



Memorandum

Date: November 15, 2021
To: Social Services Commission
From: Jennifer Gilbert, Conservation Coordinator
Adrienne Heinig, Assistant to the Director, Public Works Utilities and Operations
Subject: Senate Bill 1383 Implementation Planning: Edible Food Recovery Program Introduction

Recommendations

1. Receive a brief informational presentation on the regulations associated with Senate Bill 1383 (also called: Short-Lived Climate Pollutants: Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions) specifically related to Edible Food Recovery Programs; and
2. Receive the City of Davis Edible Food Recovery Report (from the Implementation Plan) and the Yolo County Edible Food Capacity Report; and
3. Consider support for or feedback on the County Staff and Yolo County Board of Supervisors approach to the Countywide Food Recovery Program, specifically:
 - a. The proposed network approach of supporting food recovery organizations electing to participate in the effort, to spread out the resources amongst organizations throughout the county. Based on the findings of the study, this approach would cost the City \$155,799 in the first year of program operation.

Summary

State regulations are requiring that all jurisdictions in California work with certain identified businesses to recover and redistribute edible food before it enters the waste stream. As the focus of the program is largely a social service (i.e. addressing hunger), the Social Services Commission is asked to familiarize themselves with the regulations as they pertain to the City of Davis, in the ongoing discussions between the City, the County, and the City Council, on how the City will approach edible food recovery.

Staff in Davis, Woodland, Winters, West Sacramento and Yolo County support a county-wide approach to an edible food recovery program, with collaboration between cities to ensure continuity of programs, and enough flexibility to address each city's unique needs. The County has prepared a report (Attachment 2) with recommendations on program implementation. The Commission is asked to consider the approach of the report and provide feedback.

Background

Landfills are the third largest source of methane emissions in California. When buried in landfills, organic waste (including paper, cardboard, food scraps, food-soiled paper products, yard trimmings and other organic-based wastes) emit 20% of the state's methane (a climate super pollutant 84 times more potent than carbon dioxide) and air pollutants like PM 2.5 (which contributes to health conditions like asthma). Organics wastes make up half of what Californians send to landfills. Reducing the amount of organic waste in landfills can have a direct impact on the climate crisis, which is the purpose of Senate Bill 1383: Short-Lived Climate Pollutants.

While the main focus of SB 1383 is methane reduction through waste diversion, a secondary benefit of diverting organic material from landfills is looking to address another long-standing issue in California (as well as the rest of the country). Specifically, the regulations also aim to reduce the amount of food sent to landfills that is not, in fact, waste. This "edible food" (as defined by the regulations) could instead be collected and redirected to benefit those members of the community who are in need or are food insecure.

The final rulemaking for SB 1383 was completed by the Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) on November 3, 2020, with the final text of the regulations published in February 2021. With the delays in finalizing the SB 1383 regulations, CalRecycle has prioritized three components of the regulations that must be in place prior to January 2022: *an enforceable ordinance, an edible food recovery program, and mandatory organics collection.*

Enforceable Ordinance: The ordinance updates include the framework for the implementation of SB 1383 regulations as required by the State.

Edible Food Recovery Program: The City implemented a mandatory organics collection program in 2016 and has been working collaboratively the last two years with Yolo County, West Sacramento, Woodland and Winters staff to develop a county-wide Edible Food Recovery Program.

Mandatory Organics Collection: Davis has had mandatory organics waste collection for all customers since 2016.

Fortunately for Davis, solid waste programs and policies already in place contribute to the community being well on the way toward compliance with SB 1383. However, there are many elements to SB 1383 and many sections that the City has been working to address.

Further detail on the full requirements of SB 1383 can be found in the staff memo and presentation to the Utilities Commission on July 21, 2021. The video of the meeting can be viewed here: https://youtu.be/PjLrtdCRg_E?t=5529 with the staff report available on the Commission webpage:

<http://documents.cityofdavis.org/Media/Default/Documents/PDF/CityCouncil/Utilities-Commission/20210721/Item-7B-Solid-Waste-Program-Information.pdf>

Commissioners are encouraged to review the background materials, as this discussion is focused specifically on Edible Food Recovery and program development thus far in the implementation process. Additional information, is also provided as an attachment (Attachment 1) to this report for reference.

Edible Food is Not Solid Waste

While the main focus of SB 1383 (as developed by CalRecycle, the department tasked with the handling of solid waste) is waste diversion, along with the associated methane reduction, a secondary benefit in diverting organic material from landfills is looking to address another long-standing issue in California (as well as the rest of the country). Specifically, the regulations also aim to reduce the amount of food sent to landfills that is not, in fact, waste. This “edible food” (as defined by the regulations) instead of being sent to a landfill or a compost facility could instead be collected and redirected to benefit those members of the community who are in need or are food insecure. An additional side benefit of ensuring that edible food does not go to waste is water savings, as existing food that can be redistributed could reduce pressure on agriculture and farming.

As a practice, informal and smaller versions of this kind of program are already in place (and have been, for many years) with grocery stores and other large food distributors donating food that they will not sell but is still safe to eat (e.g. slightly damaged goods, misshapen vegetables or fruit, an excess of a certain product, etc.). However, the introduction of what could be characterized as a social services benefit program within the jurisdiction of solid waste professionals has been a challenge, and the development of a program to meet the dual goals of benefitting the community of Yolo County as a whole, and to meet the requirements of prescriptive regulations has been especially

complicated. Throughout program development, which, for the City of Davis, is coordinated at the County level, County and City staff have agreed that the development of the program should be a part of a larger and separate conversation from strictly SB 1383 regulatory compliance, with inclusion of the social services sector, who have the most experience with these types of programs.

A Community-Wide Effort

As with any new program implementation, the development of edible food recovery programs is a community-wide effort, with participation from the County, city and non-profit sectors. The regulations within SB 1383 are prescriptive, intentionally, on the role of each agency in the operations of edible food recovery programs, and encourage collaboration as much as possible to ensure the full benefits of the program and the intended goal (food redistribution) is achieved. The importance of a collaborative approach operationally as well is highlighted in the County Report (Attachment 2) on page 5:

“The amount of surplus edible food in some communities exceeds the need of food insecure individuals, while the need may exceed the amount of surplus edible food in other communities. This creates another logistics challenge that must be solved through a regional approach.”

In addition, through the careful study of edible food capacity and estimates on the amount generated by Tier 1 and 2 businesses, it was discovered that parts of the County are not currently served by food recovery organizations. Programs need to be developed in those places, which offer some possibilities of building local community networks and resilience, as well as county-wide support.

Edible Food Recovery Program Requirements – The Basics

By January 1, 2022, all Tier 1 Commercial Edible Food Generators will be required to have a food recovery program in place, and by January 1, 2024, all Tier 2 Commercial Edible Food Generators will be required to have programs.

What Does the Jurisdiction Have to Do?

As defined by the regulations, jurisdictions (like the City of Davis) are required to:

- Identify the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generators in their jurisdiction that are required to implement edible food recovery programs
- Let the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generators know about local food recovery organizations/services with available capacity (and appropriate food-safe handling practices)
- Provide annual outreach to the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generators about their requirements under SB 1383

- Perform annual inspections to ensure they have contracts in place with edible food recovery organizations, and are keeping records of all recovered edible food.
- Cities must work with counties to estimate capacity for food recovery. This capacity review must occur every 5 years. Each jurisdiction is responsible for funding the additional capacity need for the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generators within their own jurisdiction.

What Do the Businesses Have to Do?

Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generators are required to:

- Recover the maximum amount of edible food that would otherwise be disposed
- Secure a written agreement with a food recovery organization or service to ensure safe and regular collection of food that qualifies for recovery
- Keep records of all recovered food.

These requirements do not stop Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generators from allowing the recovery of edible food via different methods, such as having a free table for patrons and employees, etc. Businesses that do not qualify as Tier 1 or Tier 2 Generators are not required to recover edible food, but are encouraged to do so.

What Do Edible Food Recovery Organizations and Services Have to Do?

Edible Food Recovery Organizations and Services that receive food from Tier 1 or Tier 2 Generators must:

- Maintain records of the food they receive from each Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generator
- Report the total pounds of food collected the previous calendar year to the jurisdiction they are located in.
- Ensure safe and regular collection of recoverable food from the Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 Generators.

City and Yolo County Program Development

While rulemaking for targets related to edible food recovery were not approved until November of 2020, County Integrated Waste Management Division (IWM) staff began working with staff from Winters, Woodland, West Sacramento and Davis on SB 1383 Edible Food Recovery in December of 2019. This initial work included defining the requirements of the new regulations and working closely with CalRecycle to narrow down the list of Tier 1 and Tier 2 Commercial Edible Food Generators that will be required to participate in Edible Food Recovery.

City of Davis Implementation Plan – Edible Food Recovery Section

SCS Engineers, the City's consultant developing the Implementation Plan, reviewed the City's progress toward compliance with SB 1383's edible food recovery requirements within the context of countywide program efforts. They reviewed the City's list of Tier 1 and Tier 2 Edible Food Generators to confirm the list was complete and provided a Matrix of Best Practices for the City to use as criteria to evaluate partnership opportunities with edible food generators, recovery organizations and agencies, and other stakeholders. Potential funding sources were documented for expanding edible food recovery programs. SCS confirmed that Davis has 9 Tier 1 businesses (only two of which do not currently have food recovery programs) and 7 Tier 2 businesses. This report is included as Attachment 3.

Countywide Edible Food Recovery Planning & Existing Framework

Yolo County hired a consultant to perform an edible food capacity study for Yolo County, the completion of which is a specific requirement every 5 years under the SB 1383 regulations. The consultants' work included engagement with 30 food recovery organizations in Yolo County, as well as various Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generators. County and City staff also hosted a stakeholder meeting on August 25, 2021, to engage the Tier 1 Generators in this process. In an effort to be ahead of the program rollout, IWM worked with Yolo County Environmental Health to develop an inspection checklist and review protocol that will be needed to ensure food is recovered in a safe manner. Each step of this process has been reviewed by CalRecycle, who has been in support of the County efforts and regularly applauds Yolo County as leading the pack in terms of compliance preparations.

Upon the completion of the study, County IWM staff worked with city recycling program and management staff from Davis, West Sacramento, Winters, and Woodland to review the edible food capacity report.

These actions were presented, along with the Edible Food Recovery Capacity Study and Funding Assessment, to the Yolo County Board of Supervisors at their October 12 meeting. The Board was in full support, making the following motions:

- A. Direct County staff to finalize an MOU between the five jurisdictions to secure the staff recommendation;
- B. Direct County staff to secure agreements with each of the nine food recovery organizations identified as having the capacity and with the Yolo Food Bank; and
- C. Direct County staff to establish long-term goals to assist Tier 2 Edible Food Generators in gaining compliance by 1/1/24 and come back to the Board with a "beyond the requirements" proposal by 1/1/26 based upon the diversion efforts achieved with Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generators.

The County's current recommendation on a course of action requires commitment from a number of agencies, and County and City staff are working with the identified food recovery organizations. Staff is fully supportive of the network approach to program development, particularly with consideration of the lack of food recovery organizations in some areas of the County, and in preparation for the collection of prepared food from Tier 2 generators starting in 2024, as discussed in the next section.

Short Term vs. Long Term Program Operation

An important highlight to the action of the Board of Supervisors was the direction for staff to return with a "beyond the requirements" proposal in 2026 (with a request that it be sooner, if possible), based on the program data and achievements from two years of full operation, that is to say two full years of food recovery from Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generators.

The first reason connects back to the introduction of this memo, with the complicated nature of introducing this type of program within the purview of solid waste professionals and building the reporting and recordkeeping structure, as well as the oversight required, from scratch.

The second reason is that dramatic difference between the edible food generated by Tier 1 versus Tier 2 Generators. Starting in 2024, edible food must be collected from Tier 2 Generators that is not shelf-stable, has different health and safety handling guidelines than the majority of food collected from Tier 1 Generators, and that current well-established recovery organizations do not have the capacity to collect or redistribute within current program models. Within the development of the regulations, CalRecycle deliberately spaced out the collection of edible food from Tier 1 and Tier 2 distributors to allow for jurisdictions to acclimate to the collection of food not historically collected, before tackling the more complicated task of developing programs from what is essentially scratch.

By setting the "beyond the requirements" discussion at 2026, after two years of full food recovery operations, staff, County Councils and Supervisors can review the operational data to determine if the program is meeting expectations, exceeding expectations, or is below expectations, and make informed determinations of what going "above and beyond" means for each jurisdiction, especially when considering sources to fund the program.

A Social Services Approach

While the regulations to establish the program is based in solid waste legislation, the ultimate goal of the edible food recovery portion of the regulations is a social services benefit, in addressing food access inequity and food insecurity across the state. With this overlap, staff approach this as dual effort between solid waste and social services. With that overlap, it could be possible to consider social services funding opportunities for components of the edible food recovery programs, specifically with the capacity development (infrastructure needs of food recovery organizations such as scales, trucks, etc.) should rate revenue not be permitted (or in addition to rate revenue where warranted). Staff is aware that programmatic social service funding (funding for positions or program implementation) is highly over-subscribed (especially in Yolo County), however in consideration of funding the program and funding additional capacity for generators, opportunities should be discussed. Staff is interested in feedback from the Social Services Commission on potential opportunities for funding within the Community Block Development Grant (CDBG) program that should be considered.

Natural Resources Commission Discussion

At their meeting on October 25, 2021, the Natural Resources Commission reviewed both the suggested ordinance updates and the Implementation Plan. While the majority of the discussion at the NRC focused on the ordinance updates (required to be in place by CalRecycle by January 2022), the Commission did start the discussion of the Implementation Plan. The discussion ended at the edible food recovery portion due to time constraints, however the Commissioners voiced interest in food recovery, and staff will return to the NRC later in November to review edible food recovery. In the meantime, the Commission appointed two members (Michelle Byars and Margaret Slattery as alternate) to attend the Social Services Commission meeting discussion on edible food recovery and report back to the NRC.

Next Steps

With the feedback and comments from the Social Services Commission, staff will return to the NRC for a second discussion around edible food recovery in late November. Staff will also collect feedback on edible food recovery (if provided) from the Utilities Commission at their regular November meeting. Staff will bring the Plan, with the comments and feedback from commissions, to the City Council for review and action, with the reminder that this action will be the first of what will likely be many discussions around compliance with SB 1383 at the Council and commission levels over the next few years.

Action	Timeline
Discuss County Edible Food Recovery Program recommendations with SSC	November 15, 2021
Introduce revisions to Chapters 15 & 32 of the City Municipal Code, to provide program foundations as required by SB 1383	November 16, 2021
Review Implementation Plan (including Edible Food Recovery) with Utilities Commission	November 17, 2021
Discuss Edible Food Recovery with NRC for focused review	November 29, 2021
Present draft implementation plan options to City Council for review and direction	December 7, 2021

Attachments

1. Additional Background Information
2. Yolo County Edible Food Recovery Capacity Study and Funding Assessment
3. SB 1383 Implementation Plan Report (with Attachment)
 - E. Edible Food Recovery Report

Background Information for Edible Food Recovery - ATT 1

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Definitions

Staff has included some key definitions of terms for Commissioners to review.

Commercial Edible Food Generator: A Tier One or a Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator.

Edible Food: Food intended for human consumption. For the purposes of this program, “Edible Food” is not Solid Waste if it is recovered and not discarded.

Food Recovery: Actions to collect and distribute food for human consumption that otherwise would be disposed.

Food Recovery Organization: An entity that engages in the collection 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 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.

Food Recovery Service: 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.

Food Service Provider: 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.

Tier One Commercial Edible Food Generator: 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.

Tier Two Commercial Edible Food Generator: 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 (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 - 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).
5. Large 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).
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.

Generators in Davis

The City's Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generators are listed below.

City of Davis Tier 1 Generators

FACILITY NAME	SITE ADDRESS
DAVIS FOOD CO-OP	620 G STREET
GROCERY OUTLET - DAVIS	1800 E 8TH ST STE B
NUGGET MARKET #12	1414 E COVELL BLVD

FACILITY NAME	SITE ADDRESS
NUGGET MARKET #2	409 MACE BLVD
SAFEWAY STORE #1205	1451 W COVELL Blvd
SAFEWAY STORE #1561	2121 COWELL Blvd
SAVE MART SUPERMARKETS #604	1900 ANDERSON RD
TRADER JOE'S #182	885 RUSSELL BLVD
WEST LAKE MARKET	1260 LAKE BLVD

City Of Davis Tier 2 Generators

FACILITY NAME	SITE ADDRESS
ATRIA COVELL GARDENS	1111 ALVARADO AVE
CARLTON SENIOR LIVING	2726 5TH STREET
COURTYARD HEALTH CARE CENTER	1850 E. 8TH STREET
DAVIS JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	526 B STREET
DAVIS WELL SEASON	1753 RESEARCH PARK DR
UNIVERSITY RETIREMENT COMMUNITY	1515 SHASTA DRIVE
UC DAVIS - CUARTO	533 OXFORD CIR

Davis has 9 Tier 1 and 7 Tier 2 businesses (as a note, technically the UC Davis campus is a part of unincorporated Yolo County, as the University is its own jurisdiction, so the businesses operating on campus are not part of the City's calculations).

County Report Recommendations

Collectively the city staff supported the recommended actions and funding allocations for year one of SB 1383 Edible Food Recovery requirements:

- Contribute funding to support the network of 9 food recovery organizations outlined on Page 17 of the Edible Food Recovery Capacity Study and Funding Assessment, as well as the Yolo Food Bank (YFB) at a level that has been verified and is consistent with SB1383 requirements. This funding would be split equally by all Yolo jurisdictions based on the number of Tier 1 businesses they have. **Davis' portion of this funding is \$155,799.** While the overall goal of funding is supported by all the jurisdictional staff and by the Board of supervisors, it is understood that each individual funding line item would need to be reviewed and approved by the jurisdictions before any funding is given to the agencies involved. The funding focuses on following strategic short-term recommendations, made by the County's consultant, allowing for the increased capacity needed to service Tier 1 edible food recovery generators over the next

12-18 months. This funding recommendation is being provided based upon a detailed assessment of the food recovery agencies (whom would receive \$375,000 of this funding), and the information and documentation provided by the YFB (who would receive the remainder \$387,000). Much of this recommendation also comes out of discussions on how to implement the requirements of SB1383 while moving through the COVID pandemic. Many of the food recovery organizations have been heavily impacted, in particular the YFB, which is one reason this network approach is so critical. It will spread out the resources amongst 10 organizations throughout the county so that the burden of the additional food being recovered is not funneled to one organization.

- Recommend that Tier 1 Generators work with the 9 food recovery organizations highlighted in capacity study, two of which are located in Davis. These 9 organizations are being recommended because they already use approved food recovery safety guidelines, they have existing capacity available to take on additional recovered food, and they have been reviewed and approved by the Yolo County Environmental Health (EH) for meeting health and safety requirements. This list is not static and other organizations can be added at any time with Yolo Environmental Health approval.
- Support the use of the CalRecycle Model Calculator as the best estimation tool for the County to use on the outset of program development.
- Recommend that the County create an Edible Food Recovery MOU with all the Cities and the County to identify jurisdictional responsibilities, roles and the division of expenses for the county edible food recovery program.
- As is noted in the County staff report accompanying the study: The YFB provided feedback on this option stating that it is only partial funding to their overall request and therefore if approved as currently presented, they would decline to receive these funds to assist with SB1383 Edible Food Recovery. IWM staff has reached out to some of the other 9 organizations listed and they would be interested in taking on these additional SB1383 roles, and corresponding funding, should the YFB definitively decline the recommended funds after Board direction.

Funding

The an important consideration in discussing the requirements related to SB 1383 is the question of funding, and how the County and the cities will look to roll out the mandates from the State within the constraints of local budgets. The question of funding has been a central part of the discussion, as initially the jurisdictions needed to first perform a county-wide Edible Food Capacity Study to determine what capacity exists, and where gaps in capacity could be identified (along with associated funding needs), before discussing how funding was to be obtained.

Secondary to the determination of what capacity is needed and where, Yolo County jurisdictions needed to determine how that cost associated with the additional capacity needs was to be divided up between the jurisdictions. As discussed above, through the Countywide Edible Food Capacity Study and the associated discussions between the jurisdictions and before the County Board of Supervisors, a method of how this can be accomplished has been suggested, pending approval of each city's Council. Once each jurisdiction has their cost share identified, the cities can direct their focus on identifying the source of funding to build the edible food capacity and contribute to the County-wide running of the edible food recovery program.

The majority of the mandates within SB 1383 can be fully-funded through solid waste rates, which is the main way that jurisdictions in Yolo County fund solid waste programs. However, there is an outstanding question as to whether or not edible food recovery programs, especially those programs that exceed the minimum requirements of CalRecycle, can be paid for through rate revenue.

Currently, solid waste programs are funded in Davis via solid waste rates, established through a Proposition 218-compliant rate setting process conducted at five-year intervals. This means the solid waste utility is an "enterprise fund," and is fully supported through rate revenue. Proposition 218, approved in 1996, sets specific requirements on how rates can be formulated and charged, including the requirement that utility rates be set to ensure that customers pay only their proportional share of the (in this case) solid waste rates, and do not intentionally or unintentionally subsidize other utility customers. Because of the requirements within Proposition 218, there is ambiguity of whether solid waste rate funds can be used towards food recovery service, which would benefit a subset of one customer class (specifically commercial businesses that qualify as Tier 1 or Tier 2 Generators or those who receive the food from food recovery organizations and services).

Staff is working with the City Attorney's Office, consultants and staff from County and other city jurisdictions to review Proposition 218 requirements to determine recommendations to the City Council. If it is determined that rate revenue cannot be used to support edible food recovery, the City must consider alternatives that are either more influenced by external factors and other priority programs (the general fund) or could be highly competitive or temporary (grant funds).

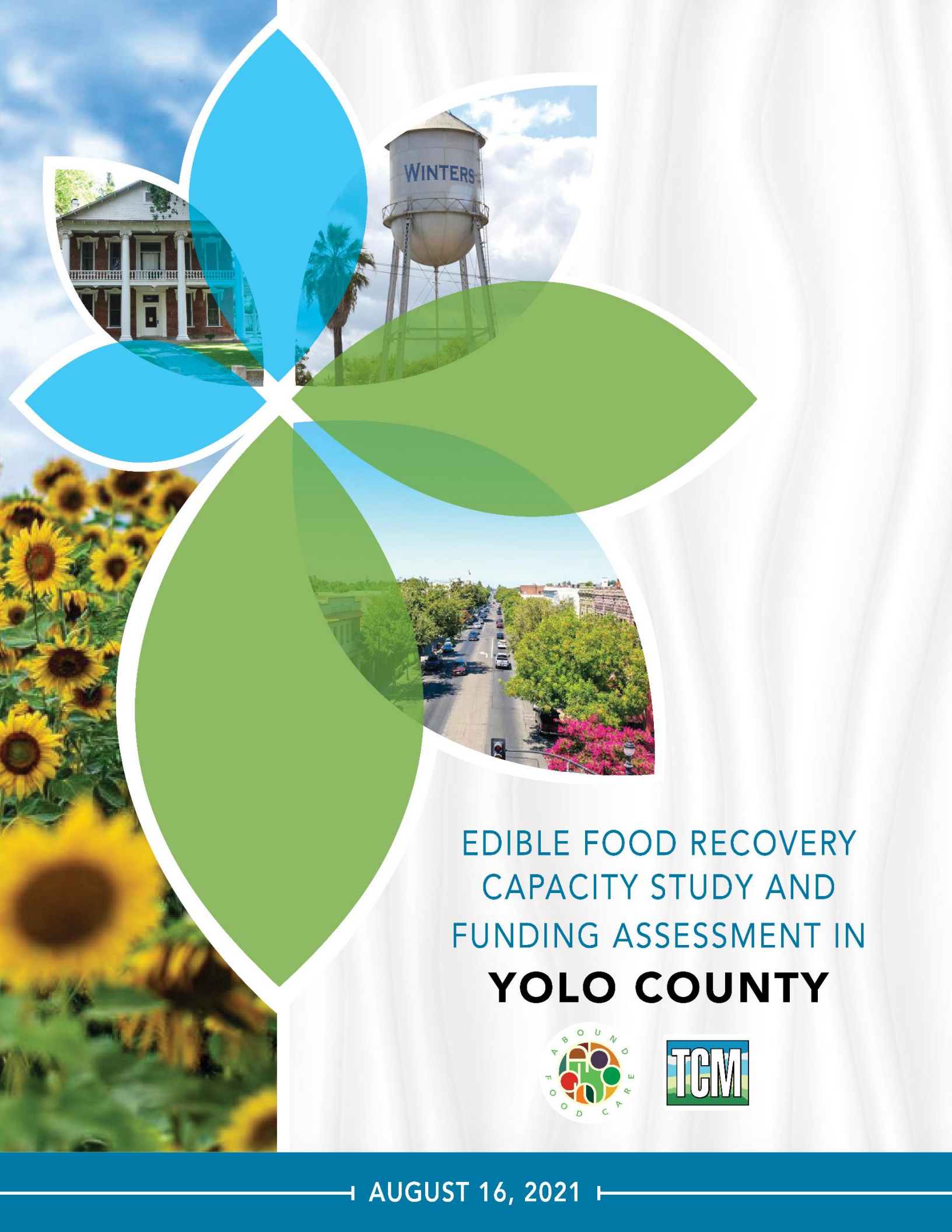
The 6 Main Elements of SB 1383



With the consideration of rate revenue, it is also important to keep in mind that the other program elements of SB 1383 outside of edible food recovery (shown in the pie chart to the left) will also be funded through solid waste rates. In Davis, the enterprise fund for the solid waste utility is also recovering from a deficit, meaning it is likely that in the short term, rate adjustments could be higher than average to account for the SB 1383 requirements well-within the allowable expenditures of the fund.

Under SB 1383, the regulations do permit recovery organizations to charge distributors for services.

With the number of Tier 1 Generators operating throughout the County, the importance of a united approach to funding for edible food recovery has been discussed at the regional level, however an overarching funding mechanism for an edible food recovery program has not yet been identified by the jurisdictions as the County's capacity study has only been very recently completed. While the jurisdictions are required to increase the edible food recovery capacity if required, the State has made it clear that the cost of the program does not need to be carried by any particular entity.



EDIBLE FOOD RECOVERY
CAPACITY STUDY AND
FUNDING ASSESSMENT IN
YOLO COUNTY



— AUGUST 16, 2021 —

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1.0 Introduction

Total Compliance Management (TCM) and Abound Food Care (Abound) (together “the Team”) were contracted by Yolo County, the City of Winters, and City of Woodland to assess the regional capacity of edible food recovery to meet the requirements of SB 1383. Additionally, the Team was hired to work directly with Yolo Food Bank (YFB) to discuss the proposed financial request for the YFB to add the required donors to the existing program to meet the compliance requirements of the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Regulation (SB 1383), described in the sections below. The County, and its jurisdictions, felt a third-party evaluator would provide the most comprehensive assessment of the request. The Team will provide the Capacity Study, an in-depth survey of local non-profits, and a detailed dive into the proposed Yolo Food Bank (YFB) budget as guidance for Yolo County’s compliance with SB 1383.

Abound was brought in as an expert on food recovery, to both assess the recovery agencies, and to evaluate the YFB request and provide detailed recommendations based on their knowledge of food recovery networks and collaborative opportunities. TCM offers overall program management, as well as expertise on SB 1383 and funding models that have been used to create the strategies presented in this report.

