

ORDINANCE NO. 11-2024**AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
BIOLA COMMUNITIES SERVICES DISTRICT CHAPTER 7
OF CODE OF THE BIOLA COMMUNITIES SERVICES
DISTRICT**

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BIOLA DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. RECITALS.

A. State recycling law, Assembly Bill 939 of 1989, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (California Public Resources Code Section 40000, et seq., as amended, supplemented, superseded, and replaced from time to time), requires cities and counties to reduce, reuse, and recycle (including composting) Solid Waste generated in their jurisdictions to the maximum extent feasible before any incineration or landfill disposal of waste, to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources, and to protect the environment.

B. State recycling law, Assembly Bill 341 of 2011 (approved by the Governor of the State of California on October 5, 2011, which amended Sections 41730, 41731, 41734, 41735, 41736, 41800, 42926, 44004, and 50001 of, and added Sections 40004, 41734.5, and 41780.01 and Chapter 12.8 (commencing with Section 42649) to Part 3 of Division 30 of, and added and repealed Section 41780.02 of, the Public Resources Code, as amended, supplemented, superseded and replaced from time to time), places requirements on businesses and Multi-Family property owners that generate a specified threshold amount of Solid Waste to arrange for recycling services and requires the District to implement a Mandatory Commercial Recycling program.

C. State organics recycling law, Assembly Bill 1826 of 2014 (approved by the Governor of the State of California on September 28, 2014, which added Chapter 12.9 (commencing with Section 42649.8) to Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, relating to Solid Waste, as amended, supplemented, superseded, and replaced from time to time), requires businesses and Multi-Family property owners that generate a specified threshold amount of Solid Waste, Recycling, and Organic Waste per week to arrange for recycling services for that waste, requires the District to implement a recycling program to divert Organic Waste from businesses subject to the law, and requires the District to implement a Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling program.

D. SB 1383, the Short-lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Act of 2016, requires CalRecycle to develop regulations to reduce organics in landfills as a source of methane. The regulations place requirements on multiple entities including the District, residential households, Commercial Businesses and business owners, Commercial Edible Food Generators, haulers, Self-Haulers, Food Recovery Organizations, and Food Recovery Services to support achievement of Statewide Organic Waste disposal reduction targets.

E. SB 1383, the Short-lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Act of 2016, requires the District to adopt and enforce an ordinance or enforceable mechanism to implement relevant

provisions of SB 1383 Regulations. This Ordinance will also help reduce food insecurity by requiring Commercial Edible Food Generators to arrange to have the maximum amount of their Edible Food, that would otherwise be disposed, be recovered for human consumption.

Section 2. Chapter 7 of the Code of the Biola Communities Services District to read as follows:

CHAPTER SEVEN ORGANIC WASTE

ARTICLE 1. – GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 7-1 Organic Waste

§ 7-2 Definitions

§ 7-3 Requirements for Single-Family Generators

§ 7-4 Requirements for Commercial Businesses

§ 7-5 Waivers for Generators

§ 7-6 Requirements for Commercial Edible Food Generators

§ 7-7 Requirements for Food Recovery Organizations and Services

§ 7-8 Requirements for Haulers and Facility Operators

§ 7-9 Self-Hauler Requirements

§ 7-10 Inspections and Investigations by District

§ 7-11 Enforcement

§ 7-12 Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance Requirements

§ 7-13 CALGreen Recycling Requirements

Sec. 7-1. Organic Waste.

SB 1383, the Short-lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Act of 2016, requires Jurisdictions to adopt and enforce an ordinance or enforceable mechanism to implement relevant provisions of SB 1383 Regulations.

Sec. 7-2. Definitions.

FOR THIS CHAPTER.

