Provide or arrange access for City or its agent to their properties during all Inspections conducted in accordance with Section 16 of this Article to confirm compliance with the requirements of this Article.
- (k) Accommodate and cooperate with City or Designee's Remote Monitoring program for Inspection of the contents of containers for Prohibited Container Contaminants, which may be implemented at a later date, to evaluate generator's compliance. The Remote Monitoring program shall involve installation of Remote Monitoring equipment on or in the containers.
- (l) At Commercial Business's option and subject to any approval required from the City, implement a Remote Monitoring program for Inspection of the contents of its containers to determine appropriate levels of service and to identify Prohibited Container Contaminants. Generators may install Remote Monitoring devices on or in the containers subject to written notification to or approval by the City or its Designee.
- (m) If a Commercial Business wants to self haul, meet the Self-Hauler requirements in Section 13.10.90 of this Article.

- (n) Nothing in this Section prohibits a generator from preventing or reducing waste generation, managing Organic Waste on site, or using a Community Composting site pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(c).
- (o) Commercial Businesses that are Tier One or Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators shall comply with Food Recovery requirements, pursuant to Section 13.10.070.

13.10.050 Waivers for Generators

De Minimis Waivers (per 14 CCR Section 18984.11). City may waive a Commercial Business' obligation (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings) to comply with some or all of the Organic Waste requirements of this Chapter if the Commercial Business provides documentation that the business generates below a certain amount of Organic Waste material as described below. Commercial Businesses requesting a de minimis waiver shall:

- (1) Submit an application to City specifying the services that they are requesting a waiver from and provide documentation as noted in Section 8(a)(2) below.
 - (2) Provide documentation that either:
 - (A) The Commercial Business' total Solid Waste collection service is two cubic yards or more per week and Organic Waste subject to collection in a Green Container comprises less than 20 gallons per week per applicable container of the business' total waste; or,
 - (B) The Commercial Business' total Solid Waste collection service is less than two cubic yards per week and Organic Waste subject to collection in a Green Container comprises less than 10 gallons per week per applicable container of the business' total waste.
 - (3) Notify City if circumstances change such that Commercial Business's Organic Waste exceeds threshold required for waiver, in which case waiver will be rescinded.
 - (4) Provide written verification of eligibility for de minimis waiver every 5 years, if a de minimis waiver is approved.
- (b) Physical Space Waivers: City may waive a Commercial Business' or property owner's obligations (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings) to comply with some or all of the recyclable materials and/or Organic Waste collection service requirements if the City has evidence from its own staff, a hauler, licensed architect, or licensed engineer demonstrating that the premises lacks adequate space for the collection containers required for compliance with the Organic Waste collection requirements.

A Commercial Business or property owner may request a physical space waiver through the following process:

- (1) Submit an application form specifying the type(s) of collection services for which they are requesting a compliance waiver.
 - (2) Provide documentation that the premises lacks adequate space for a Green Container, including documentation from its hauler, licensed architect, or licensed engineer.
 - (3) Provide written verification to City that it is still eligible for physical space waiver every five years, if an application for a physical space waiver is approved.
- (c) Collection Frequency Waiver: City or Designee, at its discretion and in accordance with 14 CCR Section 18984.11(a)(3), may allow the owner or tenant of any residence, premises, business establishment or industry that subscribes to the City's two-container Organic Waste collection service to arrange for the collection of their Green Container, Gray Container, or both once every fourteen days, rather than once per week.
- (d) Review and Approval of Waivers by City:

City manager or their Designee may review and approve waivers.

13.10.060 Requirements for Commercial Edible Food Generators

- (a) Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generators must comply with the requirements of this Section once adopted, and Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators must comply commencing January 1, 2024, pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.3.
- (b) Large Venue or Large Event operators not providing food services, but allowing for food to be provided by others, shall require Food Facilities operating at the Large Venue or Large Event to comply with the requirements of this Section, commencing January 1, 2024.
- (c) Commercial Edible Food Generators shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (1) Arrange to recover the maximum amount of Edible Food that would otherwise be disposed.
 - (2) Contract with, or enter into a written agreement with Food Recovery Organizations or Food Recovery Services for: (i) the collection of Edible Food for Food Recovery; or, (ii) acceptance of the Edible Food that the Commercial Edible Food Generator self-hauls to the Food Recovery Organization for Food Recovery.