Our team approached this task with three clear goals in mind: To identify the resources needed to meet requirements of SB 1383, to effectively recover excess edible food to reduce food insecurity, and to provide a roadmap for all stakeholders in the region that ensures the transparent and responsible use of funds. The Team worked to gather as much information as possible through surveys, interviews, data requests, and site visits. This report represents a snapshot of the current programs that are in flux from the significant impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impending SB 1383 regulations. The stakeholders in the County should view this report as a starting point and revisit these recommendations in accordance with the guidelines provided and measure them against the proposed metrics of success to continue to build upon the program as necessary to meet these fundamental goals as the region adapts and changes.

2.0 Short-Live Climate Pollutants – Edible Food Recovery Regulations

In 2016, the hottest year on record at the time, Californians decided to act against global warming and the greenhouse gases that cause it. The State passed SB 1383, which is a bill designed to reduce methane emissions, which are produced in large part from the decomposition of organic waste in our California’s landfills. The goal of SB 1383 is to reduce the amount of organic waste to 25% of what was buried in 2014 by the year 2025. The law is the most ambitious of its kind because it must be for the State to achieve its climate change goals.

Some of the most ambitious and important considerations of the law are the food rescue requirements. The law mandates that 20% of all edible food that is being wasted and sent to landfills be intercepted and fed to people. This not only provides nutrition, especially for those who are most in need, but it also prevents food from entering landfills and creating more methane. Of particular importance, here in California, is the water savings associated with food rescue. The more people can be fed from rescued food, the less pressure the agricultural sector will place on the State’s rapidly depleting water supply. Yolo County experiences both water shortages and food insecurity, and as such, food rescue must remain a high priority in the County’s plans moving forward.

Yolo County is prepared to comprehensively meet the requirements of SB 1383. The key points of the food rescue requirements are monitoring, outreach, program deployment, and reporting.

- **Monitoring:** Yolo County has gone through its own records and publicly available data to ascertain which businesses in the County are subject to the food rescue requirements under SB 1383. These businesses fall into the “Tier One” and “Tier Two” categories, which must begin rescuing food by next year and 2024 respectively. These lists will become the basis for outreach and implementation of food rescue plans.
- **Outreach:** Yolo County will work with Tier One and Tier Two businesses, as well as with the Health Department, to ensure that all the businesses required to donate food under this law are well-equipped to do so. Yolo will see to it that all these businesses receive print, verbal, and digital outreach informing them of how to comply with the law, where to find food rescue partners, and potential penalties for refusing to participate in the program.
- **Reporting:** Yolo County is fully prepared to track its efforts, as well as capacity planning reporting, and all other reporting requirements under SB 1383. Yolo County will work closely with the Food Bank, pantries, businesses, and the local community to acquire the needed information for its reports to CalRecycle.

2.1 History of Edible Food Program Development in Yolo County

Yolo County has a long history of partnership with the YFB where they have made the following major steps towards expanding food recovery, that are important to the ability of the County and its Cities to meet the food recovery goals of SB 1383:

- ✓ In January 2019, YFB and the County jointly applied for a \$500,000 CalRecycle grant to expand food recovery and distribution programs.
- ✓ In January 2019, Yolo County granted YFB \$500,000 in IGT funding to expand food recovery and distributions.
- ✓ In March 2020, Yolo County formally tasked YFB with providing services to deliver food and essential goods to COVID-19 higher risk populations that are not traditionally served. These services included acquisition, procurement, warehousing, distribution, and transportation of food and goods.
- ✓ In July 2020, Yolo County paid YFB nearly \$1 million to increase food recovery and distributions to vulnerable residents in response to the pandemic.
- ✓ In September 2020, Yolo County paid Yolo Food Bank another \$500,000 to increase food recovery and distributions to vulnerable residents in response to the pandemic.

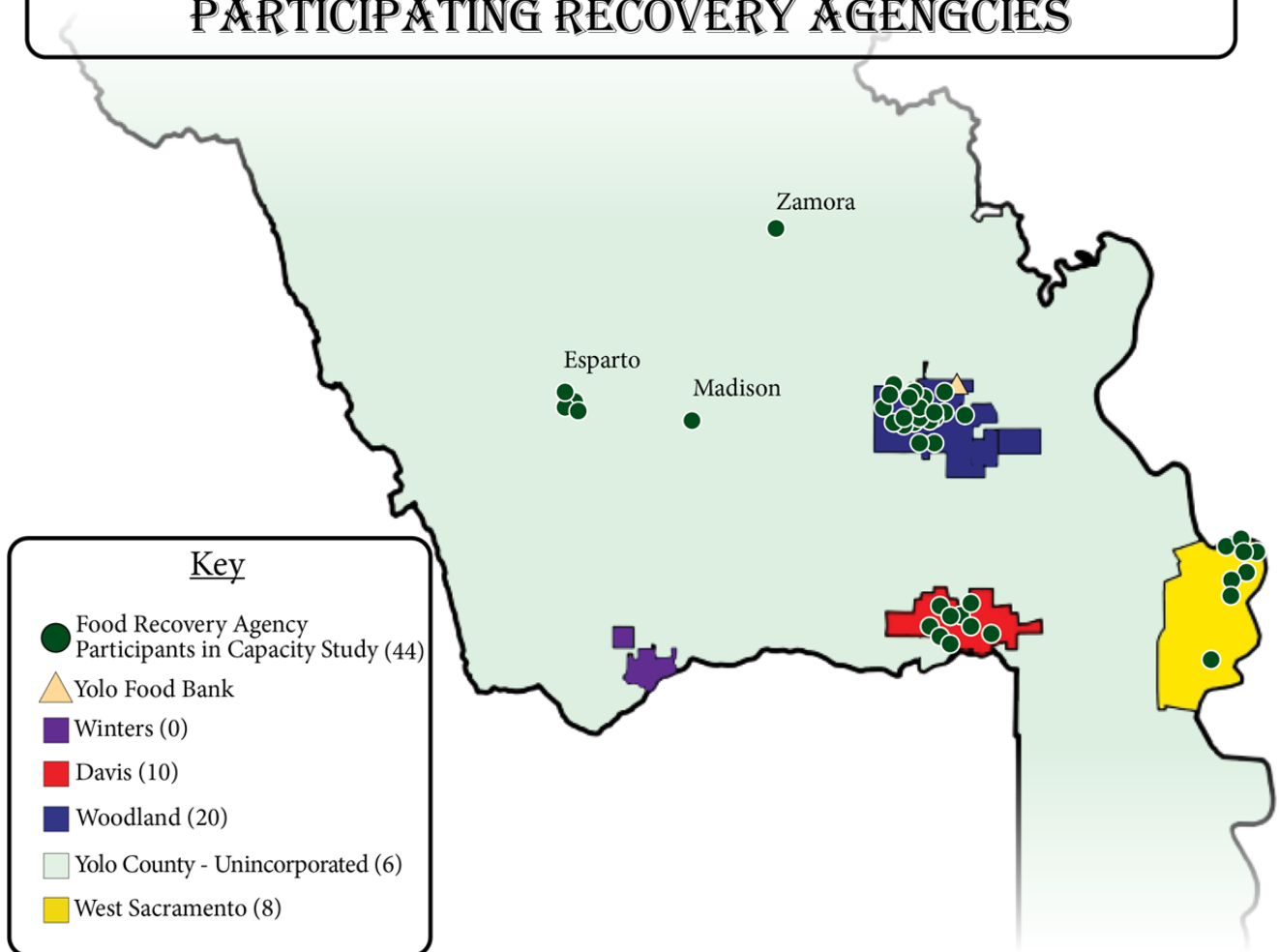
3.0 Current Food Recovery Landscape in Yolo County

Yolo County has one large food bank, the Yolo Food Bank (YFB), and 44 confirmed active food recovery partners and distributors. Due to the rural makeup of the County and with the support afforded by pandemic relief funds, current food recovery efforts in Yolo County are conducted largely through YFB using the following two methods. The first, and predominant method, is where YFB trucks/staff pick up excess donated food from Tier One generators and return the product to the food bank’s distribution center, where it is sorted and made available for distribution. The second method includes utilizing select YFB non-profit agency partners to conduct excess food pickups from some Tier One generators directly. These agencies then distribute the recovered food to their ‘clients’. Use of YFB trucks and staff

to move product to the distribution center for sorting and distribution leads to reduced food waste and streamlined operations in that the recovered and sorted product can then be made available to the larger network of non-profit recipient agencies, serving the entire county.

This food bank focused method can result in higher logistics costs but leads to reduced food waste. Utilizing non-profit agencies to conduct pickups reduces logistics costs and strain on distribution center space but increases the likelihood that recovered food will still ultimately be wasted if it cannot be used by the recovery agency. Most, if not all, Feeding America contracts with member agencies prohibit or discourage 'redistribution' from one non-profit agency to another, due to food safety concerns, which can be mitigated by use of existing tech platforms. Finally, there is always a portion of donated excess food that is not captured through the food bank network. This food is typically donated by a donor staff member to a non-profit agency outside of existing contracts or agreements. In these cases, we have seen retailers with contracts to donate food to a food bank, or a food bank authorized agency donate a

YOLO COUNTY CAPACITY STUDY PARTICIPATING RECOVERY AGENCIES



portion of available food to another non-profit agency conducting charitable feeding outside of the food bank network. These donated pounds typically do not get recorded because it is outside of the agreement or contract between the donor and the food bank/agency. Our survey shows this is the case in Yolo County, as it is everywhere else food recovery is taking place.

Based on available data, the absence of scales and the means to accurately track donated food, we are uncertain what the aggregated baseline number of pounds donated is for Yolo County. The Food Bank acts as a centralized point of collection, and through their Feeding America program, onboards the greatest level of donor participation from the community. Further, they distribute food collected from other Federal and Gleaning programs. The Food Bank utilizes a limited amount of partner agency collection for their partner donors. The map above provides a visual demonstration of the location of the YFB and the partner agencies that participated in the survey described in Section 6.0. Understanding the current landscape of food recovery programs was a key component of the development of recommendations for the County and its Cities. Most notably the County has high density urban areas coupled with expansive rural areas. Food pantries, similarly, are densely located in the areas that have the highest populations and spread throughout the rural areas.

The Food Bank operates routes that recover food at donor locations across the County and transports that food back to their distribution center for sorting¹. Edible food is then made available to the non-profit pantry network, either delivered by the Food Bank to the non-profit locations or made available for pick-up at distribution center. Logistics fees to the non-profit agencies to offset a portion of the cost may apply depending on the quality, quantity and shelf life of the items. The fee is reduced as product nears its spoilage date to incentivize rapid distribution. The logistics fee is also adjusted based on nutritional quality and for non-foods items (toiletries, paper products, etc.). To a lesser extent YFB will also utilize nonprofit partners to collect and distribute food on their behalf directly from donors. The food recovery agencies distribute approximately 10% of the recovered food from YFB, where the balance is distributed directly through YFB programs. Due to a heavy reliance on volunteers, there have been challenges in consistency in the pickups, which diminish the effectiveness of food recovery to the donor. Further, the lack of scales at these non-profits hinders the region's ability to accurately quantify the amount of product that is being collected. Food recovered by an agency on behalf of the YFB are not subject to any logistic fees given they are already bearing the cost directly.

Food Bank is short on space, currently putting products in hallways and meeting rooms. By their estimates they are at double capacity, which was supported by the site visit conducted by the Team. Much of the current food recovery increase over the past year was funded by a surge in federal funding for pandemic relief, which has since evaporated. The Team is uncertain of how this capacity will stabilize as the region moves past the intense pandemic responses into a new normal operation. Several food recovery agencies have reported they can accept more food and add more donors through their existing capacity, and the survey demonstrated there is further interest in expansion. However, the survey results also demonstrated gaps in tracking (insufficient scales), and a need for expanded food safety training for the agencies.

¹ Absent access to exact truck routes and driver logs, we do know the Food Bank send their trucks to recover food at donor locations across the County.

3.1 Baseline of Tier One Generators

The survey of the Tier One generators showed that nine will require new programs to get into compliance with the SB 1383 by January 2022. Additionally, several Tier One generators were identified to have programs, but are likely not in consistent programs, or programs that meet the requirement of “donating all available excess food”. A large percentage of Tier One generators that are bulk specialty donors, such as rice manufacturers, that would not be appropriate to send to a small food agency. There is a large percentage of grocery stores/markets that are currently participating in programs, assisting with the overall compliance of the region. Further, there will be donors in this region that will have sporadic donation, for example, Monsanto will likely only have sporadic donations available. There are some identified Tier One donors that do not have edible food, or food available for donation, for example RiceBran Tech.

4.0 Summary of Program Recommendations

Edible food recovery as a means of reducing food waste and food insecurity is still in its infancy, with several factors and variables to be determined over time. To provide the County with an effective roadmap and strategy for edible food recovery, it will be important to identify the key elements and ultimate goals of an effective program. Is it to comply with the requirements of SB 1383, with the understanding that full compliance may not result in meeting targeted goals statewide? Is it to develop the infrastructure, tools, and solutions needed to protect the planet and make excess edible food an effective resource in the effort to reduce the costs and chronic health effects associated with food insecurity? Until long-term goals are established, the Team recommends focusing on near-term planning and goal-setting to meet the initial requirements of SB 1383 and develop a regional program.

Through our research, survey responses, field visits, and an analysis of the available data provided to us by YFB, the Team identified a number of challenges that exist in developing a strategic path to edible food recovery and an associated shared cost. These factors and challenges included the following:

Factors and Challenges

1. The expansive, rural and geographic makeup of the County creates some unique challenges. For example, some rural communities, such as Winters, have a small number of Tier One and/or Tier Two donors and have zero confirmed NPO's servicing the residents. Knowing that there are food insecure individuals in Winters, the logistics costs associated with serving those individuals is higher than that of more urban areas or areas with more resources.
2. The amount of surplus edible food in some communities exceeds the need of food insecure individuals, while the need may exceed the amount of surplus edible food in other communities. This creates another logistics challenge that must be solved through a regional approach.
3. The overwhelming amount of food recovery efforts are currently conducted by YFB using their trucks, personnel, and distribution center.
4. YFB distribution center operations currently exceed the capacity of their distribution center.
5. Current Food Recovery efforts conducted by YFB have been funded in part with pandemic relief funds. This source of funding is unsustainable.
6. Baseline edible food recovery figures, beyond those which are managed through YFB, are not verifiable.

7. The 44 actively confirmed non-profit agencies that identify as currently conducting food distribution or food services, in addition to YFB, range dramatically in effectiveness and capacity.
8. Nearly all current edible food recovery efforts focus on servicing Tier One donors. However, SB 1383 requires operations that fall under Tier Two designation to donate all their excess edible food as well.
9. Food recovery from Tier Two donors is disproportionately more difficult than food recovery from Tier One donors and yields less usable product.
10. Tier Two food donations pose a significantly higher food safety risk because much of this food is hot and it is more difficult to maintain food safety through the hot food chain. Along with the reality that there is comparatively higher staff turnover in Tier Two establishments, which leads to the need for greater education and outreach than that of Tier One donors, Tier Two compliance will be a challenge.

The Team is providing short term recommendations due to the lack of knowledge surrounding the ultimate goal of Yolo County's food recovery efforts, the accurate baseline numbers of pounds currently being recovered, access to all YFB routes and/or driver logs, and the status of YFB's request to the County for infrastructure investment using American Rescue Plan (ARP) funds. The Team proposes the following strategic short-term recommendations that allows for the increased capacity needed to service Tier One and Tier Two donors over the next 12 – 18 months, while the above-mentioned variables become more defined and the overall effort can be evaluated in collaboration between the County, its municipalities, YFB, and non-profit organizations.

Short-Term Strategy

The team is encouraged to find that the county supports YFB's mission to eradicate hunger in Yolo County and to advance the metabolic health of Yolo residents. This shared mission drives YFB and their supporting partners, including the jurisdictions that have participated in the study, to developing a strategic path to reduce food insecurity and food waste. The intention of this framework is to identify a roadmap and an estimate the shared cost associated with implantation of a strategic plan that will lead to compliance with SB 1383 requirements as well as the shared mission of reducing food waste and food insecurity.

1. County should clearly identify its goals and intent for the program.
 - a. The County could likely meet the needs of SB 1383 with current programs. However, this may not be able to meet broader goals of reducing hunger, removing edible food from landfill, and expanding donation to non-required entities.
 - b. The County could have a goal to create a broader, more effective program, through strategic investment based on our recommendations.
2. Utilize YFB trucks and staff to service donors in rural areas that lack sufficient (or any) food recovery agencies.
3. Utilize food recovery agencies to conduct food recovery in more populated areas that have multiple agencies as means to alleviate the existing capacity deficit at YFB distribution center.
4. Utilize a tech platform (Meal Connect) to allow food recovery agencies to redistribute food while mitigating food safety concerns and connect Tier Two donors more easily to food recovery agencies that can distribute those donations.
5. Enhance food safety training to all food recovery agencies.

6. Provide food recovery agencies with additional supplies and logistics investments.
7. Provide YFB with staffing resources to manage food recovery agencies conducting food recovery from Tier One and Tier Two donors.
8. Solicit the participation of an existing food production facility to conduct repurposing of bulk recovered food extending the shelf life for distribution to food recovery agencies throughout the county. We recommend exploring affiliations with a community college with an existing culinary arts programs allowing students to work with excess edible food for a social benefit while receiving valuable vocation training. Other options include High School programs and existing food production facilities. The proposed facility will receive use of equipment specific to Cook/Chill food production methodology such as Combi ovens, blast freezers, vacuum sealing machines and associated supplies.
9. Invest in increased cold storage capabilities throughout the County.
10. The County should implement the Food Insecurity Screening questions, to better understand where the need is, and track if we are assisting in meeting the needs through this program.
11. Capital costs could be tiered, or phased, to ensure the funding assist the food recovery agencies and YFB to meet specified objectives and targets, to deliver more funding.
 - a. Set up standard reporting platform
 - b. Ensure clear benchmarks are identified and in place
 - c. Create donor targets and efficiency metrics
12. Plan a 2024 survey of donors to measure success of programs to include reliability of non-profits, participation of the donor and the ability to source reduce should be noted as a byproduct of a successful program.
 - a. Tonnage numbers should be tracked, but not a measure of success, as it doesn't include source reduction or track improvement of the network.
 - b. Tracking the amount of recovered food that is ultimately wasted after collection.
 - i. Understanding how money is translating to meals
 - ii. Efficiency programs and where further investment needs to be made
 - iii. Evaluation on donation dumping or where enforcement needs to step up.
13. Consider a partnered capital campaign to help generate the funding necessary for the development of the second warehouse for YFB. This partnership could better address the expectations regarding the use of potential ARP and resiliency funds and how they could be used to execute recommendations identified in this report.

Our guidance structure will efficiently use funds to ensure sustainable and effective food recovery programs.

5.0 Capacity Evaluation

Under SB 1383, CalRecycle has set a goal of intercepting 20% of the edible food that is currently being taken to landfills, and instead ensuring that it reaches people. To meet this goal, SB 1383 regulations have placed requirements on businesses that generate sufficient amounts of edible food waste and require them to establish food rescue programs. The food rescue regulations start in 2022 with the largest generators, known as "Tier One" generators, which include large food distributors, larger grocery stores, and supermarkets. By 2024, the regulations expand to cover large restaurants, hotels, schools,

large events, and hospitals. This second wave of covered businesses are known as “Tier Two” generators. As a first step toward compliance, CalRecycle has asked each jurisdiction to evaluate the ‘capacity’ of current food recovery infrastructure and its ability to manage bringing Tier One and Tier Two businesses into compliance. This evaluation is due to CalRecycle in August 2022 but has been completed here to ensure that the County can take the important steps necessary to meet the compliance requirements of SB 1383.

(73) “Tier one commercial edible food generator” means a commercial edible food generator that is one of the following:

- (A) Supermarket.
- (B) Grocery store with a total facility size equal to or greater than 10,000 square feet.
- (C) Food service provider.
- (D) Food distributor.
- (E) Wholesale food vendor.

(74) “Tier two commercial edible food generator” means a commercial edible food generator that is one of the following:

- (A) Restaurant with 250 or more seats, or a total facility size equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet.
- (B) Hotel with an on-site food facility and 200 or more rooms.
- (C) Health facility with an on-site food facility and 100 or more beds.
- (D) Large venue.
- (E) Large event.
- (F) A state agency with a cafeteria with 250 or more seats or a total cafeteria facility size equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet.
- (G) A local education agency with an on-site food facility.

The capacity evaluation aims to address two questions: 1) What is the projected amount of edible food produced from all Tier One and Tier Two generators?² 2) Does the current network of food recovery agencies have the available infrastructure to manage the edible food? If the assessment determines there is a gap, and that the current infrastructure will not be sufficient to collect all available edible food from Tier One and Tier Two generators, based on these calculations, then jurisdictions must provide a plan to ensure that gap is closed.

5.1 Data Sources

In order to prepare and implement the SB 1383 food rescue program, the food rescue infrastructure needs to identify the Tier One and Tier Two generators and estimate the amount of incoming food to be rescued. Currently, this analysis is done using publicly available data from several different sources. The County performed this evaluation and provided the Team with the number of Tier One and Tier Two generators. From this list we were able to estimate disposal using the CalRecycle guidance calculator. Data sources used for this calculator are as follows:

² Note that the 20% food recovery goal is not used to assess capacity. Capacity is assessed based on the number and make-up of Tier One and Tier Two generators in the jurisdiction.

- The CalRecycle Commercial Sector Waste Characterization provides sector-specific estimations of how many pounds per employee of waste is produced by each business type. The results of this analysis are provided in the table below. Food waste is the waste type used for this analysis. **Attachment A** provides the complete calculations of these figures.³

Food Waste Generation by Business Type	
Business Type	Pounds per Employee per Week
Arts and Education	33.07
Durable Wholesale/Trucking	2.31
Education	5.59
Hotels	21.25
Electronic Equipment	1.35
Food and Nondurable Wholesale	18.63
Manufacturing	1.21
Medical and Health	5.57
Public Administration	2.11
Restaurant	46.89
Food Stores	19.33
Retail Trade	14.79
Services (Management & Administration)	7.07
Services (Professional)	5.92
Services (Repair and Personal)	2.69
Other	3.08

- CalRecycle’s 2018 Waste Characterization provides an update to the earlier waste characterization and suggests that 22% percent of food waste is edible. This percentage is applied to the amount of food waste generated, based on the number of employees.⁴
- Businesses are listed under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This data is sourced through ReferenceUSA, which aggregates NAICS data with employment statistics from the Employment Development Department. This data provides contact information for each business in a jurisdiction, the type of business it is (e.g. grocery store, restaurant, wholesale food distributor), and an estimated range of the employees at the location. The employee count is the basis for estimating the size of the business.⁵

5.2 Calculation of Tonnages – CalRecycle Guidance Documents

To determine the availability of new tonnages of edible food waste, the employment numbers are estimated for each Tier One and Tier Two generator, using data provided by the NAICS. These employment numbers are multiplied by the pounds per person per week waste generation data

³ CalRecycle - 2014 Generator-Based Characterization of Commercial Sector Disposal and Diversion in California – September 10th 2015.

⁴ CalRecycle - 2018 Disposal-Facility-Based Characterization of Solid Waste in California – 5/15/2020. <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Details/1666>

⁵ Reference USA - <https://referenceusa.com/Account/LogOn>

provided by the CalRecycle Commercial Sector Waste Characterization Study. The edible food waste from each eligible Tier One and Tier Two business is summed. Each businesses’ eligible food is calculated as follows:

1) Estimate Employees at Business:

$$\text{Estimated Employees} = (\text{Employee Range Low} + \text{Employee Range High}) \div 2$$

(e.g. Employee Range: 10-19: $2(10+19) \div 2 = 14.5$ employees)

2) Calculate Annual Food Waste at Business:

$$\text{Food Waste (TPY)} = \text{Employees} \times \text{Food Waste Pounds per Employee Per Week} \times 52 \div 2000$$

3) Estimate Amount of Edible Food Waste at Business:

$$\text{Edible Food Waste (TPY)} = \text{Food Waste} \times 22\%$$

4) Repeat and Sum for each Tier One and Tier Two Business:

Once summed, this is the estimate for edible food waste generated by SB 1383 covered businesses. Note that this amount will be affected by participation rates of each business, as well as due to the fact that the Waste Characterization this analysis is based on was performed at a statewide level and may not accurately represent the individual situation of a given jurisdiction.

Using the CalRecycle calculator guidance it estimates the Tier One and Tier Two generators to produce the following about of edible food per year:

Category	Tons per Year	Pounds per Year
TIER One - TOTAL	345	689,161
TIER Two - TOTAL	102	203,947
TOTAL:	447	893,108

5.3 Calculation of Tonnages – YFB Collection Data

The YFB provided data that described how many pounds are collected by existing Tier One generators in the county. This tonnage is based on their current data tracking programs and is as follows.

Tier One Covered Generators ⁶	Annualized Pounds (as of Oct. 2020)
UNFI - Tony's Fine Foods	503,480
Costco	339,092
Norcal Produce, Inc.	303,544
Nugget Market - Warehouse	26,888
Nugget Market - Woodland	46,060
Nugget Market - WS	45,086
Nugget Market -Cov Davis	87,854
Nugget Market Mace- Davis	79,418
Raley's Bakery-WS	1,130

⁶ Additional Tier One generators reported they are participating in edible food recovery that are not on this list. Those results are summaries in Section 6.2.

Tier One Covered Generators ⁶	Annualized Pounds (as of Oct. 2020)
Raley's Supermarket - Wdld	16,738
Raley's Supermarket -WS	13,456
Raley's Warehouse	250,910
Walmart - Wdld - East Main	9,752
Walmart - Wdld - Gibson	39,844
Walmart -Wdld-California St.	46,270
Walmart -West Sacramento	83,128
Trader Joe's Market	176,968
Safeway - Covell	26,860
Safeway - Feed the Need	2,050
Safeway -Cowell	19,862
Food 4 Less	46,334
Capay Organics	29,742
Grocery Outlet - Woodland	29,070
Bel Air Market	28,482
Savemart Market	21,412
Farmers Rice Cooperative	19,916
Pitco	4,740
SunFoods	3,864
Mariani Nut Company	3,002
Davis Co-Op Market	2,540
Total	2,307,492

Based on this collection data the CalRecycle calculator has built in conservancy factors that is reported tonnage that is lower than what is being reported currently by YFB. YFB further projected that Tier One generators that do not currently participate in food recovery could produce 1,769,077 pounds per year⁷. This estimate was based on current service levels of participating generators, where each produces an average of 76,916 pounds per year. Additionally, based on reports from YFB, many generators are reportedly underserved and have more available edible food.

5.4 Summary of Capacity

These data do not provide exact numbers, however CalRecycle provides jurisdictions the ability to use best available information to estimate these numbers where the CalRecycle tool is provided as a guide. As a party of this assessment the Team requested information from YFB to estimate the additional food that could be captured from existing donors that fell within the Tier One threshold. This data was unavailable. The table below provides a summary of the data.

⁷ Our survey found that several Tier One generators included on this list would not produce food eligible for donation and other Tier One generators currently participate in food recovery. Only nine additional generators require food recovery service by 2022 based on this survey.

Calculation Option	Source of Calculation	Estimated Edible Food for all Tier One Generators
Option 1	CalRecycle Model Tool	689,161 lbs
Option 2	Food Bank (estimate assuming 23 additional Tier One generators)	4,076,569 lbs
Option 3	Estimate assuming 9 additional Tier One generators and Food Bank collection rate	2,999,739 lbs

Ultimately each jurisdiction must use a number that best reflects the actual amount of edible food within the jurisdiction, in order to best plan for SB 1383 compliance. CalRecycle has stated that this is in initial assessment of capacity, and these numbers may be updated each year as more data becomes available.