- (a) “Blue Container” has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 18982.2(a)(5) and shall be used for the purpose of storage and collection of Source Separated Recyclable Materials.
- (b) “CalRecycle” means California's Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery.
- (c) “California Code of Regulations” or “CCR” means the State of California Code of Regulations. CCR references in this ordinance are preceded with a number that refers to the relevant Title of the CCR (e.g., “14 CCR” refers to Title 14 of CCR).
- (d) “Commercial Business” or “Commercial” means a firm, partnership, proprietorship, joint-stock company, corporation, or association, whether for-profit or nonprofit, strip mall, industrial facility, or a multifamily residential dwelling, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(6). A Multi-Family Residential Dwelling that consists of fewer than five (5) units is not a Commercial Business for purposes of implementing this ordinance.
- (e) “Commercial Edible Food Generator” includes a Tier One or a Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator as defined in Sections 3(rrr) and 3(sss) of this ordinance or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(73) and (a)(74). For the purposes of this definition, Food Recovery Organizations and Food Recovery Services are not Commercial Edible Food Generators pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(7).
- (j) “Container Contamination” or “Contaminated Container” means a container, regardless of color, that contains Prohibited Container Contaminants.
- (k) “C&D” means construction and demolition debris.
- (m) “Designee” means an entity that a Jurisdiction contracts with or otherwise arranges to carry out any of the Jurisdiction’s responsibilities of this ordinance as authorized in 14 CCR Section 18981.2. A Designee may be a government entity, a hauler, a private entity, or a combination of those entities.
- (n) “Edible Food” means food intended for human consumption, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(18). For the purposes of this ordinance or as

otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(18), “Edible Food” is not Solid Waste if it is recovered and not discarded. Nothing in this ordinance or in 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 requires or authorizes the Recovery of Edible Food that does not meet the food safety requirements of the California Retail Food Code.

- (o) “Enforcement Action” means an action of the Jurisdiction to address non-compliance with this ordinance including, but not limited to, issuing administrative citations, fines, penalties, or using other remedies.
- (p) “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 Jurisdiction and its generators, reasonably believe(s) would, as a result of or upon acceptance, transfer, processing, or disposal, be a violation of local, State, or Federal law, regulation, or ordinance, including: land use restrictions or conditions, waste that cannot be disposed of in Class III landfills or accepted at the facility by permit conditions, waste that in Jurisdictions, 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 Jurisdiction, 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.
- (s) “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).
- (t) “Food Recovery Organization” means an entity that engages in the collection or receipt of Edible Food from Commercial Edible Food Generators and distributes that Edible Food to the public for Food Recovery either directly or through other entities or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(25), including, but not limited to:
 - (1) A food bank as defined in Section 113783 of the Health and Safety Code;
 - (2) A nonprofit charitable organization as defined in Section 113841 of the Health and Safety code; and,
 - (3) A nonprofit charitable temporary food facility as defined in Section 113842 of the Health and Safety Code.

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

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

- (u) “Food Recovery Service” means a person or entity that collects and transports Edible Food from a Commercial Edible Food Generator to a Food Recovery Organization or other entities for Food Recovery, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(26). A Food Recovery Service is not a Commercial Edible Food Generator for the purposes of this ordinance and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(7).
- (v) “Food Scraps” means all food such as, but not limited to, fruits, vegetables, meat, poultry, seafood, shellfish, rice, beans, pasta, bread, cheese, and eggshells. Food Scraps excludes fats, oils, and grease when such materials are Source Separated from other Food Scraps.
- (w) “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).
- (x) “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, and pizza boxes.
- (y) “Food Waste” means Food Scraps and Food-Soiled Paper.
- (z) "Green waste" means leaves, grass clippings, brush, branches and other forms of organic matter generated from landscapes and gardens, separated from other forms of solid waste.
- (z) “Gray Container” has the same meaning as in 14 CCR Section 18982.2(a)(28) and shall be used for the purpose of storage and collection of Gray Container Waste.
- (aa) “Gray Container Waste” means Solid Waste that is collected in a Gray Container that is not acceptable for placement in a Blue or Green Container as part of a three-container collection service.
- (bb) “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.
- (cc) “Grocery Store” means a store primarily engaged in the retail sale of canned food; dry goods; fresh fruits and vegetables; fresh meats, fish, and poultry; and any area that is not separately owned within the store where the food is prepared and served, including a bakery, deli, and meat and seafood departments, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(30).