- (3) Shall not intentionally spoil Edible Food that is capable of being recovered by a Food Recovery Organization or a Food Recovery Service.
- (4) Allow City's designated enforcement entity or designated third party enforcement entity to access the premises and review records pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.4.
- (5) Keep records that include the following information, or as otherwise specified in 14 CCR Section 18991.4:
 - (A) A list of each Food Recovery Service or organization that collects or receives its Edible Food pursuant to a contract or written agreement established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b).
 - (B) A copy of all contracts or written agreements established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b).
 - (C) A record of the following information for each of those Food Recovery Services or Food Recovery Organizations:
 - (i) The name, address and contact information of the Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization.
 - (ii) The types of food that will be collected by or self-hauled to the Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization.
 - (iii) The established frequency that food will be collected or self-hauled.
 - (iv) The quantity of food, measured in pounds recovered per month, collected or self-hauled to a Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization for Food Recovery.
- (d) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to limit or conflict with the protections provided by the California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act of 2017, the Federal Good Samaritan Act, or share table and school food donation guidance pursuant to Senate Bill 557 of 2017 (approved by the Governor of the State of California on September 25, 2017, which added Article 13 [commencing with Section 49580] to Chapter 9 of Part 27 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Education Code, and to amend Section 114079 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to food safety, as amended, supplemented, superseded and replaced from time to time).

13.10.070 Requirements for Food Recovery Organizations and Services

- (a) Food Recovery Services collecting or receiving Edible Food directly from Commercial Edible Food Generators, via a contract or written agreement established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b), shall maintain the following records, or as otherwise specified by 14 CCR Section 18991.5(a)(1):
 - (1) The name, address, and contact information for each Commercial Edible Food Generator from which the service collects Edible Food.
 - (2) The quantity in pounds of Edible Food collected from each Commercial Edible Food Generator per month.
 - (3) The quantity in pounds of Edible Food transported to each Food Recovery Organization per month.
 - (4) The name, address, and contact information for each Food Recovery Organization that the Food Recovery Service transports Edible Food to for Food Recovery.

- (b) Food Recovery Organizations collecting or receiving Edible Food directly from Commercial Edible Food Generators, via a contract or written agreement established under 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b), shall maintain the following records, or as otherwise specified by 14 CCR Section 18991.5(a)(2):
 - (1) The name, address, and contact information for each Commercial Edible Food Generator from which the organization receives Edible Food.
 - (2) The quantity in pounds of Edible Food received from each Commercial Edible Food Generator per month.
 - (3) The name, address, and contact information for each Food Recovery Service that the organization receives Edible Food from for Food Recovery.

- (d) Food Recovery Organizations and Food Recovery Services that have their primary address physically located in the City and contract with or have written agreements with one or more Commercial Edible Food Generators pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b) shall report to the City the total pounds of Edible Food recovered in the previous calendar year from the Tier One and Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators they have established a contract or written agreement with pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b) no later than June 1st.

- (e) Food Recovery Capacity Planning
 - (1) Food Recovery Services and Food Recovery Organizations. In order to support Edible Food Recovery capacity planning assessments or other studies conducted by the City or its designated entity, Food Recovery Services and Food Recovery

Organizations operating in the City shall provide information and consultation to the City, upon request, regarding existing, or proposed new or expanded, Food Recovery capacity that could be accessed by the City and its Commercial Edible Food Generators. A Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization contacted by the City shall respond to such request for information within 60 days, unless a shorter timeframe is otherwise specified by the City.

13.10.080 Requirements for Haulers and Facility Operators

(a) Requirements for Haulers

- (1) Exclusive franchised hauler providing residential, Commercial, or industrial Organic Waste collection services to generators within the City's boundaries shall meet the following requirements and standards as a condition of approval of a contract, agreement, or other authorization with the City to collect Organic Waste:
 - (A) Through written notice to the City annually on or before September 1st, identify the facilities to which they will transport Organic Waste including facilities for Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste and Mixed Waste.
 - (B) Transport Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste and Mixed Waste to a facility, operation, activity, or property that recovers Organic Waste as defined in 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12, Article 2.
 - (C) Obtain approval from the City to haul Organic Waste, unless it is transporting Source Separated Organic Waste to a Community Composting site or lawfully transporting CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS in a manner that complies with 14 CCR Section 18989.1, Section 13 of this Article, and City's CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS Article, 13.08.55.