6.0 Survey of Food Recovery Participants and Generators

An important part of the evaluation of a region’s capacity is understanding food recovery programs that are currently happening, where there is availability to do more, and where infrastructure is needed to expand capacity if there is a deficit in meeting SB 1383 targets, reducing waste to landfill and tacking food insecurity within the region. Our team surveyed all the non-profits within Yolo County, understanding that non-profits do not work within the boundaries of a jurisdiction and a broad understanding of the current network was vital to our programmatic recommendations offered in this report. Specifically, it was vital to assess the current partner programs in relation to the YFB, and what role they played in distribution.

6.1 Survey Approach

Non-profits were first identified through the list of the YFB partner agencies. The team developed survey questions to ask that covered a broad range of topics including how much food they managed, where that food was sourced, what is the current infrastructure available, what infrastructure would be most helpful, and other notes pertaining to the non-profit operation. Additionally, Tier One generators were surveyed for their participation in food recovery. Questions for the generators were kept simple as to gather important information, set a positive tone for future collaboration, and to not be overly burdensome. A full list of survey questions is provided in Appendix A.

The surveys were conducted through phone interviews to guide participants through the questions, answer any questions they may have, and also ensure there is adequate follow-up should the participant require multiple phone calls. Notes were made about each participant, whereas much information as possible was gathered about the participants to assist in the assessments and final recommendations.

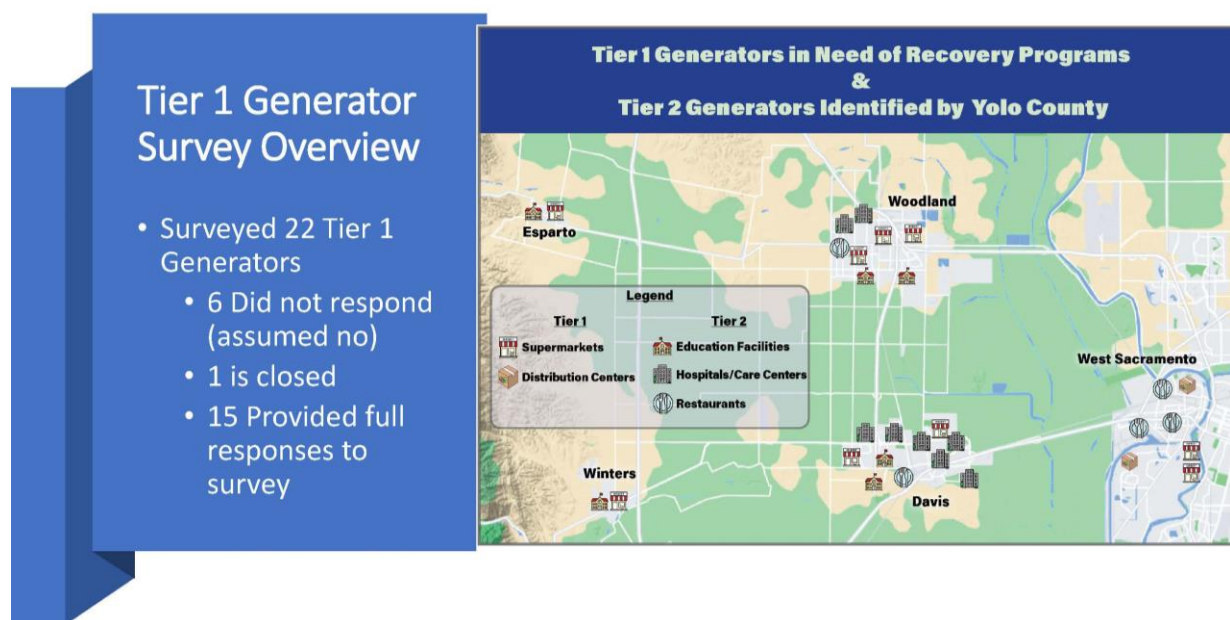
6.2 Summary of Generator Results

Based on the list provided to the team, 22 potential Tier One generators would require participation, as they appeared to meet the definitions of Tier One generators but were not listed as current donors to YFB. The Team surveyed the bulk of these generators, where six did not provide responses, five were identified to not have edible food available for donation and one had closed⁸. 15 generators provided

⁸ Not that this Scope of Work did not request surveys for generators outside of the County, Woodland and Winters. West Sacramento and Davis conducted their own generator surveys, and those results were added to this report.

full responses to the survey and their answers have been provided in Appendix B. The Team, in an effort to be conservative, assumed the 6 generators that did not respond were not in compliance with edible food donation. The results of the survey determined several key items.

1. At least nine generators are new to edible food recovery and require compliance by January 1, 2022.
2. All generators that are participating in edible food recovery do not have written contracts on site for those activities.
3. It is likely that all generators that are participating in edible food recovery are not donating all available food, where better reporting, education and infrastructure availability are necessary to confirm.



The following table summarizes the generator survey results.

Generator Name	Notes
Participating in Edible Food Recovery	
Arteagas	Local Churches – Donate once a month.
Cracchiolos Market	Donates to Fourth and Hope. Paused due to pandemic
Grocery Outlet - West Sac	
California Sandwich Co	Loaves and Fishes
Mani Imports Inc.	Discontinued products are sent to Food Bank or Churches
Monsanto	Food Bank
Z Specialty	Have non-perishable food so products do not expire. Interested in learning more. Products are donated to Food Bank when appropriate.
Not Participating in Edible Food Recovery	
Grocery Outlet Davis	End of Life sold at a reduced rate. Believes a Non-Profit buys for the community.

Generator Name	Notes
La Superior Supermercado	Very Interested in participating.
Lorenzo's Town and County	Had trouble with reliability
Espartos	Sometimes vendors take food back
In Harvest	Sometimes Donate
Mercado Del Valle	Apprehensive about donation. Will need a lot of education and support.
West Lake Market	They have donated food in the past, but don't donate food regularly.
Jacmar Food Service	No Response – West Sac
North American Food Distribution	No Response – West Sac
Western Food	No Response - Woodland
Edible Food Not Available for Donation	
D&I Pure Sweeteners	Sugar Plant – no excess
Ricebran Tech	Not Edible Food
Frito Lay	Expired Food Sent to Animal Feed
Youngs Market Company	Spirit and Liquor Company
Copper Hill Olive Oil	No Response- Not suitable for regular donation program

6.3 Summary of Food Recovery Agency Results

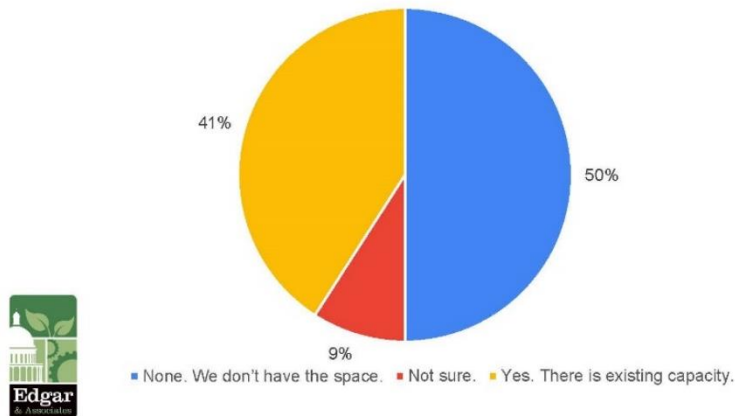
In total, the team surveyed 63 food recovery agencies, where 19 either did not respond, were closed, chose not to participate or were currently inactive. The remaining 44 pantries provided responses to the surveys, which have been summarized in Appendix C (Please note that documentation and detailed answers to the surveys have not been provided to protect the confidential nature of some of the responses). The survey was designed to not only measure the current infrastructure of the food recovery agencies, but also to provide a more in-depth understanding of the relationship of these food agencies to the YFB, and how the network could prepare for the requirements of SB 1383 (both Tier One and Tier Two recovery programs) in addition to using any funds in the most efficient and impactful way.

There are several key points that were gleaned from the survey that have helped provide important recommendations for how the County can best move forward with closing the gap of SB 1383 and make significant strides in capturing greater levels of food recovery in the region.

1. There is no accurate way to track how much food is being moved by the recovery agencies, as the majority do not have scales or software to measure their collection and distribution.
 - a. Note: YFB tracks how much food is delivered/picked-up by agencies that get their food from their distribution center. However, many food recovery agencies are collecting food outside of this program (either collected directly from donors through a YFB arrangement or otherwise).
2. Several food recovery agencies reported they could accept more food using their existing infrastructure. However, given not all pantries have scales, it was challenging to assess the exact amount of additional food that could be managed by these pantries.
 - a. As shown by the image below, this additional capacity varied in size, nature and specificity. At a minimum an estimated 7,300 pounds could be moved to existing

- pantries based on the survey results. It is expected that more could be diverted to these pantries to those locations that could not specify an exact amount.
- b. Several agencies reported that specific factors would need to be considered when adding new donors to their routes including the pick-up day, how much, what type, volunteers, space, non-perishable food only and that their focus was on quality donations.
 - c. Some agencies reported that they cannot add more donors, but would instead like more free food, (i.e., food not subject to a logistics fee) from the Food Bank.

If given the option, how much more food could you recover each month with your current capacity?



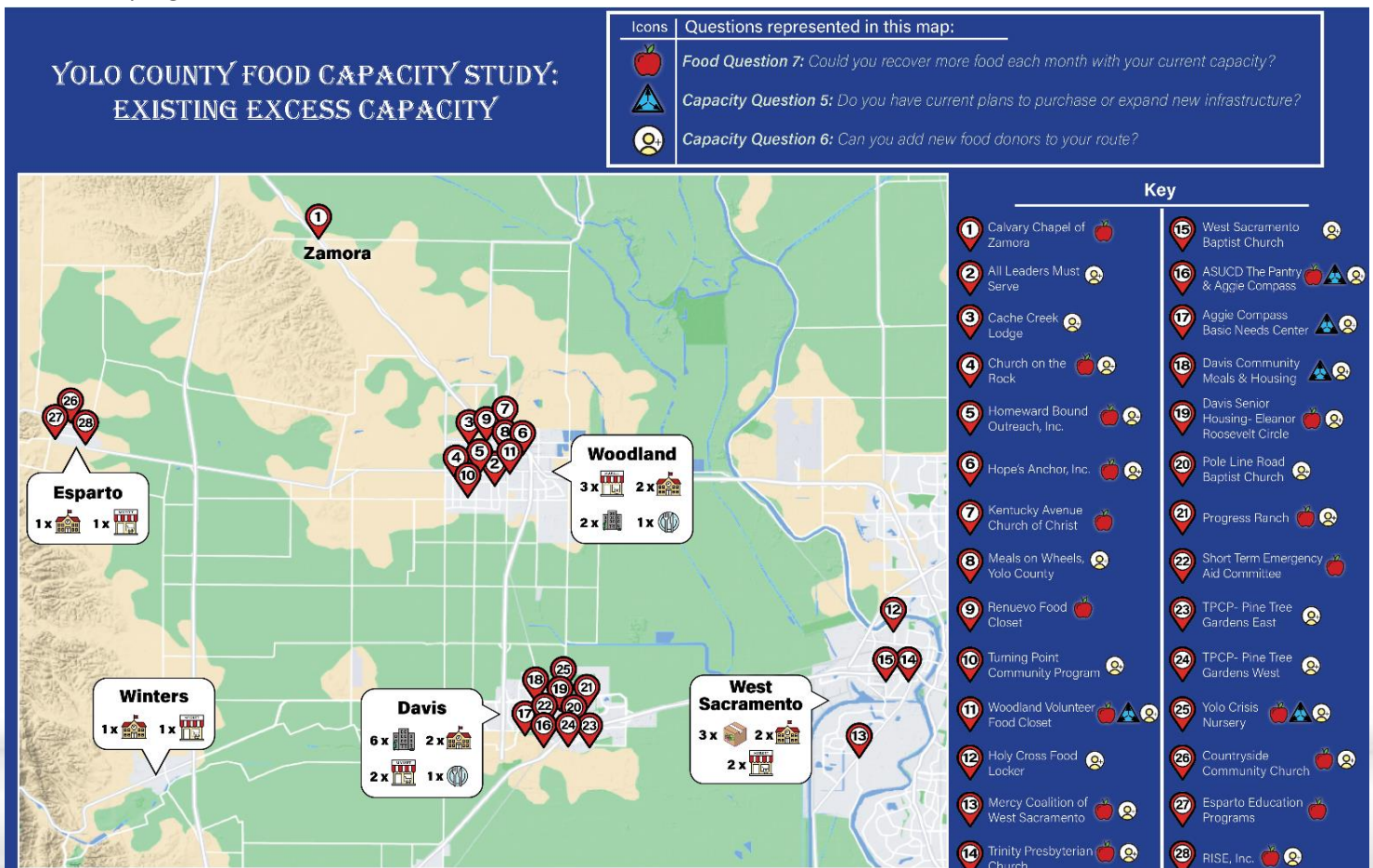
Number	Answer
1	100lbs
2	200lbs
1	800lbs
1	1000lbs
1	5,000lbs
4	Lots
1	25% more
1	50% more
4	More Non-Persishable
1	Have Freezer Capacity



3. The bulk of the pantries are receiving their food from the Food Bank, or through Food Bank contracts.
 - a. Importantly, there are agencies that are collecting food directly from donors within the Food Bank network through the Grocery Rescue Program, and to a lesser extent, collected food outside of the Food Bank network.
4. The Food Bank plays an integral role in administering the relationships between donors and food agencies.
 - a. Further, the majority of food recovery agencies do not have written agreements with donors, which is consistent with the results observed in the survey of Tier One generators.
5. The Food Bank has a distinct role in managing the flow of food through the County, and their capacity was hit hardest by COVID.
 - a. No pantry reported COVID impacted either their ability to get food, or an increase of food. Only the demand for people changed, or their operations had to adapt.

6. There is a high percent of food recovery agencies that rely on volunteer pick-ups/drop-offs (52%), pantry staff pick-ups (68%), and Food Bank drop-off (43%). There are limited donor drop-off programs to food recovery agencies.
7. Cold storage capacity is the single largest barrier to food recovery agencies from managing more food.
 - a. Addressing the size of cold storage capacity needed by agency will require a more detailed assessment of space availability, electric capacity, ability to afford increased electricity bill, etc.
8. 68% of the food recovery agencies identified Food Safety and Staff Training as a need.
 - a. Food safety should be considered a keystone of any food recovery program. The YFB has a reputable third-party training program that is used to provide this training. This specific answer is a demonstration that access to this training, or other forms of training, are an important consideration when expanding food recovery programs.
9. Driver and staff/volunteers were identified as a need for 43% of the pantries, respectively.

These results provide detailed insight into the current landscape of food recovery in the region, where food recovery networks are complex. The specific regional differences need to be considered when approaching food recovery programs, in order to ensure funding can be used most effectively. To account for these regional nuances, specific information was mapped. The survey asked three questions regarding the ability for donors to expand current capacity. 1) Could your recovery more food each month with your current capacity? 2) Do you have current plans to purchase or expand new infrastructure? 3) Can you add new food donors to your route? Food recovery agencies that responded favorably to any of the three questions were plotted with Tier One generators that lack food recovery programs and Tier Two generators, who are often more challenging to bring into edible food recovery programs.



The map demonstrates the clusters of food recovery agencies in denser population areas. These clusters could serve as the framework for a more decentralized approach to food recovery programs. Notably, the City of Winters does not have any local food recovery agencies. Based on information provided from YFB, the citizens of Winters are provided food through three agencies: YFB, Rise, Inc., and the Short Term Emergency Aid Committee. More details regarding a Winters specific program are discussed in Section 6.4.

Additionally, there are ten food recovery agencies that have partnered with YFB to conduct Grocery Rescue, a program through Feeding America grocery store partnerships. The Team cross referenced this list of approved YFB partners, that are already picking up food directly from grocery store locations, against the surveyed non-profits that expressed they have existing capacity, detailed above. The food recovery agencies that met those parameters have been identified as key pantries that could be supported to meet both the objectives of SB 1383 and to catalyze a broader, more sustainable network of food recovery. Additional recovery agencies, who are not grocery rescue partners, but through the surveys appeared to be important partners in the community, have been further added. The following eight partners have been identified as potential short-term logistics partners that should be strengthened through funding. A plan for how to fund these partners is presented in Section 6.4.

Name of Food Recovery Agency	Location	Grocery Rescue Partner (Y/N)	Have Available Current Capacity?
Davis Community Meals	Davis	Y	Y
Homeward Bound Outreach, Inc.	Woodland	Y	Y
Holy Cross Food Locker	West Sacramento	Y	Y
Countryside Community Church	Esparto	Y	Y
Mercy Coalition of West Sacramento	West Sacramento	Y	Y
ASUCD The Pantry & Aggie Compass	Davis	N	Y
Woodland Volunteer Food Closet	Woodland	N	Y
Yolo Crisis Nursery	Davis	N	Y
RISE, Inc	Esparto	N	Y

Notably, YFB has reported there are six Tier One donors that supply less than 5,000 pounds of edible food per year. These donors could be optimal candidates for food recovery partners to complete the pick-ups, where YFB’s operations could better serve large bulk donators, allowing for more efficient routing and collection programs and relieving some operational pressure at the YFB⁹. They include:

Name of Generator	Location	Annualized Pounds per YFB Records
Raley’s Bakery	West Sacramento	1,130
Safeway – Feed the Need	Yolo County	2,050

⁹ YFB did not provide the Team its collection routes or pick-ups for a complete assessment. Snapshots of driver logs were provided, which serves as a basis for our understanding of their routing operations.

Name of Generator	Location	Annualized Pounds per YFB Records
Pitco	West Sacramento	4,740
SunFoods	Woodland	3,864
Mariani Nut Company	Winters	3,002
Davis Co-Op Market	Davis	2,540

Most importantly, these partners represent an initial snapshot of the current programs, where there are key objectives to strengthening these pantries over the short-term (one to three years). Providing strategic “Logistics Funding” for these food recovery agencies would serve several important purposes:

1. Allow the food recovery partners to expand existing collection of current Tier One donors and onboard nearby Tier One donors for SB 1383 compliance, without reliance on a large capital infrastructure expansion at the YFB, which will take one or more years depending on when funding can be identified.
2. Shore up the food recovery agencies ahead of the Tier Two compliance start date, which will require these types of partners. Tier Two generators are not likely to be serviced by YFB or require the use of the distribution center.
3. Aid YFB in reducing some of the current capacity bottlenecks faced at the facility over the short-term period.

This list of non-profits should be fully vetted in accordance with Section 6.4, where additional partners who can meet the program requirements can be further added to help support the network. The County should make the additional following steps to address the challenges that were identified in the surveys, to support food recovery agencies beyond this Logistics Funding.

1. Invest in scales for measurement of food both at a pantry level (bench scales) and for volunteers (briefcase scales).
2. Provide Food Recovery Supply Kits to each non-profit that contain thermometers, freezer bags and freezer blankets to enhance the food safety of current collection programs.
3. Invest in E-Food Safety Training for 4-5 individuals at each pantry. Training is on-line, a 2-hour course and certificates last for 2 years.
4. Provide third-party safety audits to QC pantry locations and provide further, on-site and specific training.
5. Increase Cold-Storage Capacity of both refrigerators and freezers. An initial funding placeholder has been made for this item where specific details for the pantries must be refined (including available space, electric capacity and ability to pay increased electric bills) must be assessed before installation of cold storage.
6. Expand Meal Connect software program across all food recovery agencies. Food Bank could be reimbursed for their expenses regarding training pantries on the software.
7. Fund the Food Bank to specifically manage donor on-boarding, contracts and administration.

6.4 Logistics Assessment

All nine identified food recovery agencies reported they have existing capacity to onboard new donors and manage more food. This existing capacity should be further strengthened to support the compliance requirements of SB 1383. For SB 1383 specifically, there are reports that existing donors are not

donating to the maximum extent possible. Further, nine Tier One generators require compliance by January 2022. YFB has reported they are unable to expand their existing collection program without a significant infrastructure enhancement, which will take 1-3 years depending on the speed to which they can fund the project. A short-term solution would overcome this obstacle as well as provide the necessary infrastructure to prepare the region for compliance for Tier Two generators that will begin in 2024. A recommended budget has been suggested of \$150,000 that can provide support for these nine agencies. Funding could be used to lease vehicles, assist with paying for drivers, covering logistics fees of other forms of transportation etc. To best identify how to use these funds further questions must be answered specific to each of the agencies in order to better identify how these funds can be best used:

1. Can the agency augment a current pick-up to collect the new donor with funds for fuel, driver, other?
2. Is the agency managing food safely?
3. Does the agency need supplies or distribution support? For example, are additional staff needed to provide more distribution days?
4. Are there additional logistic solutions that could work to bridge the collection gap? For example, could Yellow Taxicab, or other existing logistics trucks from suppliers be used to deliver food?

Developing a strong and trusted relationship with these pantries by engaging them in the process, soliciting feedback, conducting ride a longs and site visits are important aspects of this Logistics Assessment. This Assessment can be used to bring other agencies on-board over time as the program matures, or as otherwise identified or required.

City of Winters

An important consideration for the City of Winters is how food recovery agencies from other jurisdictions will be required to service their Tier One and Tier Two generators since there are no food recovery agencies located within City boundaries. It has been reported that the community is provided food from three agencies (YFB in Woodland, Rise, Inc. in Esparto, and the Short-Term Emergency Aid Committee in Davis). Key questions for Winters include:

1. Can any of these agencies pick-up food from the generators in Winters?
 - a. If no, what food agencies can provide this service in Winters?
2. What support do they need to service these generators?
3. How should funding be equitably shared among jurisdictions for these activities?

Winters, as a small community with limited generators that are mandated to comply with SB 1383, where it would be best positioned partnering with neighboring communities to assist in ensuring the infrastructure is in place for compliance, especially as the Winter Unified School District must capture edible food by 2024.

7.0 Evaluation of Food Bank Operations and Financial Request

7.1 Background

Around Food Care Executive Director (Mike Learakos) participated in numerous, extensive conversations with YFB CEO Michael Bisch via phone, text, email and in person in an effort to best understand the breadth, scope and role YFB plays throughout the County as it relates to the food bank's overall operation and its participation in excess edible food recovery. These conversations were supported by an on-site tour of the distribution center in addition to that of partner food recovery

agency throughout Yolo County. The Team reviewed the food bank's proposals to the County as well as their audited financials and even submitted the financials to multiple independent financial institutions in Southern California to provide further independent review and analysis.

The team has extensive experience in food recovery and supply chain optimization which was used to analyze the throughput and capacity of Yolo County, under current conditions where there are remaining impacts of the COVID pandemic. After reviewing the various food bank proposals to the county and gaining an understanding of the YFB operating models, the Team submitted a list of follow-up and clarifying questions related to the complexities of servicing an expansive county. While Mr. Bisch and the YFB team was very cooperative in promptly responding to our requests, the absence of detailed logistical data (driver logs and routing information) prevents us from being able to effectively analyze the food banks throughput and capacity with a high degree of certainty. We were able to gain an understanding of the role YFB plays in edible food recovery in Yolo, which is unique in California, but can potentially increase their operational efficiencies.

7.2 Regional Considerations

Currently, the model used to recovery excess edible food from Tier One donors is for the bulk of food recovery operations to be conducted by YFB using their refrigerated trucks and staff. Excess food rescued by YFB is then transported to the food bank's distribution center to be sorted and prepared for distribution to the larger food recovery network throughout the County. This model has largely been funded through use of pandemic relief funds and is unsustainable.

The advantage of this food bank centric model is twofold. 1) Refrigerated food bank trucks and trained staff greatly reduces the possibility of compromised food safety. 2) The ability to distribute recovered food through the broader food recovery network allows food recovery agencies the ability to pick and choose the product they can use. This ultimately reduces food waste that results from NPO's picking up excess food directly from a donor without the ability to redistribute the food that cannot be used to the volume or the type of product.

The challenge associated with the current model is the potentially high operating cost associated with transporting food in an expansive County to one central location, rather than keeping the recovered product as close to the point of pick up as possible. It is important to note that current operations do not provide a solution to those food waste generators identified as Tier Two donors also required to donate all their excess edible food. Despite the detailed questions and answers between the YFB and the Team and the review of supporting documentation there are still significant questions in our understand of the YFB operation. 1) There was not sufficient detail provided to fully analyze throughput and capacity at YFB. 2) An in depth review of each food recovery agencies' operations as it relates to their specific role in the flow of food. 3) The unknown status of YFB's funding request from the county for ARP funds, and 4) The uncertainty as to how the state will distribute resiliency funds through the California Food Bank Assoc. These gaps will be resolved in time through the investment in reporting software and the development of the network. We feel the County is in the best position to proceed with a short-term plan that allows compliance for Tier One and Two generators, while these variables become clearer. This 12–18-month plan will also give the County, YFB, the food recovery network, and even food donors, the opportunity to crawl, walk, then run, increasing the potential for long term success.

7.3 YFB Recommendations

The YFB distribution center is currently operating at double its capacity because of the large influx of food from the pandemic. These operations were supported by pandemic relief funds, which are not sustainable for the food bank. The YFB has identified an expansion of the distribution infrastructure that would resolve much of the capacity challenges it is facing. Should funding be identified for this expansion immediately, it will require a minimum of 12 months for it to be operational. This necessitates the development of the non-profit agencies to recovery and distribute food, while funding sources are identified for the expansion. Additionally, this will allow time for the operation to normalize after COVID, and for both ARP and resiliency funds to be identified for specific items to support the network, or YFB.

The team recommends the following programs to support YFB and the broader network:

1. Funding to support the onboarding, training and management of moving all food recovery agencies to Meal Connect.
2. Funding to support the management of donor and food recovery agency contracts.
3. A Program Coordinator would allow YFB to onboard new Tier 1 donors and expand recovery of existing donors.
4. YFB identified two pallet jacks require replacement. Investing in these pallet jacks will ensure that their throughput of food wont be further hindered.
5. To increase the throughput at the distribution center, the Team recommends funding sorting supplies, a distribution truck, driver and a warehouse associate.
6. The logistics fee should be funded to help offset the costs faced by food agencies for purchasing food from the Food Bank. Not only would this provide a direct benefit to the food recovery agencies, but this would also additionally encourage greater collection of food and capacity throughput.
7. Consider a partnered capital campaign to help generate the funding necessary for the development of the second warehouse for YFB. This partnership could better address the expectations regarding the use of potential ARP and resiliency funds and how they could be used to execute recommendations identified in this report.
8. Capital costs could be tiered, or phased, to ensure the funding assist the food recovery agencies and YFB to meet specified objectives and targets, to deliver more funding.
 - d. Set up standard reporting platform
 - e. Ensure clear benchmarks are identified and in place
 - f. Create donor targets and efficiency metrics

This program will allows the food recovery landscape to develop, meet impending compliance requirements for SB 1383, support the mission of YFB and lay the important groundwork necessary for the secondary compliance requirements for Tier Two edible food recovery participation.

8.0 Funding Recommendations

The funding recommendations have been provided based on the surveys of the Tier One generators, the detailed assessment of the food recovery agencies, and the information and documentation provided by the YFB. The regional specifications have been considered as well as the timing of this report, where the YFB operations has borne the brunt of the COVID pandemic but has run out of COVID relief funds to sustain their heightened operation. At this time, and given these circumstances, it is most prudent for the County to move forward with a short-term (one to three year) plan, where steps can be made to

assist the capacity and distribution bottlenecks that exist at the distribution center, while also bringing the mandated generators into compliance, while also making strides to support the broader network of agencies through multiple programs. It has been recommended to pilot a food reprocessing kitchen that will further help the capacity strain at YFB, as well as help prepare the community for on-boarding Tier Two generators.

Funding Programs to Support Food Recovery Agencies

Budget Item	Quantity	Approx. Price	Total	Notes	Alternative Program
Bench Scales	30	\$579	\$17,370	Scales for food agencies	
Briefcase Scales	88	\$111	\$9,768	Scales for volunteers conducting pick-ups. Each pantry would receive two.	
Logistics Fund	9	\$16,667	\$150,000	Pantry logistics should be shored up to relieve the capacity pressures of the Food Bank, and on-board required Tier 1 donors. Nine pantry locations have been identified across the region.	These funds should be administered after a more detailed Logistics Assessment has been completed.
Food Recovery Supply Kits	88	\$150	\$13,200	Thermometers (\$65 each), freezer bags (\$40), freezer blanket (\$45) Two kits will be provided to each non-profit.	
Third-party Safety Audits	44	\$175	\$7,700	Audits to QC food pantry operations that provide training during the audit process.	
E-Food Safety Training	200	\$7.95	\$1,590	2hr online food safety training program, or 4-5 people per pantry.	
Increase Cold Storage Capacity - 1 to 3 door refrigerators	20	\$3,380	\$67,600	Average pricing for 1-3 door refrigeration. More information is needed on space availability, electric capabilities etc. This would also qualify for resiliency funding.	This could be spread over two years.
Increase Cold Storage Capacity - 1 to 3 door freezers	18	\$4,680	\$84,240	Average pricing for 1-3 door freezers. More information is needed on space availability, electric capabilities etc. This would also qualify for resiliency funding.	This could be spread over two years.

Budget Item	Quantity	Approx. Price	Total	Notes	Alternative Program
Software Program	29	\$50.00	\$14,500	Food Bank could promote the use of MealConnect, a software supported by Feeding America. 29 pantries have expressed a desire for software, where 4hours would be required to onboard each pantry and support them over the course of the year. A fully loaded rate of \$50/hr is assumed for the Food Bank employee. These funds are designed to offset an existing salary, or for temporary staff as needed.	Chowmatch is an alternative software program that could cost \$7 -10,000 per year plus an administrator and training costs.
Management of Contracts	44	\$50.00	\$8,800	Food Bank is in the most optimal position to manage contracts between donors/recipients. It is assumed it will take a minimum of 4hrs per year for each agency. These costs must be revisited for Tier 2 donors. These funds are designed to offset an existing salary, or for temporary staff as needed.	A third-party organization could be hired to manage these contracts.
Total			\$374,768	Year One Cost*	

*Note that some infrastructure can be spread over multiple years. Additionally, several costs are one time infrastructure investments where annual costs would be reduced in subsequent years.

Funding Programs to Support YFB Operation

Budget Item	Quantity	Approx. Price	Total	Notes	Alternative Program
Program Coordinator	1	\$88,500	\$88,500	Food Bank Program Coordinator to expand current edible food collected from existing donors and on-board new donors. This would cost an annual salary of \$75,000 plus 18% for benefits. This is based on YFB numbers.	
Program Coordinator Expenses	1	\$7,500	\$7,500	Program Coordinator expenses including transportation reimbursement, marketing materials, etc. Based on YFB numbers	
Pallet Jacks	2	\$6,000	\$12,000	Replace existing pallet jacks that need replacement.	

Budget Item	Quantity	Approx. Price	Total	Notes	Alternative Program
Sorting Supplies	1	\$21,280	\$21,280	The Food Bank ramped up operations during the COVID pandemic, where pandemic has ceased. It is expected that Food Bank operations will stabilize to a new normal amount. In the meantime, Food Bank should be supported to ensure the food they have can be distributed easier to assist in their capacity demands.	
Logistics Fee Offset	1	\$115,200	\$115,200	Offset of logistic fees charged to pantry. This reduces the overall cost for all pantries who are shopping at the food bank providing a cost savings to the entire network.	
Distribution Truck	1	\$34,450	\$34,450	Enhancing Food Bank's distribution will put less of a strain on their existing operation. Leased 26 ft refrigerated freightliner truck (\$2,000 per month for a three-year lease) that can be used for pick-ups and deliveries. Cost includes fuel, insurance and registration, based on YFB data.	
Driver	1	\$53,000	\$53,000	Operate truck for YFB, rate of \$25.37 per hour fully loaded.	
Warehouse Associate	1	\$55,000	\$55,000	One full time, or two part time associates to assist in distribution.	
Total			\$386,930	Year One Cost*	

* Software Program administration and Management of Contracts would be funded through the Food Bank but provide a direct benefit to the food recovery agencies and broader network. This is an additional \$23,300 per year, where the total funds to YFB would be \$410,230. Similarly, an offset for the logistics fee assessed by YFB to the food recovery agencies of \$115,200 has been added. By removing this logistics fee food recovery agencies would be able to freely pick-up, or receive food, from YFB without the burden of an additional expense.

Food Reprocessing Kitchen Pilot

Budget Item	Quantity	Approx. Price	Total	Notes	Alternative Program
Food Reprocessing Kitchen- Pilot	1	\$150,000	\$150,000	Augment existing kitchen spaces to further relieve capacity. A pilot program at the Woodland Community College Culinary program would be an ideal fit. This would offset capacity challenges at YFB and the pilot could be expanded as needed. Funds include oven, blast freezer, vacuum sealer, supplies, bags, labels, instructor stipend, facility fee.	
Food Reprocessing Kitchen Coordinator - Pilot	1	\$28,000	\$28,000	For the pilot an individual at the College would be needed to oversee the program and work on the logistic items between the food bank and the pantries.	
Total			\$178,000	Year One Cost	

In total, a one-year cost of \$939,698 would ensure compliance with SB 1383, provide significant assistance to all food recovery agencies in the County, address the most urgent needs identified by YFB and provide a significant foundation to a broader, regional, food recovery program.

Appendix A. Survey Questions for Food Recovery Agencies and Tier One Generators

Yolo County Outreach: Pantries & Tier One Generators

Introduction & Explanation:

- **Introduction:**
 - Hi, My name is _____ from Abound Food Care. We're calling on behalf of the County, assisting in the preparation of SB 1383 and increased food recovery.
 - Pantry: We were hoping to ask about your food distribution, needs and capacity. (Make sure you are talking to someone who would be able to provide this information).
 - Generator: We were hoping to speak to you about your food donation program.
 - May I speak to the pantry/store manager?
- **Explanation:**
 - Pantry: We are working with the county to make sure you have what you need as it is expected that new donors and food donations could be increasing in the near future due to SB1383. We want to make sure that the pantry system is supported during the implementation of SB 1383 mandates.
 - The goal is to reduce the amount of food that would normally end up in the landfill.
 - Pantry: We are calling to talk to pantries about their current capacity and if you have any needs that would allow for your pantry to serve more people, recover more food and build your pantry's capacity.
- **Closing:**
 - If the pantry has expressed the need for more capacity, ask the following:
 - Would you mind if we included the needs you expressed in our report to the county to work on a plan to build capacity. By knowing pantry's capacity and needs, it allows a complete picture of the resources needed to keep food out of the landfills and feed those in need. Your specific responses will have a certain level of confidentiality. Responses will be shared as a whole and not by individual response.

Pantry Questions:

- **Food**
 1. How much food are you recovering per month? In pounds. (If they do not track monthly, ask for whatever they have)
 - a. How much of that is recovered vs donated food vs purchased?
 2. What kind of foods does your pantry accept from food recovery? (ex: produce, fresh grocery, cold prepared foods, hot prepared foods, etc.)

Appendix A. Survey Questions for Food Recovery Agencies and Tier One Generators

- a. What types do you not accept?
 3. Where do you usually receive donations from? (Grocery store, restaurants, schools, distributors, growers, processors etc.)
 4. How much of those donations are coordinated through the food bank? (a percentage is fine)
 5. Has Covid affected your operation? If so, how?
 6. Do you need resources to accurately weigh recovered food? Scales? Pallet jacks with scales?
 7. If given the option, how much more food could you recover each month with your current capacity?
 8. Do you have existing written agreements with any of your donors?
- **Capacity**
 1. How much storage space do you have? (A room, a closet, a full kitchen, etc.)
 2. Freezer space? (What is the equipment available) Fridge space? (What is the equipment available)
 3. Cold Storage availability? (What is the equipment available)
 4. Dry storage? (Shelving)
 5. Do you have current plans to purchase or expand new infrastructure? (Shelving, fridge, freezer, another space)
 6. Can you add new food donors to your route? If so, how many?
 - **Logistics**
 1. How do you usually receive your food?
 2. Volunteer picks up and drop off?
 3. Donor drop off?
 4. Food Bank drop off?
 5. Pantry staff picks up?
 6. What is your capacity to add more stops to your current routes?
 - a. If there are new donors added to your routes, would your pantry be equipped to handle those additional logistics operations?
 - **Needs**
 1. If you are unable to accept more food or add new donors, what would you need most to recover additional food and begin working with new donors?
 - a. Do you ever lack the staff or volunteers needed to recover available food?
 - b. Refrigeration?
 - c. Scales?
 - d. Drivers?
 - e. Software?
 - f. Food Safety and Staff training?
 - g. Other?

Tier One Generator Questions:

1. Does your establishment donate excess edible food?
2. If no, what are the barriers you face in donating?
3. If yes, what pantry/non-profit do you donate to?
4. Do you have a written agreement with the pantry/non-profit you donate to?
5. What is the best time and day of your week for the County to have a meeting?

Appendix B. Tier One Generator Survey Responses

Name	Phone	Site Address
ARTEAGA'S SUPERMARKET INC.	(916) 375-0598	940 Sacramento Ave, West Sacramento, CA 95605
CRACCHIOLOS MARKET	(530) 662-3213	1320 E Main St, Woodland, CA 95776
GROCERY OUTLET - DAVIS	(530) 757-4430	1800 E 8th St Suite B, Davis, CA 95616
GROCERY OUTLET - WEST SACRAMENTO	(916) 372-6575	845 Harbor Blvd, West Sacramento, CA 95691
LA SUPERIOR SUPERMERCADOS	(530) 661-3255	34 W Court St, Woodland, CA 95695
LORENZO'S TOWN & COUNTRY MARKET	(530) 795-3214	121 E Grant Ave, Winters, CA 95694
MERCADO DEL VALLE	(530) 662-0676	500 Kentucky Ave, Woodland, CA 95695
WEST LAKE MARKET	(530) 792-1698	1260 Lake Blvd, Davis, CA 95616
ESPARTO SUPERMARKET	(530) 787-3349	17343 Fremont St, Esparto, CA 95627
BATEMAN SENIOR MEALS (COMPASS GROUP)	(916)376-0568	849 F st. West Sacramento, Ca 95605
CALIFORNIA SANDWICH CO	(425) 319-9216	840 Embarcadero Dr suite 40, West Sacramento, CA 95605

COPPER HILL OLIVE OIL	(800) 699-9656	1462 Churchill Downs Ave, Woodland, CA 95776
D & I PURE SWEETENERS	(877) 879-4195	1465 Tanforan Ave, Woodland, CA 95776
INHARVEST	(530) 669-0150	1277 Santa Anita Ct, Woodland, CA 95776
JACMAR FOODSERVICE	(916) 372-9795	3057 Promenade St, West Sacramento, CA 95691
MANI IMPORTS INC.	(916) 373-1100	3601 Parkway Pl, West Sacramento, CA 95691
MONSANTO/Bayer	(530) 666-0931	37437 CA-16, Woodland, CA 95695
North American Food Distribution	(916) 373-0830	3969 Industrial Blvd, West Sacramento, CA 95691
Ricebran Technologies	(916) 371-8301	820 Riverside Pkwy, West Sacramento, CA 95605
Sacramento DC/Frito Lay	(916) 372-5400	3810 Seaport Blvd, West Sacramento, CA 95691
WESTERN FOODS	(530) 601-5991	420 N Pioneer Ave, Woodland, CA 95776
YOUNG'S MARKET COMPANY EXPRESS	(916) 617-4424	3620 Industrial Blvd # 20, West Sacramento, CA 94691
Z SPECIALTY FOOD, LLC	(530) 668-0660	1221 Harter Ave, Woodland, CA 95776

Tier 1 Generator

City Name	Donation?	If no, barriers?	If yes, what pantry?	Written agreement?
West Sac	yes	N/A		
woodland	yes	N/A	wayfayer (aka Fourth and Hope)- not lately since covid but used to donate every tues and thursday	no
Davis	Rarely (not to a pantry)	Little excess, sell with short shelf life	N/A	N/A
West Sac	yes			
Woodland	no	Definitely interested.	NA	Na
Winters	no not at this time	reliability, has tried with various pantries and they have not been reliable in their pick ups	N/A	N/A
Woodland				
Davis		They have donated food in the past, but don't donate food regularly.	Last year they donated to Davis Community Meals - They have also donated to Yolo County Food Bank in the past	No
Esparto	no	sometimes vendors will take product back with them if there is excess, never thought about food donation before		
West Sac	remove			
West Sac	yes		Loaves and Fishes	

Woodland				
Woodland	No	No excess. they are a sugar plant and distributor	NA	NA
Woodland	Sometimes		Gleaning for the needy	unsure (did not sound like it)
West Sac				
West Sac	limited		discontinued products are donated to food banks/ churches- infrequent	
Woodland	yes		Yolo Food Bank	No
West Sac				
West Sac	no	No edible food generation; only commercial grade production; Shay - swilliams@ricebrantech.com		
West Sac	no	Expired packages get recycled by Reconserv for animal feed		
Woodland				
West Sac	no	Only spirits and liquor		
Woodland	yes		yolo food bank	no

County Meeting Day of the Week and Time?	Notes	1st contact
	5/7 Currently donate to local churches - sandwiches, drinks, produce and snack items. Donate ~1/month. Asked Joaquin to send an email with the details of the donation	
midweek, 1-2pm	(530)219-1386 Debby Cell Mike's wife who would most likely attend the County Meeting	5/17/2021- Spoke to Manager Mike
wednesdays, early afternoon	If they do have excess, they have a customer that will come in and buy at a reduced price. They believe she gives food to the community.	5/17- spoke toTarek- Manager
flexible	They would like more information on participating	5/18-Manager Miguel not in. He will be in tomorrow 7am-4 pm
mondays and fridays, after 1 pm		5/18: Employee left me on hold
		5/18: No pick up and no voicemail set up
sunday, afternoons		5/24: Gave my direct phone number, will call me back
	"Does not exist anymore. Number disconnected, can't find a Springbrook account? Called and left message w/property manager"	
	jesse@californiasandwhichco.com	

		5/18: phone number disconnected, finding email and will connect through mail
Flexible, business hours	No excess edible food. They distribute sugar	5/18: LVM
Tues, Thurs, Friday anytime. Contact Golnar Emam (530)318-5480		5/18: LVM
	5/3 Left message 4/22 Called John Tilley again Visited 4/2, told to call John Tilley for info (already did	
	5/5 Edible food is only thrown away if returned from a customer or broken. Discontinued products are donated to local food banks and/or churches - infrequent 4/2 No one in the office. Not open?	
Did not answer	Email response sayign they donated to Yolo Food Bank but did not answer other questions. I am awaiting another email back from my follow up	5/18: jasmine.zamora.ext@bayer.com
	5/3 Sent follow-up email 4/22 Mostly kitchen supplies and tools - sent email to manager to get more	
		5/18:LVM RO
unsure	employee did not know about food donation but was really interested in z specialty participation 1) Most of our product does not expire, so we have very little potential product to donate. That said, we do donate some. 2) When we have product to donate, we first reach out to Yolo Food Bank.	manager not in: try tasty@zspecialtyfood.com

2nd contact	3rd contact			
Spoke to Miguel BP 5/21				
Manager Jessica is in after 2pm BP 5/21				
Call Elizabeth after 12 BP 5/21	5/24- call at 2 pm	5/27- RO could not reach anyone	6/2: RO phone just kept ringing	6/8: no answer
5/27 RO LVM	559-740-6127 Jess	6/8: spoke to Jess (RO)		

copperhilloliveoil@gmail.com Sent email 5/21 BP	5/27 RO Sent a follow up email			
Spoke to Chris BP 5/21				
LVM Kaila BP 5/21	LVM Kaila RO 5/24			
) Called corporate and left message for John Tilley				
Emailed Jasmine 5/21 BP information	5/27- RO Sent follow up email	Email response received BP		
LVM BP 5/21	LVM for HR: Amy (530)309-8955	5/27- RO LVM for Amy	6/2: LVM for Amy (RO)	
Emailed again BP 5/21	5/27 RO emailed follow up: Response from Josh Z Nectar Director <josh@zspecialtyfood.com>			

Appendix C. Summary of Food Pantry and Generator Survey Responses

Analysis of Capacity Survey: Yolo County

For the People
and the Planet



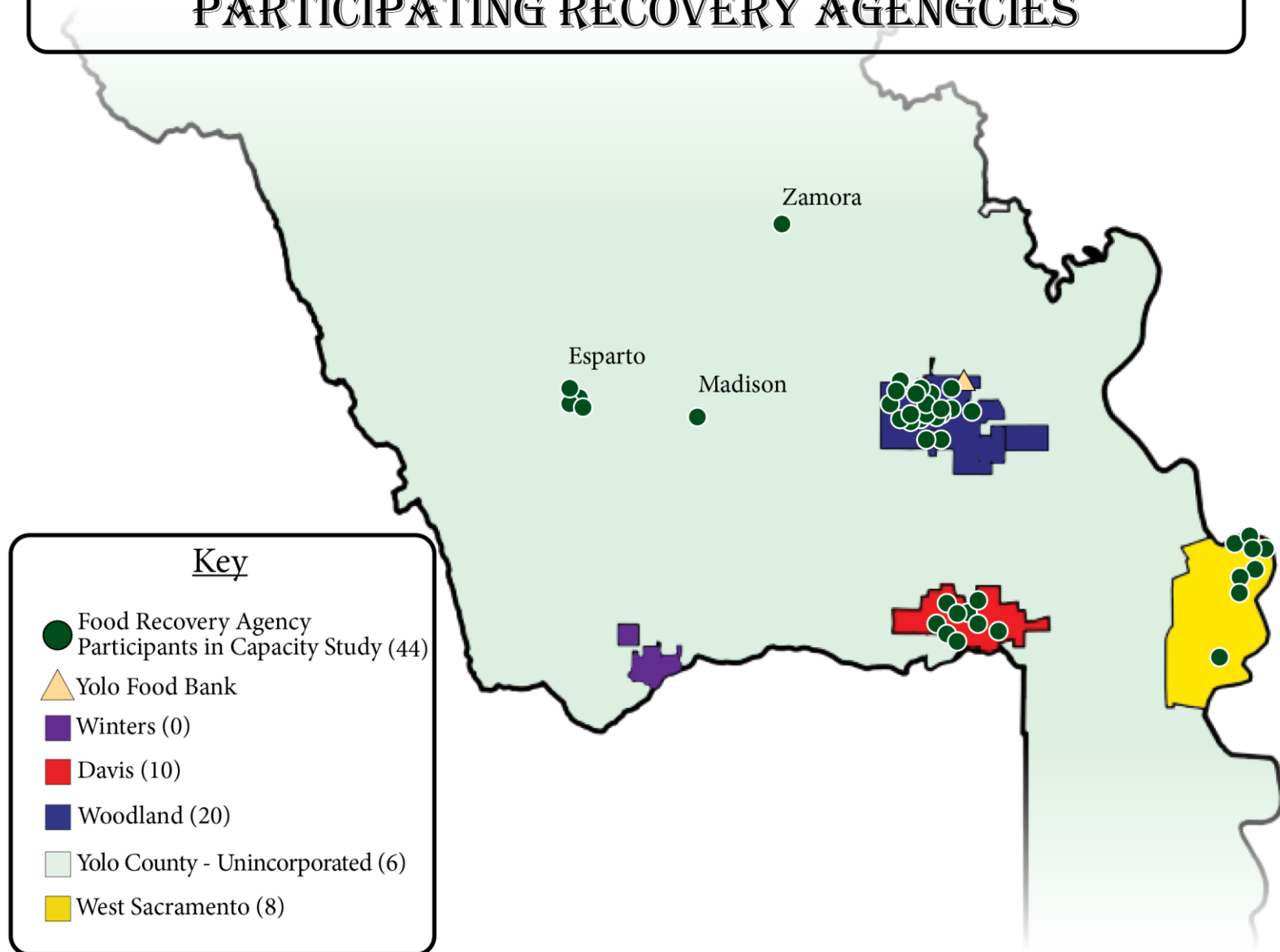
Questions and Answers Food Recovery Agencies



Food Recovery Agency Survey Overview

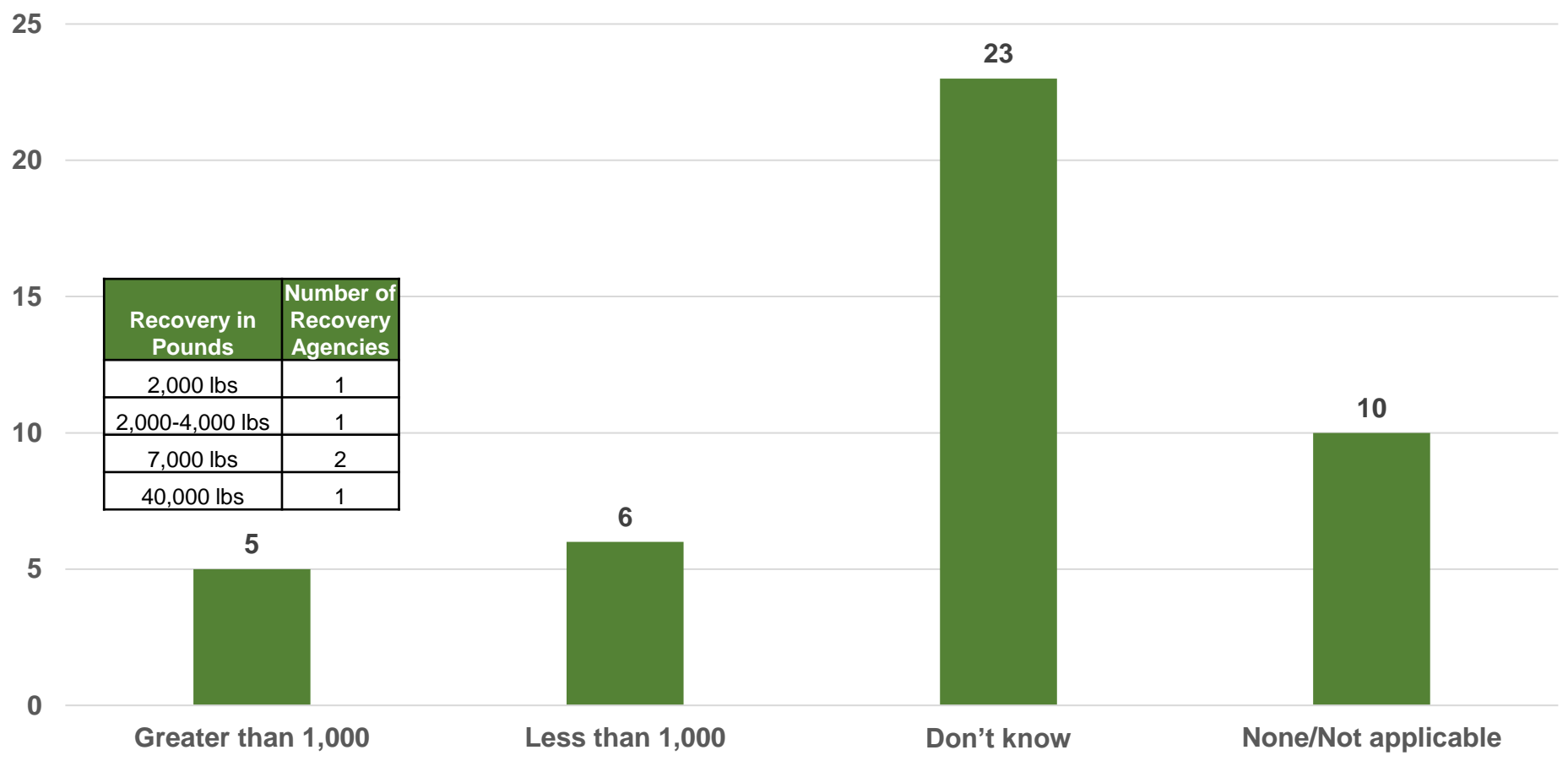
- Surveyed 63 Pantries
 - 19 Did not respond, were closed, inactive or chose not to participate
 - 44 Provided full responses to survey

YOLO COUNTY CAPACITY STUDY PARTICIPATING RECOVERY AGENCIES



Question 1: Food

How much food are you recovering per month (in pounds)?

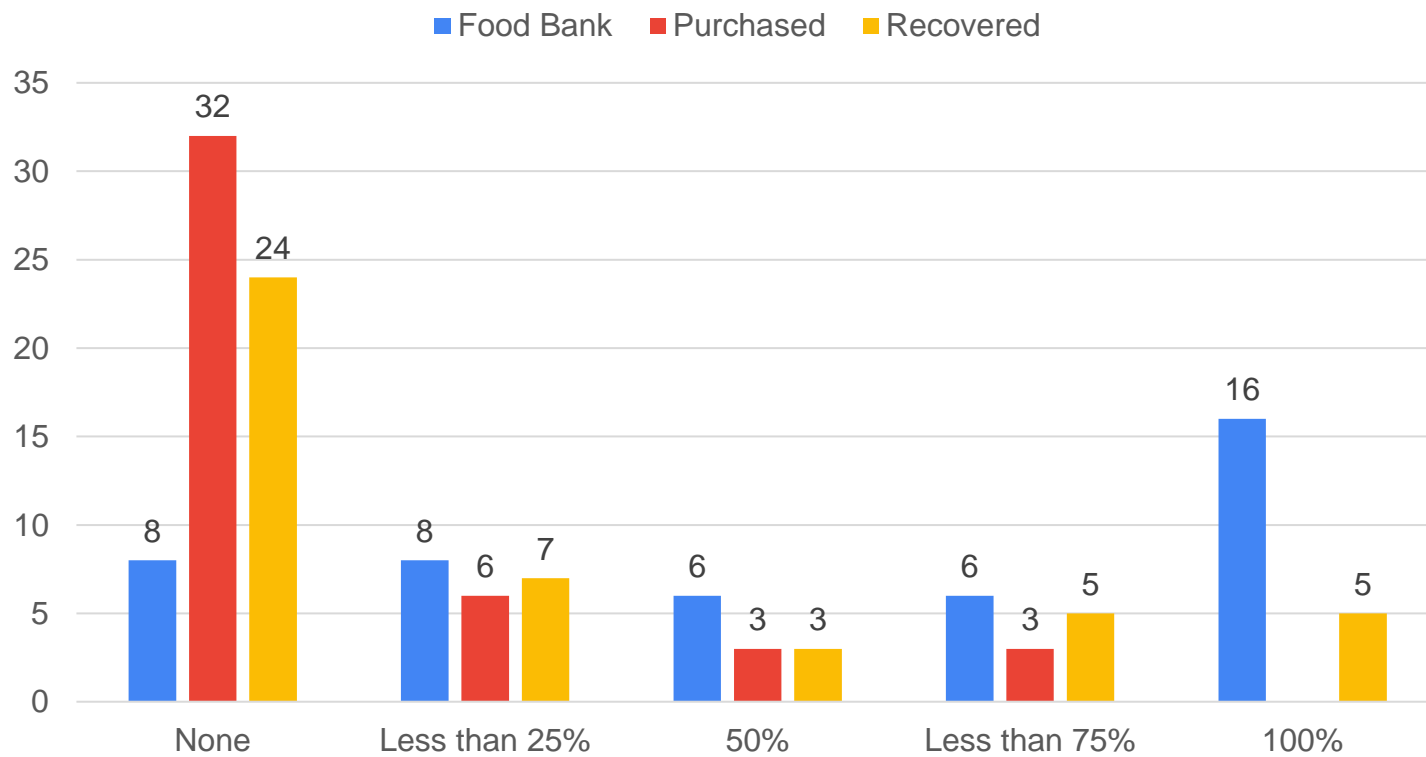


Recovery in Pounds	Number of Recovery Agencies
2,000 lbs	1
2,000-4,000 lbs	1
7,000 lbs	2
40,000 lbs	1



Question 2: Food

How much of that is recovered vs donated food vs purchased?



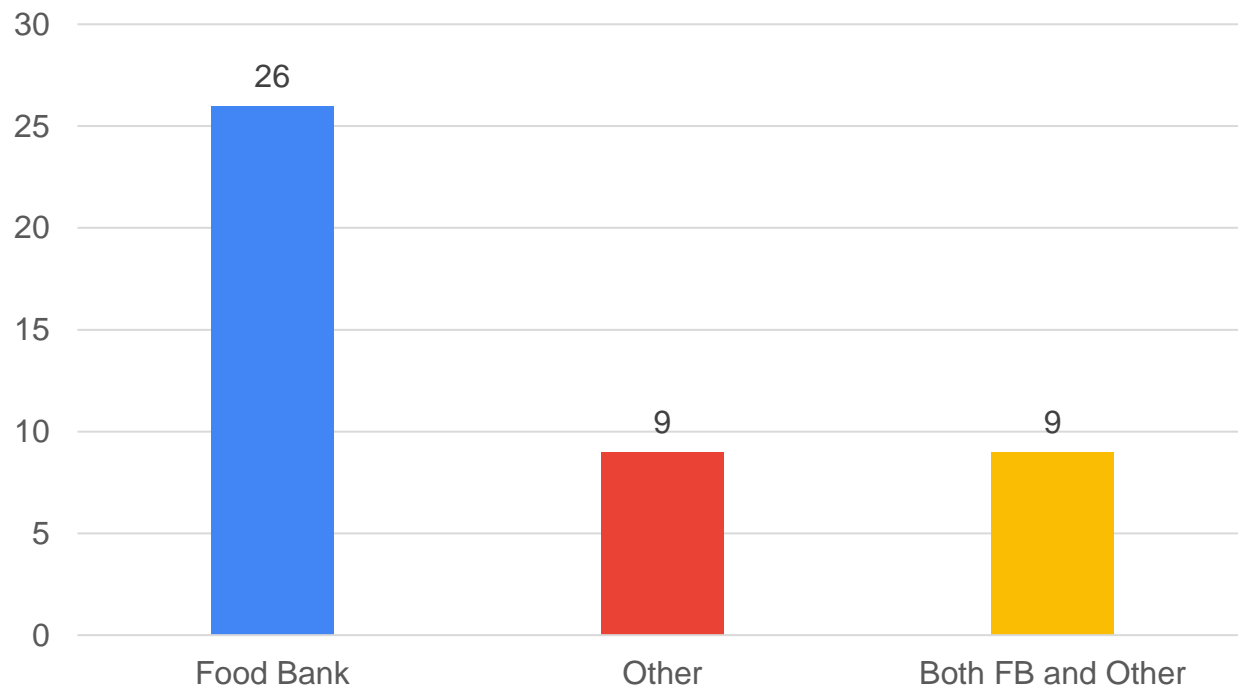
Notes:

- EFAB is a big source of food for many pantries
- 36% of pantries rely solely on the Food Bank
- 45% of pantries have some level of food recovery now



Question 3: Food

Where do you usually receive donations from? (Grocery store, restaurants, schools, distributors, growers, processors, etc.)

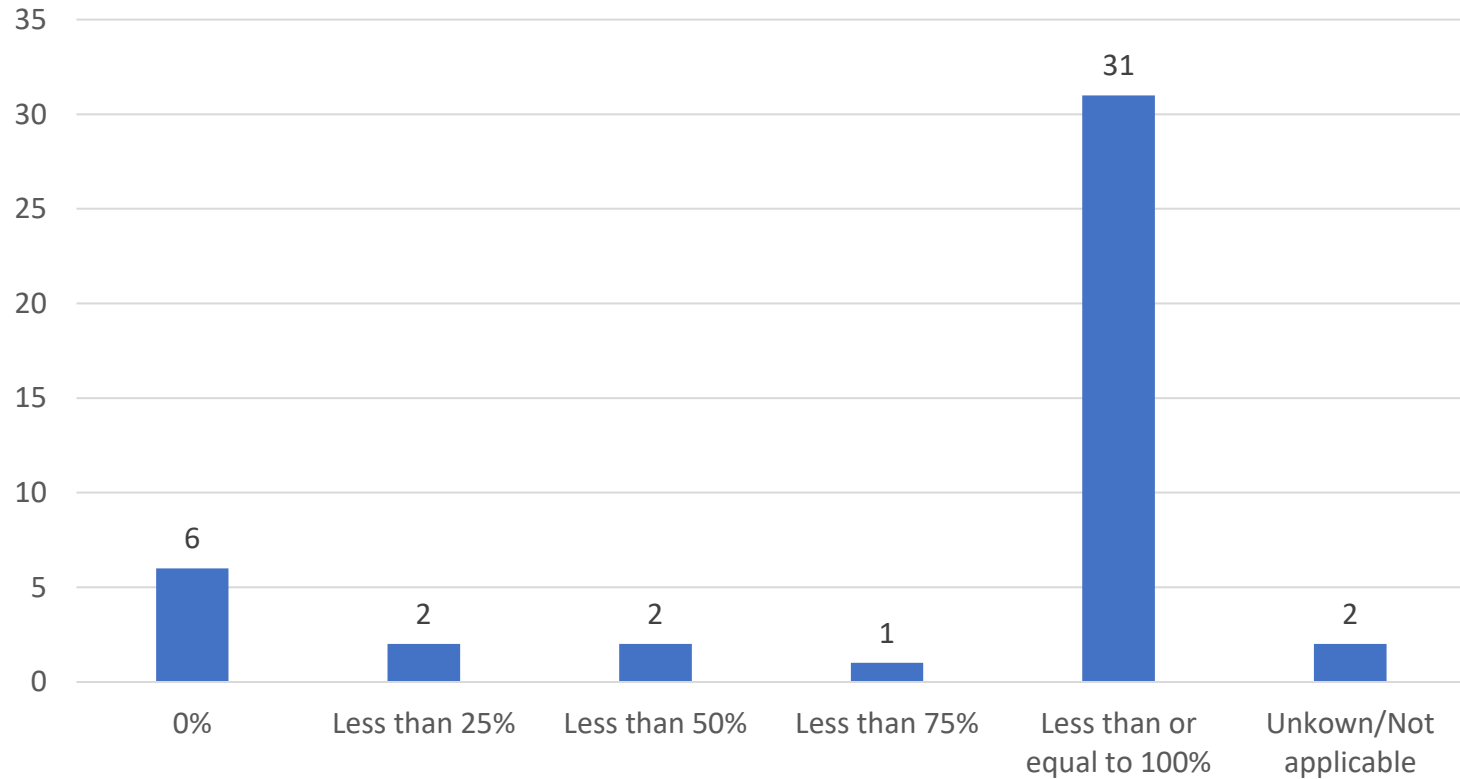


Data here has been aggregated to protect against confidentiality of food sources.



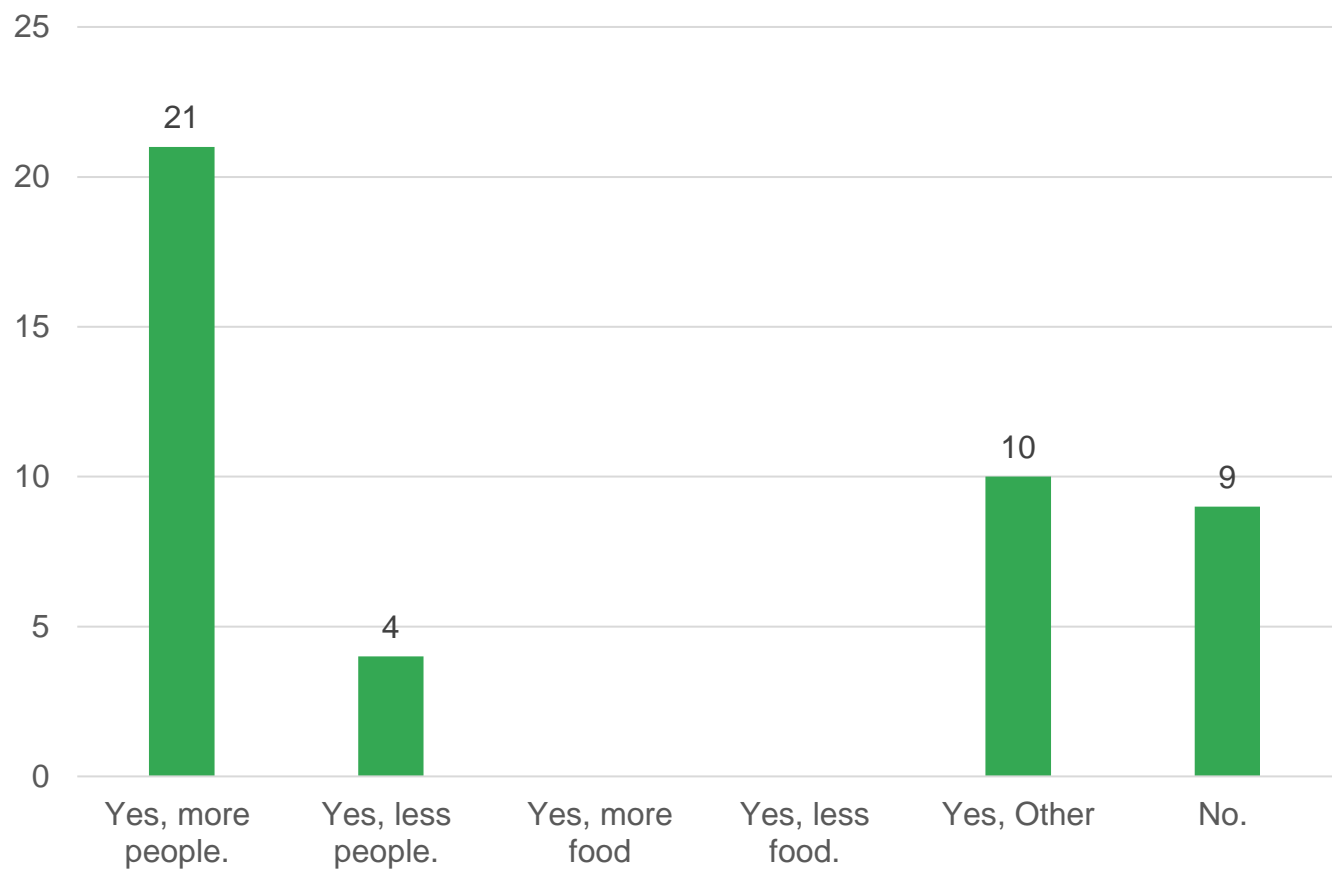
Question 4: Food

How much of those donations are coordinated through the food bank?



Question 5: Food

Has COVID affected your operation?



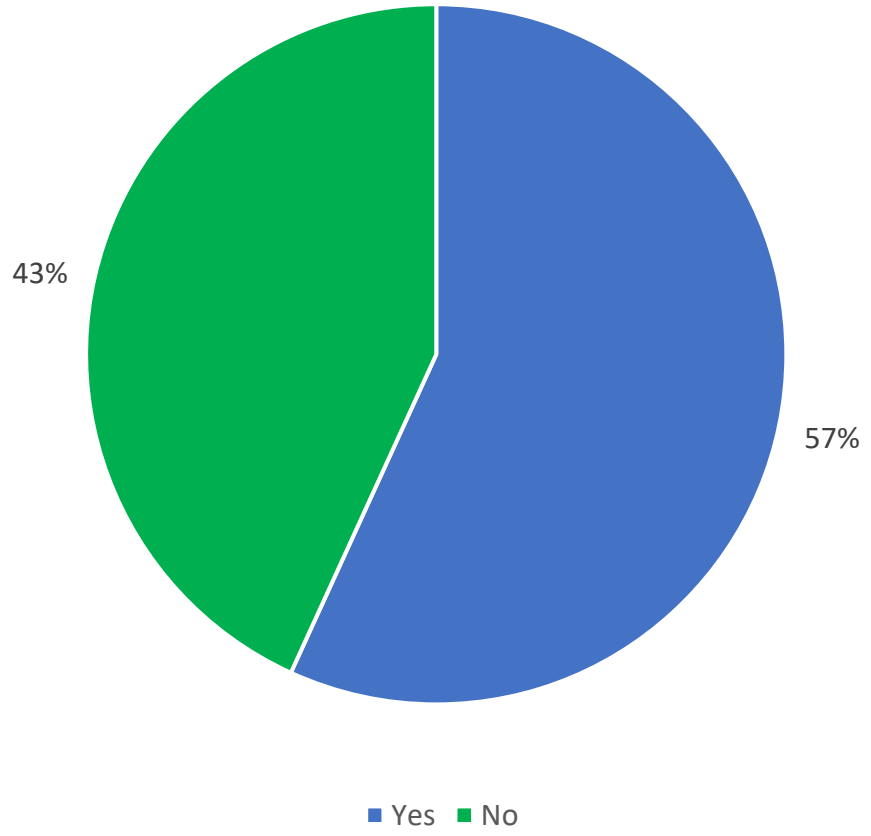
Notes:
- No pantry reported a change in food

- Other included**
- More limited offerings
 - Had to close
 - Several had to modify their operations



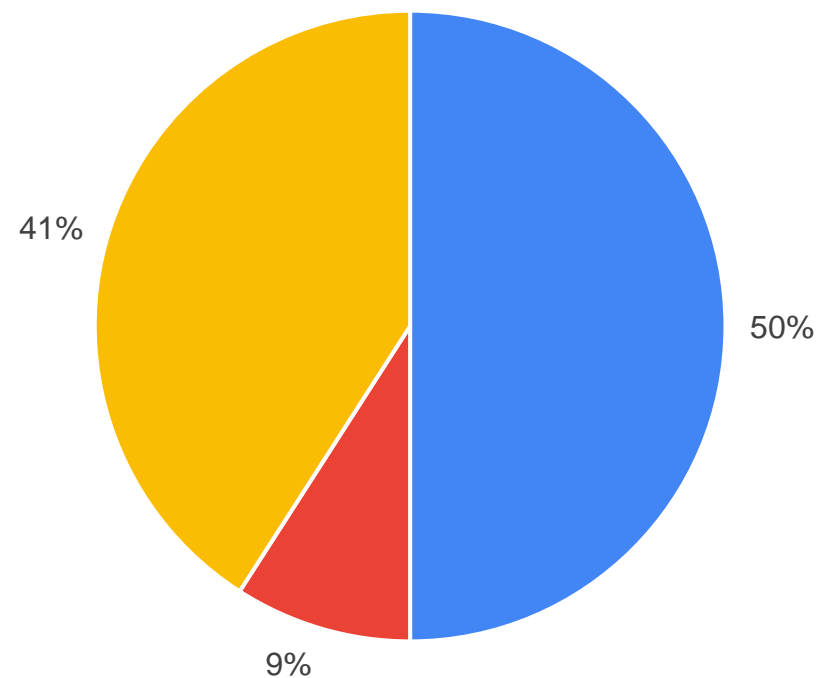
Question 6: Food

Do you need resources to accurately weigh recovered food? Scales? Pallet jacks with scales?



Question 7: Food

If given the option, how much more food could you recover each month with your current capacity?



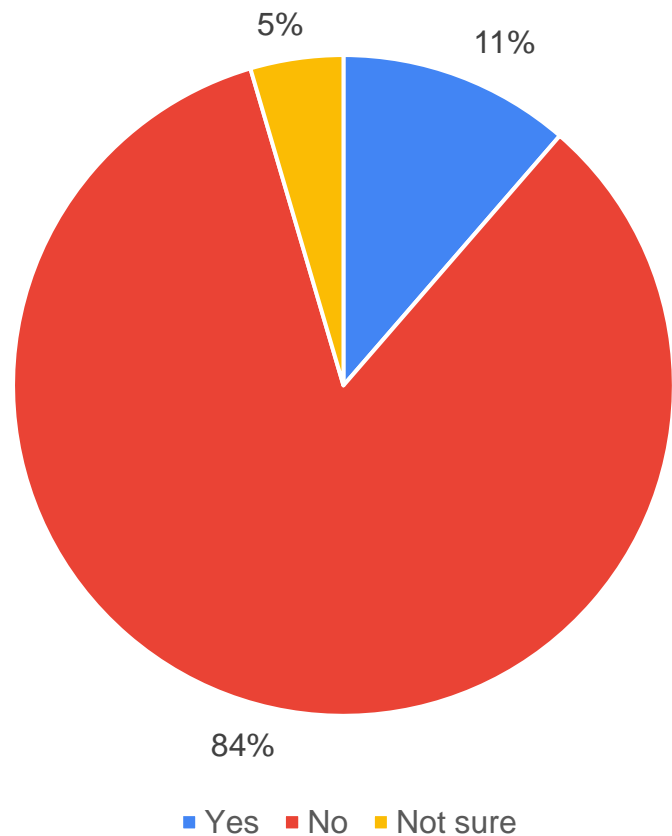
■ None. We don't have the space. ■ Not sure. ■ Yes. There is existing capacity.

Number	Answer
1	100lbs
2	200lbs
1	800lbs
1	1000lbs
1	5,000lbs
4	Lots
1	25% more
1	50% more
4	More Non-Persishable
1	Have Freezer Capacity



Question 8: Food

Do you have existing written agreements with any of your donors?



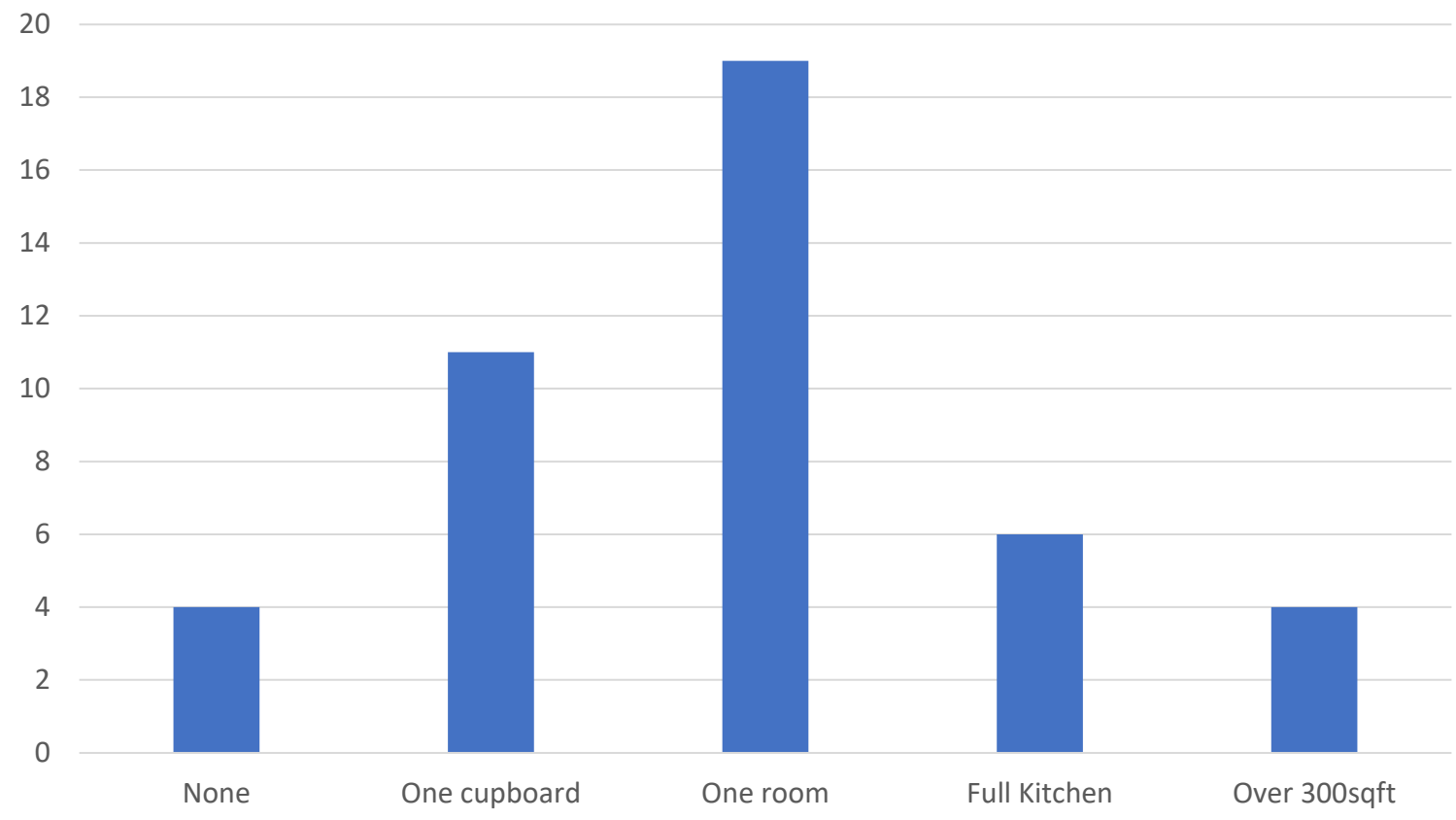
Question 9: Food

What types of food do you accept?
What types do you not accept?



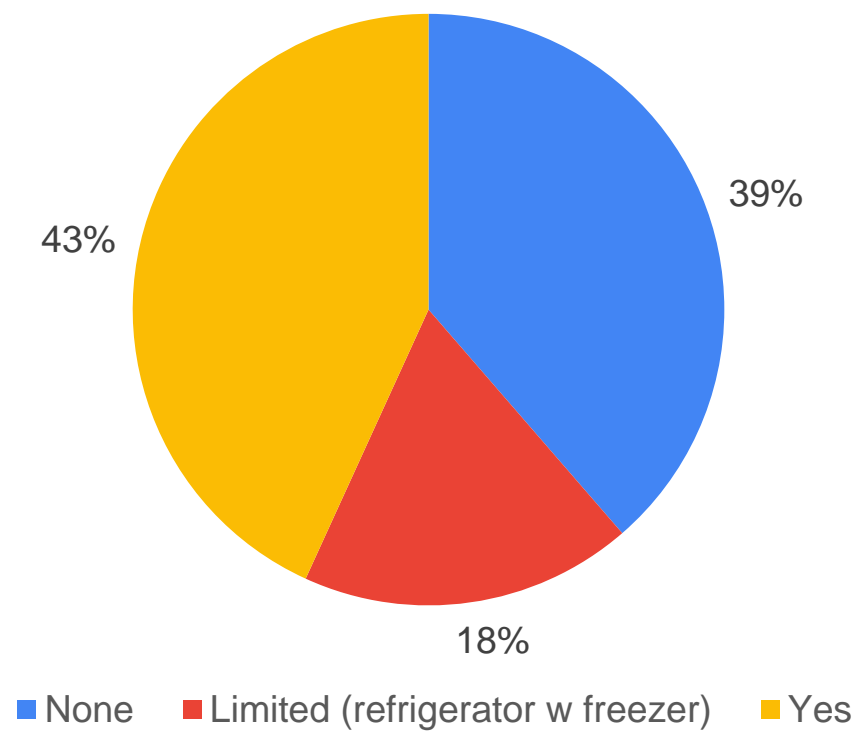
Question 1: Capacity

How much storage space do you have?
(A room, a closet, a full kitchen, etc.)



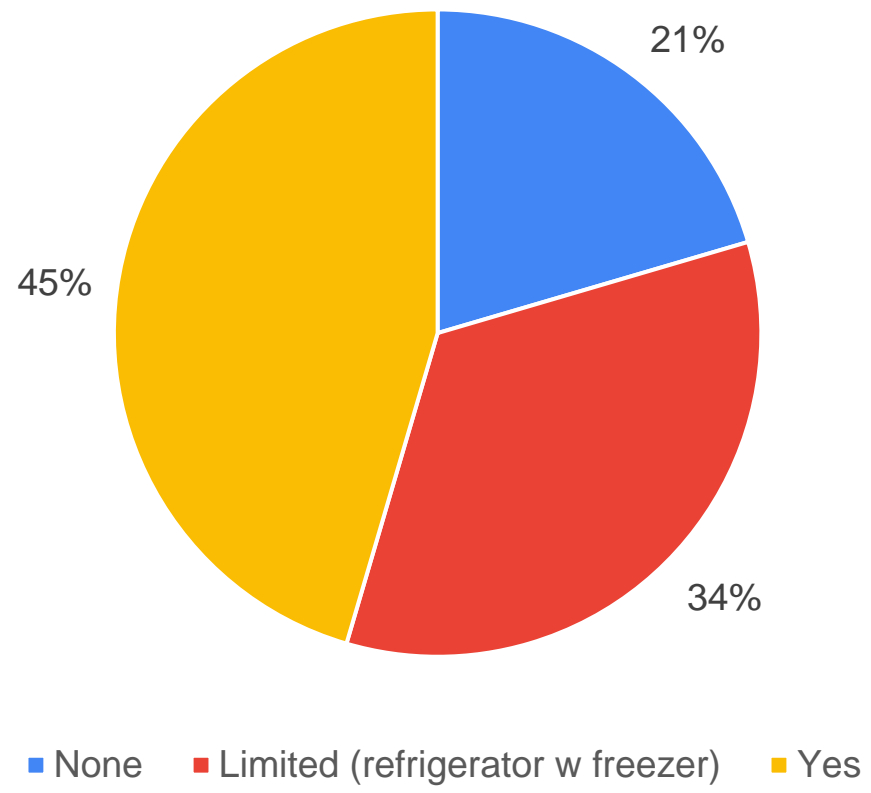
Question 2: Capacity

What is the equipment available for:
Freezer space? Fridge space?



Question 3: Capacity

What is the equipment available for cold storage?

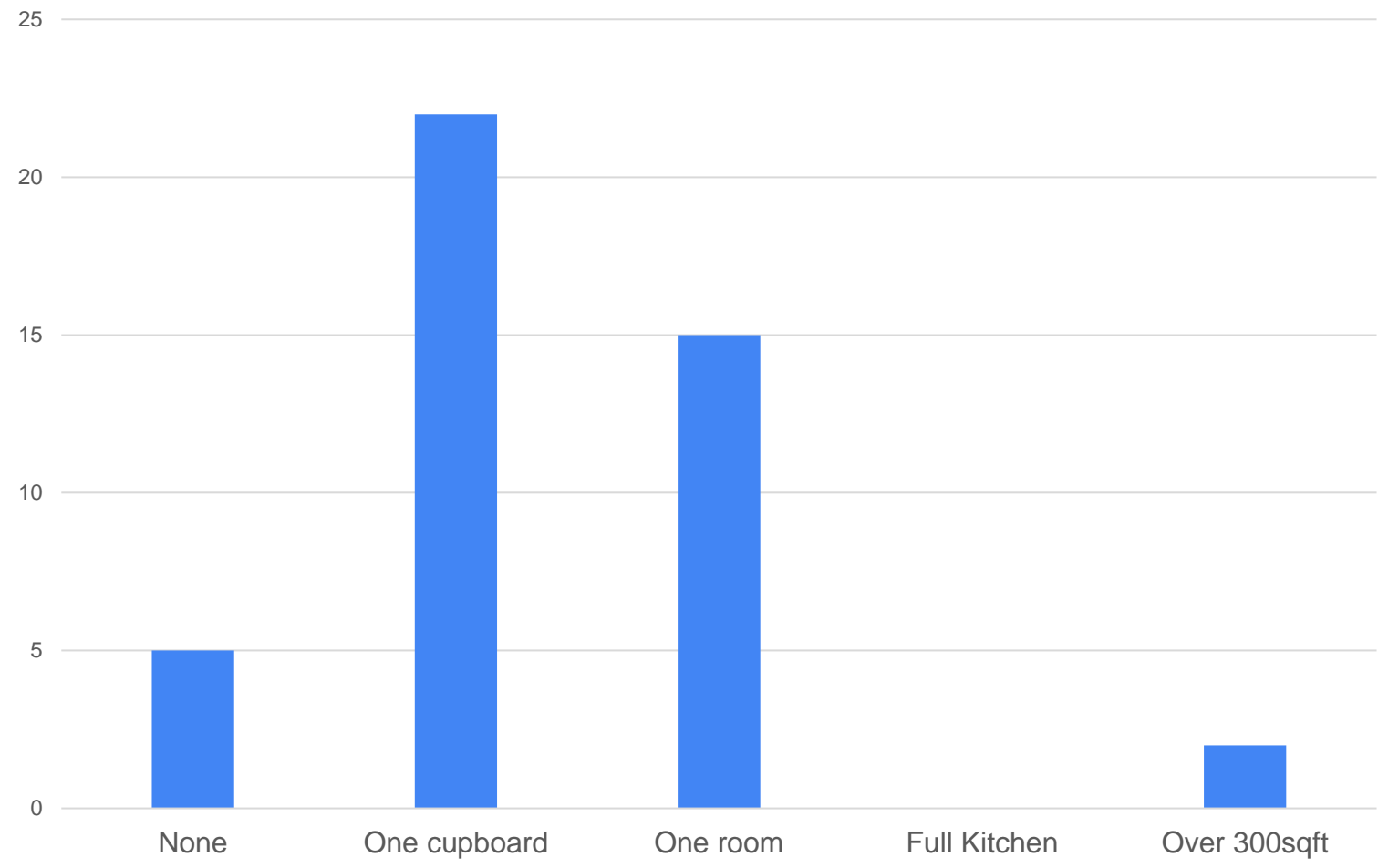


Notes:
- One agency reported they have a non-working fridge that needs repaired



Question 4: Capacity

Dry storage?

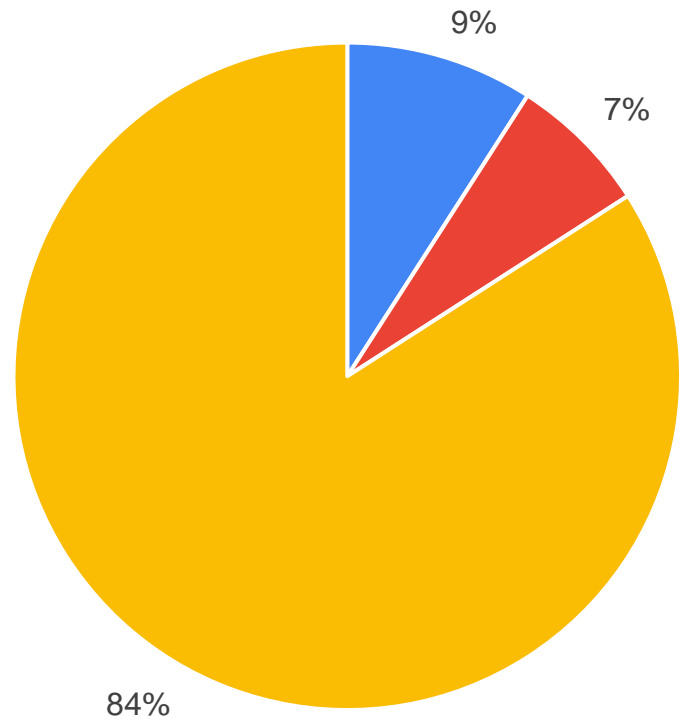


- Notes:**
- One agency reported that they receive and distribute items the same day.
 - Several Agencies noted they need more storage.



Question 5: Capacity

Do you have current plans to purchase or expand new infrastructure?

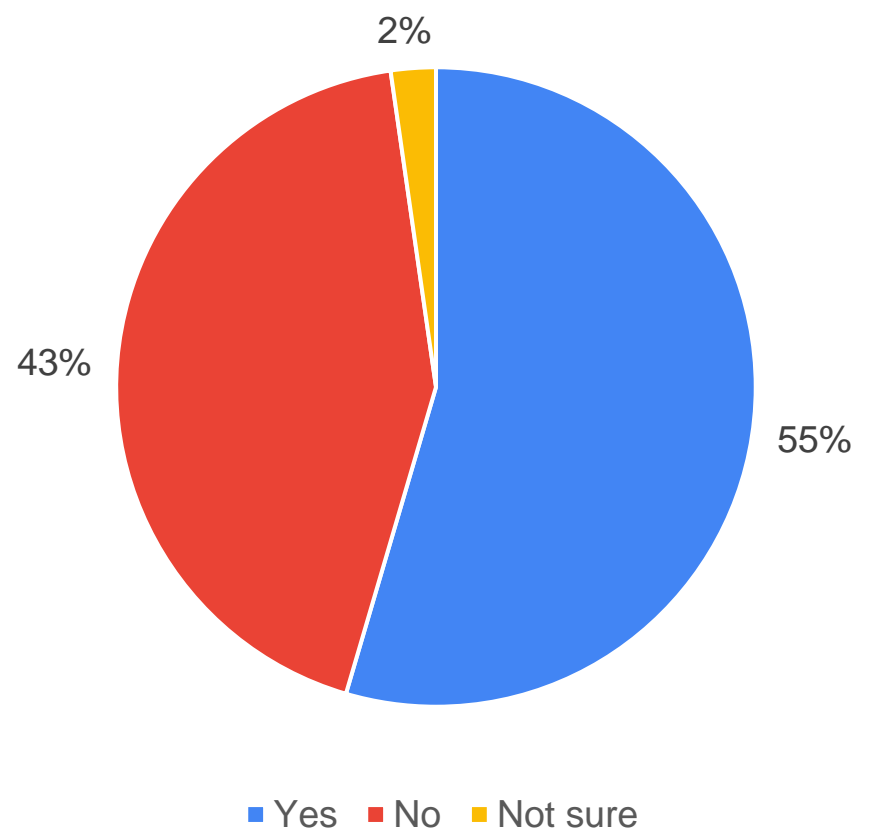


■ Yes, planned or currently happening ■ Would like to ■ No



Question 6: Capacity

Can you add new food donors to your route? If so, how many?



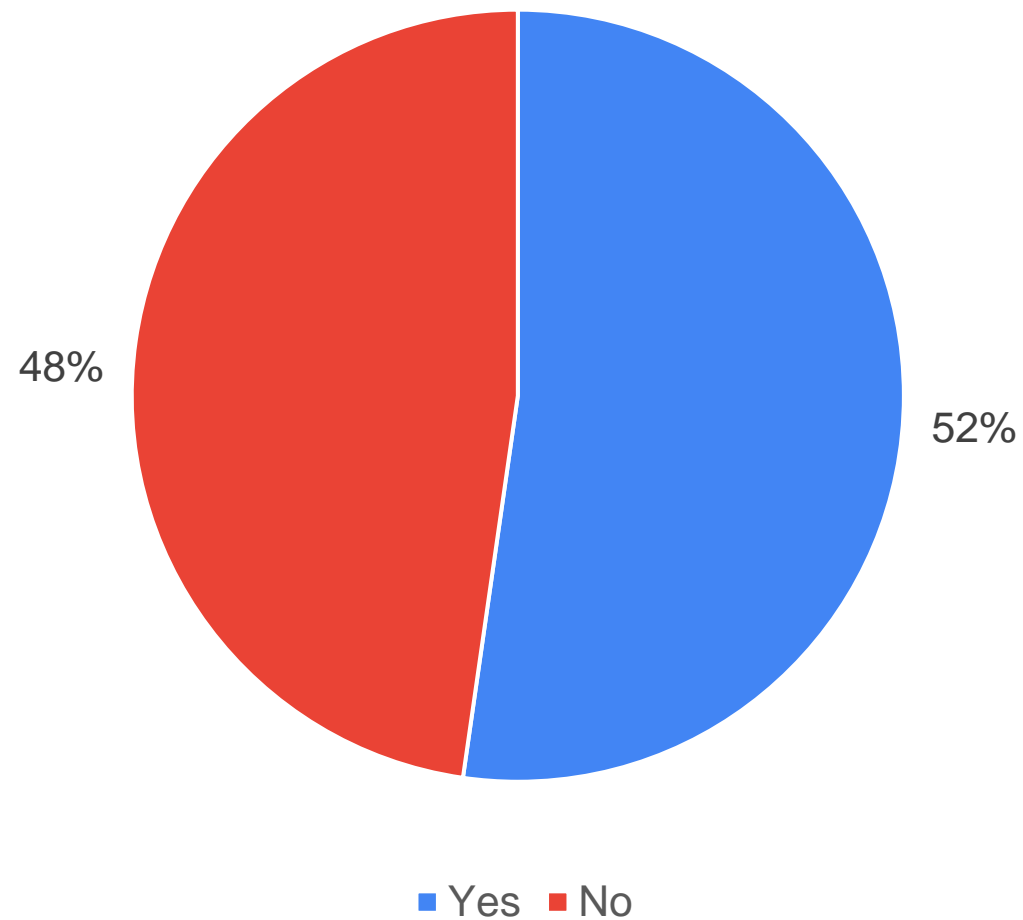
Notes:

- Several agencies pointed out specific factors for adding donors including day, how much, what type, volunteers, space, some said non-perishable only, and they want quality donations
- Some agencies that reported 'no' indicated they would like more free food instead of having to purchase it from the Food Bank and other sources.



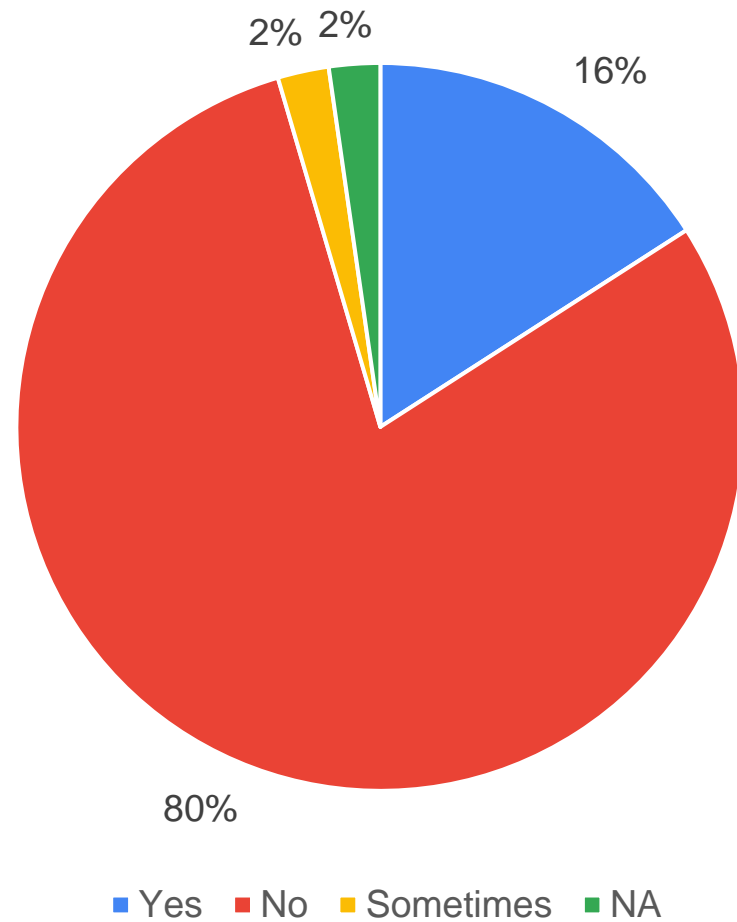
Question 1: Logistics. How do you usually receive your food?

Volunteer picks up and drop off?



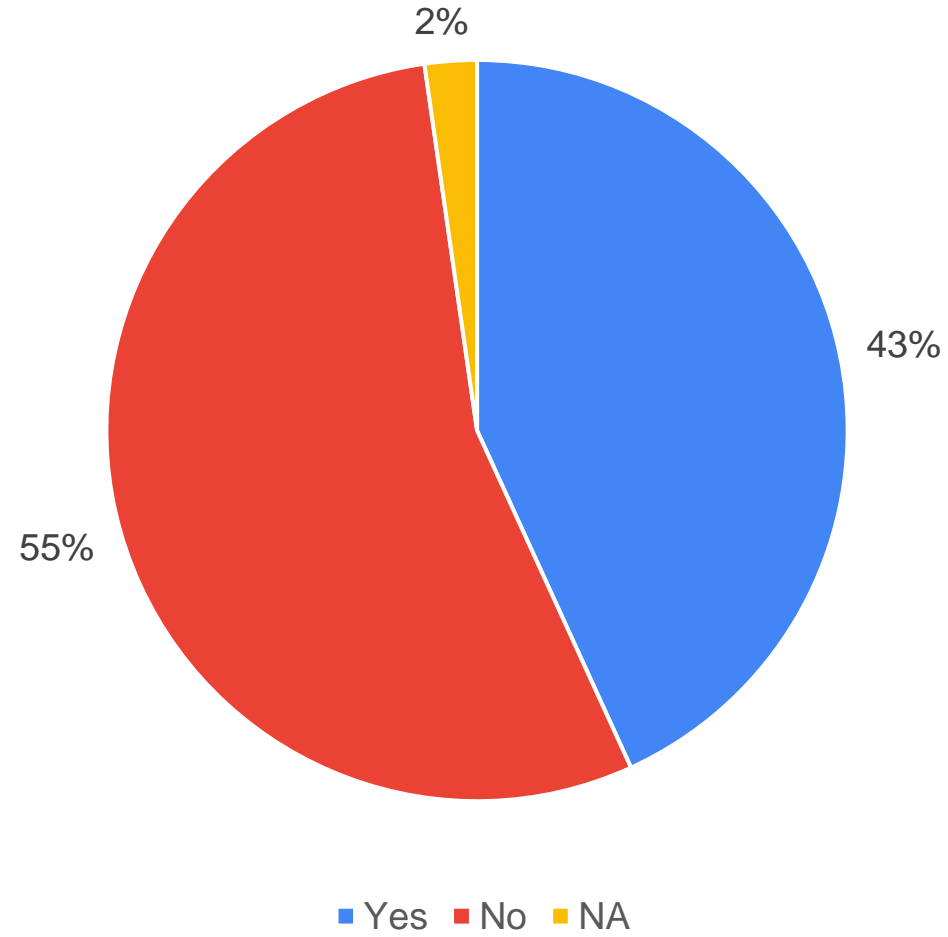
Question 2: Logistics

Donor drop off?



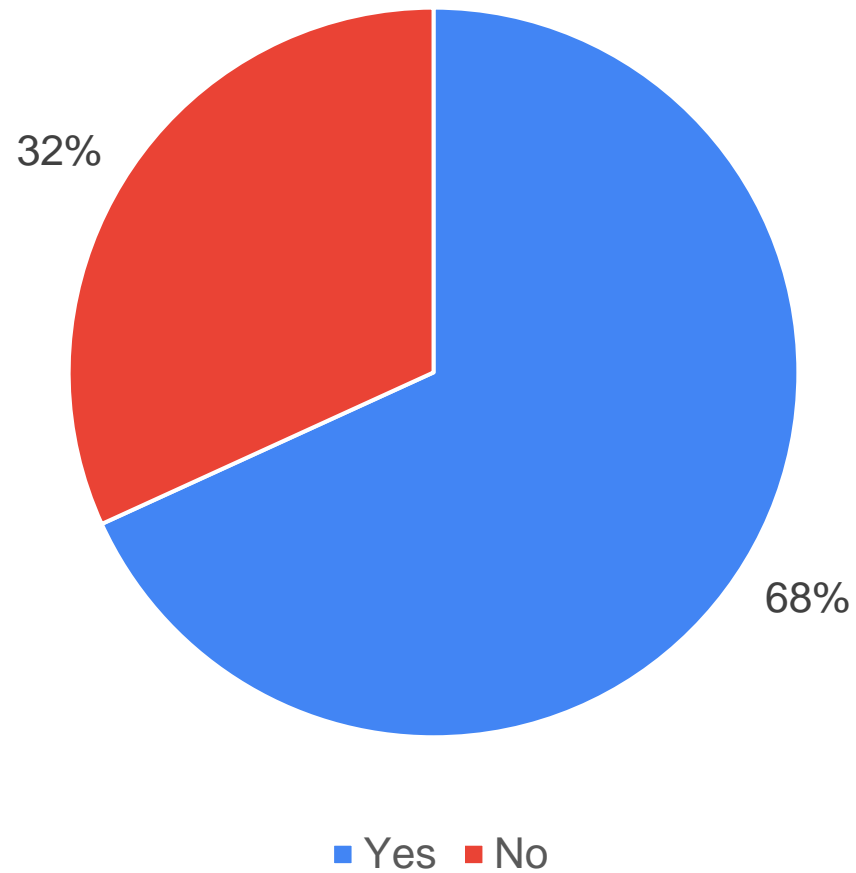
Question 3: Logistics

Food Bank drop off?



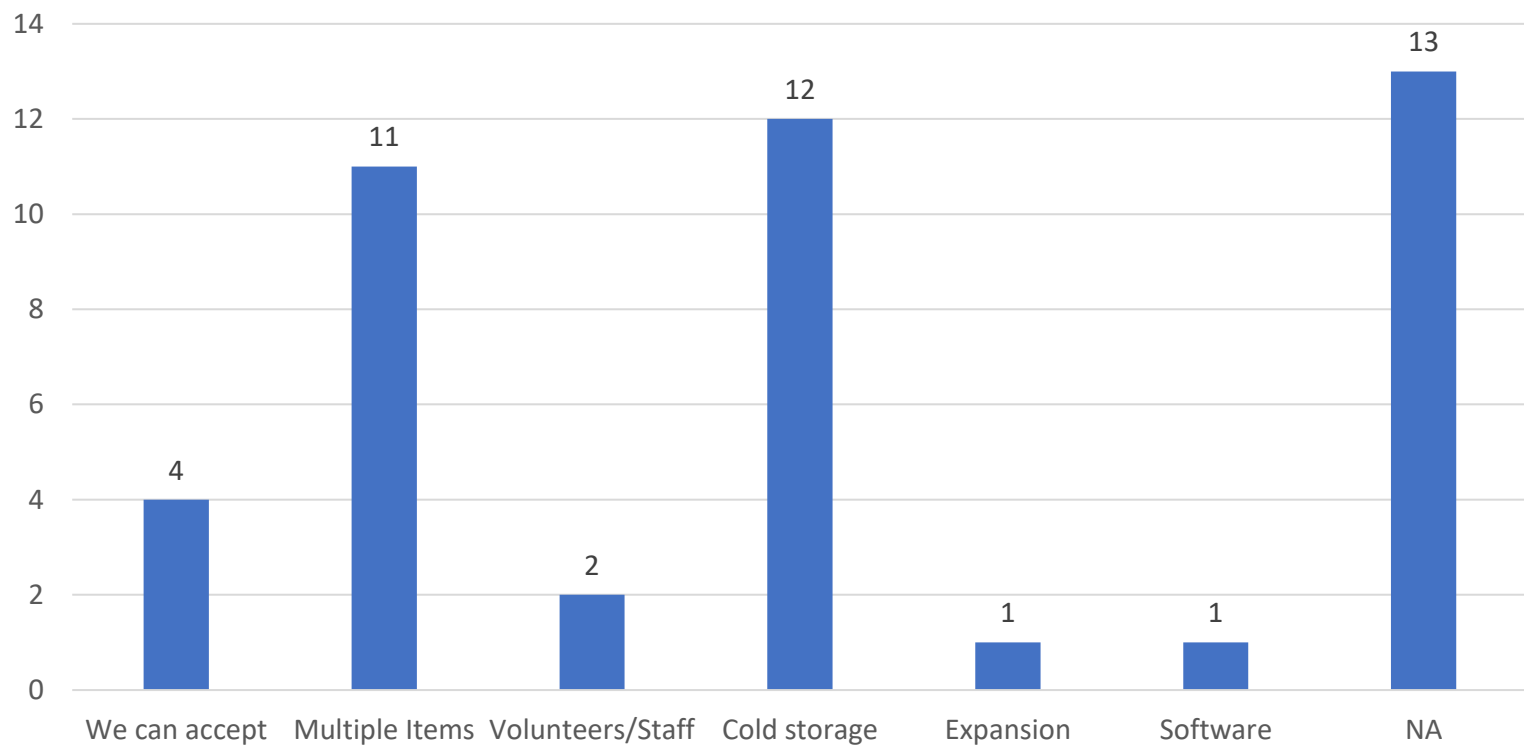
Question 4: Logistics

Pantry Staff picks up?



Question 1: Needs

If you are unable to accept more food or add new donors, what would they need most to recover additional food and begin working with new donors?

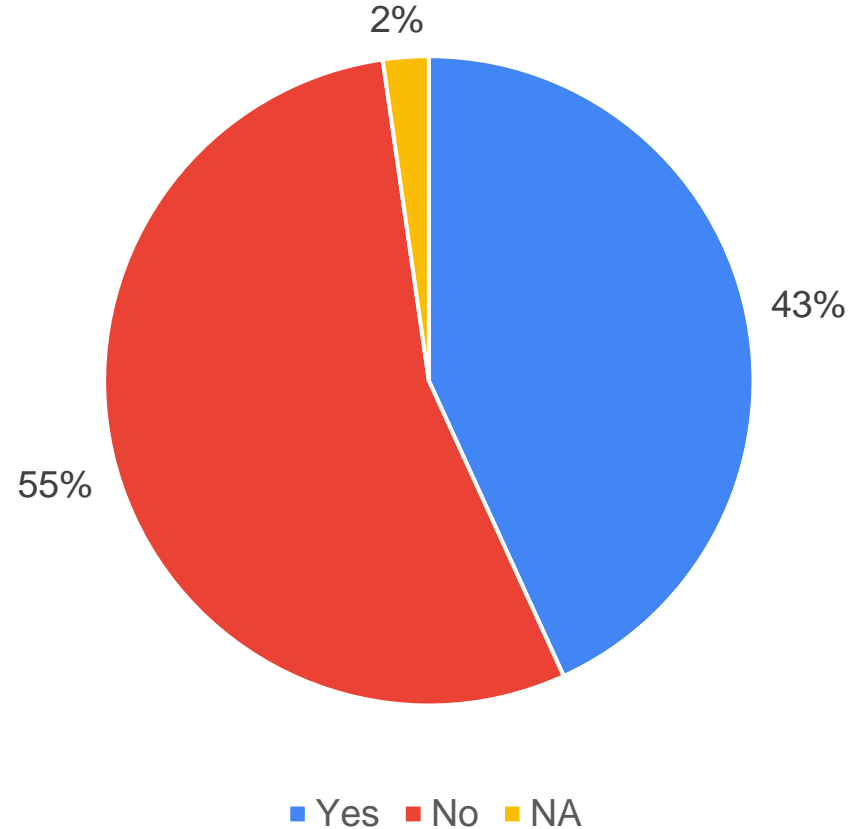


Notes:
- Multiple items include refrigeration, storage space, refrigerated vehicles and staffing.



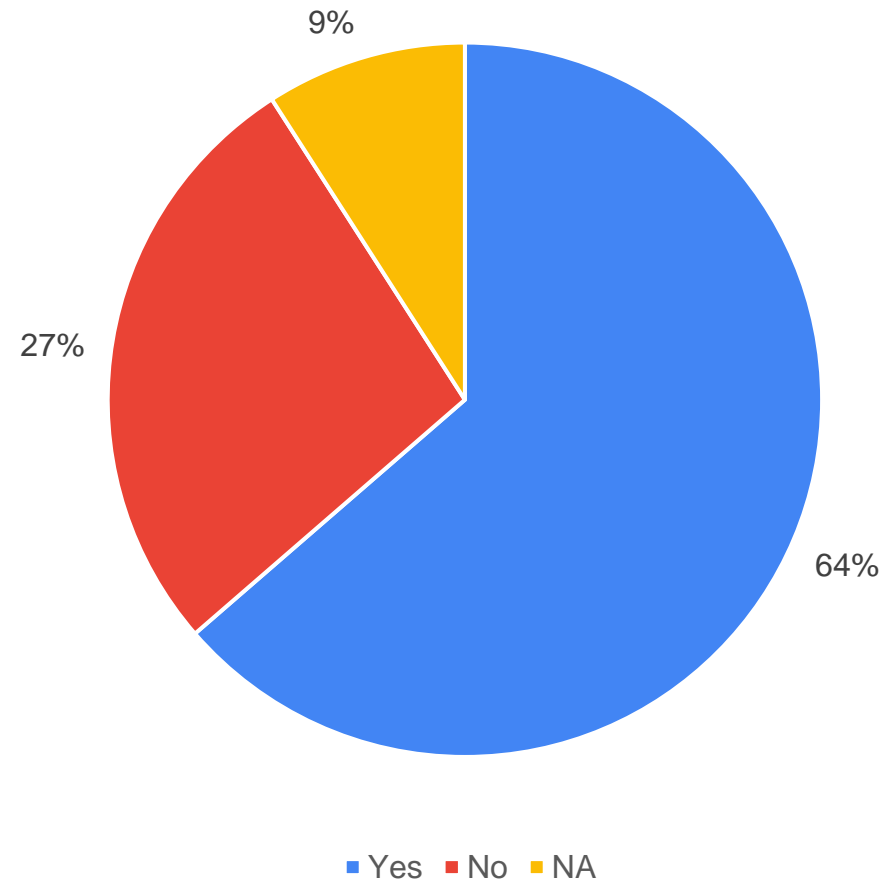
Question 2: Needs

Do you ever lack the staff or volunteers needed to recover available food?



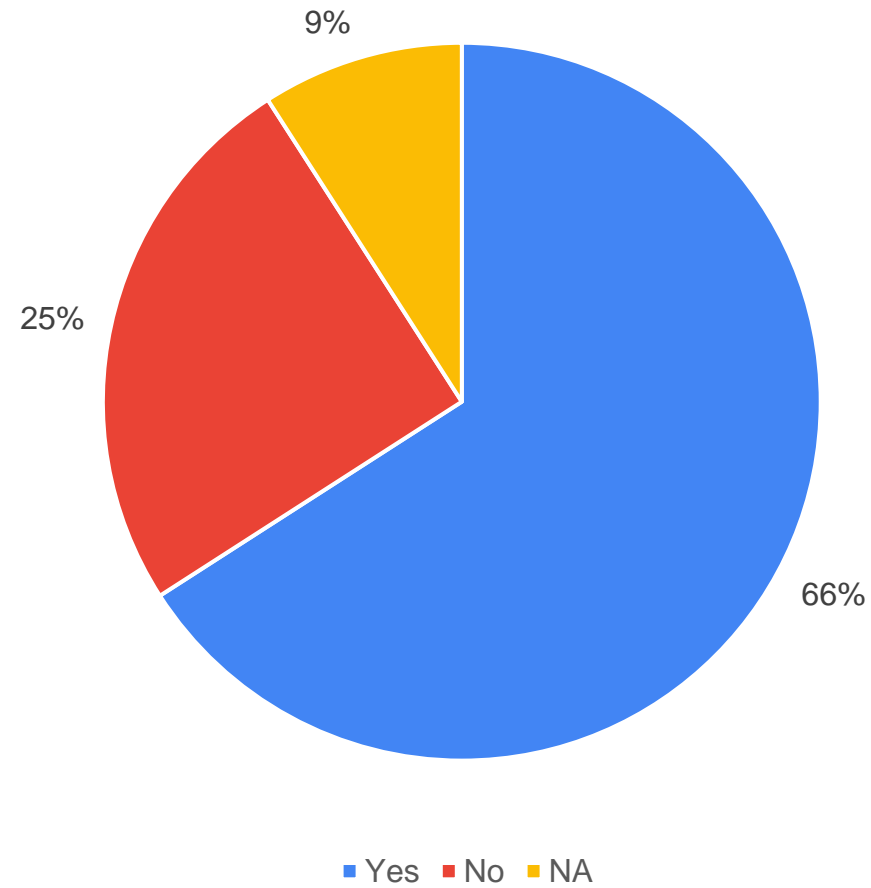
Question 3: Needs

Refrigeration?



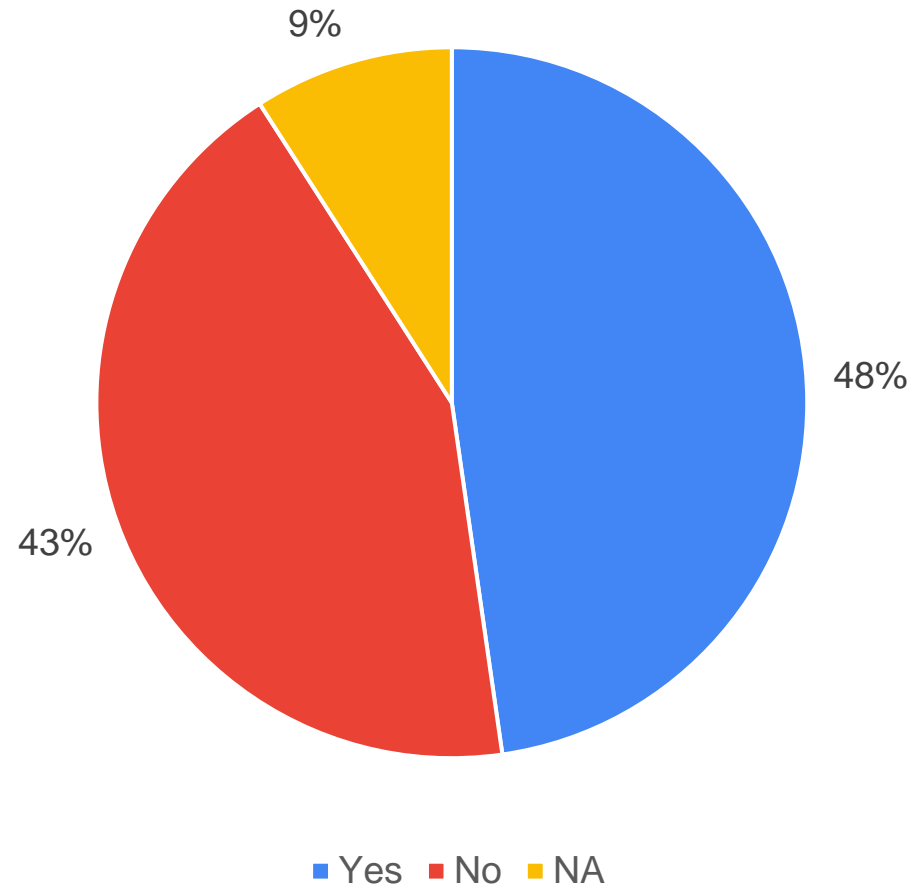
Question 4: Needs

Scales?



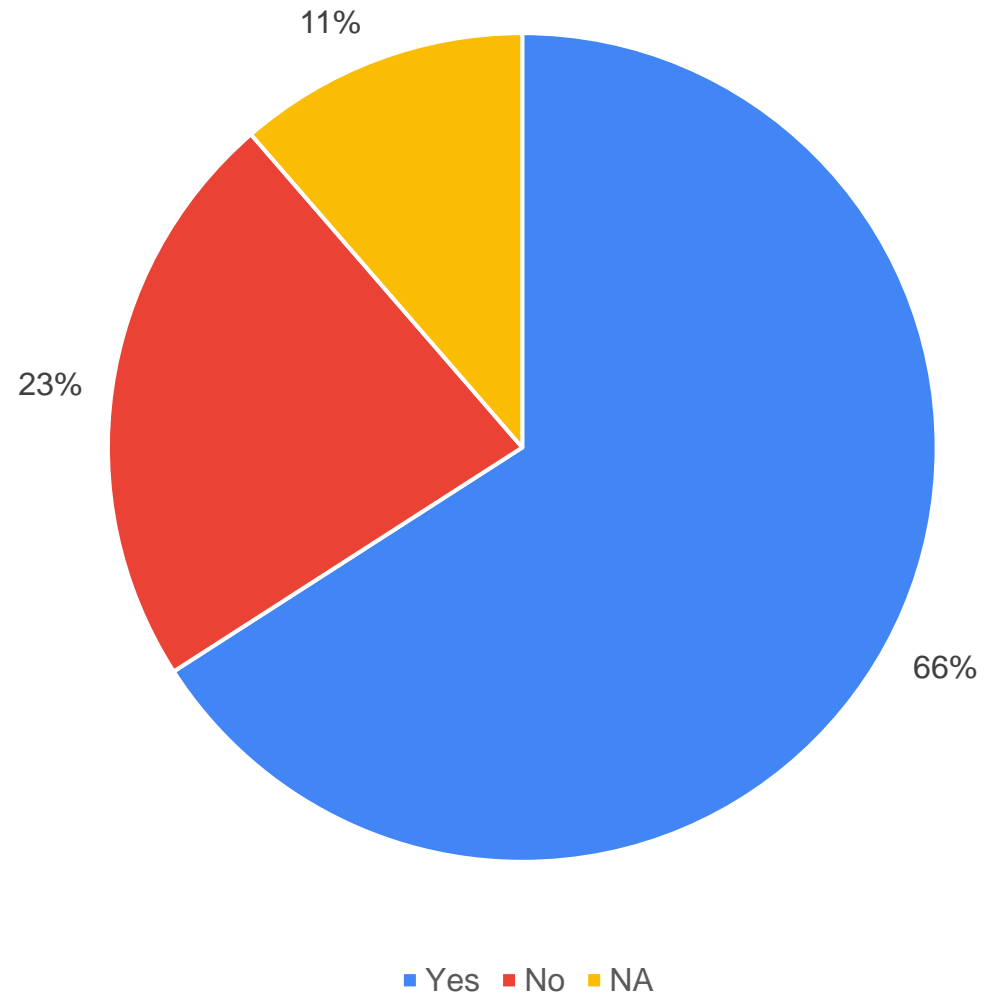
Question 5: Needs

Drivers?



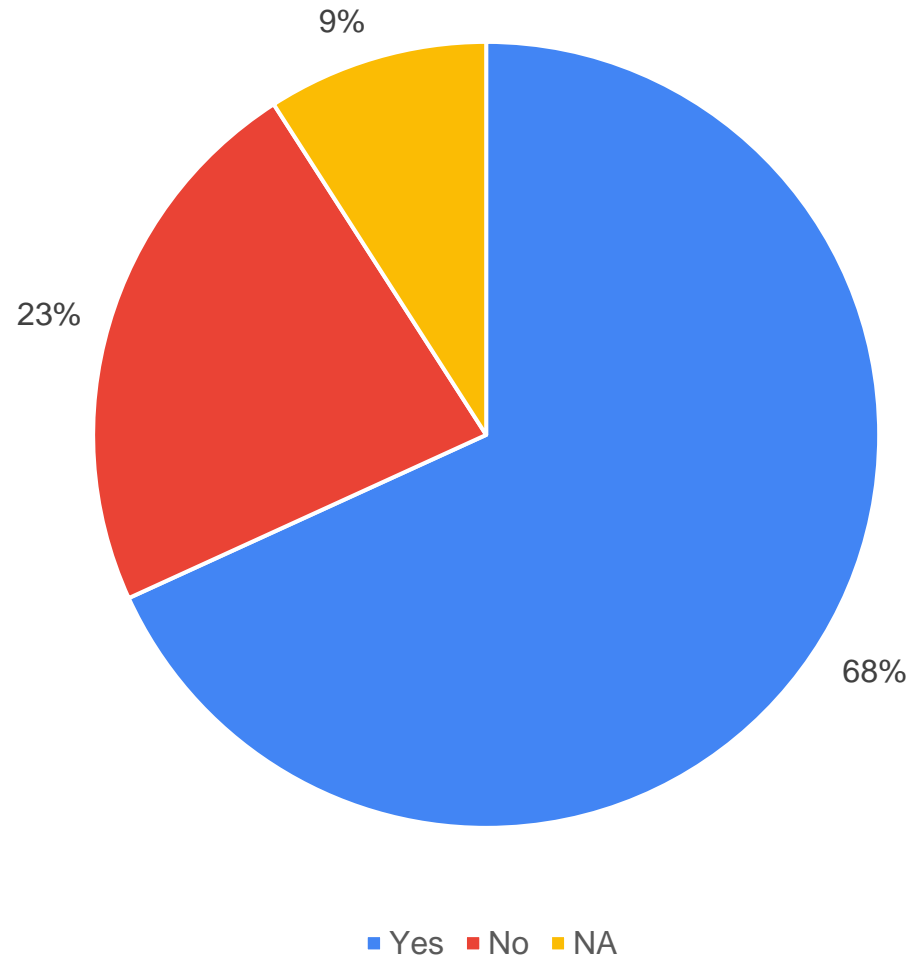
Question 6: Needs

Software?



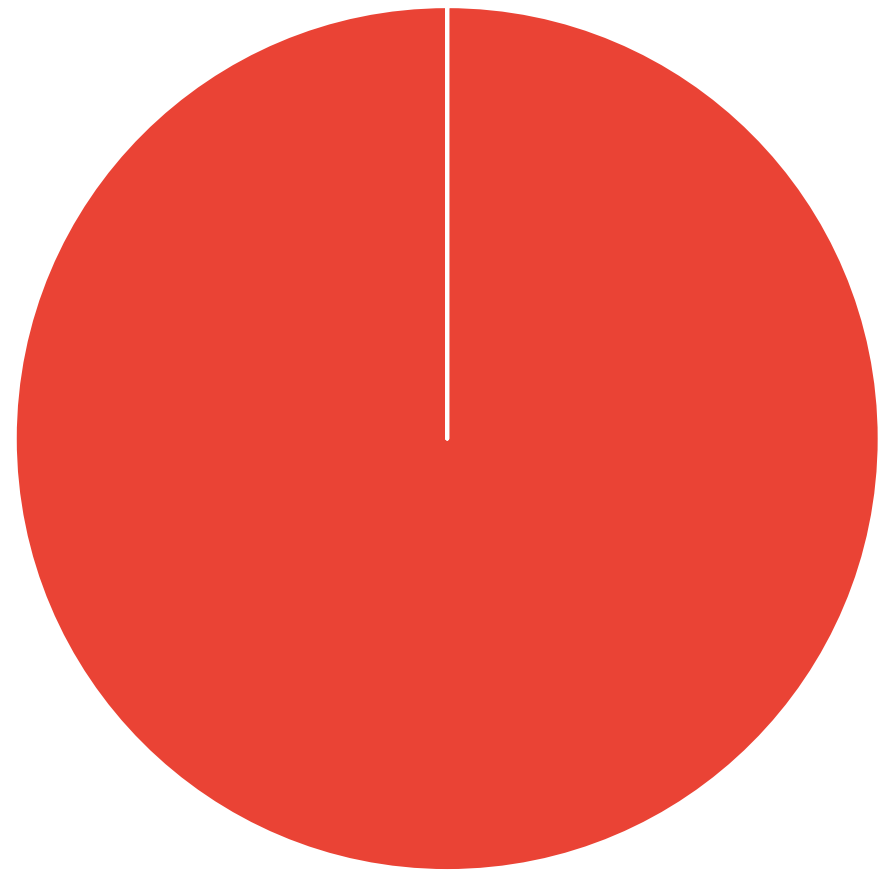
Question 7: Needs

Food Safety and Staff Training?



Question 8: Needs

Other?



■ Yes ■ No ■ NA



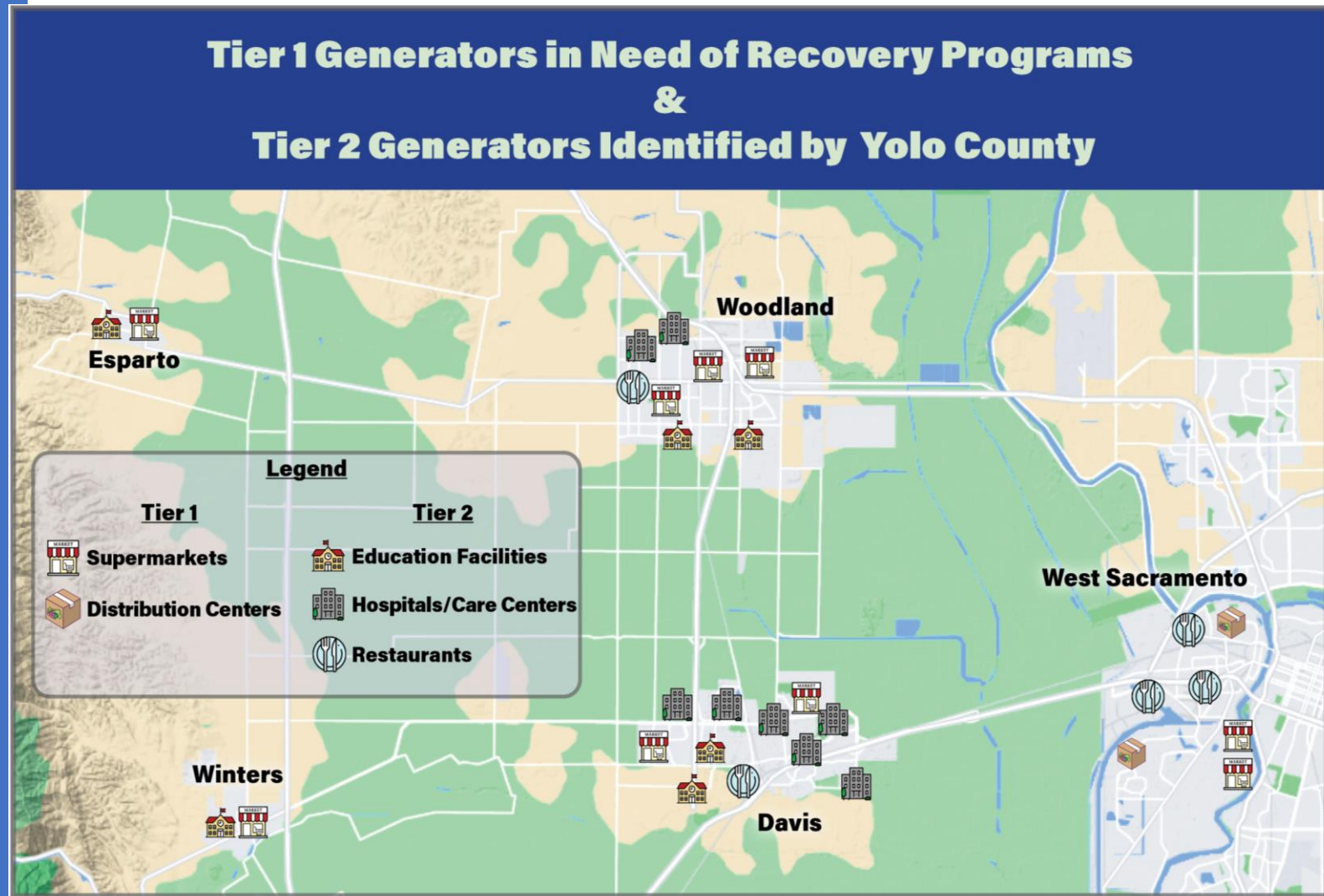
Questions and Answers

Tier 1 Generators



Tier 1 Generator Survey Overview

- Surveyed 22 Tier 1 Generators
 - 6 Did not respond (assumed no)
 - 1 is closed
 - 15 Provided full responses to survey



Question 1

Are you donating food?

Yes – 7 Have Donation Programs

Generator Name	Notes
Arteagas	Local Churches – Donate once a month.
Cracchiolos Market	Donates to Fourth and Hope. Paused due to pandemic
Grocery Outlet - West Sac	
California Sandwich Co	Loaves and Fishes
Mani Imports Inc.	Discontinued products are sent to Food Bank or Churches
Monsanto	Food Bank
Z Specialty	Have non-perishable food so products do not expire. Interested in learning more. Products are donated to Food Bank when appropriate.

*No contracts/written agreements in place.
*Very likely these could be increased in frequency.



Question 1

Are you donating food?

No/Rarely

14 Do Not Have Donation Programs or did not response (Conservative No)

5 Do Not Have Edible Food or Items Suitable for Donation

9 Remaining Need Compliance



Generator Name	Notes
Grocery Outlet Davis	End of Life sold at a reduced rate. Believes a Non-Profit buys for the community.
La Superior Supermercado	Very Interested in participating.
Lorenzo's Town and County	Had trouble with reliability
Espartos	Sometimes vendors take food back
D&I Pure Sweeteners	Sugar Plant – no excess
In Harvest	Sometimes Donate
Ricebran Tech	Not Edible Food
Frito Lay	Expired Food Sent to Animal Feed
Youngs Market Company	Spirit and Liquor Company
Mercado Del Valle	Apprehensive about donation. Will need a lot of education and support.
Copper Hill Olive Oil	No Response- Not suitable for regular donation program
West Lake Market	They have donated food in the past, but don't donate food regularly.
Jacmar Food Service	No Response – West Sac
North American Food Distribution	No Response – West Sac
Western Food	No Response - Woodland



YOLO COUNTY FOOD CAPACITY STUDY: EXISTING EXCESS CAPACITY

Icons

Questions represented in this map:



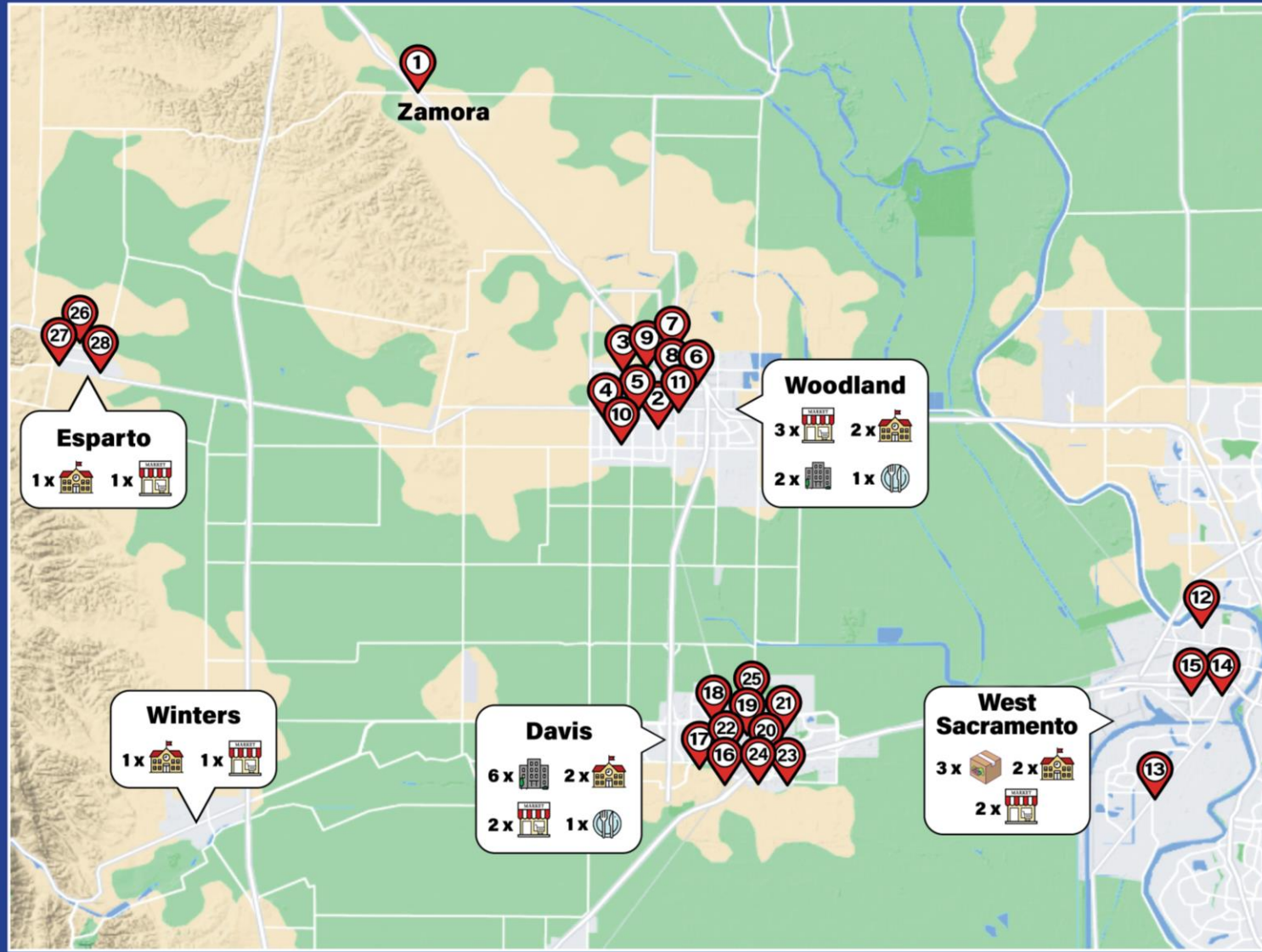
Food Question 7: Could you recover more food each month with your current capacity?



Capacity Question 5: Do you have current plans to purchase or expand new infrastructure?



Capacity Question 6: Can you add new food donors to your route?



Key

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | Calvary Chapel of Zamora | Apple |
| 2 | All Leaders Must Serve | Person |
| 3 | Cache Creek Lodge | Person |
| 4 | Church on the Rock | Apple, Person |
| 5 | Homeward Bound Outreach, Inc. | Apple, Person |
| 6 | Hope's Anchor, Inc. | Apple, Person |
| 7 | Kentucky Avenue Church of Christ | Apple |
| 8 | Meals on Wheels, Yolo County | Person |
| 9 | Renuevo Food Closet | Apple |
| 10 | Turning Point Community Program | Person |
| 11 | Woodland Volunteer Food Closet | Apple, Triangle, Person |
| 12 | Holy Cross Food Locker | Person |
| 13 | Mercy Coalition of West Sacramento | Apple, Person |
| 14 | Trinity Presbyterian Church | Apple, Person |
| 15 | West Sacramento Baptist Church | Person |
| 16 | ASUCD The Pantry & Aggie Compass | Apple, Triangle, Person |
| 17 | Aggie Compass Basic Needs Center | Triangle, Person |
| 18 | Davis Community Meals & Housing | Triangle, Person |
| 19 | Davis Senior Housing- Eleanor Roosevelt Circle | Apple, Person |
| 20 | Pole Line Road Baptist Church | Person |
| 21 | Progress Ranch | Apple, Person |
| 22 | Short Term Emergency Aid Committee | Apple |
| 23 | TPCP- Pine Tree Gardens East | Person |
| 24 | TPCP- Pine Tree Gardens West | Person |
| 25 | Yolo Crisis Nursery | Apple, Triangle, Person |
| 26 | Countryside Community Church | Apple, Person |
| 27 | Esparto Education Programs | Apple |
| 28 | RISE, Inc. | Apple, Person |

Question 2

Meeting Availability?

Generator Name	Notes
Cracchiolos Market	Midweek, 1-2pm
Grocery Outlet-Davis	Wednesdays, early afternoon
La Superior Supermercado	Flexible
Lorenzo's Town and Country	Mondays and Fridays after 1pm
Esparto Supermarket	Sunday Afternoons
In Harvest	Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays anytime.
Z Speciatly Food	Unsure
Mercado Del Valle	Thursday Mornings

Those that did not response either had no response to Abound or Abound did not contact.