- (ff) “Inspection” means a site visit where a Jurisdiction reviews records, containers, and an entity’s collection, handling, recycling, or landfill disposal of Organic Waste or Edible Food handling to determine if the entity is complying with requirements set forth in this ordinance, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(35).
- (ii) “Large Event” means an event, including, but not limited to, a sporting event or a flea market, that charges an admission price, or is operated by a local agency, and serves an average of more than 2,000 individuals per day of operation of the event, at a location that includes, but is not limited to, a public, nonprofit, or privately owned park, parking lot, golf course, street system, or other open space when being used for an event. If the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(38) differs from this definition, the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(38) shall apply to this ordinance.
- (jj) “Large Venue” means a permanent venue facility that annually seats or serves an average of more than 2,000 individuals within the grounds of the facility per day of operation of the venue facility. For purposes of this ordinance and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12, a venue facility includes, but is not limited to, a public, nonprofit, or privately owned or operated stadium, amphitheater, arena, hall, amusement park, conference or civic center, zoo, aquarium, airport, racetrack, horse track, performing arts center, fairground, museum, theater, or other public attraction facility. For purposes of this ordinance and implementation of 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12, a site under common ownership or control that includes more than one Large Venue that is contiguous with other Large Venues in the site, is a single Large Venue. If the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(39) differs from this definition, the definition in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(39) shall apply to this ordinance.
- (kk) “Local Education Agency” means a school district, charter school, or county office of education that is not subject to the control of city or county regulations related to Solid Waste, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(40).
- (mm) “Multi-Family Residential Dwelling” or “Multi-Family” means of, from, or pertaining to residential premises with five (5) or more dwelling units. Multi-Family premises do not include hotels, motels, or other transient occupancy facilities, which are considered Commercial Businesses.
- (oo) “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).
- (rr) “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.

- (ss) "Organic Waste" includes Greenwaste and Food Waste
- (tt) "Organic Waste Generator" means a person or entity that is responsible for the initial creation of Organic Waste, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(48).
- (ww) "Prohibited Container Contaminants" means the following: (i) discarded materials placed in the Blue Container that are not identified as acceptable Source Separated Recyclable Materials for the Jurisdiction's Blue Container; (ii) discarded materials placed in the Green Container that are not identified as acceptable Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste for the Jurisdiction's Green Container; (iii) discarded materials placed in the Gray Container that are acceptable Source Separated Recyclable Materials and/or Source Separated Green Container Organic Wastes to be placed in Jurisdiction's Green Container and/or Blue Container; and, (iv) Excluded Waste placed in any container.
- (yy) "Recovery" means any activity or process described in 14 CCR Section 18983.1(b), or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(49).
- (zz) "Recyclables" means those materials that by way of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials would otherwise become solid waste, and by processing can be returned to the economic main stream in the form of raw materials for new, reused, or reconstituted products. Recyclables include, but are not limited to, newsprint, mixed paper, aluminum, plastics, glass, metal, cardboard, chip board, junk mail, magazines, newspaper, books, computer paper, and the like.
- (ccc) "Remote Monitoring" means the use of the internet of things (IoT) and/or wireless electronic devices to visualize the contents of Blue Containers, Green Containers, and Gray Containers for purposes of identifying the quantity of materials in containers (level of fill) and/or presence of Prohibited Container Contaminants.
- (eee) "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).
- (fff) "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).
- (ggg) "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 7.1 (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.

- (hhh) “SB 1383 Regulations” or “SB 1383 Regulatory” means or refers to, for the purposes of this ordinance, the Short-Lived Climate Pollutants: Organic Waste Reduction regulations developed by CalRecycle and adopted in 2020 that created 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 12 and amended portions of regulations of 14 CCR and 27 CCR.
- (iii) “Self-Hauler” means a person, who hauls Solid Waste, he or she has generated using the generator’s own equipment.
- (III) “Source Separated” means the segregation, by the generator, of materials designated for separate collection for some form of recycling, processing, recovery, or reuse.
- (ppp) “State” means the State of California.
- (qqq) “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).
- (rrr) “Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generator” means a Commercial Edible Food Generator that is one of the following:
 - (1) Supermarket.
 - (2) Grocery Store with a total facility size equal to or greater than 10,000 square feet.
 - (3) Food Service Provider.
 - (4) Food Distributor.
 - (5) Wholesale Food Vendor.