(b) Requirements for Facility Operators and Community Composting Operations

- (1) Owners of facilities, operations, and activities that recover Organic Waste, including, but not limited to, Compost facilities, in-vessel digestion facilities, and publicly-owned treatment works shall, upon City request, provide information regarding available and potential new or expanded capacity at their facilities, operations, and activities, including information about throughput and permitted capacity necessary for planning purposes. Entities contacted by the City shall respond within 60 days.
- (2) Community Composting operators, upon City request, shall provide information to the City to support Organic Waste capacity planning, including, but not limited

to, an estimate of the amount of Organic Waste anticipated to be handled at the Community Composting operation. Entities contacted by the City shall respond within 60 days.

13.10.090 Self-Hauler Requirements

- (a) Self-Haulers shall source separate all recyclable materials and Organic Waste (materials that City otherwise requires generators to separate for collection in the City's organics and recycling collection program) generated on-site from Solid Waste in a manner consistent with 14 CCR Sections 18984.1 and 18984.2, or shall haul Organic Waste to a High Diversion Organic Waste Processing Facility as specified in 14 CCR Section 18984.3.
- (b) Self-Haulers shall haul their Source Separated Recyclable Materials to a facility that recovers those materials; and haul their Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste to a Solid Waste facility, operation, activity, or property that processes or recovers Source Separated Organic Waste. Alternatively, Self-Haulers may haul Organic Waste to a High Diversion Organic Waste Processing Facility.
- (c) Self-Haulers that are Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings) shall keep a record of the amount of Organic Waste delivered to each Solid Waste facility, operation, activity, or property that processes or recovers Organic Waste; this record shall be subject to Inspection by the City. The records shall include the following information:
 - (1) Delivery receipts and weight tickets from the entity accepting the waste.
 - (2) The amount of material in cubic yards or tons transported by the generator to each entity.
 - (3) If the material is transported to an entity that does not have scales on-site, or employs scales incapable of weighing the Self-Hauler's vehicle in a manner that allows it to determine the weight of materials received, the Self-Hauler is not required to record the weight of material but shall keep a record of the entities that received the Organic Waste.
- (d) Self-Haulers that are Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Self-Haulers) shall provide information collected in Section 12(c) to City if requested.
- (e) A residential Organic Waste Generator that self hauls Organic Waste is not required to record or report information in Section 12(c) and (d).

13.10.100 Procurement Requirements for CITY Departments, Direct Service Providers, and Vendors

- (a) Direct service providers of landscaping maintenance, renovation and construction shall:
 - (1) Use compost and SB 1383 Eligible Mulch as practicable, produced from recovered Organic Waste, for all landscaping renovations, construction or maintenance performed for the City, whenever available, and capable of meeting quality standards and criteria specified.
 - (2) Keep and provide records of Procurement of Recovered Organic Waste Products (either through purchase or acquisition) to City, upon completion of projects. Information to be provided shall include:
 - a. General description of how and where the product was used and if applicable, applied;
 - b. Source of product, including name, physical location, and contact information for each entity, operation, or facility from who the Recovered Organic Waste Products were procured;
 - c. Type and quantity of each product; and
 - d. Invoice or other record demonstrating purchase or procurement.
- (b) All vendors providing Paper Products and Printing and Writing Paper shall:
 - (1) If fitness and quality are equal, provide Recycled-Content Paper Products and Recycled-Content Printing and Writing Paper that consists of at least 30 percent, by fiber weight, postconsumer fiber instead of non-recycled products whenever recycled Paper Products and Printing and Writing Paper are available at the same or lesser total cost than non-recycled items.
 - (2) Provide Paper Products and Printing and Writing Paper that meet Federal Trade Commission recyclability standard as defined in 16 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 260.12.
 - (3) Certify in writing, under penalty of perjury, the minimum percentage of postconsumer material in the Paper Products and Printing and Writing Paper offered or sold to the City. This certification requirement may be waived if the percentage of postconsumer material in the Paper Products, Printing and Writing Paper, or both can be verified by a product label, catalog, invoice, or a manufacturer or vendor internet website.
 - (4) Certify in writing, on invoices or receipts provided, that the Paper Products and Printing and Writing Paper offered or sold to the City is eligible to be labeled with

an unqualified recyclable label as defined in 16 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 260.12 (2013).

