

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)
Diversion Program

Diversion Program Notes by Year, Program and Jurisdiction

Printed On: 10/20/2015 7:24:08 PM

Report Year(s): All

Key Words: organics

Selected Jurisdiction(s): All

Selected Program(s): Ordinances

Year	6020-PI-ORD Ordinances	From EAR	
2015	Monterey	False	City adopted an ordinance June 2015 that makes commercial and multifamily recycling mandatory, organics recycling mandatory (aligns with AB 1826), recycling at special events.
2014	Auburn	False	Discussed the need to demonstrate how the City knows its efficacy of waste diversion. Methods include calculating recovery rates, condition requirement in franchise agreement, or other means. The City proposes adding this topic to an upcoming Regional Recycler's Group to exchange input/ideas from the other Placer jurisdictions. Note – Three to four times/year the Western and Eastern MRF operators provide the Placer County local solid waste task force with materials recovery and sales data for each facility. CalRecycle Workshop, Feb. 6 2014: Workshop to Discuss Development of Proposed New Grant & Loan Programs for GHG Reductions from Organics & Manufacturing with Recyclable Materials http://calrecycle.ca.gov/Broadcast/
	Avalon	True	Program ongoing, ordinances for mandatory commercial food waste program (green bag program), residential recycle program (blue bag program), and scavenging of residential and commercial recyclables. Code enforcement visits businesses generating organics to verify participation in green bag program. C&D must be separated and can not be disposed in the landfill. The water conservation program required residents and businesses to reduce water consumption by 25%. This results in less plant growth, which can be associated with less plant liter and greenwaste.
	Brisbane	False	The City has mandatory residential service for trash, recycling, and organics for the recycling and organics carts are included in the trash service rate and trash service is mandatory. There are no exemptions for these services.
	Colma	False	The Town has mandatory trash and recycling services for commercial accounts. Organics is optional; however, the Town is looking into having it be mandatory. There are exemptions for a business to self-haul or have a landscaper haul the material.
	Del Rey Oaks	True	GreenWaste Recovery of San Jose was selected among the 4 proposers to provide Solid Waste, Recycling and Organics Collection Services beginning May 1, 2015.
	Marina	True	GreenWaste Recovery of San Jose was selected among the 4 proposers to provide Solid Waste, Recycling and Organics Collection Services beginning May 1, 2015.
	Millbrae	False	Residential garbage collection service is mandatory and the rate for the service also includes services and carts for recyclable and organics pick- Residents can put in writing for exemptions for trash service; however, there were no requests or exemptions in 2014.
	Pacific Grove	True	GreenWaste Recovery of San Jose was selected among the 4 proposers to provide Solid Waste, Recycling and Organics Collection Services beginning August 1, 2015.
	Pasadena	False	Effective October 6, 2008, a revised Solid Waste Collection Franchise System Ordinance #7154 in Chapter 8.61 of the Pasadena Municipal Code requires diversion of a minimum 60% for the collection of solid waste and 75% for construction and demolition or pay liquidated damages on Recycling Shortfall Tonnage according to the 60% franchise hauler diversion requirement by the city. The city currently has 23 haulers and is keeping this close system until it get to an exclusive Franchise system. However the city has made it open for composting haulers. The city has completed the process of revising its franchise process and have made some few changes. There will be five year review of the system and haulers have been notified about it. Council has approved for the city to continue to keep the close system. The city has a Franchise agreement with all the 23 haulers operating in the city. In 2008 the City revised the Solid Waste Collection Franchise System Ordinance #7154 in Chapter 8.61 of the Pasadena Municipal Code to require diversion of a minimum of 60% for the collection of solid waste and 75% for construction and demolition or pay liquidated damages on Recycling Shortfall Tonnage. Haulers provide recycling reports in comparison to landfill reported disposal. The haulers in the franchise system are audited every other year for compliance with the City ordinance. Each hauler does an annual renewal for a franchise permit and business license. Haulers must provide tonnage reports and show how they are meeting the 60% diversion requirement and calculating 3rd party recycling where they serve customers for trash. Per 2015 CC: performance standards are 60% of material diverted and offering both types of collection allows flexibility in