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

- (sss) “Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator” means a Commercial Edible Food Generator that is one of the following:
 - (1) Restaurant with 250 or more seats, or a total facility size equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet.
 - (2) Hotel with an on-site Food Facility and 200 or more rooms.

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

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

- (ttt) “Wholesale Food Vendor” means a business or establishment engaged in the merchand 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).

Sec. 7-3. Requirements For Single-Family Generators.

Single-Family Organic Waste Generators shall comply with the following requirements except Single-Family generators that meet the Self-Hauler requirements in Section 7-2.20.8:

- (a) Every person owning or occupying a residence or commercial establishment shall subscribe to solid waste, organic waste, and segregated recyclable collection. District shall have the right to review the number and size of a generator’s containers to evaluate adequacy of capacity provided for each type of collection service for proper separation of materials and containment of materials; and, Single-Family generators shall adjust its service level for its collection services as requested by the District.

Requirements for Source Separating Solid Waste.

- (1) All residential generators of Solid Waste shall be required to source separate materials into Grey, Blue, and Green containers.
- (2) Generators shall place Source Separated Organic Waste, including Food Waste, in the Green Container; Segregated Recyclable Materials in the Blue Container; and Gray Container Waste in the Gray Container. Generators shall not place materials designated for the Gray Container into the Green Container or Blue Container.

- (3) Generators shall not place Prohibited Container Contaminants in any container. District and District's authorized recycling agent reserve the right to inspect containers to determine if Prohibited Container Contaminants are present and issue a warning or assess penalties and fines under this chapter

Sec. 7-4. Requirements For Commercial Businesses.

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

- (a) Subscribe to District's three-container collection services as described in this subsection and compl with those services except those Commercial Businesses that meet the Self-Hauler requirements. District 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 District.

Requirements for Source Separating Solid Waste.

- (1) All commercial generators of Solid Waste shall be required to source separate materials into Grey, Blue, and Green Containers.
 - (2) Generators shall place Source Separated Organic Waste, including Food Waste, in the Green Container; Segregated Recyclable Materials in the Blue Container; and Gray Container Waste in the Gray Container. Generators shall not place materials designated for the Gray Container into the Green Container or Blue Container.
 - (3) Generators shall not place Prohibited Container Contaminants in any container. District and District's authorized recycling agent reserve the right to inspect containers to determine if Prohibited Container Contaminants are present and issue a warning or assess penalties and fines under this section.
- (c) Supply and allow access to adequate number, size and location of collection containers with sufficient labels or colors for employees, contractors, tenants, and customers, consistent with District's Blue Container, Green Container, and Gray Container collection service or, if Self-Hauling, incompliance with program requirements as contained in this section.
 - (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 Jurisdiction, 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 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 Jurisdiction's Blue Container, Green Container, and Gray Container collection service.
 - (g) Excluding Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, periodically inspect Blue Containers, Green Containers, and Gray Containers for contamination and inform employees if containers are contaminated and of the requirements to keep contaminants out of those containers pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(b)(3).
 - (h) Annually provide information to employees, contractors, tenants, and customers about Organic Waste Recovery requirements and about proper sorting of Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste and Source Separated Recyclable Materials.
 - (i) Provide education information before or within fourteen (14) days of occupation of the premises to new tenants that describes requirements to keep Source Separated Green Container Organic Waste and Source Separated Recyclable Materials separate from Gray Container Waste (when applicable) and the location of containers and the rules governing their use at each property.

- (j) Provide or arrange access for District or its agent to their properties during all Inspections conducted in accordance with this section to confirm compliance with the requirements of subsection.
- (k) Accommodate and cooperate with Jurisdiction'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 with this ordinance.
- (l) Nothing in this Section prohibits a generator from preventing or reducing waste generation, managing Organic Waste on site, or using a Community Composting site pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18984.9(c).
- (m) Commercial Businesses that are Tier One or Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators shall comply with Food Recovery requirements in this ordinance.

Sec. 7-5. Waivers For Generators.

- (a) De Minimis Waiver: District may waive a Commercial Business' obligation (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings) to comply with some or all of the Organic Waste requirements of this ordinance 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 specifying the services that they are requesting a waiver from and provide documentation as noted in Section (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 Blue Container or 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 Blue Container or Green Container comprises less than 10 gallons per week per applicable container of the business' total waste.
 - (3) Notify District 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 District has approved de minimis waiver.