- (5) Provide records to the City's Recovered Organic Waste Product procurement recordkeeping Designee of all Paper Products and Printing and Writing Paper purchases within thirty (30) days of the purchase (both recycled-content and non-recycled content, if any is purchased) made by any division or department or employee of the City. Records shall include a copy (electronic or paper) of the invoice or other documentation of purchase, written certifications as required in Sections 15(b)(3) and 15(b)(4) of this Article for recycled-content purchases, purchaser name, quantity purchased, date purchased, and recycled content (including products that contain none), and if non-recycled content Paper Products or Printing and Writing Papers are provided, include a description of why Recycled-Content Paper Products or Printing and Writing Papers were not provided.

13.10.110 Compliance with CALGreen Recycling Requirements

- (a) Persons applying for a permit from the City for new construction and building additions and alternations shall comply with the requirements of this Section and all required components of the California Green Building Standards Code, 24 CCR, Part 11, known as CALGreen, as amended, if its project is covered by the scope of CALGreen. If the requirements of CALGreen are more stringent than the requirements of this Section, the CALGreen requirements shall apply.
- (b) For projects covered by CALGreen, the applicants must, as a condition of the City's permit approval, comply with the following:
 - (1) Where five (5) or more Multi-Family dwelling units are constructed on a building site, provide readily accessible areas that serve occupants of all buildings on the site and are identified for the storage and collection of Green Container materials, consistent with the two-container collection program offered by the City, or comply with provision of adequate space for recycling for Multi-Family and Commercial premises pursuant to Sections 4.408.1, 4.410.2, 5.408.1, and 5.410.1 of the California Green Building Standards Code, 24 CCR, Part 11 as amended provided amended requirements are more stringent than the CALGreen requirements for adequate recycling space effective January 1, 2020.
 - (2) New Commercial construction or additions resulting in more than 30% of the floor area shall provide readily accessible areas identified for the storage and collection of Green Container and Gray Container materials, consistent with the two-container collection program offered by the City, or shall comply with provision of

adequate space for recycling for Multi-Family and Commercial premises pursuant to Sections 4.408.1, 4.410.2, 5.408.1, and 5.410.1 of the California Green Building Standards Code, 24 CCR, Part 11 as amended provided amended requirements are more stringent than the CALGreen requirements for adequate recycling space effective January 1, 2020.

- (3) Comply with CALGreen requirements and applicable law related to management of construction and demolition debris, including diversion of Organic Waste from disposal. Comply with state and local laws and all written and published City policies and/or administrative guidelines regarding the collection, recycling, diversion, tracking, and/or reporting of construction and demolition debris.

13.10.120 Inspections and Investigations

- (a) City representatives and/or its designated entity, including Designees are authorized to conduct Inspections and investigations, at random or otherwise, of any collection container, collection vehicle loads, or transfer, processing, or disposal facility for materials collected from generators, or Source Separated materials to confirm compliance with this Article by Organic Waste Generators, Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings), property owners, Commercial Edible Food Generators, haulers, Self-Haulers, Food Recovery Services, and Food Recovery Organizations, subject to applicable laws. This Section does not allow City to enter the interior of a private residential property for Inspection.
- (b) Regulated entity shall provide or arrange for access during all Inspections (with the exception of residential property interiors) and shall cooperate with the City's employee or its designated entity/Designee during such Inspections and investigations. Such Inspections and investigations may include confirmation of proper placement of materials in containers, Edible Food Recovery activities, records, or any other requirement of this Article described herein. Failure to provide or arrange for:
 - i. access to an entity's premises;
 - ii. installation and operation of Remote Monitoring equipment; or
 - iii. access to records for any Inspection or investigation is a violation of this Article and may result in penalties described.
- (c) Any records obtained by a City during its Inspections, Remote Monitoring, and other reviews shall be subject to the requirements and applicable disclosure exemptions of the Public Records Act as set forth in Government Code Section 6250 et seq.
- (d) City representatives, its designated entity, and/or Designee are authorized to conduct any Inspections, Remote Monitoring, or other investigations as reasonably necessary to further the goals of this Article, subject to applicable laws.

