

ORDINANCE NO. 23-1147

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNTY OF PLUMAS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ADDING
CHAPTER 14 OF TITLE 6 OF THE PLUMAS COUNTY CODE RELATING TO THE
PLUMAS COUNTY ORGANIC WASTE DISPOSAL REDUCTION**

An ordinance creating Chapter 14 of Title 6 of the Plumas County Code, relating to the requirements for the reduction of organic waste disposal.

The BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Plumas, State of California, ordains as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 14 of Title 6 is hereby added as follows:

Organic Waste Disposal Reduction.

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6-14.01 TITLE.

This Chapter may be cited as the Organic Waste Disposal Reduction Ordinance.

6-14.02 PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

The County of Plumas finds and declares:

(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Waste Management Act of 1989 (California Public Resources Code Section 40000, et seq., as amended, supplemented, superseded, and replaced from time to time), requires cities and counties to reduce, reuse, and recycle (including composting) Solid Waste generated in their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41734.5, and 41780.01 and Chapter 12.8 (commencing with Section 42649) to Part 3 of Division 30 of, and added and repealed Section 41780.02 of, the Public Resources Code, as amended, supplemented, superseded and replaced from time to time), places requirements on businesses and Multi-Family property owners that generate a specified threshold amount of Solid Waste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 Jurisdictions to implement a Mandatory Commercial Recycling program.

(c) 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 Jurisdictions, 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.

(d) 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 applicable to their jurisdiction. 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.

(e) The County of Plumas meets the definition of Rural Jurisdiction as defined in Section 42649.8 of the Public Resources Code and has therefore applied for the Rural Exemption in compliance with Section 18984.12 (c) of Chapter 12 (Short-lived Climate Pollutants) of Division 7 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations ("SB 1383 Regulations" or "Regulations"). The County of Plumas is not subject to Article 3 Organic Waste Collection Services, Section 18992.1 of Article 11 Organic Waste Capacity Planning, and Sections 18993.1 and .2 of Article 12 Procurement of Recovered Organic Waste Products through December 21, 2026. Collection of recyclables and organics may occur in exempt rural areas and that collection is not subject to SB 1383 regulations or this ordinance unless otherwise required.

(f) The County of Plumas is subject to providing education and outreach information to organic waste generators, enforcing certain provisions of the CALGreen Building Standards and Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, implementing an edible food recovery program and edible food recovery capacity planning, procurement of paper products, facility sampling for contamination of materials, inspections and enforcement, and recordkeeping and reporting to CalRecycle in compliance with the SB 1383 Regulations.

6-14.03 DEFINITIONS

(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 Jurisdictions (and others).

(b) "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).

(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 ordinance.

(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 Jurisdiction or Regional Agency to determine compliance with this ordinance.

(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 ordinance, 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) "C&D" means construction and demolition debris.

(j) "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.

(k) "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.

(l) "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.

(m) "Food" has the same meaning as in Section 113781 of the Health and Safety Code. "Food" means a raw, cooked, or processed edible substance, ice, beverage, an ingredient used or intended for use or for sale in whole or in part for human consumption, and chewing gum.

(n) "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).

(o) "Food Facility" has the same meaning as in Section 113789 of the Health and Safety Code.

(p) "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).

(q) "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.

(r) “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).

(s) “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).

(t) “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).

(u) “Inspection” means a site visit where a Jurisdiction or Regional Agency 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).

(v) “Jurisdiction” means the County of Plumas

(w) “Jurisdiction Enforcement Official” means director of Plumas County Environmental Health or their authorized Designee(s) who is/are partially or whole responsible for enforcing the ordinance.

(x) “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.

(y) “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.

(z) “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).

(aa) “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.

(bb) “MWELO” refers to the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), 23 CCR, Division 2, Chapter 2.7.

(cc) “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).

(dd) “Non-Local Entity” means the following entities that are not subject to the Jurisdiction’s enforcement authority, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(42)

(1) Special District(s) located within the boundaries of the jurisdiction.

(2) Federal facilities, including federal parks, located within the boundaries of the Jurisdiction.