- (b) Physical Space Waiver: District 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 District 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 of Section.

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 Blue Containers and/or Green Containers including documentation from its hauler, licensed architect, or licensed engineer.
- (3) Provide written verification to Jurisdiction that it is still eligible for physical space waiver every five years, if Jurisdiction has approved application for a physical space waiver.

Sec. 7-6. Requirements For Commercial Edible Food Generators.

- (a) Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generators must comply with the requirements of this Section commencing January 1, 2022, 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 District'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 ordinance 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).

Sec. 7-7. 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.
- (c) Food Recovery Organizations and Food Recovery Services that have their primary address physically located in the District 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 District it is located in 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 July 30th and upon the District's request.
- (d) 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 County, District, special district that provides solid waste collection services, or its designated entity, Food Recovery Services and Food Recovery Organizations operating in the District shall provide information and consultation to the District, upon request, regarding existing, or proposed new or expanded, Food Recovery capacity that could be accessed by the District and its Commercial Edible Food Generators. A Food Recovery Service or Food Recovery Organization contacted by the

District shall respond to such request for information within 60 days, unless a shorter timeframe is otherwise specified by the District.

Sec. 7-8. Requirements For Haulers And Facility Operators.

- (a) Exclusive franchise hauler, non-exclusive franchised haulers, or permitted haulers authorization to collect Organic Waste shall comply with education, equipment, signage, container labeling, container color, contamination monitoring, reporting, and other requirements contained within its franchise agreement, permit, license, or other agreement entered into with the District.
- (b) Requirements for Facility Operators and Community Composting Operations
 - (1) Owners of facilities, operations, and activities that recover Organic Waste, including, but not limited to, Compost facilities, in-vessel digestion facilities, and publicly-owned treatment works shall, upon District request, provide information regarding available and potential new or expanded capacity at their facilities, operations, and activities, including information about throughput and permitted capacity necessary for planning purposes. Entities contacted by the District shall respond within 60 days.
 - (2) Community Composting operators, upon District request, shall provide information to the District to support Organic Waste capacity planning, including, but not limited to, an estimate of the amount of Organic Waste anticipated to be handled at the Community Composting operation. Entities contacted by the District shall respond within 60 days.

Sec. 7-9. Self-Hauler Requirements.

- (a) Self-Haulers shall source separate all recyclable materials and Organic Waste (materials that District otherwise requires generators to separate for collection in the District's organics and recycling collection program) generated on-site from Organic Waste in a manner consistent with 14 CCR Sections 18984.1 and 18984.2.
- (b) Self-Haulers that are Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings) shall keep a record of the amount of Solid Waste delivered to each Solid Waste facility, operation, activity, or property that processes or recovers Organic Waste; this record shall be subject to inspection by the District. The records shall include the following information:
 - (1) Delivery receipts and weight tickets from the entity accepting the waste.
 - (2) The amount of material in cubic yards or tons transported by the generator to each entity.

- (3) If the material is transported to an entity that does not have scales on-site, or employs scales incapable of weighing the Self-Hauler's vehicle in a manner that allows it to determine the weight of materials received, the Self-Hauler is not required to record the weight of material but shall keep a record of the entities that received the Organic Waste.
- (c) Self-Haulers that are Commercial Businesses (including Multi-Family Self-Haulers) shall provide information collected in 14 CCR, Division 7 to District, if requested.
- (d) A residential Organic Waste Generator that self hauls Organic Waste is not required to record or report information in 14 CCR, Division 7 to District, if requested.

Sec. 7-10. Inspections And Investigations By District.

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

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

Sec. 7-11. Enforcement.

- (a) Violation of any provision of this ordinance shall constitute grounds for issuance of a Notice of Violation and assessment of a fine by a District Enforcement Official or representative. Enforcement Actions under this Section are issuance of an administrative citation and assessment of a fine. The District'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 ordinance and any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this Section, except as otherwise indicated in this ordinance.
- (b) Other remedies allowed by law may be used, including civil action or prosecution as misdemeanor or infraction. District may pursue civil actions in the California courts to seek recovery of unpaid administrative citations. District may choose to delay court action until such time as a sufficiently large number of violations, or cumulative size of violations exist such that court action is a reasonable use of District staff and resources.
- (c) Responsible Entity for Enforcement. Enforcement pursuant to this chapter may be undertaken by the District Enforcement Official, which may be the District Manager or their designated entity, legal counsel, or combination thereof.
- (d) Process for Enforcement
 - (1) District Enforcement Officials and/or their Designee will monitor compliance with this Section randomly and through Compliance Reviews, Route Reviews, investigation of complaints, and an Inspection program (that may include Remote Monitoring). Section 7-2.20.9 establishes Jurisdiction's right to conduct Inspections and investigations.
 - (2) The District may issue an official notification to notify regulated entities of its obligations under this Section.
 - (3) With the exception of violations of generator contamination of container contents, the District shall issue a Notice of Violation requiring compliance within 60 days of issuance of the notice.
 - (4) Absent compliance by the respondent within the deadline set forth in the Notice of Violation, Jurisdiction shall commence an action to impose penalties, via an administrative citation and fine, pursuant to the Code of the Biola Community Services District.

Notices shall be sent to “owner” at the official address of the owner maintained by the tax collector for the Jurisdiction 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 per violation.
- (3) For a third or subsequent violation, the amount of the base penalty shall be \$250 per violation.

(f) Compliance Deadline Extension Considerations

The Jurisdiction may extend the compliance deadlines set forth in a Notice of Violation issued in accordance with this Subsection 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 Jurisdiction is under a corrective action plan with CalRecycle pursuant to 14 CCR Section 18996.2 due to those deficiencies.

(g) Appeals Process

Persons receiving an administrative citation containing a penalty for an uncorrected violation may request a hearing to appeal the citation as provided in the Code of the Biola Communities Services District.

(h) Education Period for Non-Compliance

Beginning January 1, 2022 and through December 31, 2023, District will conduct Inspections, Remote Monitoring, Route Reviews or waste evaluations, and Compliance Reviews, depending upon the type of regulated entity, to determine compliance, and if the District determines that Organic Waste Generator, Self-

Hauler, hauler, Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generator, Food Recovery Organization, Food Recovery Service, or other entity is not in compliance, it shall provide educational materials to the entity describing its obligations under this ordinance and a notice that compliance is required by January 1, 2022, and that violations may be subject to administrative civil penalties starting on January 1, 2024.

(j) Civil Penalties for Non-Compliance

Beginning January 1, 2024, if the District determines that an Organic Waste Generator, Self-Hauler, hauler, Tier One or Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator, Food Recovery Organization, Food Recovery Service, or other entity is not in compliance with this ordinance, it shall document the noncompliance or violation, issue a Notice of Violation, and take Enforcement Action as needed.

Sec. 7-12. Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance (MWELo) Requirements.

- (a) Property owners or their building or landscape designers, including anyone requiring a building or planning permit, plan check, or landscape design review from the Jurisdiction, who are constructing a new (Single-Family, Multi-Family, public, institutional, or Commercial) project with a landscape area greater than 500 square feet, or rehabilitating an existing landscape with a total landscape area greater than 2,500 square feet, shall comply with Sections 492.6(a)(3)(B) (C), (D), and (G) of the MWELo (Chapter 2.7 of California Code of Regulation Chapter 23 Division 2), including sections related to use of Compost and mulch as delineated in this Subsection.
- (b) The Board of Directors of Biola does hereby adopt by specific reference thereto and inforpoation herein by said reference, the provisions of 23 CCR, Division 2, Chapter 2.7 (MWELo) for all intents and purposes and to the same effect as if each and every section, paragraph, subparagraph, word, phrase or clause contained therein were fully set forth herein. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of the said Code is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of said code
- (c) Property owners or their building or landscape designers that meet the threshold for MWELo compliance outlined in section (a) above shall:
 - (1) Comply with Sections 492.6 (a)(3)(B)(C),(D) and (G) of the MWELo, which requires the submittal of a landscape design plan with a soil preparation, mulch, and amendments section to include the following:

- (A) For landscape installations, Compost at a rate of a minimum of four cubic yards per 1,000 square feet of permeable area shall be incorporated to a depth of six (6) inches into the soil. Soils with greater than six percent (6%) organic matter in the top six (6) inches of soil are exempt from adding Compost and tilling.
 - (B) For landscape installations, a minimum three- (3-) inch layer of mulch shall be applied on all exposed soil surfaces of planting areas except in turf areas, creeping or rooting groundcovers, or direct seeding applications where mulch is contraindicated. To provide habitat for beneficial insects and other wildlife up to five percent (5%) of the landscape area may be left without mulch. Designated insect habitat must be included in the landscape design plan as such.
 - (C) Organic mulch materials made from recycled or post-consumer materials shall take precedence over inorganic materials or virgin forest products unless the recycled post-consumer organic products are not locally available. Organic mulches are not required where prohibited by local fuel modification plan guidelines or other applicable local ordinances.
- (2) The MWELO compliance items listed in this Section are not an inclusive list of MWELO requirements; therefore, property owners or their building or landscape designers that meet the threshold for MWELO compliance outlined in Section 14(a) shall consult the full MWELO for all requirements.
- (d) If, after the adoption of this ordinance, the California Department of Water Resources, or its successor agency, amends 23 CCR, Division 2, Chapter 2.7, Sections 492.6(a)(3)(B) (C), (D), and (G) of the MWWELO September 15, 2015 requirements in a manner that requires District to incorporate the requirements of an updated MWELO in a local ordinance, and the amended requirements include provisions more stringent than those required in this Section, the revised requirements of 23 CCR, Division 2, Chapter 2.7 shall be enforced.

Sec. 7-13. CALGreen Recycling Requirements.

- (a) Persons applying for a permit from the District 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 then the requirements of this Section, the CALGreen requirements shall apply.

Project applicants shall refer to District's building and/or planning code for complete CALGreen requirements.

- (b) For projects covered by CALGreen, the applicants must, as a condition of the Jurisdiction'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 Blue Container and Green Container materials, consistent with the three-container collection program offered by the Jurisdiction, 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 Blue Container and Green Container materials, consistent with the three-container collection program offered by the Jurisdiction, 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 C&D, including diversion of Organic Waste in C&D from disposal. Comply with Jurisdiction's C&D ordinance, Section 7-2.20 of the Code of the Biola Communities Services District and all written and published Jurisdiction policies and/or administrative guidelines regarding the collection, recycling, diversion, tracking, and/or reporting of C&D.

SECTION 4. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW. This Ordinance was assessed in accordance with the authority and criteria contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the State CEQA Guidelines (the Guidelines), and the environmental regulations of the District. The Board of Directors hereby finds that under Section 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines, this Ordinance is exempt from the requirements of CEQA because it can be seen with certainty that the provisions contained herein would not have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment. It also finds the Ordinance is exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15307 and 15308 as an action by a regulatory agency taken to protect the environment and natural resources.

SECTION 5. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance or the application thereof to any person or place, is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the final decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Ordinance shall remain

in full force and effect. The Board of Directors hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each section, subsection, phrase or clause thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, phrases, or clauses be declared unconstitutional.

SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Ordinance shall take effect on 30 days after its final adoption.

SECTION 7. CERTIFICATION. The District Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this Ordinance and enter it into the book of original ordinances.

SECTION 8. SUMMARY. The District Clerk is further authorized and directed to cause this ordinance, or a summary of this ordinance, to be published once in a newspaper of general circulation published and circulated in the District of Biola within fifteen (15) days after its adoption. If a summary of this ordinance is published, then the District Clerk also shall cause a summary of the proposed ordinance to be published and a certified copy of the full text of the proposed ordinance to be posted in the Office of the District Clerk at least five (5) days prior to the Board's meeting at which the ordinance is to be adopted and again after the meeting at which the ordinance is adopted. The District Attorney shall approve the summary.

* * *

The foregoing Ordinance No. 11-2024 was introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Community Services District of Biola on the ____ day of _____, 2024, and was passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors on the ____ day of _____, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

APPROVED:

ATTEST:

Jennifer Duarte, Board President
Biola Community Services District

Elaine Cervantes, General Manager
Biola Community Services District