- (e) City shall receive written complaints from persons regarding an entity that may be potentially non-compliant with SB 1383 Regulations, including receipt of anonymous complaints.

13.10.130 Enforcement

- (a) Violation of any provision of this Article shall constitute grounds for issuance of a Notice of Violation and assessment of a fine by a Jurisdiction Enforcement Official or representative. Enforcement Actions under this Article are issuance of an administrative citation and assessment of a fine. The City's procedures on imposition of administrative fines are hereby incorporated in their entirety, as modified from time to time, and shall govern the imposition, enforcement, collection, and review of administrative citations issued to enforce this Article and any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this Article, except as otherwise indicated in this Article.
- (b) Other remedies allowed by law may be used, including civil action or prosecution as misdemeanor or infraction. City may pursue civil actions in the California courts to seek recovery of unpaid administrative citations. City may choose to delay court action until such time as a sufficiently large number of violations, or cumulative size of violations exist such that court action is a reasonable use of City staff and resources.
- (c) Responsible Entity for Enforcement
 - (1) Enforcement pursuant to this Article may be undertaken by the Jurisdiction Enforcement Official, which may be the city manager or their designated entity, legal counsel, or combination thereof.
- (d) Process for Enforcement
 - (1) Jurisdiction Enforcement Officials /or their Designee will monitor compliance with the Article randomly and through Compliance Reviews, Route Reviews, investigation of complaints, and an Inspection program (that may include Remote Monitoring).
 - (2) City may issue an official notification to notify regulated entities of its obligations under this Article.
 - (3) For Jurisdictions assessing contamination processing fees/penalties. For incidences of Prohibited Container Contaminants found in containers, City will issue a Notice of Violation to any generator found to have Prohibited Container Contaminants in a container. Such notice will be provided via a cart tag or other communication immediately upon identification of the Prohibited Container Contaminants or within 7-10 business days after determining that a violation has occurred. If the City observes Prohibited Container Contaminants in a generator's

containers on more than three (3) consecutive occasion(s), the City may assess contamination processing fees or contamination penalties on the generator.

- (4) With the exception of violations of generator contamination of container contents addressed herein, City shall issue a Notice of Violation requiring compliance within 60 days of issuance of the notice.
- (5) Absent compliance by the respondent within the deadline set forth in the Notice of Violation, City shall commence an action to impose penalties, via an administrative citation and fine, pursuant to the City's policy/Article/guidelines or requirements contained in 13.10.130 (d) (k), Table 1, List of Violations.

Notices shall be sent to "owner" at the official address of the owner maintained by the tax collector for the City or if no such address is available, to the owner at the address of the dwelling or Commercial property or to the party responsible for paying for the collection services, depending upon available information

(e) Penalty Amounts for Types of Violations

The penalty levels are as follows:

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

(f) Factors Considered in Determining Penalty Amount

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

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

(7) Whether the violation(s) were due to conditions outside the control of the violator.

(g) Compliance Deadline Extension Considerations

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

- (1) Acts of God such as earthquakes, wildfires, flooding, and other emergencies or natural disasters;
- (2) Delays in obtaining discretionary permits or other government agency approvals; or,
- (3) Deficiencies in Organic Waste recycling infrastructure or Edible Food Recovery capacity and the City is under a corrective action plan with CalRecycle pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18996.2 due to those deficiencies.

(h) Appeals Process

Persons receiving an administrative citation containing a penalty for an uncorrected violation may request a hearing to appeal the citation. A hearing will be held only if it is requested within the time prescribed and consistent with City's procedures in the City's codes for appeals of administrative citations. Evidence may be presented at the hearing. The City will appoint a hearing officer who shall conduct the hearing and issue a final written order.

(i) Education Period for Non-Compliance

Beginning January 1, 2022 and through December 31, 2023, the City may conduct Inspections, Remote Monitoring, Route Reviews or waste evaluations, and/or Compliance Reviews, depending upon the type of regulated entity, to determine compliance, and if City determines that Organic Waste Generator, Self-Hauler, hauler, Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generator, Food Recovery Organization, Food Recovery Service, or other entity is not in compliance, it shall provide educational materials to the entity describing its obligations under this Article and a notice that compliance is required by January 1, 2022, and that violations may be subject to administrative civil penalties starting on January 1, 2024.