		implementing recycling. The City is planning to amend franchise ordinance to keep closed system of haulers except organics haulers. 14,000 businesses serviced by franchised haulers.	
San Bruno	False	The City has mandatory commercial trash and recycling services and voluntary organics service. The recycling service is included in the trash service rate.	
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Sand City	True	GreenWaste Recovery of San Jose was selected among the 4 proposers to provide Solid Waste, Recycling and Organics Collection Services beginning April 1, 2015.	
Seaside	True	GreenWaste Recovery of San Jose was selected among the 4 proposers to provide Solid Waste, Recycling and Organics Collection Services beginning May 1, 2015.	
South San Francisco	False	The City has mandatory residential service for trash, recycling, and organics. The recycling and organics carts are included in the trash service rate. There are no exemptions for these services	
Woodside	False	The Town has mandatory trash service and voluntary recycling service for commercial accounts. Since the Town's hauler takes the trash to a dirty MRF, green waste and organics can be placed in the trash bin. There are exemptions for a business to self-haul or have a landscaper haul the material.	
2013	Alameda-Unincorporated	True	On December 19, 2013, CVSan, by Resolution 3318, opted in to Phase I of the Alameda County Waste Management Authority (ACWMA) Mandatory Commercial Recycling Ordinance #2012-1. Ordinance #2012-1 is an Ordinance requiring actions to reduce landfilling of recyclable and organics solid waste from businesses, multi-family residences, and self-haulers. Phase I includes the covered materials of: corrugated cardboard, newspaper, white paper, mixed recyclable paper, recyclable food and beverage glass containers, metal (aluminum and steel) food and beverage cans, HDPE and PET bottles. OLSD: No change since 2012.
	Carmel-by-the-Sea	True	Work continued to draft and competitively bid a Model Franchise Agreement to replace contracts now more than 15 years old. Milestones accomplished by the Technical Advisory Committee included: Member agency consideration and approval of the Model Franchise Agreement for Solid Waste, Recycling and Organics Collection Services March: April. Issuance of RFP for competitive bids: May Four Proposals received: September Public presentations on Proposals conducted at Seaside City Hall and televised: November
	Cupertino	True	Per 2013 AR: The City of Cupertino adopted a reusable bag ordinance Chapter 9.18 of the Municipal Code on 3/5/13 to comply with the State's regional San Francisco Bay anti-litter & water protection mandates. This ordinance prohibits the distribution of thin plastic carry out bags effective 10/1/13. The City adopted an Anti-Litter Ordinance 9.18.215 Litter Prevention and Enforcement: An ordinance that makes pedestrian littering illegal and enforceable by City Code Enforcement officers 1. Requires Persons owning or occupying property shall maintain the premises, including the perimeter and the sidewalk in front of their premises, free of loose litter. 2. Persons placing material intended for disposal or recycling in any public or privately authorized outdoor receptacle shall ensure that the lid is left completely closed. The overfilling of any outdoor receptacle intended for, but not limited to, trash, compostable organics and recyclables, in a manner that does not allow the lid to be completely closed is prohibited. The lid of a residential yard waste bin may be left partially open so long as the greater part of the yard and tree trimmings are contained if it is necessary to leave the lid partially open due to the branches or limbs not fitting completely into the bin with the lid closed. Yard waste bins containing food waste must be left with lids completely closed when not being serviced. 3. To help prevent littering, a set of outdoor receptacles consisting of three separate containers one each for recyclable, compostable (food and paper scraps) and garbage materials must be provided by the business or property owner and permanently installed side-by-side in collection areas for public use at all new and redeveloped commercial and retail sites. The receptacles shall be maintained by the property owner or the property owner's designee.ter 9.18 also included making littering in the City of Cupertino an infraction carrying a fine and including the requirement for redeveloped private commercial sites in the City to install public waste and recycle bins. Installing public garbage, recycling and food-waste bins for customers on private property at new commercial and retail projects will be the responsibility of the project developer and the private commercial property owner. The responsibility of maintaining a litter-free area surrounding all commercial and retail sites will be the responsibility of the private property owner. Adoption of Ordinance amending Chapter 6.24 (Garbage and Recycling Collection and Disposal) of the Cupertino Municipal Code to address "Mandatory Recycling" requirements (AB 341) for multi-family and commercial business recycling was adopted on 5/5/12. This Ordinance requires multi-family dwellings of five (5) or more units and commercial businesses generating greater than or equal to four (4) cubic yards of solid per week to arrange for recycling services by July 1, 2012. AB 341 also sets a new statewide policy goal of diverting 75 percent of solid waste generated by the year 2020. The City adopted Chapter 9.15 to Prohibit the use of Polystyrene Foam Disposable food Service Ware by Food Vendors effective July 1, 2014. This Ordinance was a partnership with San Mateo County with a Countywide EIR Bag Ban. The City continues to work with its restaurants on alternatives to restaurant "take out" containers.
	Del Rey Oaks	True	Work continued to draft and competitively bid a Model Franchise Agreement to replace contracts now more than 15 years old. Milestones accomplished by the Technical Advisory Committee included: Member agency consideration and approval of the Model Franchise Agreement for Solid Waste, Recycling and Organics Collection Services March: April.

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Livermore	True	In addition to state and regional ordinances (mandatory commercial recycling, landfill organics ban, single-use bags, etc), local ordinances adopted in previous years remain in effect. In 2013, the Livermore City Council opted in to StopWaste's Mandatory Recycling Ordinance Phase 2 which requires all multi-family and commercial customers to have adequate organics collection services.	
Marina	True	Work continued to draft and competitively bid a Model Franchise Agreement to replace contracts now more than 15 years old. Milestones accomplished by the Technical Advisory Committee included: Member agency consideration and approval of the Model Franchise Agreement for Solid Waste, Recycling and Organics Collection Services March: April. Issuance of RFP for competitive bids: May Four Proposals received: September Public presentations on Proposals conducted at Seaside City Hall and televised: November	
Merced County Solid Waste Regional Agency	False	[Atwater] a. CALGreen: The city has incorporated CALGreen into its building code and actively promotes the code to contractors and builders; in 2013, only one project was completed as construction activity remained very slow. b. C&D Education and Outreach: The city provides information to contractors about building codes and diversion on its website. The city uses the RA's Commercial Recycling Guide to inform contractors where to recycle C&D debris. [Livingston] a. The city's municipal code states it has source mandatory source-separated recycling and greenwaste but the city used a one-can system in 2012. This will change in 2013 with the addition of a residential greenwaste/paper/organics cart as well as opportunities for businesses to subscribe to commercial recycling bins. b. The city's municipal code states there is a mandatory C&D diversion requirement. c. The city's municipal code states that subsequent changes or additions to the California Building Code will be automatically incorporated into the city's building code; that would include CALGreen. [Los Banos] The city relaxed city codes that make it hard to place bins at complexes where space is an issue (i.e., waving number of parking spots).	
Newark	True	In 2013, the City continued to participate in two significant recycling ordinances drafted by the ACWMA. The MRO has two phases; Phase 1, which began July 1, 2012, requires businesses that generate four cubic yards of garbage service each week and multi-family properties with five or more units to subscribe to recycling collection; Phase 2, which will begin on July 1, 2014, requires all businesses to recycle and for all food-generating businesses to subscribe to organics collection. The City, which had the option to opt-out of phase 2, will participate in the recycling part of the ordinance now and has requested a compliance waiver for the organics portion of phase 2. The single-use bag ban, which as mentioned above, bans single-use bans at check out at retail stores selling packaged food continued unchanged in 2013. It allows recycled-content paper or reusable bags to be purchased for a minimum price of \$0.10 per bag.	
Pacific Grove	True	Work continued to draft and competitively bid a Model Franchise Agreement to replace contracts now more than 15 years old. Milestones accomplished by the Technical Advisory Committee included: Member agency consideration and approval of the Model Franchise Agreement for Solid Waste, Recycling and Organics Collection Services March: April. Issuance of RFP for competitive bids: May Four Proposals received: September Public presentations on Proposals conducted at Seaside City Hall and televised: November	
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2012	Livermore	True	In addition to state and regional ordinances (mandatory commercial recycling, landfill organics ban, single-use bags, etc), local ordinances adopted in previous years remain in effect.
	Los Altos	False	Important to note the City of Los Altos' has a Green Building ordinance that encompasses both commercial and residential, in addition to the mandatory commercial, multi-family and residential recycling programs managed with the hauler, Mission Trail Waste Systems. Organics is included in both commercial and residential programs at http://missiontrail.com/LosAltos/commercial-recycle-organics.html . For specific Green Building regulations and forms for the public to retrieve, they are found at http://www.losaltosca.gov/communitydevelopment/page/green-building . These programs are now added to their checklist. In addition, the City will be considering joining several other jurisdictions on the Peninsula and in the South Bay to consider a ban on single-use plastic bags and "foam" food containers in 2013-14. 11/12/2013 PLM
		False	[Atwater] a. Building Code Update: The city's building code has been updated to require commercial projects to

	Merced County Solid Waste Regional Agency		<p>have room for two bins in enclosures.</p> <p>b. CALGreen: The city has incorporated CAIGreen into its building code.</p> <p>[Dos Palos] The city does have a procurement policy and has purchased picnic tables made from recycled content as well as paper with recycled content.</p> <p>[Gustine] The city has an Environmentally Preferable Purchases and Practices Policy in place; the policy was developed as a prerequisite to apply for CalRecycle pavement grants.</p> <p>[Livingston] a. The city's municipal code states it has source mandatory source-separated recycling and greenwaste but the city used a one-can system in 2012. This will change in 2013 with the addition of a residential greenwaste/paper/organics cart as well as opportunities for businesses to subscribe to commercial recycling bins. b. The city's municipal code states there is a mandatory C&D diversion requirement. c. The city's municipal code states that subsequent changes or additions to the California Building Code will be automatically incorporated into the city's building code; that would include CALGreen.</p> <p>[Los Banos] a. The city has a recycled products procurement policy in municipal code. b. The city has updated its municipal code to include CALGreen.</p> <p>[Merced City] a. The city has a recycled products procurement policy in municipal code. b. C&D Policy or Ordinance: There is no mandatory C&D recycling in place; C&D debris is sent to the landfill. c. CALGreen: CALGreen was adopted by reference in the municipal code 17-07-010.</p> <p>[Merced County] The city has updated its municipal code to include CALGreen; the building department uses a standard CALGreen form "Construction Waste Management (CWM) Plan" to give to project applicants so they can prepare a waste management plan.</p>
	Piedmont	True	<p>Diversion tonnage relates to C&D diverted tonnage. Mandatory Recycling went into affect in all of Alameda County for all commercial establishments generating 4 cubic yards of waste or more as well as multi-family complexes of 5 units or more. Paper, cardboard, recyclable glass and metal food and beverage containers, and PET (#1) and HDPE (#2) plastic bottles must be recycled. Additionally, ACWMA Ordinance 2008-01 prohibits the disposal of significant quantities of plant debris wherever separate plant debris or organics collection services are available. Piedmont has elected to have our hauler (Richmond Sanitary) do the compliance piece of this ordinance. See Commercial On-Site Program Notes for more information.</p>
2011	Hayward	True	<p>Collection and processing of recyclables and organics from residents and businesses is provided by the City's franchisee, Waste Management of Alameda County (WMAAC) at its Davis Street Transfer Station, pursuant to the City's contract. In 2011, the City also adopted the Bay-Friendly Landscaping Ordinance. In 2012, the City of Hayward City Council approved adoption of an ordinance prepared by the Alameda County Waste Management Authority requiring multi-family complexes and businesses to implement recycling services. The ordinance satisfies and goes beyond the requirements of State law (AB 341).</p>
2009	San Carlos	True	<p>The SBWMA is assisting its member agencies with developing mandatory commercial and multi-family recycling ordinances in response to AB 32 policy mandates. In the summer of 2009, the SBWMA initiated a pilot project in San Carlos to conduct stakeholder outreach to introduce the concept of mandatory commercial recycling and obtain feedback from stakeholders. In April 2010 the City approved a Mandatory Commercial & Multi-Family Recycling Ordinance with an effective date of July 1, 2010. Enforcement will take effect in January 2011. The ordinance applies to all commercial and multi-family customers with 2+ cubic yards of solid waste collection service, and also includes city buildings and special events. The ordinance requires recycling collection service and separation and collection of organics from medium to large food service establishments. The ordinance also requires property owners/managers and special event organizers to: subscribe to recycling service, provide adequate containers and signage, and provide education and training. The ordinance is one of the first to be adopted in California and City representatives were invited to present ordinance details at an Institute for Local Government webinar on June 30, 2010. The ordinance is being promoted through Chamber of Commerce eNewsletters and a recycling marketing blitz tied in with the rollout of new collection services.</p>
1995 - 2006	Alameda	True	<p>(selected-SRRE: 5-7) Mandate self-haul of yard waste to compost facility. (selected-SRRE:5-7) Pass ordinance for requiring residents to participate in yard waste curbside collection.</p> <p>1995: Mandatory recycling and solid waste ordinance was adopted. Alameda Countywide resolution to meet 75% diversion. 1996: Mandatory recycling in effect since 1991. Anti-scavenging in effect since 1994 1999: New businesses in the city are required to submit a recycling plan. The City is looking into adopting a C&D diversion ordinance (via e-mail). 2000: Exemptions to recycling and solid waste must be qualified with residential inspection. 2001: Exemptions to recycling and solid waste must be qualified with residential inspection. In late 2002, the City of Alameda will revise the Solid Waste/Recycling portion of its municipal code. Recycling of construction and demolition debris will be included in this update. 2002: Exemptions to recycling and solid waste must be qualified with residential inspection per City's Municipal code. 2003: Administer C&D Ordinance. 2004: Integrated Waste Management concept made a part of the City's Municipal Code located in the solid waste/recycling Ordinance. Application for recycling or organics collection exemptions are no longer accepted.</p> <p>Per 2005 AR: C&D ordinance</p>

		Per 2006 AR: No new ordinances put in place. However, in 2008, a host of green ordinances are anticipated.
Escondido	True	<p>Develop a waste separation ordinance to include commercial establishments (newspaper, cardboard, office paper, and other mixed recyclable paper and single-family residential units (newspaper, glass, plastic, aluminum, and yard waste). [SRRE-Selected: 4-40].</p> <p>City amended construction code and engineering specs to include the use of glassphalt, crushed porcelain, crushed asphalt and concrete to be used as road base. City projects require the reuse of road materials in place. The City has adopted a local ordinance mandating the recycling of numerous materials. Among those materials are C&D and organics. City implemented an ordinance that identifies greens and woody waste as materials to be diverted/recycled. It prohibits the landfilling of these materials. [Per 1996AR].</p> <p>Resolution number 94-333 is a mandatory recycling ordinance that requires single family residential recyclables (newspaper, beverage containers, white goods, cardboard, mixed paper, etc.) be recycled by single family residences. Yard waste must be diverted. Industrial recyclables like dirt, asphalt, concrete, rock, etc. be diverted. See ordinance in 1999AR. [Per 1999AR].</p> <p>Mandatory recycling ordinance, anti-scavenging [per 7/13/00 site visit].</p> <p>Per 2003 AR: The City continues to participate in the regional exploration of a C&D recycling ordinance/policy.</p>
Port Hueneme	True	<p>Per 2001 AR, the City has a C&D diversion ordinance as well as a greenwaste diversion ordinance for landscaping companies doing business in the City.</p> <p>Per 2003 agenda item, mandatory commercial greenwaste and C&D ordinances are in place which the City states it will work on enforcing. The greenwaste ordinance will offer economic incentives to self-haulers through partial refund of business permit fee if the business diverts and reports the greenwaste diversion when the program begins to operate in 2003.</p> <p>Per 5/16/06 phone conference with City Public Works contact, the City is to fax or email a copy of its C&D ordinance. The greenwaste ordinance is working to require self haulers such as landscapers to report to the City if they have separated and diverted greenery, because they get business fees reimbursed at the end of the year for reporting. Because the location of Cal Wood, previously known as Shoreline Organics, is more convenient than the MRF at Del Norte, and the cost of hauling there is less expensive, most greenery is being diverted from self-hauls.</p> <p>OLA 5/16/06 notes: OLA questions how effective the ordinance is as an incentive to haulers if in fact there is no requirement to submit weight tickets or receipts from the facilities as recyclable versus garbage. Future follow-ups are necessary to make sure the diversion is still taking place, for instance, if the Cal Wood/Shoreline facility had to move, or if it stopped receiving material from small self-haulers. If so, the ordinance might need to be tightened up to require receipts. Depending upon location of facility, it may or may not be cost effective to haul longer distances for the small landscaping business.</p>