- (3) Facilities operated by the State Park system located within the boundaries of the Jurisdiction.
 - (4) Public universities (including community colleges) located within the boundaries of the Jurisdiction.
 - (5) County fairgrounds located within the boundaries of the Jurisdiction.
 - (6) State agencies located within the boundaries of the Jurisdiction.
- (ee) "Non-Organic Recyclables" means non-putrescible and non-hazardous recyclable wastes including but not limited to bottles, cans, metals, plastics and glass, or as otherwise defined in 14 CCR Section 18982(a)(43).
- (ff) "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.
- (gg) "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).
- (hh) "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).
- (ii) "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).
- (jj) "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).
- (kk) "Prohibited Container Contaminants" means materials designated as unacceptable for collection or drop-off.
- (ll) "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).

(mm) “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).

(nn) “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).

(oo) “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).

(pp) “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.

(qq) “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.

(rr) “Self-Hauler” means a person, who hauls Solid Waste, Organic Waste, or recyclable material he or she has 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).

(ss) “Single-Family” means of, from, or pertaining to any residential premises with fewer than five (5) units.

(tt) “Solid Waste” has the same meaning as defined in State Public Resources Code Section 40191, which defines Solid Waste as all putrescible and nonputrescible 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.

(uu) "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 the ordinance, Source Separated shall include separation of materials by the generator, property owner, property owner's employee, property manager, or property manager's employee into different containers for the purpose of collection such that Source Separated materials are separated from Solid Waste for the purposes of collection and processing.

(vv) "State" means the State of California.

(ww) "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).

(yy) "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.

(xx) “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.

(zz) “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).

6-14.04 REQUIRMENTS FOR THE RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING AUTHORITY

(a) In conformance with Section 18995.2 of the Regulations, the Plumas County Department of Public Works will store and maintain the Implementation Record for each of the Jurisdictions in a manner as required in the Regulations, provided that the information is made available to the Reporting Authority by the Jurisdictions creating such records.

(b) The Plumas County Department of Public Works shall be the Reporting Authority and shall prepare and submit the Initial Jurisdiction Compliance Report and Jurisdiction Annual Reports to CalRecycle in compliance with Sections 18994.1 and 18994.2, after providing jurisdictions an opportunity for input.

(c) The Reporting Authority shall submit the Edible Food Recovery Capacity required reports in accordance with the schedule established in Section 18992.3.

(d) Upon request by a CalRecycle representative, the Reporting Authority will provide access to the Implementation Record within 10 business days. In conformance with the California Public Records Act (Government Code §6250 *et seq.*). The Reporting Authority will

also respond to a request for public records contained in the Implementation Record. The Reporting Authority and any Jurisdiction or Responsible Department shall each notify the other if a request for all or part of the Implementation Record is received and shall coordinate a response to such request.

6-14.05 COMPLIANCE WITH EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

(a) The Plumas County Department of Public Works shall provide educational materials and community outreach, in consultation with the jurisdictions, to organic waste generators in English and Spanish that explain and provide information on the requirements of the SB 1383 Regulations, as more specifically described below.

(b) In providing the education and outreach materials described below, the Plumas County Department of Public Works intends that its education and outreach efforts will be consistent with, and in coordination with, the education and outreach provided by the Jurisdictions' franchised haulers. Although Non-Local Entities and Local Education Agencies are not under the Jurisdictions' control but are still subject to SB 1383, the Plumas County Department of Public Works shall also identify and provide them with the educational materials on the requirements set forth below.

(c) Prior to February 1, 2022, the Plumas County Department of Public Works will make available to Generators, through print and/or electronic media as permitted pursuant to the Regulations, information regarding local opportunities for organic waste reduction and the responsibilities and requirements set forth in Sections 18985.1, 18985.2, 18991.3, 18991.4, and 18991.5 of the Regulations. The information generated pursuant to this subparagraph shall be made available through posting on the County of Plumas website, content made available for posting on the Jurisdictions' websites, and brochures made available for distribution to Generators. The Plumas County Department of Public Works will additionally distribute the information through other social media as deemed appropriate at the Plumas County Department of Public Works' discretion. The information generated pursuant to this subparagraph shall be updated at least annually.

(d) Through email, letters, or other direct communication, Plumas County Department of Public Works shall annually notify Tier I and II Commercial Edible Food Generators within each Jurisdiction of their food recovery requirements as established pursuant to Section 18991.3 and 18991.4 of the Regulations. Such notification shall include corresponding resources to assist in compliance with the applicable food recovery requirements.

6-14.06 REQUIREMENTS FOR SINGLE-FAMILY GENERATORS

Single-Family Solid Waste Generators shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) Shall comply with the Jurisdiction's Solid Waste collection service(s) by placing designated materials in designated containers as described below and shall not place Prohibited Container Contaminants in collection containers.

(b) Single-Family Solid Waste Generators are encouraged to 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).

6-14.07 REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL BUSINESSES

Commercial Businesses, including Multi-Family Residential Dwellings of five or more units, that generate more than four cubic yards of commercial solid waste per week shall arrange for recycling services and shall take at least one of the following actions:

(a) Source separate recyclable materials from solid waste and subscribe to a basic level of recycling service that includes collection, self-hauling, or other arrangements for the pickup of the recyclable materials.

(b) Subscribe to a recycling service that may include mixed waste processing that yields diversion results comparable to source separation.

(c) A property owner of a multifamily residential dwelling may require tenants to source separate their recyclable materials to aid in compliance with this section.

(d) Comply with the Jurisdiction's Solid Waste collection service(s) by placing designated materials in designated containers as described below and shall not place Prohibited Container Contaminants in collection containers.

(1) Source Separated Recyclable Materials;

(2) If a Commercial Business self-hauls Solid Waste, it must meet the Self-Hauler requirements in 6-14.11 of this ordinance.

(e) Supply and allow access to an adequate number, size, and location of collection containers with sufficient labels or colors for employees, contractors, tenants, and customers, consistent with Jurisdiction's collection service.

(f) Excluding Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, provide containers for the collection of those Source Separated Recyclable Materials as applicable 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.

(g) To the extent practical through education, training, inspection, and/or other measures, excluding Multi-Family Residential Dwellings, prohibit employees, contractors, tenants, and

customers from placing materials in a container not designated for those materials per the Jurisdiction's collection service.

(h) Annually provide information to employees, contractors, tenants, and customers about Solid Waste Recovery requirements and about proper sorting of 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 Recyclable Materials separate from Waste (when applicable) and the location of containers and the rules governing their use at each property.

(j) Provide or arrange access for Jurisdiction or its agent to their properties during all Inspections conducted in accordance with 6-14.15 of this ordinance to confirm compliance with the requirements of this ordinance.

(k) Accommodate and cooperate with Jurisdiction's Monitoring program for Inspection of the contents of containers for Prohibited Container Contaminants, to evaluate generator's compliance with 6-14.07(d).

(l) If a Commercial Business self-hauls Solid Waste, it must meet the Self-Hauler requirements in 6-14.11 of this ordinance.

(m) Nothing in this Section prohibits a Commercial Business 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).

(n) Commercial Businesses that are Tier One or Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators shall comply with Food Recovery requirements, pursuant to 6-14.08.

6-14.08 REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL EDIBLE FOOD GENERATORS

(a) Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generators must comply with the requirements of this Section 6-14.08 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 Jurisdiction's designated enforcement entity or Regional Agency 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.
- (6) No later than March 1 of each year commencing no later than 2023 for Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generators and 2025 for Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generators, provide an annual Food Recovery report to the Plumas County Department of Public Works that includes all information listed above in 6-14.08(c)(5).

(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).

6-14.09 REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD RECOVERY ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICES AND JURISDICTION

(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 Jurisdiction 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 Jurisdiction 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 March 1.

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

(e) Jurisdictions. Cities and special districts that provide solid waste collection services located within the county shall conduct Edible Food Recovery capacity planning, in coordination with the county.

- (1) If the county identifies that new or expanded capacity to recover Edible Food is needed, then each Jurisdiction within the county that lacks capacity shall:
 - (A) Submit an implementation schedule to CalRecycle and the county that demonstrates how it will ensure there is enough new or expanded capacity to recover the Edible Food currently disposed by Commercial Edible Food Generators within its Jurisdiction by the end of the reporting period set forth in 14 CCR Section 18992.3. The implementation schedule shall include the information specified in 14 CCR Section 18992.2(c)(1)(A).
 - (B) Consult with Food Recovery Organizations and Food Recovery Services regarding existing or proposed new and expanded capacity that could be accessed by the Jurisdiction and its Commercial Edible Food Generators.
- (2) If the county finds that new or expanded capacity is needed, the county shall notify the Jurisdiction(s) that lack sufficient capacity.
- (3) A city, special district that provides solid waste collection services contacted by the county pursuant to this Section shall respond to the county's request for information within 120 days of receiving the request from the county, unless a shorter timeframe is otherwise specified by the county.

6-14.10 REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITY OPERATORS AND COMMUNITY COMPOSTING OPERATIONS

(a) 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 Jurisdiction 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 Jurisdiction shall respond within 60 days.

(b) Community Composting operators, upon Jurisdiction request, shall provide information to the Jurisdiction 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 Jurisdiction shall respond within 60 days.

6-14.11 SELF-HAULER REQUIREMENTS

(a) Self-Haulers shall source separate all recyclable materials generated on-site from Solid Waste in a manner consistent with County of Plumas requirements.

(b) Self-Haulers shall haul their Source Separated Recyclable Materials to a facility that recovers those materials.

(c) 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 Solid Waste; this record shall be subject to Inspection by the Jurisdiction. 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 6-14.11(c) to Plumas County Department of Public Works if requested. Records shall be retained for a minimum of five years.

(e) A residential Solid Waste Generator that self-hauls Solid Waste is not required to record or report information in Section 6-14.11(c) and (d).

6-14.12 COMPLIANCE WITH CALGREEN RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS

(a) The Chief Building Official is responsible for CALGreen Building Code compliance, including the tracking and reporting of Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris diversion and annually reporting to the Recordkeeping and Reporting Authority in compliance with the SB 1383 regulations.

(b) Persons applying for a permit from the County of Plumas for new construction and building additions and alterations 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.

Project applicants shall refer to Plumas County Building Department for complete CALGreen requirements.

(c) For projects covered by CALGreen, the applicants must, as a condition of the County of Plumas permit approval, comply with the following:

- (1) New construction of Multi-Family dwelling units of five or more units on a building site, 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.
- (2) New Commercial construction or additions resulting in more than 30% of the floor area 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) C&D disposal shall comply with CALGreen requirements and applicable laws related to management. Comply with all written and published Jurisdiction policies and/or administrative guidelines regarding the collection, recycling, diversion, tracking, and/or reporting of C&D.

6-14.13 COMPLIANCE WITH MODEL WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS

(a) The Chief Building Official is responsible for Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance compliance, including the tracking and reporting of compost and mulch use requirements and annually reporting to the Recordkeeping and Reporting Authority in compliance with the SB 1383 regulations.

(b) 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, including sections related to use of Compost and mulch as delineated in this Section 6-14.13.

(c) The following compost and mulch use requirements that are part of the MWELO are now also included as requirements of this ordinance. Other requirements of the MWELO are in effect and can be found in 23 CCR, Division 2, Chapter 2.7.

(d) Property owners or their building or landscape designers that meet the threshold for MWELO compliance outlined in Section 6-14.13(b) 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 6-14.13(b) 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 MWEL September 15, 2015 requirements in a manner that requires Jurisdictions to incorporate the requirements of an updated MWEL 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.

6-14.14 PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR JURISDICTION DEPARTMENTS, DIRECT SERVICE PROVIDERS, AND VENDORS

(a) Each County of Plumas department is responsible for the paper procurement compliance, including the tracking and reporting of procurement by each department and annually reporting to the Recordkeeping and Reporting Authority in compliance with the SB 1383 regulations.

(b) Jurisdiction departments, and direct service providers to the Jurisdiction, as applicable, must comply with the Jurisdiction's Recycled-Content Paper Procurement policy adopted on December 6, 2022 and subsequent amendments.

(c) 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 Jurisdiction. 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 Jurisdiction 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 Plumas County Department of Public Works, in accordance with the Jurisdiction's Recycled-Content Paper procurement policy(ies) 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 Jurisdiction. Records shall include a copy (electronic) of the invoice or other documentation of purchase, written certifications as required in Sections 6-14.14(c)(3) and (c)(4) of this ordinance 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 and include supporting documentation.

6-14.15 INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS BY COUNTY OF PLUMAS

(a) Plumas County Environmental Health representatives, is 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 Solid 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 Jurisdiction 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 Jurisdiction's employee 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: (1) access to an entity's premises; or (2) 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 County of Plumas representative and/or its designated entities during its Inspections 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) Plumas County Department of Environmental Health is authorized to conduct any Inspections or other investigations as reasonably necessary to further the goals of this ordinance, subject to applicable laws.

(e) Plumas County Department of Public Works and/or its designated entities shall receive written complaints from persons regarding an entity that may be potentially non-compliant with SB 1383 Regulations, including receipt of anonymous complaints.

6-14.16 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 Jurisdiction Enforcement Official or representative. Enforcement Actions under this ordinance are issuance of an administrative citation and assessment of a fine. The Jurisdiction'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 ordinance, 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. Jurisdiction may pursue civil actions in the California courts to seek recovery of unpaid administrative citations. Jurisdiction 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 Jurisdiction staff and resources.

(c) Responsible Entity for Enforcement

- (1) Enforcement pursuant to this ordinance may be undertaken by the Jurisdiction Enforcement Official, or their designated entity, legal counsel, or combination thereof.

(d) Process for Enforcement

- (1) Enforcement Officials and/or their Designee will monitor compliance with the ordinance randomly and through Compliance Reviews, investigation of complaints, and an Inspection program. Section 6-14.15 establishes Jurisdiction's right to conduct Inspections and investigations.
- (2) Jurisdiction may issue an official notification to notify regulated entities of its obligations under the ordinance.
- (3) Jurisdiction 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 Jurisdiction's requirements contained in Section 6-14.16(j).

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 to \$100 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 Jurisdiction may extend the compliance deadlines set forth in a Notice of Violation issued in accordance with Section 6-14.15 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.

(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 Jurisdiction’s procedures in the Jurisdiction’s codes for appeals of administrative citations. Evidence may be presented at the hearing. The Jurisdiction 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, 2023 and through December 31, 2023, Plumas County Department of Public Works will conduct Inspections, and Compliance Reviews, depending upon the type of regulated entity, to determine compliance, and if the Plumas County Department of Public Works determines that 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, 2023, and that violations may be subject to administrative civil penalties starting on January 1, 2024.

(j) Enforcement Table

The following is a list of potential violations for entities subject to this ordinance

Table 1. List of Violations

Requirement	Description of Violation
Hauler Requirement	A hauler providing residential, Commercial or industrial Solid Waste collection service fails to transport Solid Waste to a facility, operation, activity, or property that recovers Recyclable Waste, as prescribed by this ordinance.

Hauler Requirement	A hauler providing residential, Commercial, or industrial Organic Waste collection service fails to obtain applicable approval issued by the Jurisdiction to haul Solid Waste as prescribed by this ordinance.
Hauler Requirement	A hauler fails to keep a record of the applicable documentation of its approval by the Jurisdiction, as prescribed by this ordinance.
Self-Hauler Requirement	A generator who is a Self-Hauler fails to comply with the requirements of Section 6-14.11
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, 2023.
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 6-14.08.

SECTION 2. Effective and Operative Dates; Publication; Codification.

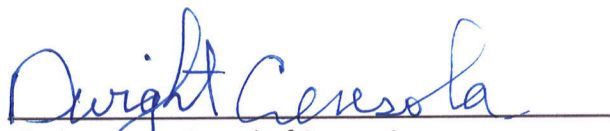
This ordinance shall become effective thirty (30) days after its date of final adoption. It shall be published in the Feather River Bulletin, a newspaper of general circulation in Plumas County, within fifteen (15) days of final adoption. Section 1 of this ordinance shall be codified; the remainder shall be uncoded.

Introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors on the 11 day of April, 2023, and passed and adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas, State of California, on the 18 day of April 2023, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors: Engel, Hagwood, McGowan, Goss, Ceresola

NOES: Supervisors: None

ABSENT: Supervisors: None


Chairperson, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:


Clerk of the Board of Supervisors