(j) Civil Penalties for Non-Compliance

Beginning January 1, 2024, if the City determines that an Organic Waste Generator, Self-Hauler, hauler, Tier One or Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator, Food Recovery Organization, Food Recovery Service, or other entity is not in compliance with this Article,

it shall document the noncompliance or violation, issue a Notice of Violation, and take Enforcement Action as needed.

(k) Enforcement Table

Table 1. List of Violations

Requirement	Description of Violation
Commercial Business and Commercial Business Owner Responsibility Requirement	Commercial Business fails to provide or arrange for Organic Waste collection services consistent with City requirements and as outlined in this Article, for employees, contractors, tenants, and customers, including supplying and allowing access to adequate numbers, size, and location of containers and sufficient signage and container color.
Organic Waste Generator Requirement	Organic Waste Generator fails to comply with requirements adopted pursuant to this Article for the collection and Recovery of Organic Waste.
Hauler Requirement	A hauler providing residential, Commercial or industrial Organic Waste collection service fails to transport Organic Waste to a facility, operation, activity, or property that recovers Organic Waste, as prescribed by this Article.
Hauler Requirement	A hauler providing residential, Commercial, or industrial Organic Waste collection service fails to obtain applicable approval issued by the City to haul Organic Waste as prescribed by this Article.
Hauler Requirement	A hauler fails to keep a record of the applicable documentation of its approval by the City, as prescribed by this Article.
Self-Hauler Requirement	A generator who is a Self-Hauler fails to comply with the requirements of 14 CCR Section 18988.3(b).
Commercial Edible Food Generator Requirement	Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generator fails to arrange to recover the maximum amount of its Edible Food that would otherwise be disposed by establishing a contract or written agreement with a Food Recovery Organization or Food Recovery Service and comply with this Section commencing Jan. 1, 2022.
Commercial Edible Food Generator Requirement	Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator fails to arrange to recover the maximum amount of its Edible Food that would otherwise be disposed by establishing a contract or written agreement with a Food Recovery

	Organization or Food Recovery Service and comply with this Section commencing Jan. 1, 2024.
Commercial Edible Food Generator Requirement	Tier One or Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator intentionally spoils Edible Food that is capable of being recovered by a Food Recovery Organization or Food Recovery Service.
Organic Waste Generator, Commercial Business Owner, Commercial Edible Food Generator, Food Recovery Organization or Food Recovery Service	Failure to provide or arrange for access to an entity's premises for any Inspection or investigation.
Recordkeeping Requirements for Commercial Edible Food Generator	Tier One or Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator fails to keep records, as prescribed by Section 9.
Recordkeeping Requirements for Food Recovery Services and Food Recovery Organizations	A Food Recovery Organization or Food Recovery Service that has established a contract or written agreement to collect or receive Edible Food directly from a Commercial Edible Food Generator pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18991.3(b) fails to keep records, as prescribed by Section 10.

Section 4. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect 30 days after the date of its adoption.

Section 5. Environmental. The City Council hereby finds that this ordinance is not subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines sections 15060, subdivision (c)(2) (the activity will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment) and 15061, subdivision (b)(3) (there is no possibility the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment).

Section 6. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases or portions to be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 7. Publication. Within 15 days of passage of this ordinance, the City Clerk shall cause the full text of the ordinance, a summary of the Article, or an advertisement of the ordinance to be published in a newspaper of general circulation, with the names of those City Councilmembers voting for and against the ordinance, in accordance with Government Code section 36933.

INTRODUCED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Rocklin held on December 14, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers:
NOES: Councilmembers:
ABSENT: Councilmembers:
ABSTAIN: Councilmembers:

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Rocklin held on January 11, 2022, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers:
NOES: Councilmembers:
ABSENT: Councilmembers:
ABSTAIN: Councilmembers:

Bill Halldin, Mayor

ATTEST:

Hope Ithurnburn, City Clerk

First Reading:

Second Reading:

Effective Date: