



Board of Directors Meeting Agenda
Regular Meeting
Thursday, July 13, 2023
6:15 PM

Meeting Location:

City of Hercules City Council Chambers
111 Civic Drive
Hercules, CA 94547

This meeting agenda is available online at
www.recyclemore.com/about/board-meeting-agendas/

Americans with Disabilities Act

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, if you need special assistance to participate in an Authority meeting, or you need a copy of the agenda, or the agenda packet in an alternative format, please contact Donald Sturman, the Board Secretary at (510) 609-1215 or by email at donalds@recyclemore.com with the following information: name, phone number, email, and type of assistance requested. Notification of at least 48 hours prior to the meeting or time when services are needed will assist Authority staff in assuring that reasonable arrangements can be made to provide accessibility to the meeting or service.

Public Comment

Members of the public are welcome to address the Board of Directors on items that are within the jurisdiction of the Authority. The Chair will call for public comment during the meeting. Comments by the public pertaining to items listed in this Agenda should be made at the time the item is considered by the Board of Directors. This Agenda also contains an agenda item for the Public to address the Board on matters not listed on the agenda. Public Comments are limited to 3 minutes per person and each speaker may speak only once under each agenda item. The Board of Directors may modify and/or waive these provisions. If you wish to make a public comment you may attend the meeting at the location stated above, fill out a Speaker's Card and submit it to the Board Secretary Donald Sturman. Members of the public may also submit a comment by email to the Board Secretary at donalds@recyclemore.com no later than 11:59 p.m. the day prior to the meeting. Please indicate which item on the agenda you are commenting on in the subject line of your email. The Board Secretary will share all comments with the Board at the meeting and make them part of the public record.

1. Call to Order/Roll Call

The Chair will call the meeting to order and the Secretary will call the roll to establish the presence of a quorum.

2. Closed Session

None.

3. Pledge of Allegiance

The Chair or a Member of the Board will lead the Pledge of Allegiance.

4. Ex Parte Communications Disclosures

The Chair of the Board will ask if any Director has an ex parte disclosure, pursuant to the Authority's Ex Parte Communications Policy, on any agenda items.

5. Public Comment

Receipt of public comment on non-agenda matters. This is the time when any person may address the Board of Directors on matters not listed on this agenda, but which are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Authority. Public Comments are limited to 3 minutes per speaker, subject to adjustment by the Chair for orderly administration and timely completion of the meeting agenda. This includes but is not limited to moving immediately to the next speaker after a speaker has completed their comments within the allotted time, prohibiting speakers from yielding or granting their time to another person who is later in the queue to speak or who has already spoken, prohibiting speakers who have already spoken from speaking again regardless of whether it is during the public comment period or on an individual agenda item, and setting when and where in the agenda public comments shall be heard.

6. Consent Calendar

All matters under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine and non-controversial. All matters listed in the Consent Calendar will be enacted with one motion. There will be no separate discussion of the items listed. However, upon request before action is taken on the Consent Calendar by a member of the Board or any interested party, items may be removed from the Consent Calendar and considered separately in the agenda order.

Consideration of a motion to approve the following actions:

6.1 June 8, 2023 Authority Board Meeting Minutes.

Consider a MOTION to APPROVE the subject minutes.

6.2 FY 23-24 COLA

Consider a MOTION to APPROVE the FY 23-24 COLA of 3.5%

7. Staff Report

Staff will provide updates on recent and upcoming activities.

8. Regular Agenda

8.1 Edible Food Recovery Presentation

Receive a report on edible food recovery from staff and provide feedback and/or direction.

9. Board Member and Staff Announcements

INFORMATION ONLY. Announcement of matters of interest by Board Members, Alternate Board Members, Executive Director and General Counsel.

10. Adjournment

Consideration of a motion to adjourn. The next regular Board of Directors' Meeting is scheduled for September 14, 2023.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



recyclemore
WEST CONTRA COSTA INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Agenda Report

DATE: July 13, 2023

TO: West Contra Costa Integrated Waste Management Authority Board

FROM: Peter Holtzclaw - Executive Director

SUBJECT: June 8, 2023 Authority Board Meeting Minutes.

ACTION REQUESTED:

Consider a MOTION to APPROVE the subject minutes.

BACKGROUND:

The minutes of the June 8, 2023 Authority Board Meeting are attached.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

ATTACHMENTS:

[ActionMinutes 2023-06-08.pdf](#)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

**WEST CONTRA COSTA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (WCCIWMA)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MINUTES – JUNE 8, 2023**

Meeting Date | Time 6/8/2023 6:15 PM | Meeting Location Hercules City Council Chambers, 111 Civic Drive, Hercules, CA 94547

Meeting called by Board of Directors
Type of meeting Regular
Authority Staff Present Peter Holtzclaw, Reka Abraham, Lisa Borreani, Webster Nguyen, Donald Sturman
Legal Counsel John Bakker

Board Members Present:
Directors: T. Rudnick, El Cerrito (Chair); D. Romero, Hercules; D. Murphy (Alternate), Pinole (Vice Chair); G. McLaughlin, M. Willis and C. Zepeda, Richmond; and R. Xavier, San Pablo
Absent: F. Glover (Ex-Officio) Contra Costa County

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

Chair Rudnick called the meeting to order at 6:15 P.M.

The Roll Call established the existence of a quorum (McLaughlin, Murphy, Romero, Rudnick, Willis*, Xavier and Zepeda*). *Directors Willis and Zepeda arrived after Roll Call.

CLOSED SESSION

There was no Closed Session.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Chair Rudnick led the Pledge of Allegiance.

EX-PARTE COMMUNICATIONS & DISCLOSURES

There were no ex-parte communications or disclosures.

PUBLIC COMMENT

No written comments were submitted, or oral comments made, by any member of the public.

CONSENT CALENDAR

- 1. May 11, 2023 Authority Board Meeting Minutes

MOTION by Director Romero to approve Consent Calendar Item 1, as submitted. **SECOND** by Director Xavier.

MOTION PASSED unanimously by a Roll Call vote:

STAFF REPORT

Staff Report Item 7 - | Presenter | Peter Holtzclaw - Executive Director

Executive Director Peter Holtzclaw introduced Rachel Dice, RecycleMore's New Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Coordinator.

Rachel Dice introduced herself to the Board and stated she had been a Public Outreach Fellow at RethinkWaste in San Mateo County and looked forward to working with RecycleMore. The Board welcomed Ms. Dice to RecycleMore.

Recycling & Household Hazardous Waste Program Manager Reka Abraham provided an update on the Multifamily Property Compliance Program and reported that she expected full compliance by the end of the week. Republic Services had started its rollout to the non-compliant properties and would be following up with a second letter to all properties to explain the required compliance with the program. She also explained that the first Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) one-day event this month would be at the Hercules Corporation Yard.

Outreach Program Manager Lisa Borreani reported that she would be at the Pride event in Pinole on June 11, 2023 handing out oil drainers and oil filters free to the public. She encouraged people to attend the event.

Mr. Holtzclaw reported that the Ad Hoc Committee to Assist the Executive Director for a decision on the Post-Collection Agreement (PCA) had not met last month but would meet next month and return to the Board in July or September.

WCCIWMA Legal Counsel John Bakker stated, when asked by Director McLaughlin, that a confidential memo had been submitted to the Board of Directors to advise it had been determined that Director Tave would not be able to participate as a member of the Ad Hoc Committee due to an abundance of caution. The committee was now comprised of Directors McLaughlin and Zepeda from Richmond and Director Romero from Hercules.

Agenda Item 8.0 – West Contra Costa Integrated Waste Management Authority Fiscal Year 2023-2024 Draft Budget | Presenter | Peter Holtzclaw - Executive Director

Executive Director Holtzclaw presented the Draft Fiscal Year 2023-2024 Budget as presented to the Board last month, which now included the changes recommended by the Board at that time to add \$100,000 for consulting costs for the Post-Collection Agreement (PCA) process and the removal of \$157,500 from the program budgets into the Compliance Fund, all SB 1383 related.

Mr. Holtzclaw reminded the Board of the points that bound the budget together: the mission to provide cost-effective compliance with state law, to provide effective oversight of the privately-owned IRRF [Integrated Resource Recovery Facility]; to protect ratepayer interest and provide cost-effective waste disposal and diversion for the region; to fulfill the agency's compliance responsibilities; and to portray a good faith effort if RecycleMore programs failed to meet state mandates. His PowerPoint presentation offered background on RecycleMore and the overall mission and desire for the region. One of the main responsibilities was to manage the PCA contract with Republic Services as well as manage numerous other programs to comply with SB 1383 and other state mandates.

Mr. Holtzclaw identified the proposed FY 2023-2024 Budget of \$1.6 million in expenditures and \$1.2 million in revenues and stated that some reserves would be moved over from the Reserve Fund to the Operating Fund to balance the \$424,000 deficit. He explained that the budget would be evaluated in coordination with the rate structure. He also explained that Board policy had stipulated a minimum Operating Fund at 67 percent of revenues. Over \$1 million annually was paid by Republic Services and El Cerrito into the Operating Fund.

Mr. Holtzclaw stated the Board Policy for the Reserve Fund was for a balance of \$662,000, although the fund had a total over \$1.5 million for two years now. He commented that a lot of spending patterns had been related to the pandemic and staffing. With six full staff members at this point, the funds that had not been spent in past years would be spent this year.

Mr. Holtzclaw presented the budget summary and identified a \$400 error in the figures presented where the budget was actually \$1,662.78. Given the almost \$424,000 deficit, there could be a possible increase in the RecycleMore B Budget with the next rate structure. He described the budget as 7 percent of the entire Post-Collection Rate structure and 2 percent of the entire residential collection rate.

Mr. Holtzclaw summarized the revenues of almost one and a quarter million from Republic Services, funds from the HHW Program, the Oil Program and Interest. He presented a summary of expenses and pointed out where the \$100,000 for consultants had been identified in the budget at the Board's direction to add in consultants costs for the PCA. Other expenditures including the projected budget of \$80,000 for the Mattress Collection Program were also pointed out and he clarified that most of the SB 1383 programs had been zeroed out and moved to the Compliance Fund account. He noted that all the line items had been discussed last month., as had the compliance activities, Recyclist software, mandatory outreach, the Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with the member agencies, enforcement of edible food for Tier 1 and Tier 2 businesses and route reviews. He also pointed out where the \$157,500 for projects had been added for SB 1383.

Mr. Holtzclaw explained how the Post-Collection Rate went into the overall garbage rate and identified all the Republic Services active operations. He also pointed out all the line items and the recycling rebate based upon the mixed paper index. He offered a visual representation of how small the RecycleMore budget was compared to everything else and stated the budget was trying to meet the challenges of SB 1383 while not being apart from the commercial and residential ratepayers.

Director Zepeda asked about the recycling rebate, and Mr. Holtzclaw explained it was based on a mixed paper index associated with an approximate 75 different paper grades where there was a price for each paper grade from various ports around the country and from various paper mills (primarily in the Midwest where there were a lot of mills) with prices on the high and low sides. That process set a market between buyers and sellers, a stock market of sorts for paper. The recycling rebate was based on the mixed-paper grades that fluctuated. He explained in the last few years when China stopped buying paper, the recycling rebate had gone down because the value had gone down. But in the last couple of years the paper market had recovered with more mills coming on board and there was a higher rebate based on tonnage and changes in price. The rebate represented about \$1 million that was returned to RecycleMore ratepayers.

Director Zepeda noted that the cities of Richmond and Pinole had voted to pursue a Request for Proposal (RFP) for a new PCA and if every member agency decided to do their own thing he asked how that would impact the different collection systems.

Mr. Holtzclaw stated that remained to be seen. As far as he was concerned, the existing PCA was active for a few more years. With respect to the effect on the rebate, he stated with different companies there could be a situation where Richmond, for instance, would have to decide whether or not to remain as a member of RecycleMore and whether a new collector could work with RecycleMore's contract with respect to the collection facility.

Director McLaughlin noted that would also be dependent upon whether RecycleMore decided to pursue an RFP as well, which would be a question of the Ad Hoc Committee.

Director McLaughlin referred to operational expenses in Attachment 8.3 for “operational subscriptions” and “operational supplies” and stated the numbers did not appear to be correct, although Mr. Holtzclaw clarified that not every box had been shown.

Director McLaughlin referred to the projects and forecasted expenses the Board had adopted on May 25, 2023 for the Compliance Fund, noted the Board had requested a quarterly report on the Consent Calendar for the Compliance Fund implementation, and requested that when the item came back the actuals be included.

Mr. Holtzclaw suggested that September would be better given that there had been a delay getting RecycleMore’s financial accounting system set up from San Pablo. He planned to put the financial actions in his Board report pending the final financial setup.

Director Xavier asked about the home composters, and Mr. Holtzclaw stated there had been feedback from other cities that the Home Composting Program was supported and there had always been a \$50 subsidy for home composters. While the Home Composting Program had never been promoted, it had been on the RecycleMore web site, and since the price of home composters had increased there was a desire to increase the subsidy. He stated that more funds could be added to that program in the budget if more people were interested in the program, which could be promoted, if desired. He did not support adding more funds to that program if the interest was not there.

Director Xavier asked about repairing or replacing the trolley, and Mr. Holtzclaw stated to replace the trolley would cost around \$75,000, which might need to be thrown into the next PCA contract. For now, it would cost \$25,000 to repair the battery issues associated with the trolley, which would last for a few more years.

Director Romero referred to Page 7 of Mr. Holtzclaw’s agenda report and asked about the Recycling Fund Reserves and a pending payment of \$320,000 for OPEB/UAL [Other Post-Employment Benefits/Unfunded Accrued Liability].

Mr. Holtzclaw explained that the last couple of years RecycleMore had been making sure that retirement liabilities had been paid, and two years ago RecycleMore had made a \$320,000 or larger payment. This year another \$320,000 payment would be made leaving the current liability at about \$175,000, which was low and very manageable. Those funds had been taken from the Reserve Fund, which still had \$1.5 million. Given Board policy that the Reserve Fund maintain a balance of \$662,000, in this budget cycle an estimated \$785,000 would be transferred from that account. He emphasized that was an estimate given the fluctuations in revenues and expenditures. He noted for the last three years overall tonnages had gone down, which was strange because that was usually associated with a recession, which was currently not the case. In the big picture, he commented that might not be a bad thing because potentially more material was being diverted but in general when volumes went down it usually meant less home and business activity or a contracting economy. He did not expect that trend to continue. He stated the Reserve Fund had been used to make sure that the OPEB/UAL was paid and up to date. He imagined next year the budget would reflect Board policy much better.

Director Romero verified that the \$424,000 deficit for this fiscal year would be closed, which would leave just under \$800,000 after moving \$785,000 to shore it up. He wanted to make sure that the Board could describe publicly where the funds had come from.

Mr. Holtzclaw stated that the budget would change in November as a result of the rate structure and RecycleMore would be getting extra revenue, and if not there could be some cutbacks. In further response to Director Romero, he explained that the Compensation Plan would also be brought to the Board during the rate setting process. He acknowledged Director Romero’s request to put that in writing.

Director Romero stated it had been difficult as a RecycleMore Director to see that two member agencies had directed their Directors to vote on the PCA without knowing what was going on, and the two member agencies doing that represented four Directors, which in his mind was a borderline Brown Act violation because it was not the majority of the member agencies but the majority of Directors. While it was known there might be two possible other companies that could bid on the PCA, and because of its circumstances Recology might not be able to qualify, he stated the other potential provider would have to truck everything out of the area. He expressed serious concern for the situation where two member agencies had circumvented the process and RecycleMore's Executive Director was almost being guided into what two member agencies might want, which was improper. He urged that those two member agencies not be allowed to direct RecycleMore to pursue a PCA.

Director Romero added that the City of Richmond had used an R-3 Consulting Report that had never been published and the City of San Pablo had also referenced the R-3 Report. Both cities had taken the action on their City Council consent calendars. He suggested information was being hidden from the public and he requested that the R-3 Report, which had been funded by public funds, be published and be made available to the public. He noted that the City of Richmond was attempting to place another transfer station in a high-risk area that already had a transfer station and all the trash and other debris from those two facilities would negatively impact nearby ratepayers. He emphasized that would be one of the important things for the Ad Hoc Committee to discuss.

WCCIWMA Legal Counsel John Bakker advised that the item had not been included on the agenda for discussion and Director Romero recognized that fact and noted that when talking about specifics related to the PCA it was important to remember that the numbers had been solid for over 20 years and the PCA was a great document written 13 years ago that had produced stable rates.

Director McLaughlin concurred that those issues should be discussed with the Ad Hoc Committee.

Director Zepeda asked about outreach and how many people had been contacted with respect to the Mattress Program, Oil Buyback Program and other things such as home composting.

Mr. Holtzclaw stated that RecycleMore had reorganized itself a year ago. There used to be Program Managers for each program, although that had since been combined by one HHW/Recycling Manager position with a HHW/Recycling Coordinator position, along with an Outreach Manager and an Outreach Coordinator, with a background in outreach. He added that since those positions had been filled, the outreach had become exponentially wider and better and there was a bigger social media presence. Outreach was better especially in coordination with the member agencies and Republic Services, particularly around SB 1383 outreach.

Outreach Program Manager Lisa Borreani advised that she had put a plan together for outreach that had worked well from social media to the HHW events and others, and had created flyers, a website, news block pages, and an advertisement in Contra Costa Marketplace on its events page and in this month's issue for upcoming one-day HHW events. She explained that putting a plan together and executing the plan had been beneficial. Metrics and other things had been posted on the website and a plan had been put together for SB 1383 along with overarching plans for the programs.

Director Zepeda referred to the \$50,000 budget allocation for outreach and suggested it might be low, particularly for the multifamily units and there needed to be visits, conversations and information provided to residents. He commented that there were many seniors and others in the community who did not use social media, computers, or scan a QR Code, and he wanted to make sure that those folks who were not as connected as millennials would not be forgotten.

Mr. Holtzclaw noted that Republic Services was also sending select employees to meet residents of multifamily units and to create champions in the complexes to make sure that the programs worked.

In response to Director Murphy as to the direction to the Board at this time, Mr. Holtzclaw stated the request was to approve the \$1.6 million budget essentially broken down to \$900,000 in salaries and \$700,000 in programs, and since the deficit would bring the Operating Fund below Board policy, take \$785,000 from the \$1.5 million Reserve Fund and move it over to the Operating Fund with 67 percent of revenue by next July 1, which would bring the Reserve Fund (the savings account) to \$790,000 where it should be consistent with Board policy of at least \$662,000. He added that ideally revenues should reach expenditures.

Director Murphy verified the Compliance Fund for SB 1383 and the required programs involved along with the list of activities the Board had decided to pursue, and use the Compliance Fund for public education. He asked the percentage of the additional programs that were part of compliance, and Mr. Holtzclaw stated those extra programs represented \$157,500 which compared to the programs needing to be in compliance and represented between 30 and 40 percent of the Compliance Fund for the new programs, as directed by the Board last month to ensure that all SB 1383 expenditures had been captured in one fund separate from everything else.

With respect to projects, Director Murphy referred to edible food recovery and verified that those participating were both for-profit and non-profit entities. He also verified that each project would be tracked and he asked how that would be done.

Mr. Holtzclaw noted a staff report next month would lay out the details of how the \$100,000 in that budget would be spent. He explained that there were different ways to track, each required by the state, such as the number of businesses that had mailed postcards, the number of businesses visited by representatives of the waste disposal company or RecycleMore and the like, and each had a metric of success.

Director Murphy wanted to know how to maximize economies of scale with the larger micro/macro bins and verified that funds had not been removed from the Reserve Fund over continuous years to cover deficits in that while proposed, funds had not been removed to cover a deficit prior to this year because it had not been needed.

Mr. Holtzclaw verified for Chair Rudnick that \$100,000 had been earmarked for consultants, which was one of the differences in the Operating Budget presented last month. The overall impact was not great and the proposal was still to move a significant amount over from the Reserve Fund to cover the \$424,000 deficit. He noted the swing in revenues that could occur with a change in volume, recession or other significant impact to the budget.

Chair Rudnick referred to the Compliance Fund and a number of the earmarks that did not talk about the compliance element, and Mr. Holtzclaw explained that SB 1383 was extraordinarily bureaucratic and participation in the programs had to be tracked by law.

Chair Rudnick stated from the public perspective it was important for the public to be apprised of the compliance required. She referred to the trolley and suggested the repair of the trolley would ultimately cost more than \$25,000, and given the uncertainty she suggested it could be leverage in the PCA discussion to work around being able to have events knowing that \$25,000 would not repair that trolley. She did not think it wise to budget \$25,000 to repair the trolley, and while she understood the attraction of the trolley recommended a vehicle to safely accommodate tours of the recycling facility.

Mr. Holtzclaw suggested not spending those funds for the trolley and working around field trips to the facility. He stated the IRRFs were dangerous places for kids and there were options that could be considered for those field trips.

Director Romero verified that RecycleMore was paying \$20 each for mattress collection as part of the Side Agreement and that the \$80,000 budgeted for the Mattress Collection Program would only accommodate 4,000 mattresses. He supported the proposal and suggested more funding would be appropriate.

Mr. Holtzclaw advised that he could provide a metric to update the Mattress Collection Program which had last been updated in December 2022 with the HHW report. He suggested the \$25,000 budgeted to repair the trolley could be forwarded to the Mattress Collection Program.

Director Murphy suggested that staff be directed to create a Compliance Fund Policy given the potential for future budget issues, and Mr. Holtzclaw reported there was a Compliance Fund Policy separate from the RecycleMore Budget. He clarified that the Compliance Fund was a restricted fund for SB 1383 specific items.

Director Zepeda referred to the Compliance Fund Policy and asked how to measure the effectiveness of the items in the budget, the success of those programs, and how they were being measured to keep the agency in compliance, and Mr. Holtzclaw explained that the ultimate measure of compliance was whether or not the state had indicated an agency was in compliance.

In further response to Director Murphy who referred to two types of compliance; agency compliance and user compliance, Mr. Holtzclaw advised that RecycleMore was currently negotiating MOUs with the member agencies to formalize responsibility. Ultimately, each member agency was responsible for SB 1383 compliance and other laws related to recycling and solid waste, and the member agencies delegated that responsibility and the duty to the member agencies. RecycleMore was responsible to make sure compliance happened. Fines for non-compliance related to SB 1383 were an aspect both to the individual member agency and to RecycleMore. He did not believe that West County cities had ever been fined for non-compliance and the whole fear of a member agency being fined was low although compliance with state law was still being sought.

Mr. Holtzclaw clarified that the MOUs would stipulate who was responsible for the fines and much of the responsibility would be on the hauler, which would know if an individual business was participating in the program to ensure compliance. He added that staff was already working with Republic to make sure the individual businesses were working with the programs.

No written comments were submitted, or oral comments made, by any member of the public.

MOTION by Director Romero to approve the Final Draft of the West Contra Costa Integrated Waste Management Authority Fiscal Year 2023-2024 Budget, as submitted. SECOND by Director Zepeda.

MOTION PASSED unanimously by a Roll Call vote:

Chair Rudnick acknowledged the arrival of Directors Willis and Zepeda to the meeting.

BOARD MEMBER AND STAFF ANNOUNCEMENTS

WCCIWMA Legal Counsel Bakker advised that he would be unavailable from June 23 to July 3, 2023 and Erica Gonzalez would be in charge during his absence.

It was reported that the City of Richmond would hold a Juneteenth Parade/Festival on June 17, 2023 ending at Nicholl Park.

Director Murphy announced the City of Pinole's Inaugural Pride event on Sunday, June 11, 2023 from 12:00 to 3:00 P.M., and stated the date would also honor Juneteenth, the City's 120th Anniversary, and the 200th Anniversary of the Mexican land grant known as the El Pinole Grant, which had created the structure of the City.

Chair Rudnick announced that the City of El Cerrito would hold its Fourth of July Festival again this year during the day on the Fourth of July. She urged people not to set off fireworks in celebration of that event anywhere in Contra Costa County.

Director Xavier stated that the City of San Pablo's Fourth of July would not use fireworks this year and would have music instead.

ADJOURNMENT

With consensus of the Board, Chair Rudnick adjourned the meeting at 7:47 P.M. until the regular Board meeting scheduled for July 13, 2023 at 6:15 P.M.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct statement of the Official Minutes of the West Contra Costa Integrated Waste Management Authority Board meeting held June 8, 2023.

Board Secretary

Date



recyclemore
WEST CONTRA COSTA INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Agenda Report

DATE: July 13, 2023
TO: West Contra Costa Integrated Waste Management Authority Board
FROM: Peter Holtzclaw - Executive Director
SUBJECT: FY 23-24 COLA

ACTION REQUESTED:

Consider a MOTION to APPROVE the FY 23-24 COLA of 3.5%

BACKGROUND:

The Board directed staff to pick an indicator from which would be used to justify the annual cost-of-living-adjustment or COLA. For FY22-23 staff selected the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the San Francisco Area reported by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Per the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the San Francisco Area — April 2022, Area prices were up 1.5 percent over the past two months, up 5.0 percent from a year ago. The Board decided to use past practice and grant a 3.5% COLA (Cost of Living Adjustment) which has been the decided amount for the past four budgets.

For FY 23-24, Consumer Price Index, San Francisco Area — April 2023 Area prices were up 0.4 percent over the past two months, up 4.2 percent from a year ago.

Source: https://www.bls.gov/regions/west/news-release/pdf/consumerpriceindex_sanfrancisco.pdf

DISCUSSION:

FISCAL IMPACT:

The fiscal impact of a 3.5% COLA, when multiplying all current salaries for five full time staff members, by 3.5% is \$1,528 per month or \$18,334 for the fiscal year.

ATTACHMENTS: None



recyclemore
WEST CONTRA COSTA INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Agenda Report

DATE: July 13, 2023

TO: West Contra Costa Integrated Waste Management Authority Board

FROM: Peter Holtzclaw - Executive Director

SUBJECT: Edible Food Recovery Presentation

ACTION REQUESTED:

Receive a report on edible food recovery from staff and provide feedback and/or direction.

BACKGROUND:

According to the California Association of Food Banks, more than 1 in 5 Californian's struggle with food insecurity(1). A study by San Jose State University found that since Covid-19 , there was a 63% increase in food insecurity in the Bay Area (2). Feeding America has found that an equivalent of 130 billion meals is thrown away in the United States every year (3).

While there are no food insecurity studies specific to the RecycleMore jurisdiction, poverty and food stamp/SNAP benefits census data over the last three years indicate that the zip codes within the member agencies have an estimated food insecurity average rate of 8.1% with some areas of Richmond as high as 13.3% and some areas of El Cerrito as low as 3% (4). A survey of the West Contra Costa Unified School District in 2021 showed 14.9% of families with children ages 5-17 were living in poverty (5).

SB 1383 requires California to increase excess edible food recovery by 20% by 2025. The local jurisdictions are required to identify and report on the commercial edible food generators and food recovery organization (FROs) and services within the jurisdiction, ensure the generators have donation contracts with the FROs, and create capacity within the food recovery network to recover all the potentially donatable food available.

RecycleMore is in a unique position where it can use its power as the Waste Authority to work with edible food recovery organizations and provide financial support to assist in overcoming food recovery challenges. In FY 22-23 RecycleMore entered a contract with Abbe and Associates for approximately \$40,000 to do fundamental research on edible food recovery in

our jurisdiction. Much of this basic research informs the presentation and discussion here regarding next steps. RecycleMore has allocated \$100,000 for FY 23-24 to help bolster the existing edible food recovery network in the jurisdiction.

DISCUSSION:

With the SB 1383 requirement for Tier 2 edible food generators to establish donation contracts by Jan 1, 2024, RecycleMore wants to ensure that there is enough capacity for the existing Food Recovery Organizations (FROs) in the area to receive and redistribute the cooked/prepared food. In addition, RecycleMore wants to make as much of an impact as possible with the grant to decrease food insecurity for residents within the JPA (and beyond). The original thought behind the project was to assist the Contra Costa County Food Bank with establishing a hub or commercial kitchen in West Contra Costa. The research from Abbe & Associates has determined that the Food Bank has no interest/capacity to take on a project like that currently, however there are existing food recovery commercial kitchens within the area already, and several other small FROs that serve to redistribute food throughout the jurisdiction that could greatly benefit from a grant.

Abbe and Associates surveyed all the FROs within the member agencies to analyze their capacity and needs. Using their research and filling it out with that gathered by RecycleMore staff, staff mapped out grant options to make available for FROs to apply to. The long-term goal is to use the grant money in the FY 23-24 to establish relationships with the grant recipients and facilitate partnerships between organizations to ensure that all viable edible food waste is recovered and made available to the people who need it, in addition to offering a larger sum of ongoing grants next year and into the future.

The Food Recovery Network

Within RecycleMore's six member agencies, there are 70 Tier 1 generators, 21 Tier 2 generators, and 49 FROs. The breakdown of the generators and FROs per member agency is as follows:

El Cerrito

- 4 Tier 1 generator
- 2 Tier 2 generators
- 2 FROs

Hercules

- 3 Tier 1 generators
- 0 Tier 2 generators
- 1 FRO

Pinole

- 11 Tier 1 generators

- 5 Tier 2 generators
- 2 FROs

Richmond

- 43 Tier 1 generators
- 7 Tier 2 generators
- 29 FROs

San Pablo

- 8 Tier 1 generators
- 7 Tier 2 generators
- 10 FROs

Unincorp. County

- 1 Tier 1 generator
- 0 Tier 2 generators
- 5 FROs

Food Recovery Organization Needs

- Of all the FROs in the jurisdiction, there are four organizations that have commercial kitchens, two of which are faith based. A summary of the interviews conducted by Abbe & Associates with the larger FROs and the Food Bank determined that:
- Transporting food from the food bank to the food recovery organizations is a major challenge.
- A food hub would be helpful so that organizations do not need to drive outside of the jurisdiction (Concord, Oakland) for pickups.
- Storage restrictions limit the amount of food that can be taken in and distributed.
- Staff and volunteer support is lacking across all organizations to recover, prepare and distribute meals.
- The requirement for written donation agreements is a source of frustration that is a barrier to food recovery and help/technical assistance is needed to get the contracts in place.
- Some organizations prefer certain prepared foods while other organizations cannot accept cooked foods due to handling requirements. Connecting the organizations who want prepared foods with Tier 2 generators would assist recovery efforts.

Grant Research

Several jurisdictions in California offer grants to FROs and edible food generators to assist with food recovery. A number of commonalities were observed, the most prevalent being smaller allocations to grant recipients with grants maxing out at \$20k, grant applications open to both non-profits and businesses, and grant parameters focusing on staffing, equipment and supplies, storage and vehicles. The attached report offer more detail into the edible food recovery grant programs in eight other jurisdictions/organizations, as well as potential grant options for RecycleMore to offer.

CONCLUSION:

This report and corresponding presentation is meant to allow the Board to give any desired feedback and direction for how to allocate the budgeted \$100,000 in grants.

After the July Board meeting, staff will incorporate Board feedback and continue to interview, meet and research the RecycleMore area’s edible food recovery ecosphere. Staff will return in September with draft grants proposals and any more details/information for the Board.

Beyond the \$100,000 in grants to distribute, staff feels that creating a boilerplate contract for food donations in the area would greatly help the Tier 1 and 2 generators and the corresponding FRO’s. This will occur simultaneously to the grant program.

FISCAL IMPACT:

RecycleMore has allocated \$100,000 for FY 23-24 to help bolster the existing edible food recovery network in our jurisdiction.

(1). California Association of Food Banks. Hunger Data & Research. 2022.

<https://www.cafoodbanks.org/hunger-data-reports>

(2). San Jose State University. Food Insecurity and Food Access during COVID-19 in the San Francisco Bay Area. 2021 . https://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1030&context=nufs_pub

(3). Feeding America. Food Waste and Food Rescue. N.D.

<https://www.feedingamerica.org/our-work/reduce-food-waste>

(4). United States Census Bureau. Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). 2021. <https://data.census.gov/table?q=snap+benefits>

(5). United States Census Bureau. Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Ages 5 – 17 in Families in Poverty - West Contra Costa Unified School District. 2021.

<https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/saipe/>

ATTACHMENTS:

[Edible Food Recovery Research Report - Agenda Item 8.1 Attachment 1.pdf](#)

[Edible Food Recovery Board Presentation - Agenda Item 8.1 Attachment 2.pdf](#)

Edible Food Recovery Research Report

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|---|
| Background | 1 |
| Objective | 2 |
| The Food Recovery Network..... | 2 |
| Food Recovery Organization Needs..... | 3 |
| Grant Options..... | 3 |
| Phase 1 – 2023-2024 Fiscal Year..... | 3 |
| Phase 2 – 2024-2025 Fiscal Year – Option 1 | 4 |
| Phase 2 – 2024-2025 Fiscal Year – Option 2 | 4 |
| Phase 3 – 2025-2026 Fiscal Year – Option 1 | 4 |
| Phase 3 – 2025-2026 Fiscal Year – Option 2 | 4 |
| References | 4 |
| Appendices..... | 5 |

Background

According to the California Association of Food Banks, more than 1 in 5 Californian’s struggle with food insecurity¹. A study by San Jose University found that since Covid-19, there was a 63% increase in food insecurity in the Bay Area². Feeding America has found that an equivalent of 130 billion meals is thrown away in the United States every year³.

While there are no food insecurity studies specific to the RecycleMore jurisdiction, poverty and food stamp/SNAP benefits census data over the last three years indicate that the zip codes within the member agencies have an estimated food insecurity average rate of 8.1% with some areas of Richmond as high as 13.3% and some areas of El Cerrito as low as 3%⁴. A survey of the West Contra Costa Unified School District in 2021 showed 14.9% of families with children ages 5-17 were living in poverty⁵.

SB 1383 requires California to increase excess edible food recovery by 20% by 2025. The local jurisdictions are required to identify and report on the commercial edible food generators and food recovery organizations (FROs) and services within the jurisdiction, ensure the generators have donation contracts with the FROs, and create capacity within the food recovery network to recover all the potentially donatable food available.

RecycleMore is in a unique position where it can use its power as the Waste Authority to work with edible food recovery organizations and provide financial support to assist in overcoming food recovery challenges. RecycleMore has allocated \$100,000 for fiscal year 23/24 to help bolster the existing edible food recovery network in the jurisdiction.

Objective

With the SB 1383 requirement for Tier 2 edible food generators to establish donation contracts by Jan 1, 2024, RecycleMore wants to ensure that there is enough capacity for the existing Food Recovery Organizations (FROs) in the area to receive and redistribute the cooked/prepared food. In addition, RecycleMore strives to make as much of an impact as possible with its grant to decrease food insecurity for residents within the JPA (and beyond).

The original thought behind the project was to assist the Contra Costa County Food Bank with establishing a hub or commercial kitchen in West Contra Costa. Research provided by contractor, Abbe & Associates, has determined that the Food Bank has no interest/capacity to take on a project like that currently, however there are existing food recovery commercial kitchens within the area already, and several other small FROs that serve to redistribute food throughout the jurisdiction that could greatly benefit from a grant.

Abbe and Associates surveyed all the FROs within the member agencies to analyze their capacity and needs. Using their research and filling it out with that gathered by RecycleMore staff, staff mapped out a few grant options to make available for FROs to apply to. The long-term goal is to use the grant money in the 2023/2024 fiscal year to establish relationships with the grant recipients and facilitate partnerships between organizations. The vision is to ensure that all viable edible food waste is recovered and made available to the people who need it, in addition to offering a larger sum of ongoing grants in future years.

The Food Recovery Network

Within RecycleMore's six member agencies, there are 70 Tier 1 generators, 21 Tier 2 generators, and 49 FROs. The breakdown of the generators and FROs per member agency is as follows:

- El Cerrito:
 - o 4 Tier 1 generators
 - o 2 Tier 2 generators
 - o 2 FROs
- Hercules:
 - o 3 Tier 1 generators
 - o 0 Tier 2 generators
 - o 1 FRO
- Pinole:
 - o 11 Tier 1 generators
 - o 5 Tier 2 generators
 - o 2 FROs
- Richmond:
 - o 43 Tier 1 generators
 - o 7 Tier 2 generators
 - o 29 FROs
- San Pablo:
 - o 8 Tier 1 generators
 - o 7 Tier 2 generators
 - o 10 FROs

- Unincorp. County:
 - o 1 Tier 1 generator
 - o 0 Tier 2 generators
 - o 5 FROs

Food Recovery Organization Needs

Of all the FROs in the jurisdiction, there are four organizations that have commercial kitchens, two of which are based in churches. A summary of the interviews conducted by Abbe & Associates with the larger FROs and the Food Bank determined that:

- Transporting food from the food bank to the food recovery organizations is a major challenge.
- A food hub would be helpful so that organizations do not need to drive outside of the jurisdiction (Concord, Oakland) for pickups.
- Storage restrictions limit the amount of food that can be taken in and distributed.
- Staff and volunteer support is lacking across all organizations to recover, prepare and distribute meals.
- The requirement for written donation agreements is a source of frustration that is a barrier to food recovery and help/technical assistance is needed to get the contracts in place.
- Some organizations prefer certain prepared foods while other organizations cannot accept cooked foods due to handling requirements. Connecting the organizations who want prepared foods with Tier 2 generators would assist recovery efforts.

Grant Options

Several jurisdictions in California offer grants to FROs and edible food generators to assist with food recovery. A number of commonalities were observed, the most prevalent being smaller allocations to grant recipients with grants maxing out at \$20k, grant applications open to both non-profits and for-profit organizations, and grant parameters focusing on staffing, equipment and supplies, storage and vehicles.

Based on the specific needs identified by the interviews conducted within the RecycleMore jurisdiction and the ideas generated from the grants mentioned above, the following grants options were conceptualized, categorized by phases 1-3 to map out financial contribution opportunities for the 23/24 fiscal year and continuation for future years.

Phase 1 – 2023-2024 Fiscal Year

Immediately alleviate restrictions imposed upon food recovery efforts due to staffing shortages and equipment difficulties.

The grant total could be split into two pools, \$50k for operations (staff) expenses and \$50k for equipment purchases or \$40k for staff, \$60k for equipment. Each organization that applies for an operations grant could be eligible for a minimum of \$5k and a maximum of \$20k, so RecycleMore could determine how to allot the grant when the applications come in. Equipment grants could be as high as \$40k and could be used for large expenses such as storage, freezers, refrigerated vans, etc.

Phase 2 – 2024-2025 Fiscal Year – Option 1

Continue alleviating restrictions due to staffing and supply shortages and assist Tier 2 generators with prepared food donation packaging.

The grant total could be split into three pools, \$40k for operations (staff) expenses, \$40k for equipment/supplies/expenses and \$20k for prepared food packaging that the FROs would distribute to Tier 2 generators that need assistance to become donors (alternatively could be given directly to Tier 2 generators).

Phase 2 – 2024-2025 Fiscal Year – Option 2

Or

Phase 3 – 2025-2026 Fiscal Year – Option 1

Create a food recovery hub in West County to remove the distance FROs need to travel to recover food.

This grant would need to be a larger sum (\$250k+). Allot the grant to a single organization to create and maintain a food recovery hub within the jurisdiction. The recipient will be required to coordinate with generators for donation delivery and other FROs for pick up to reduce the distance they need to drive to access recovered food. This hub would increase food recovery capacity within the jurisdiction as many of the existing FROs are limited by storage space.

Phase 3 – 2025-2026 Fiscal Year – Option 2

Contribute to circular economy by providing funds for food prep/culinary education programs, partnerships with other organizations to support job creations, expansion of current programs to include additional services for low-income residents.

The grant sizes would be flexible in order to accommodate a variety of concepts that are submitted in the grant applications.

References

1. California Association of Food Banks. Hunger Data & Research. 2022. <https://www.cafoodbanks.org/hunger-data-reports>
2. San Jose State University. Food Insecurity and Food Access during COVID-19 in the San Francisco Bay Area. 2021 . https://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1030&context=nufs_pub
3. Feeding America. Food Waste and Food Rescue. N.D. <https://www.feedingamerica.org/our-work/reduce-food-waste>
4. United States Census Bureau. Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). 2021. <https://data.census.gov/table?q=snap+benefits>
5. United States Census Bureau. Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Ages 5 – 17 in Families in Poverty - West Contra Costa Unified School District. 2021. <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/saipe/>

Appendices

Edible Food Recovery Research

1. Background

Task: Create a summary of Abbe & Associates research to outline the current food recovery network in West Contra Costa, including the number of each type of Tier 1 generators, the number and types of Tier 2 generators, the food recovery organizations and the types of foods accepted. Provide statistics on food insecurity for each of the cities in our jurisdiction or the JPA as a whole.

Table 1: Tier 1 & Tier 2 Generator Summary

| Member Agency | Tier 1 Generators | | Tier 2 Generators | | FROs |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Richmond | Supermarkets | 4 | Restaurants | 4 | |
| | Grocery Stores | 2 | Education Agencies | 2 | |
| | Distributors | 37 | Health Facilities | 0 | |
| | | | Large Venues | 1 | |
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>43</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>29</i> |
| El Cerrito | Supermarkets | 4 | Restaurants | 2 | |
| | Grocery Stores | 0 | Education Agencies | 0 | |
| | Distributors | 0 | Health Facilities | 0 | |
| | | | Large Venues | 0 | |
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>2</i> |
| Hercules | Supermarkets | 2 | Restaurants | 0 | |
| | Grocery Stores | 0 | Education Agencies | 0 | |
| | Distributors | 1 | Health Facilities | 0 | |
| | | | Large Venues | 0 | |
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> |
| San Pablo | Supermarkets | 6 | Restaurants | 5 | |
| | Grocery Stores | 0 | Education Agencies | 0 | |
| | Distributors | 2 | Health Facilities | 2 | |
| | | | Large Venues | 0 | |
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>8</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>10</i> |
| Pinole | Supermarkets | 6 | Restaurants | 5 | |
| | Grocery Stores | 1 | Education Agencies | 0 | |
| | Distributors | 4 | Health Facilities | 0 | |
| | | | Large Venues | 0 | |
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>11</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>2</i> |
| Unincorporated County | Supermarkets | 1 | Restaurants | 0 | |
| | Grocery Stores | 0 | Education Agencies | 0 | |
| | Distributors | 0 | Health Facilities | 0 | |
| | | | Large Venues | 0 | |
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>5</i> |
| | Total | 70 | Total | 21 | 49 |

Table 2: Food Recovery Organization Summary*

| City | Agency Name | Types of Food Accepted |
|--------------------|--|--|
| El Cerrito | Saint Jerome Catholic Church (Saint Vincent de Paul) | Shelf-stable foods |
| | Saint John the Baptist (Saint Vincent de Paul) | Shelf-stable foods, produce, eggs, meat, dairy, and other refrigerated products, prepared foods |
| El Sobrante | Saint Callistus Catholic Church (Saint Vincent de Paul) | Shelf-stable foods, produce, eggs, meat, dairy, and other refrigerated products, frozen food, bread |
| Richmond | Bay Area Rescue Mission (BARM) | All types of food (No prepared food). Full food prep kitchen on site. |
| | Calli House Youth Shelter | Shelf-stable foods, Produce, Eggs, Meat, Dairy, and other Refrigerated Products, Prepared foods |
| | Greater Richmond Interfaith Program (GRIP) | All types of food. Needs more sliced bread for sandwiches and meat besides turkey and chicken. Full food prep kitchen on site. |
| | Living Hope Neighborhood Church Pantry | All types of food |
| | Living Waters that I AM | All types of food |
| | New Gethsemane Church of God in Christ | Shelf stable (canned). Produce, eggs, meat, dairy, sweets, frozen, prepared food if distributing the same day |
| | North Richmond Missionary Baptist Church | Full food prep kitchen on site. |
| | Providence Baptist Church | Full food prep kitchen on site. Most foods accepted, prefer shelf-stable items. |
| | Richmond Emergency Food Pantry | Shelf-stable foods (canned, bottles/jars). No cooking capacity on site and small freezer. |
| | Sojourner Truth Presbyterian Church | Shelf-stable foods, Produce, Eggs, Meat, Dairy, Seafood, Bread, Frozen; Individually packaged or Prepared Foods only on distribution day (Saturdays). Avoid unhealthy foods (too much sweet/salt). |
| San Pablo | Family Church Ministries | Produce, Shelf-stable, Dairy, Eggs. Not much capacity for frozen food |
| | San Pablo Food Pantry/MacArthur Community Baptist Church | Produce, Shelf-stable, Dairy, Eggs, Meat, Frozen food, individually packaged foods |

*Table 2 only includes FROs currently accepting donations. Table 1 includes all FROs (including those Abbe & Associates could not reach, Food Bank Distribution Sites, and Organizations not currently accepting food)

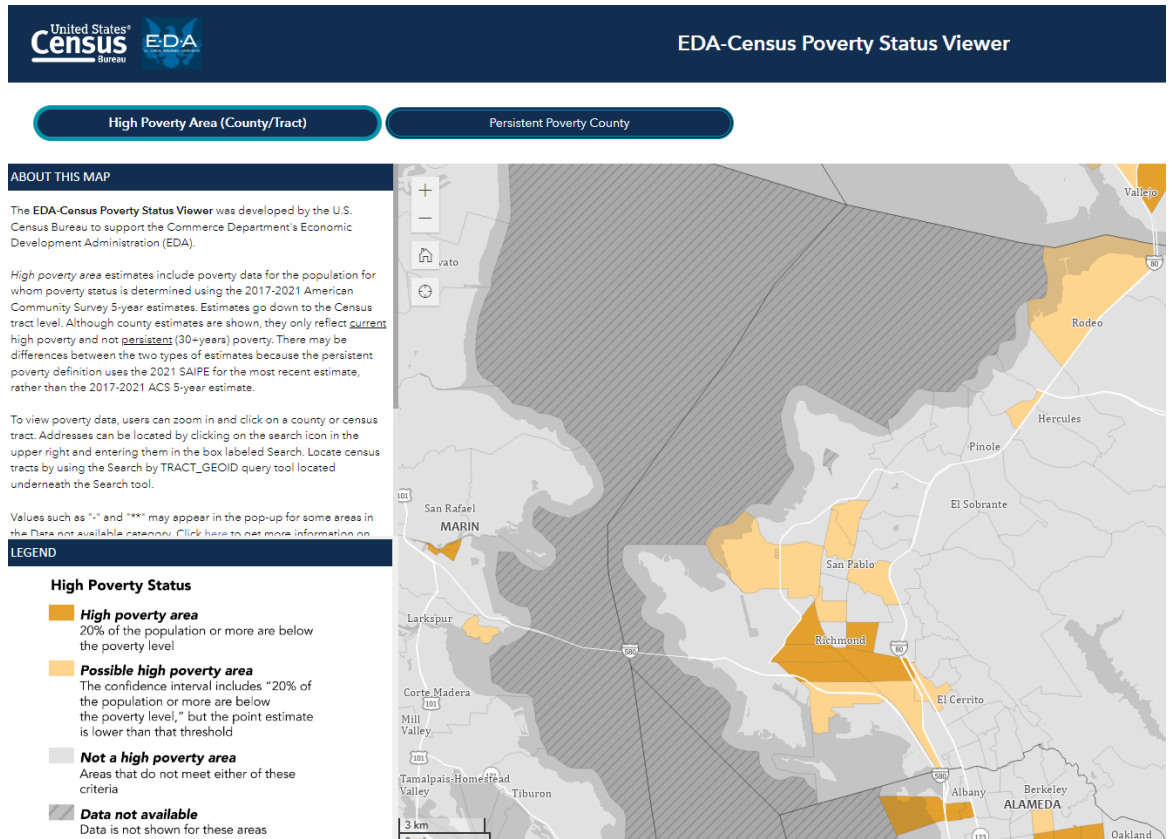
Table 3: Food Insecurity Statistics for RecycleMore Jurisdiction*

| City | Poverty by Demographic | Food Insecurity Status |
|------|--|--|
| | The below data is percentage of total population living below 200%* of the federal poverty level between 2011 and 2015. "Poverty is an important social determinant of health that can impact | https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/saipe/#/ Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates |

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| | <p>people’s access to basic necessities (housing, food, education, jobs, and transportation), and is associated with higher incidence and prevalence of illness, and with reduced access to quality health care.” (CDPH)</p> <p>*For example, in 2013 a family of 4 would be living on around \$48k a year to be included in this metric.</p> | <p>WCCUSD: 5,841 families w/ children ages 5-17 living in poverty in 2021 (14.9%)</p> <p>Percentage of Residents receiving food stamp/SNAP benefits in past 12 months (2021) BY ZIPCODE: data.census.gov</p> |
| El Cerrito | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Poverty by Race + Ethnicity 2011-2015 - Latino: 24.8% - African American: 29.6% - Multiple: 28.2% - Asian: 30.6% - White: 13.3% <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Total: 20.9% | <p>94530: El Cerrito & Richmond - 3%</p> <p>94547: Hercules & Pinole - 6.2%</p> <p>94564: Pinole & El Sobrante - 5.8%</p> |
| Hercules | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Poverty by Race + Ethnicity 2011-2015 - Latino: 17.6% - African American: 17.2% - Multiple: 16.2% - Asian: 12% - White: 9.1% <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Total: 13.5% | <p>94801: Richmond & North Richmond - 14.3%</p> <p>94803: El Sobrante, Richmond, San Pablo - 6.9%</p> <p>94804: Richmond - 13.3%</p> |
| Pinole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Poverty by Race + Ethnicity 2011-2015 - Latino: 27.8% - African American: 27% - Multiple: 44.1% - Asian: 18.8% - White: 18.1% <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Total: 23.5% | <p>94805: Richmond & San Pablo - 4.1%</p> <p>94806: San Pablo & Richmond - 11.5%</p> <p>94572: Portions of Hercules (majority Rodeo) - 19.3%</p> |
| Richmond | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Poverty by Race + Ethnicity 2011-2015 - Latino: 54% - African American: 43% - Multiple: 29.7% - Asian: 22.1% - White: 23.6% <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Total: 40.5% | <p>94707: Portions El Cerrito (majority Berkeley and Albany) - 1%</p> <p>94553: Portions of Hercules (majority Martinez) - 5.8%</p> |
| San Pablo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Poverty by Race + Ethnicity 2011-2015 - Latino: 58% - African American: 45.7% - Multiple: 43.6% - Asian: 43.4% - White: 39.3% <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Total: 51.45% | <p>Census.gov Estimates of Pop percentages in poverty as of July 1, 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Richmond: 13.4% - San Pablo: 12.4% - El Cerrito: 6.8% |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <p>EI Sobrante</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Poverty by Race + Ethnicity 2011-2015 - Latino: 37.4% - African American: 24.7% - Asian: 54.1% - White: 44.1% <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Total: 48.4% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hercules: 5.5% - Pinole: 5.2% |
| <p>North Richmond</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Poverty by Race + Ethnicity 2011-2015 - Latino: 66.2% - African American: 74.3% <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Total: 59.9% | |
| <p>Montalvin Manor</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Poverty by Race + Ethnicity 2011-2015 - Latino: 27.6% <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Total: 30.3% | |
| <p>East Richmond Heights</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Poverty by Race + Ethnicity 2011-2015 - White: 23.1% <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Total: 25.2% | |
| <p>Bayview</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Poverty by Race + Ethnicity 2011-2015 - White: 66% <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Total: 79.4% | |
| <p>Tara Hills</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Poverty by Race + Ethnicity 2011-2015 - Asian: 38.3% - Latino: 35.1% - White: 27.5% <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Total: 38.5% | |

*Please note, all the above data has a margin of error and is an ESTIMATE of government aid/benefits and poverty rates.



2. FRO Interview Summaries

Task: Using the interviews from Abbe & Associates, summarize the problems the main FROs are facing in the area, including losing donors to other organizations, permit requirements for different food handling including raw meat/seafood from wholesalers, cooking food vs preparing sandwiches, etc., donation dumping, no transportation, lack of staff, lack of storage, etc.

Table 4: FRO Primary Challenges

| Food Recovery Organization | Challenges & Notes |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Bay Area Rescue Mission (BARM) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have a goal of providing culinary arts education so don't want prepared food-make food for up to 600 people daily - Need a food hub: volunteers and staff use trucks (<i>their own or BARM's is unclear</i>) to pick up food from stores and the food bank in Concord. - Recently redid kitchen for \$120k in old building. - NEEDS: large, refrigerated food van for catering, and another nonrefrigerated van to pick up less perishable produce such as potatoes and onions etc. (estimate size of truck would be smaller than a UPS truck) - Also, could use more storage space for dry foods in the back |
| Greater Richmond | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feed ~102 people/daily, provide ~200 bag lunches each Tues, buy bread and bottled water currently. |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Interfaith Program (GRIP)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs to use single use cups/plates etc. so people can walk away with food. - Provide socks/shoes and showers so could use towels and an industrial washing machine to wash tents, shoes, towels. - Could also use an awning (sunkit?) because the sun is hard on people. - NEEDS: vegetables to make soup every day, pre-sliced sandwich bread, sandwich meat besides turkey and chicken, more storage space (currently have a Tuff shed), more staff, large refrigerator - 1 staff member is running the kitchen and have lost cooking staff. Takes too long to go to the food bank so ask FROs to pick up food for GRIP. Getting food from the food bank is a large challenge. - Having a food hub in Richmond would be very helpful, open to trading and bartering with other FROs. - Quantity of food is very important. Worried about donation dumping from restaurants and expired food. |
| <p>Richmond Emergency Food Pantry (REFP)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Losing donors to White Pony Express and the Food Bank in Concord. - Give out food the same day they receive it. Have 3 storage rooms, refrigerated blankets, and scales. - NEEDS: diapers, a van/gas money to pick up food from Oakland etc. (would be willing to share a van with nearby FROs), replacement freezer - Trouble sharing excess resources between FROs. - Currently rely heavily on volunteers and their personal vehicles - REFP would allow grocery stores to donate food immediately/on call rather than having to schedule donations. - <i>Maybe not a food bank member? Seems to be a lot of red tape barriers so REFP can't collect food. The pantry manager made many comments about how the food bank needed to give them permission to recover food and was trying to get local supermarkets involved in the 'grocery recovery program' which takes food that REFP could otherwise use.</i> - <i>Seem to be having trouble getting grocery store donors? Was told by Safeway that they would only donate to food bank members. Is receiving 2-month expired food from FoodMax</i> |
| <p>Karen Collins (Food Bank of Contra Costa & Solano)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food bank does not appear to have the capacity to help FROs or donors with food recovery agreements. - Many FROs struggle with having the staff/volunteer support to pick up more edible food. - Dollar tree & 99 cent stores – food is usually not suitable for donation since close to code dates. - Dry food is easier for FROs to take than frozen items. - T2 food is a major challenge- prepared food has added food safety concerns and restaurants need to have the capacity to package meals for distribution themselves. - The food bank has no capacity/desire to have their own commercial kitchen or a hub for food in Richmond. - Lots of red tape for preparing/repackaging wholesale meat/fish since would need a USDA approved facility. - Food bank sends a truck to Richmond- agencies order food and the food bank drops it off. |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential partnership with Loaves & Fishes in Martinez (mostly work there and Baypoint and Pittsburg) - may have a need for storage and labor. - Businesses may also need financial support to encourage them to package excess food in a way that FROs can accept it. - Sharing food among FROs results in lack of ability to track for recall purposes. |
| <p>Samantha Carr (Richmond Env Manager)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some residents have trouble transporting food to their home- wheeled carts could be helpful. - Storage, refrigeration, energy costs, and staff time are large burdens for FROs (mainly talks to GRIP?) - Would be able to find space for a food hub in Richmond but the city would not be able to help with staff and financing – so would need a dedicated organizer and funding source. Does not think grants would be enough. - A bilingual app to help restaurants donate excess food would be helpful. - Cal Recycle Food Rescue & Prevention Grant was complicated in execution and took a lot of city staff time. - An idea is to focus on education- support orgs that have cooking/canning/jarring classes & how to efficiently use groceries |
| <p>Miscellaneous (From 2022-2023 RM FRO Capacity Notes Spreadsheet)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Healthier foods are needed. - Labor and freezer/fridge space are major challenges. - Have capacity to recover more food (St. Callistus, Living Hope Neighborhood Church Pantry, New Gethsemane Church of God in Christ, North Richmond Missionary Baptist Church, Providence Baptist Church, Sojourner Truth Presbyterian Church)? <i>Maybe means they can't access it?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Family Church Ministries could handle more food if they had more space- serve as a hub for other local agencies. - Differences between types of food FROs are looking for (i.e., BARM does not want prepared food, but Calli House Youth Shelter especially wants prepared food) - Shelf stable food appears to be the most popular. - Food Prep kitchens: BARM, GRIP, North Richmond Missionary Baptist Church, Providence Baptist Church - Some orgs can only take prepared foods on dedicated distribution days- perhaps reflects need for more refrigerated storage and reheating capacity? |

Summary:

- **Transporting** food from the food bank is a major challenge.
 - o Residents also sometimes have trouble transporting food from the FRO distribution location to their home if they take the bus etc.
- A **food hub** would be helpful, so organizations don't need to drive all the way to Concord/Oakland etc. for pick up.
- **Storage** needs- some FROs need shed/space for dry food, tables for serving/storage, others need new fridge/freezer etc.
- Added **staff/volunteer support** is needed across the board to recover/prepare more food.
- *Could there be some kind of technical assistance offered to help donors, FROs, and the food bank with written donation agreements? This seems to be a source of frustration for everyone involved and is an added layer of red tape preventing food from getting to people.*

- Prepared food also appears to be a challenge with a lot of red tape. Would be good to connect those orgs that **prefer** prepared foods with T2 generators. Some orgs do not have the capacity to frequently take prepared food because of food handling requirements and space constraints.

3. Grant Research

Task: Do some research on grants/supports other California jurisdictions have provided for their food recovery networks. Local examples are best if possible. Summarize findings.

Table 5: Grant Research

| Jurisdiction | Grant Information | Notes |
|--|---|---|
| StopWaste (Alameda County) https://www.stopwaste.org/at-work/stopwaste-grants/grant-types | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have a clear, concise description on the grant page of their website. - Consistently update website to highlight grant recipients. - 6 different grant types (3 related to EFR) - Options for what the grant can be used for differ- culinary education, equipment, all around organization support - All grants are open to nonprofits & businesses. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food Waste Prevention & Recovery Grants (\$20k) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o https://www.stopwaste.org/resource/daily-bowl o https://www.stopwaste.org/resource/alameda-county-deputy-sheriffs-activities-league-dsal - Surplus Food Donation Equipment Grants (\$10k) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o https://www.stopwaste.org/resource/bay-area-community-health - Community Food Systems Grant (\$10k) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o https://www.stopwaste.org/resource/goodness-village |
| City of Carlsbad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have 2 grant options- operations and equipment. - Operations is open to any type of organization (for or non-profit), and equipment is only for CBOs and nonprofits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operations (total of \$60k – up to \$20k per org) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Req. organization to rescue from T1 & T2 generators within city limits. o Must provide time sheets for staff and track program metrics for city. o To be used for labor costs (not mileage or materials) - Equipment (total of \$80k – up to \$10k per org) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Req. organization to report additional food rescued with additional equipment. o Cold storage, shelving/storage units, kitchen equipment (i.e., ovens, wash stations), packaging equipment, temperature control all eligible |
| Los Angeles Food Policy Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Micro” grants up to 25k for material costs (not for salaries or buying food). - Priority given to organizations with fewer resources and those who | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eligible use of funds: storage, refrigeration, tools, staff trainings - No for-profit or government agencies- only open to nonprofits and CBOs - Organizations must be headquartered in LA |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | work with underfunded communities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offer virtual info sessions about the grant that orgs can attend - Funds must be spent in grant period (Approx. 6-7 months) - Website has thorough FAQs & instructions for application submission |
| Salinas Valley Recycles & ReGen Monterey | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eligible for all FROs in Monterey County - Grants awarded between 1k-20k per org (up to 100k total) - Thorough application available on website outlining required permits and licenses each org applying must have | <p>https://svswa.org/feeding-organizations-in-monterey-county-get-a-boost-from-local-jurisdictions/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Req. quotes for requested expenditures, all purchases made using grant must be reported with valid documentation and time stamped receipts - Eligible use of funds includes storage, food preservation supplies, staffing expenses, kitchen supplies, food recovery vehicles |
| Kitchen Zero SF (SF Environment Department) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flexible grant program for nonprofits <i>and</i> businesses. Up to \$14,000 for FROs and T1/T2 generators - 3 different kinds of applications based on what type of org the applicant selects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As of now this appears to be an interest form rather than an application and SFE will follow up with further information once an org fills out the form. They collect info about contacts, category of the org, and what type of donations the org receives and processing/pickup costs etc. |
| San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One grant is to create 1-3 food recovery hubs – up to \$190k awarded total - Other appears to be a joint regional application between SGVCOG and FROs for a CDFA refrigeration grant. - This may be 2nd phase of a grant program. - Recorded info sessions available online | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The goal is to support existing programs and connect FROs in the region. - Grant used for physical storage location(s), coordination/ transportation of food from edible food generators & pantries to dispersed locations. - Req. written contracts with generators, weighing of food, collaboration with smaller orgs, divide large donations, and promote resource sharing. - Eligible use of fund: equipment, vehicles, facility improvements, staff salaries (50% of grant cap), tech, and training |
| San Luis Obispo County IWMA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appears to be a one-time grant issued in 2020? - Not specific to edible food recovery. - \$40k in grant funds, \$10k per org | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Req. orgs to report amount of diverted material, create a ppt to the board illustrating grant outcomes. - Funding can only be used to purchase, lease or rent equipment or to pay for services/supplies needed to start or expand source reduction and/or waste diversion efforts. |
| LA County Chief | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This program will offer grants to build the capacity of community orgs to | Check here for further information once grant is launched: |

| | | |
|------------------|--|--|
| Executive Office | <p>provide food-related services to and/or within communities at risk of food insecurity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grant Amount: \$100,000 – \$1,000,000 for capacity-building grants; lower amounts may be available for grants supporting the distribution of healthy food and related household necessities. | <p>https://ceo.lacounty.gov/recovery/grant-opportunities/</p> <p>Anticipated Launch Date: Summer 2023</p> |
|------------------|--|--|

Additional Sites:

- <https://feedingsandiego.org/cold-storage-grants-for-feeding-san-diego-partner-agencies-open-new-possibilities/>
- [California Restaurant Foundation Grant for businesses in San Diego: https://restaurantscare.org/resilience/](https://restaurantscare.org/resilience/)
- List of federal/state grants: <https://www.valleyvision.org/wp-content/uploads/Regional-Action-Plan-Resources.pdf>

Notes:

- Most grant programs did not offer grants of greater than \$20-25k per organization.
- Many grant programs were very flexible and allowed the organization to request a certain amount of funding (some with stipulations that they should provide an itemized list of what the grant would be used for with quotes), as well as the jurisdiction reserving the right to allot funding within a given range (i.e., Salinas Valley Recycles offered grants between \$1k and \$20k – a very flexible/large range).
- Offering grant workshops/application assistance (and/or sample applications) would be a very good idea if the application requires complicated components such as itemized lists and quotes to avoid placing added burdens on understaffed FROs.
- Many grant programs opened the grants to FROs and businesses. In RecycleMore’s case, it may make more sense to open the grant to local businesses in a second or third grant cycle since most of the FROs in the area are lacking resources and capacity at this point.
- Question: if we offered multiple grant types, would the same organization be permitted to apply for more than one?

Edible Food Recovery

RESEARCH RESULTS

GRANT IDEAS

PRESENTED BY:

REKA ABRAHAM – RECYCLING AND HHW PROGRAM MANAGER

RACHEL DICE – RECYCLING AND HHW COORDINATOR

JULY 8, 2023

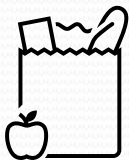


recyclemore
WEST CONTRA COSTA INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Background

Food Insecurity Statistics

- 1 in 5 Californian's struggle with food insecurity¹
- Since 2020 there has been a 63% increase in food insecurity in the Bay Area²
- 130 billion meals worth of food is thrown away every year in the United States³



1. California Association of Food Banks. Hunger Data & Research.
2. San Jose State University. Food Insecurity and Food Access during COVID-19 in the San Francisco Bay Area. 2021
3. Feeding America. Food Waste and Food Rescue.

Background

West County Food insecurity

- RecycleMore zip codes show an average of 8.1% of residents use the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps)⁴
 - Lowest rate at 3% in El Cerrito and highest in Richmond at 13%
- 15% of families with school aged children are below the poverty line⁵

4. United States Census Bureau. Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). 2021

5. United States Census Bureau. Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Ages 5 – 17 in Families in Poverty - West Contra Costa Unified School District. 2021



Edible Food Recovery Regulations

Senate Bill 1383

- Goal of 20% excess edible food recovery by 2025
- Tier 1 generators establish contracts by Jan 1, 2023
- Tier 2 generators establish contracts by Jan 1, 2024
- Jurisdictions are required to:
 - Identify and report on edible food generators and food recovery organizations (FROs) and services
 - Ensure generators have donation contracts with FROs
 - Create capacity within the food recovery network to recovery all available potentially donatable food



Grant Objectives

1. Ensure there is enough capacity within the FROs to receive and distribute all available edible food waste from Tier 1 and 2 generators
2. Strengthen the edible food recovery network to remove barriers preventing organizations from accepting and distributing edible food waste
3. Decrease food insecurity for residents within the JPA (and beyond)
4. Use the grant to establish relationships with FROs and facilitate partnerships between organizations

Current Food Recovery Network

- Within RecycleMore's six member agencies, there are 70 Tier 1 generators and 21 Tier 2 generators.
- In 2021, an estimated 700,000lbs of edible food waste was recovered from these generators
- There are 49 FROs within the RecycleMore area
- The majority of the FROs are food pantries hosted by community organization/churches and sponsored through the Food Bank

Current Food Recovery Network

- The Food Bank of Contra Costa and Solano serves West Contra Costa
- The closest food bank distribution center is in Concord
- There are four commercial kitchens within the member agencies
 - Two are small church programs
 - Two are large non-profits
 - Greater Richmond Interfaith Program (GRIP)
 - Bay Area Rescue Mission (BARM)

Current Food Recovery Network

Edible Food Generators and FROs by Member Agency

- El Cerrito:
 - 4 Tier 1 generators
 - 2 Tier 2 generators
 - 2 FROs
- Hercules:
 - 3 Tier 1 generators
 - 0 Tier 2 generators
 - 1 FRO
- Pinole:
 - 11 Tier 1 generators
 - 5 Tier 2 generators
 - 2 FROs
- Richmond:
 - 43 Tier 1 generators
 - 7 Tier 2 generators
 - 29 FROs
- San Pablo:
 - 8 Tier 1 generators
 - 7 Tier 2 generators
 - 10 FROs
- Unincorp. County:
 - 1 Tier 1 generator
 - 0 Tier 2 generators
 - 5 FROs

Food Recovery Organization Challenges

1. Transportation
2. Lack of a local food hub/distribution center
3. Storage restrictions (lack of space, lack of refrigeration)
4. Not enough funding for staff support and low volunteer availability
5. Requirement for written contracts is a barrier to receive donations
6. Disconnect between knowing which organizations can and cannot take prepared foods

Edible Food Recovery Grant Research

1. Most edible food recovery grant programs made available by local governments within California capped their grant offerings at \$20-\$25k per organization
2. Many grants were open to both non-profit and for-profit entities
3. Many grant programs were flexible in what the funds could be used for
4. Many grants allowed applicants to request a specific amount of funding



Grant Examples

Stop Waste (Alameda County Waste Management Authority)

Food waste Prevention & Recovery

- Funding amounts up to \$20k
- Projects must prevent and recovery surplus edible food generated in Alameda County
- Available to non-profits, for-profits, institutions and school districts

Food Waste Prevention & Recovery Grants

These grants fund innovative projects that incorporate food waste prevention and the recovery and redistribution of food for donation. The goal is to prevent edible surplus food from being generated or going to compost or landfill and instead ensure its highest and best use—to feed people. In addition to addressing the issue of food insecurity, grant-funded projects conserve natural resources and prevent greenhouse gas emissions by preventing food from going to waste and keeping it out of landfill. Also eligible for funding are projects that eliminate the wasting of edible food through product or process redesign. View all previously funded [Food Waste Prevention & Recovery Grant projects](#).

The Food Waste Prevention & Recovery Grant provides funding for innovative projects that incorporate activities that prevent food from going to waste and/or recover edible surplus food to feed people through food donation.

Project goals

- Prevent surplus food from being generated.
- Put food to its highest and best use.
- Send less edible surplus food to compost or disposal.

Who can apply

This grant is available to nonprofits, for-profit organizations, institutions, and school districts.

Eligible projects must

- Be located in Alameda County.
- Prevent and/or recover surplus edible food generated or disposed of in Alameda County.
- *Projects that compost or recycle food are not eligible for funding.*

Funding amounts

Up to \$20,000 per grant request.





Grant Examples

Stop Waste (Alameda County Waste Management Authority)

Surplus Food Donation Equipment Grants

- Funding amounts up to \$10k
- Funding must be used for cold storage equipment purchased to increase perishable edible food recovery
- Available to non-profits only

Surplus Food Donation Equipment Grants

The Surplus Food Donation Equipment Grants provide funding to support the recovery or donation of surplus edible food that would otherwise go to waste, thereby increasing capacity for businesses to donate food and/or organizations to receive more food, safely transport, and distribute food for donation.

The goals are to:

- Prevent surplus food from being generated
- Put food to its highest and best use by feeding people
- Increase food donated or recovered
- Safely recover, transport and distribute surplus edible food
- Send less edible surplus food to compost or disposal

The purpose of this grant category is to help build the capacity of food recovery organizations and services to increase the safe recovery of edible surplus food generated by grocers, supermarkets, wholesale food vendors, contract food service providers, food distributors, and other food businesses in Alameda County, and redistribute edible surplus food to feed people through food donation. Funding is available for non-profit organizations such as food pantries, food banks, community or faith-based organizations, and food recovery services.



Nonprofit The Crucible rescues surplus edible food.

Who can apply

This grant category is available to nonprofits; businesses are not eligible.

Projects must:

- Be located in Alameda County.
- Prevent and/or recover surplus edible food generated or disposed of in Alameda County.

Eligible projects

- Projects must reduce food waste generated or disposed of in Alameda County.
- Cold storage equipment purchased to increase acceptance of perishable foods and minimize food loss must be energy star rated or energy efficient as defined by the California Department of Energy. [Download](#) our Food Donation Cold Storage Refrigeration Specification Guide.
- Projects that compost or recycle food are not eligible for funding.

Funding amounts

Maximum grant request is \$10,000.



recyclemore
WEST CONTRA COSTA INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Edible Food Recovery Grant

Examples



City of Carlsbad

Operations Funding

- Funding amounts up to \$20k
- Funding must be used for labor costs
- FROs are only to rescue from T1&T2 generators within city limits
- Time sheets and invoices must be provided
- Available to non-profits and for-profit organizations

CITY OF CARLSBAD EDIBLE FOOD RECOVERY OPERATIONS FUNDING PROGRAM

WELCOME

Californians send 11.2 billion pounds of food to landfills each year, some of which is still fresh enough to be recovered to feed people in need. While billions of meals go to waste, millions of Californians don't have enough to eat. To reduce food waste and address food insecurity, surplus food that is still safe for human consumption should instead go to food banks, soup kitchens, and other food recovery organizations and services to help feed Californians in need. This will save landfill space and lower methane emissions, a climate super pollutant emitted by organic waste in landfills.

Senate Bill 1383 and Food Recovery

To reduce food waste and help address food insecurity, Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383) establishes a goal that by 2025 California will recover 20 percent of edible food that would otherwise be sent to landfills, to feed people in need. Jurisdictions are required to actively expand and create new infrastructure to grow food recovery networks and build sufficient food recovery capacity.

In response to this, the City of Carlsbad will be offering contract funds to help community-based organizations recover more food intended for donation to those in need. Under SB 1383, commercial edible food generating businesses are required to recover the maximum amount of edible food that would otherwise be disposed of, as well as enter into agreements with food recovery organizations or services to either collect or accept their excess edible food. In order to help food recovery organizations expand their services to food generating businesses and meet this need, the City of Carlsbad is seeking applications from qualified community-based organizations to enter into Agreements with the City to help carry out these efforts.

FUNDS AVAILABLE

| | |
|---|---|
| Total City funds available through April 2024 (additional funds may be available beyond April 2024) | \$60,000 |
| Number of Contracts Awarded | Up to \$20,000 per organization depending on availability of funds. <i>Limited funds are available.</i> |



recyclemore
WEST CONTRA COSTA INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Examples

City of Carlsbad



CITY OF CARLSBAD EDIBLE FOOD RECOVERY EQUIPMENT AGREEMENT PROGRAM

Equipment Funding

- Funding amounts up to \$10k
- Funding must be used for purchase, delivery and install of the equipment
- Equipment options include cold and dry storage, food preparation, and packaging equipment
- Equipment must increase capacity or decrease loss of edible food recovery
- Equipment Service Agreement by City of Carlsbad is required
- Available to non-profits and community-based organizations 501(c)3

WELCOME

Californians send 11.2 billion pounds of food to landfills each year, some of which is still fresh enough to be recovered to feed people in need. While billions of meals go to waste, millions of Californians don't have enough to eat. To reduce food waste and address food insecurity, surplus food that is still safe for human consumption should instead go to food banks, soup kitchens, and other food recovery organizations and services to help feed Californians in need. This will save landfill space and lower methane emissions, a climate super pollutant emitted by organic waste in landfills.

Senate Bill 1383 and Food Recovery

To reduce food waste and help address food insecurity, Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383) establishes a goal that by 2025 California will recover 20 percent of edible food that would otherwise be sent to landfills, to feed people in need. Jurisdictions are required to actively expand and create new infrastructure to grow food recovery networks and build sufficient food recovery capacity.

In response to this, the City of Carlsbad is seeking eligible organizations to enter into agreements with to help those organizations recover more food intended for donation to those in need. Under SB 1383 (Section 18991.3), commercial edible food generating businesses are required to recover the maximum amount of edible food that would otherwise be disposed of, as well as enter into agreements with food recovery organizations or services to either collect or accept their excess edible food. For food recovery organizations to expand their services to food generating businesses, food recovery organizations need additional equipment to preserve, store, transport, and distribute the food safely.

The City of Carlsbad will be assessing the equipment needs of community-based organizations involved in food recovery activities located in the City or servicing the City's Tier 1 and Tier 2 edible food generating businesses. The City of Carlsbad will purchase the equipment and enter into agreements with these community-based organizations to use, operate, and maintain the equipment in order to increase their food recovery capacity.

The City of Carlsbad is not required to contract with any particular organization or to enter into a specific number of equipment agreements.

FUNDS AVAILABLE

| | |
|--|---|
| Total funds available for equipment through March 31, 2024 | \$80,000 |
| Total for each agreement | Not to exceed \$10,000 for purchase, delivery, and installation of the equipment. |

Potential Grant Option 1 Part 1

Purpose: Immediately alleviate restrictions imposed upon food recovery efforts due to operational restrictions

Operations Grant- \$50k total

- Funding amounts up to \$20k per organization
- Funding must be used for increasing edible food recovery by supporting operations expenses
 - Examples of acceptable operations expenses:
 - Utility bills
 - Rent
 - Fuel costs
- Available to Edible Food Recovery Organizations located within RecycleMore member agencies

Potential Grant Option 1 Part 2

Purpose: Immediately alleviate restrictions imposed upon food recovery efforts due to equipment difficulties

Equipment Grant –\$50k total

- Funding amounts up to \$40k per organization
- Funding must be used for increasing edible food recovery by purchasing new equipment or fixing existing equipment that directly supports storage or transportation
 - Examples of acceptable equipment expenditures:
 - Freezers
 - Stoves
 - Storage sheds
 - Transportation vehicle
- Available to Edible Food Recovery Organizations located within RecycleMore member agencies

Potential Grant Option 2

Purpose: Alleviate restrictions due to staffing and supply shortages, and assist Tier 2 generators with prepared food donation

Operations - \$40k total

- Funding amounts up to \$20k
- Funding must be used for increasing edible food recovery by supporting operation expenses
- Can be used for staff wages

Equipment/supplies - \$40k

- Funding up to \$20k
- Funding must be used for increasing edible food recovery by purchasing new equipment, fixing existing equipment, purchasing storage, or purchasing supplies

Tier 2 Generator Assistance - \$20k

- Funding up to \$5k
- Funding must be used to purchase weighing scales, prepared food packaging, cold storage, etc.

Future Grant Ideas

Food Recovery Hub Grant- \$250k +

- Allot the grant to a single organization to create and maintain a food recovery hub within the RecycleMore area
- The hub must be made available to generators to deliver donations to, and other FROs to pick up recovered food

Circular Economy Grant - \$100k+

- Provide funds to food prep/culinary education programs, partner with organizations to support job creation, assist expansion of current programs to include additional services for low-income residents

THANK YOU!



recyclemore
WEST CONTRA COSTA INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

www.recyclemore.com