Appendix D. Food Recovery Agency Contact List

(Green=received information, Red=closed, Orange=not food bank)	CITY	PHONE NUMBER 1	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER 2	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT TITLE	EMAIL	WEBSITE/ FACEBOOK
ASUCD The Pantry & Aggie Compass	Davis	530-752-9254		925-319-7265	Ryan		compass@ucdavis.edu	https://aggiecompass.ucdavis.edu/
Cal Aggie Christian Association	Davis	(530) 753-2000 Wrong number	433 Russell Blvd, Davis, CA 95616		Emily			https://www.cahouse.org/
Davis Community Meals and Housing	Davis	530-753-9204	1111 H ST. Davis, CA 95616	Executive Director Dill Pride 530-756-4008			billpride@dcmah.org	daviscommunitymeals.org
Davis Senior Housing - Eleanor Roosevelt Circle	Davis	530-753-3400	675 Cantrill Dr. Davis, CA 95618				eleanor@jsco.net	https://jsco.net/property/eleanor-roosevelt-circle/
Interfaith Rotating Winter Shelter of Davis	Davis						office@uudavis.org	https://interfaith-shelter.org/
Heart of Davis	Davis						irws@interfaith-shelter.org	https://www.facebook.com/heartofdavis
Pole Line Road Baptist Church	Davis	530-753-4315	770 Pole Line Rd, Davis, CA 95618		Pat Coker	Secretary	church@polelinebaptist.org	polelinebaptist.org
Progress Ranch	Davis	530-753-2566	2725 Loyola Dr. Davis, CA 95618		Micky Martin	Office assistant	dianna@progressranch.org	progressranch.com
Short Term Emergency Aid Committee	Davis	530-758-8435	642 Hawthorn Davis, CA 95616		Lianne Moody	Executive Director	lmoody@steac.org	http://steac.org/index.php
TPCP - Pine Tree Gardens East	Davis	530-601-5959	212 "I" Street Davis CA 95616					https://www.tpcp.org/programs/tp-yolo/
TPCP - Pine Tree Gardens West	Davis	530-601-5959	212 "I" Street Davis CA 95616	530-758-4078	Nai	Clinical Director		https://www.tpcp.org/programs/tp-yolo/

Turning Point Community Program	Davis	530-601-5959	212 "I" Street Davis CA 95616					https://www.tpcp.org/programs/tp-yolo/
Yolo Crisis Nursery	Davis	530-758-6680 Family helpline	1107 Kennedy Place Suite 5 Davis, CA 95616		Emily		olopez@yolocrisisnursery.org	yolocrisisnursery.org/
Countryside Community Church	Esparto	530-787-4040	26479 Grafton ST. Esparto, CA 95627		Laurie Hayes		rbettencourt@espartok12.org	http://espartocountrysidechurch.org/
Esparto Education Programs	Esparto	(530) 787-4151 ex: 404			Robert Bettencourt	Food Services Supervisor	<rbettencourt@espartok12.org	
Mercy Housing	Esparto	530-787-5171	16797 County Road 87, Esparto, CA 95627		Maria	Service coordinator		https://www.mercyhousing.org/california/esperanza-crossing-phase-ii/
RISE, Inc.	Esparto	530-787-4110	17317 Fremont St. Esparto, CA 95627	530-787-3433	Maribel Garcia	Pantry manager	tico@riseinc.org	https://www.riseinc.org/
Manna House Food Pantry	Knights Landing	408-314-5726	9493 Mill St. Knights Landing, CA 95645		Pastor Young Kim	Pastor		
Madison Community Committee Food Closet	Madison	530-668-0955/disconnected 530-908-0504 spanish	28963 Main St. Madison, CA 95653	530.908.0504				https://www.facebook.com/madisoncommunitycommittee/
Collings Teen Center	West Sacramento	(916) 375-0681	1541 Merkle Ave, West Sacramento, CA 95691		Justin		ctc@collingsteencenter.org	https://www.facebook.com/CollingsTeenCenter/
CommuniCare Mercy Coalition	West Sacramento	(916) 403-2900 (916) 371-6706	500 Jefferson Blvd, West Sacramento, CA 95605					https://communicarehc.org/ https://wsmercycoalition.org/
Holy Cross Food Locker	West Sacramento	916-373-3318	1321 Anna St. West Sacramento, CA 95605					
Kare4All Inc.	West Sacramento	916-628-0336			Kelly Wilson		kare4all.sacramento@gmail.com	https://www.kare-4-all.com/
Lighthouse Covenant Church	West Sacramento	916-371-6706	3605 Gregory Ave. West Sacramento, CA 95691					https://www.lighthousewestsac.com/
Mercy Coalition of West Sacramento	West Sacramento	916-509-3566	3605 Gregory Ave. West Sacramento 95691		Don Bosley		wsmercycoalition@gmail.com	https://wsmercycoalition.org/
New Discovery Christian Center	West Sacramento	916-600-3784	1100 Carrie St. West Sacramento 95605					
Our Lady of Grace	West Sacramento	916-371-4814	911 Park Blvd, West Sacramento 95691	916-376-0933				westsacolg.org
River's Edge Church, West Sacramento	West Sacramento	916-391-9845	6449 Riverside Blvd. Sacramento, CA 95831				office@recsac.org	
Sacramento City College - West Sacramento Center	West Sacramento	916-375-5511	1115 W. Capitol Ave, West Sacramento, CA 95691				sccwsac@scc.losrios.edu	https://scc.losrios.edu/student-resources/west-sacramento-center-services

Shores of Hope	West Sacramento	916-372-0200	110 6th St West Sacramento, CA 95605		Akila Williams	Pantry manager		shoresofhope.org
Trinity Presbyterian Church	West Sacramento	916-371-5875	1500 Park Blvd. West Sacramento, CA 95691		Maggie Martinez	Office Manager	administrator@trinitywestsac.org	https://trinitywestsac.org/index.html#gs.tab=0
West Sacramento Baptist Church	West Sacramento	916-217-0439	1511 Delaware Ave. West Sacramento, CA 95691		Pastor Bob	Pastor	pastorbob58@yahoo.com	https://www.facebook.com/FBCofWestSac/
West Sacramento SDA Church	West Sacramento	916-372-6570	2860 Jefferson Blvd. West Sacramento, CA 95691				westsacsdachurch@gmail.com	https://westsacramentoca.adventistchurch.org/
Yolo County Children's Alliance YCCA West Sacramento Family Resource Center	West Sacramento	530-757-5558 (530) 668-0690	1200 Anna ST. West Sacramento, CA 95605	530-902-6381	Katie Villegas	Executive Director		yolokids.org
All Leaders Must Serve	Woodland	530-615-0365	433 2nd St. Suite 101 Woodland, CA 95776		Jane Williams	Executive Director		https://www.allleadersmustserve.org/
Cache Creek Lodge	Woodland	(530) 662-5727	435 Aspen St, Woodland, CA 95695	530-662-5727	Fidel Chavez	Executive director		https://www.cachecreeklodge.com/
Calvary Chapel of Woodland	Woodland	(530) 661-7385	1580 Case Pl a, Woodland, CA 95776					http://www.cowoodland.org/
Celebration Center Church	Woodland	(530) 662-7166	100 Woodland Ave, Woodland, CA 95695				info@woodnaz.net	https://celebrationcenterchurch.com/
Church on the Rock	Woodland	(530) 406-8579	630 Cottonwood St, Woodland, CA 95695		Pastor Jim	Pastor	staff@cotrwoodland.org	https://www.cotrwoodland.org/
Community Housing Opportunities Corp.	Woodland	(707) 759-6043	5030 BUSINESS CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 260 FAIRFIELD, CA 94534	9164960007	Teri Smyth		INFO@CHOCHOUSING.ORG	https://www.chochousing.org/
Empower Yolo	Woodland	530-661-6336	175 Walnut St. Woodland, CA 95695		Lynette	Executive director	info@empoweryolo.org	https://empoweryolo.org/
Food 4 U Foundation	Woodland	530-666-2178						
Fourth and Hope	Woodland	530-661-1218	285 4th ST. Woodland, CA 95695	530-383-9342	Charlotte Baur	Supervisor	cbaur@fourthandhope.org	https://fourthandhope.org/
Holy Rosary Food Pantry	Woodland	530-662-2805	301 Walnut St. Woodland, CA 95695	530-662-5233	Peter		hrparish@holyroary.com	
HOME Church	Woodland	530-662-3956	108 W Woodland Ave, Woodland, CA		Elaine	office manager		https://www.woodlandhome.church/
Homeward Bound Outreach, Inc.	Woodland	530-402-1426	44 Jefferson St, Woodland, CA 95695					https://www.facebook.com/HomewardBoundOutreach/
Hope's Anchor, Inc.	Woodland	530-908-9703	1233 E Beamer St Suite B Woodland, CA 95776		Renee Helmsley		info@hopes-anchor-inc.org	
Kentucky Avenue Church of Christ	Woodland	530-661-7488	470 Kentucky Ave. Woodland, CA 95695		Antonio Gipson	Pantry Manager	gipsonfamily4@att.net	https://woodlandchurchofchrist.com/

Meals on Wheels, Yolo County	Woodland	530-662-7035	40 N. East St Suite C, Woodland, CA 95776	916-370-2671	Zea Davis	zdavis@mowyolo.org	Info@mowyolo.org	www.mowyolo.org
Rainbow Housing Assistance Corporation	Woodland	559-455-8130	The Greenery Senior Apartments, Woodland		Tia			
Renevo Food Closet (formerly the Sanctuary)	Woodland	530-908-6363	240 North West St. Woodland, CA					
Salvation Army	Woodland	530-661-0141	413 Main St, Woodland, CA 95695					https://www.facebook.com/SalvationArmyWoodlandCa/
Spero (formerly Pregnancy Support Group)	Woodland	530-661-6333	120 Court ST. Woodland, CA 95695		Carol Duty	Executive Director	CAROLDUTY@AOL.COM	https://sperohope.com/
United Methodist Church	Woodland	530-662-6274	212 Second St. Woodland, CA 95695		Shannon Murray	Office Manager		http://www.umcwoodland.org/
Woodland Christian Center	Woodland	530-666-1070	440 California St Woodland, CA 95695		Rev. Paul Harmon	Lead Pastor	woodlandchristiancenter@gmail.com	https://woodlandchristiancenter.org/
Woodland Community College Foundation	Woodland	530-661-5700	2300 E. Gibson Rd, Woodland, CA 95776		Marissa Boswell	Student Services		https://wcc.yccd.edu/about/foundation/
Woodland Family Worship Center	Woodland	530-383-8825	386 W. Beamer ST. Woodland, CA 95695	530-383-4154	Jeff and Jennifer Fraize	Pastor	contact@woodlandfamilyworship.org	https://www.woodlandfamilyworship.org
Woodland Foursquare New Harvest Church	Woodland	530-662-5524	23 Grand Ave. Woodland CA, 95695		Mark Gallego	Pastor	connect@newharvestwoodland.org	http://newharvestwoodland.org/index.html
Woodland Hispanic Foursquare	Woodland	530-662-5524	23 Grand Ave. Woodland CA, 95695		Mark Gallego	Pastor	connect@newharvestwoodland.org	http://newharvestwoodland.org/index.html
Woodland Senior Center, Inc.	Woodland	530-661-2001	2001 East St Woodland, CA 95776					https://www.cityofwoodland.org/351/Seniors
Woodland Volunteer Food Closet	Woodland	530-662-7020	509 College St. Woodland, CA 95695	530-401-8346	Tania	Pantry manager	taniagc@sbcglobal.net	www.woodlandfoodcloset.org
Yolo Adult Day Health Center	Woodland	530-669-3700	20 N. Cottonwood St. Woodland, CA 95695		Dawn Myers		dawn.myers@dignityhealth.org	https://www.dignityhealth.org/sacramento/services/yolo-adult-day-health-services/yolo-adult-day-health-center
Yolo Community Care Continuum	Woodland	530-758-2160	285 W. Court ST #207 Woodland, CA 95695		Amber Salazar	Executive director	asalazar@y3c.org	y3c.org
Yolo County African-American Association	Woodland	530-661-6461	436 Second St. Woodland, CA 95695		Glenny and John	Volunteers		No website
Calvary Chapel of Zamora	Zamora	530.867.2692 (530) 402-7002	9974 Main St, Zamora, CA 95698		Cheri Gardner	Pantry manager		
First Southern Baptist Church of West Sacramento	West Sacramento	(916) 371-2111	2124 Michigan Boulevard West Sacramento, California, 95691					

St. James Catholic Church	Davis	(530) 756-3636	1275 B Street Davis, California, 95616					
Proverbs House International	Winters	(530) 794-6000 916.589.0475	201 First Street Winters, CA, 95694				info@proverbshouse.org	
CLARKSBURG COMMUNITY CHURCH	Clarksburg	530 668 0690	52910 Netherlands Ave, Clarksburg, CA 95612, USA					
CLARKSBURG FIREHOUSE	Clarksburg	(530) 668-0690	52902 Clarksburg Rd, Clarksburg, CA 95612					
UNIVERSITY COVENANT CHURCH	Davis	530.668.0690	315 Mace Blvd, Davis, CA, USA					
DAVISVILLE APARTMENTS (Probably not)	Davis	(530) 668-0690	1221 Kennedy Pl, Davis, CA 95616					
SACRAMENTO CITY COLLEGE - DAVIS CENTER - DRIVE-THROUGH ONLY DISTRIBUTION		(530) 747-5200	1720 Jade Street, Davis, CA, USA					
CAMPERS INN RV PARK - DRIVE-THROUGH DISTRIBUTION		(530) 668-0690	2501 County Road 88, Dunnigan, CA 95937, USA					
GUINDA GRANGE HALL		(530) 668-0690	16787 Forest Ave, Guinda, CA 95637, USA					
EMPOWER YOLO		(530) 668-0690	9586 Mill St, Knights Landing, CA 95645, USA					
WEST SACRAMENTO YOLO HOUSING		(530) 668-0690	685 Lighthouse Dr, West Sacramento, CA 95605, USA					
CITY OF WEST SACRAMENTO CITY HALL - OVERFLOW PARKING LOT			1271 West Capitol Avenue, West Sacramento, CA, USA					
SUTTER HEALTH PARK - DRIVE-THROUGH ONLY DISTRIBUTION			400 Ballpark Drive, West Sacramento, CA,					
YOLO COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY		(530) 668-0690	62 Shams Way, Winters, CA 95694, USA					
RISE, INC.		(530) 668-0690	200 Baker St, Room 4 & 5, Winters, CA 95694					
ELKS LODGE		(530) 668-0690	500 Bush St, Woodland, CA 95695					
CALIFORNIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CORP.		(530) 662-9601	117 West Main Street Suite 1B, Woodland, CA 95695, USA					
SUMMERTREE APARTMENTS		(530) 668-0690	601 Community Ln, Woodland, CA 95695, USA					
YOLO LIBRARY		(530) 668-0690	37750 Sacramento St, Yolo, CA 95697, USA					

SB 1383 Program Planning Report

City of Davis
Public Works Utilities and Operations Department
1717 Fifth Street
Davis, CA 95616

SCS ENGINEERS

01221029 | October 13, 2021

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Pleasanton, CA 94588
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Attachments

- Attachment A SB 1383 Road Map and Timeline Spreadsheet
- Attachment B SB 1383 Programs Spreadsheet
- Attachment C Update to Organics Report
- Attachment D Organics Collection Service Options Report
- Attachment E Edible Food Recovery Report
- Attachment F Recovery Rates, Pricing Adjustments and Every-Other-Week Program Options Report
- Attachment G Cost Analysis Spreadsheet

1 OBJECTIVE AND APPROACH

The City of Davis selected SCS Engineers (SCS) to assist with research and development of tools to assist with SB 1383 implementation. SB 1383, or the Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Act, establishes methane emissions reduction targets, and grants CalRecycle the authority to pass regulations to achieve those targets. SB 1383 requires a 50% reduction in the level of statewide organic waste disposal from the 2014 level by 2020 and increases this reduction requirement to 75% of the 2014 level by 2025. Additionally, SB 1383 requires a 20% reduction of edible food (food fit for human consumption) from landfill disposal.

To achieve the statewide targets, SB 1383 provides jurisdictions with a prescriptive approach to compliance. Actions required to achieve compliance include comprehensive local policies; capacity planning; organics collection service; an edible food recovery program; education and outreach; monitoring and enforcement; procurement requirements for organic waste products; and detailed recordkeeping and reporting.

The approach to this project was to work collaboratively with City of Davis staff to identify viable program opportunities and strategies to meet SB 1383 requirements. To develop a comprehensive plan for the City of Davis, SCS reviewed current programs, and researched the current and future available organics processing capacity. The outcome from this research is documented in this report, and includes the following topics:

- SB 1383 Road Map and Timeline
- SB 1383 Programs
- Update to Organics Report
- Organics Collection Service Options
- Edible Food Recovery
- Recovery Rates, Pricing Adjustments and Every-Other-Week Program Options
- Cost Analysis Spreadsheet

Included in this report is a summary for each topic, the outcome of our research, and recommendations for next steps. Each of the topics includes a separate Memorandum that will be included as an attachment to the report.

2 SB 1383 ROADMAP AND TIMELINE

SCS has developed an SB 1383 Roadmap, which includes milestones, action items, recommended foundational tasks, and a schedule to serve as a checklist towards compliance. The roadmap designates the City department responsible for each regulatory action, which requirements are already met by the City's existing programs, the next steps required, and timeline. The customized SB 1383 roadmap can be filtered by responsible stakeholder (e.g. city department, hauler, county), category of action (e.g. policy, outreach, reporting), the month actions should be started and the deadlines for compliance. This roadmap and timeline can be found in **Attachment A**.

3 SB 1383 PROGRAM OPTIONS

SCS developed a spreadsheet that summarizes the current solid waste, recycling and organics programs that are currently offered by Recology and the City of Davis, and identifies the future organics programs that will be need to be provided to comply with SB 1383.

A summary of the programs spreadsheet found in **Attachment B** is provided below.

Current Organics Programs

The primary organics programs currently provided by the City of Davis include:

1. Residential, Multi-Family and Commercial green waste and food scraps collection
2. Carpet, carpet pad, mattress, HHW/E-waste and construction & demolition recycling programs.
3. Organics outreach and technical assistance.
4. Organics outreach on the website.
5. Compost workshops.
6. Compost give away.
7. School composting program.
8. School Organics program.
9. Organics collection service in all City buildings.
10. Food recovery and food prevention outreach materials.

Additional Actions Needed for Compliance

The additional actions needed for the City to comply with SB 1383 include:

1. Update container lids or replace the entire carts to comply with SB 1383.
2. Increase education and outreach for organics program, including carpet, textiles, and clean wood.
3. Establish an organics self-haul/back-haul program.
4. Increase food waste prevention outreach materials and place on website including information on ways to prevent food waste at home.
5. Develop SB 1383 outreach materials and place on website.
6. Increase food recovery outreach materials and place on website including advertising all recovery entities available, and producing social media outreach materials.
7. Update Agreements
 - a. Amend hauler agreements, contracts with local waste management processing facilities, and organic waste recycling facilities.
 - b. Approve franchise hauler use of organics recycling facilities.

- c. Obtain written certification from facilities accepting compostable plastics and/or use of bags for organic materials.
8. Develop SB 1383 compliance and Edible Food Recovery ordinances, and updates to the Water Efficient Landscaping Requirements.
9. Update administrative fee schedule to reflect enforcement penalties supporting SB 1383 programs.
10. Develop noncompliance letter to be distributed in response to any residential and commercial violations that occur between 2022 and 2024. This letter should be accompanied by the most applicable outreach materials to promote correction in behavior before 2024.
11. Provide enforcement and penalties for violations; provision of fines cannot be designated to the hauler.
12. Update procurement numbers including recycled content paper products.
13. Develop records collections process and submit annual report
14. Special event permits to include proper waste separation and food donation to comply with SB 1383.
15. Develop process for collecting data and reporting to CalRecycle.

4 UPDATE TO ORGANICS REPORT

SCS analyzed the City’s current organics data and the 2019 City of Davis’ Organics Processing Facility Feasibility Report to provide a high-level update on tonnages, programs that will affect organics tonnage and quality, predict organics fraction of the disposed waste stream that could be recovered, and details on infrastructure in development that is in close proximity to the City. The report containing all information can be found in **Attachment C**.

Existing Organic Materials Generation

The City provided 2017 through 2020 organics tonnage numbers from Davis Waste Removal (DWR)/Recology. The tonnage numbers include both residential and commercial organics, as well as street sweeping organics, the recyclable/recoverable wood waste fraction from C&D waste, and the yard material piles. **Table 1** highlights the quarterly tonnage numbers from 2016 to 2020.

Table 1. Hauling Data Summary: Organics tonnage

	<i>Tons Per Quarter</i>				Total Organics		
	<i>Organics Carts (Green and Food Scraps)</i>	<i>Yard Material Piles</i>	<i>Street Sweepings</i>	<i>Wood Fraction: C&D and Wood Drop Boxes¹</i>	Tons Per Quarter	Average Tons Per Month²	Average Tons Per Day³
1st Quarter 2016	59.90	2,551.84	273.68	65.93	2,951.35	983.78	44.72

¹ Recyclable wood waste from C&D drop boxes was estimated at 15% of total C&D tonnage. This estimate was specified by CalRecycle’s 2006 Detailed Characterization of Construction and Demolition Waste.

² Tons per quarter divided by 3 to determine tons per month (TPM).

³ Calculated 22 business days average per month, divided TPM by 22.

	Tons Per Quarter				Total Organics		
	Organics Carts (Green and Food Scraps)	Yard Material Piles	Street Sweepings	Wood Fraction: C&D and Wood Drop Boxes ¹	Tons Per Quarter	Average Tons Per Month ²	Average Tons Per Day ³
2nd Quarter 2016	72.43	2,160.74	231.50	99.59	2,564.26	854.75	38.85
3rd Quarter 2016 ⁴	1,549.86	1,957.53	100.31	85.33	3,693.03	1,231.01	55.96
4th Quarter 2016	1,643.53	3,665.66	253.65	106.95	5,669.79	1,889.93	85.91
1st Quarter 2017	1,914.99	1,251.50	201.94	98.07	3,466.50	1,155.50	52.52
2nd Quarter 2017	2,136.53	661.30	130.15	110.65	3,038.63	1,012.88	46.04
3rd Quarter 2017	1,703.17	488.79	119.95	89.03	2,400.94	800.31	36.38
4th Quarter 2017	1,817.88	2,131.43	238.75	96.95	4,285.01	1,428.34	64.92
1st Quarter 2018	1,672.35	940.37	127.44	82.99	2,823.15	941.05	42.78
2nd Quarter 2018	2,126.42	572.49	121.46	93.35	2,913.72	971.24	44.15
3rd Quarter 2018	1,719.44	509.54	101.10	79.12	2,409.20	803.07	36.50
4th Quarter 2018	1,893.58	2,214.26	211.93	75.83	4,395.60	1,465.20	66.60
1st Quarter 2019	1,756.41	999.74	126.92	76.16	2,959.23	986.41	44.84
2nd Quarter 2019	2,395.94	577.94	123.65	87.27	3,184.80	1,061.60	48.25
3rd Quarter 2019	1,856.44	465.90	97.89	93.73	2,513.96	837.99	38.09
4th Quarter 2019 ⁵	2,304.86	2,640.86	257.10	93.65	5,296.47	1,765.49	80.25
1st Quarter 2020	1,881.75	711.48	91.82	107.60	2,792.65	930.88	42.31
2nd Quarter 2020	2,553.97	329.06	88.41	75.45	3,046.89	1,015.63	46.17
3rd Quarter 2020	2,155.43	0.00	84.11	82.32	2,321.86	773.95	35.18
4th Quarter 2020	2,142.29	2,375.20	154.26	70.74	4,742.49	1,580.83	71.86

Source: City of Davis

The results of the organics tonnage numbers from 2016 to 2020 are summarized below.

- 2016 had the widest range between the organics carts and yard material pile collection tonnage, likely due to implementation of the organics program in Quarter 3 2016.

⁴ Beginning of the expanded organics program

⁵ Beginning of revised yard material pile collection schedule

- Yard material pile tonnage decreased after 2016, when residents were able to put yard trimmings in their cart for weekly collection.
- From 2017 to 2019, yard material pile annual tonnages remained generally steady, with a slight uptick in 2019. Loose pile tonnage decreased in 2020.
- Organics cart tonnages stayed steady in 2017 and 2018 and have increased annually since.
- The increase in organics cart tonnage in 2020 is not commensurate with the decrease in yard material pile tonnage in 2020.
- Total organics tonnages has stayed consistent since 2016.

Potential Recoverable Organic Fraction from Disposal Stream

The average annual disposal from 2017 to 2019 is 36,955 tons. The latest disposal stream waste characterization commissioned by CalRecycle was performed in 2018. Statewide, that waste characterization report estimated that 34% of the disposal stream consisted of organic wastes. Using that percentage, it can be assumed that approximately 12,565 tons annually could consist of organic materials and be diverted from the City's disposal stream.

A number of factors could affect the potential quantity of recoverable organics from the disposal stream.

1. The City has an established three-bin source separated collection program which has a designated bin for organic wastes and accepts both food and yard trimmings.
2. The City engages in a consistent education and outreach program to its residents and businesses, coupled with an audit program by Recology. These programs are enhanced by activities such as compost training, online resources, a recycling and waste separation program in public offices and schools, annual mulch giveaways and the use of mulch in city parks and greenways. While the City is still making efforts to enhance their organics program, the design of the collection system and programs could result in less organic material in the disposal stream. A waste characterization of the disposal stream would give more accurate tonnages of the recoverable organic fraction, and provide a baseline for use in the implementation of SB 1383 programs.

Available Organic Processing Infrastructure

While no new organics processing facilities have been developed within close proximity to the City, there have been some changes and expansions to existing organics infrastructure and operations.

- Most significant is the development of a large-scale landfill based anaerobic digester/compost process, and a traditional composting operation at the Yolo County Central Landfill (YCCL). At the time of preparation of the Report, the YCCL had a green waste processing and transfer area as well as a food waste transfer area. Yard trimmings and food scraps at that time were transferred to Northern Recycling's Zamora compost facility and later sent to Northern Recycling's Napa facility prior to the start-up of the YCCL operation. Concurrently, YCCL developed a large-scale anaerobic digester/composting process in one of their landfill cells in 2019. This process manages yard trimmings, food scraps, using an anaerobic process, followed by an aerobic composting process. Digestate is excavated from the cells and transferred to Zamora for finishing and market, and biogas is generated and converted to electricity.
- In addition to the development of organics processing capacity of YCCL, University of California Davis commissioned a consultant team in 2019 to evaluate the feasibility of a

compost facility adjacent to the University's anaerobic digester located to the west of campus. This feasibility study has been completed; however, it is still under consideration by UC Davis.

- Recology's Jepson Prairie Organics composting operation located 19 miles from the City in Vacaville, continues to operate as an active green/food composting operation.
- Northern Recycling's composting operation located 22 miles from the City in Zamora, continues to operate as an active green material composting operation although it plans to relocate its facility to the Yolo County Central Landfill by 2022.

5 ORGANICS COLLECTION SERVICE OPTIONS

SCS provided the City with a comprehensive report that gave an overview of SB 1383's two organic waste collection service options, the two contamination monitoring methods, and a high-level analysis of the costs and staff time associated with these options. To create this report, SCS reviewed the SB 1383 regulations surrounding organics collection services, the City's Electronic Annual Reports, the City's current municipal code, and data provided by Recology.

The SB 1383 regulations outline two collection service options for the City to provide organic waste collection service to their businesses and residents. The two service options are:

1. **Organic Waste Standard Collection Service** (Standard Collection Service): Under this option, jurisdictions are subject to all of the organic waste collection, education and outreach, waivers, enforcement and recordkeeping requirements of SB 1383. The City may select route reviews or waste evaluations as the contamination minimization monitoring method.
2. **Performance-based Source Separated Organic Waste Collection Service** (Performance-based Service). Under this option, jurisdictions must conduct waste evaluations and maintain low levels of organics in their garbage stream. The City may be eligible for compliance exceptions for education and outreach, waivers, enforcement and recordkeeping related to organic waste collection service.

The full report can be found in **Attachment D**.

Comparison of Service Option Requirements and Impacts

SCS customized CalRecycle's comparison table⁶ to estimate the impacts each collection service option may have on the City staff hours and associated costs. This table provides a high-level overview of the cost comparison of compliance exceptions under the Performance-based Service option. Although the compliance exceptions do not relieve all monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting activities, SCS estimated the difference in staff hours required.

Table 2 compares the estimated cost for compliance activities that differ between the Standard Collection Service and the Performance-based Service options.

⁶ [Detailed Implementation Guidance: Standard Collection Service versus Performance-Based Collection Service](#)

Table 2. Summary of Service Impacts on City Staff Hours

Service Option	Estimated Environmental Program Specialist Annual Hours	Estimated Conservation Coordinator Annual Hours	Estimated City Staff Cost
Organic Waste Standard Collection Service	90.0	118.0	\$14,500.00
Performance-Based Source Separated Organic Waste Collection Service	20.5	72.5	\$6,400.00
Difference	69.5	45.5	\$8,100.00

Contamination Monitoring

Beginning April, 1 2022, the City must implement one of two methods for contamination monitoring:

- 1) Annually conduct a route review for prohibited container contaminants. This may be satisfied by a lid-flip, use of cameras on trucks, or other container monitoring technology, or
- 2) Conduct waste evaluations of blue, green, and gray container streams at least two times per year.

If the City provides standard Collection Service it may choose which contamination monitoring method to implement. If the City provides Performance-based Service, it must implement waste evaluations. This information is also summarized in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Estimated Annual Cost of Route Reviews Compared to Waste Evaluations

Method	Minimum Annual Cost	Maximum Annual Cost	Weeks of Field Work/Year
Hauler Route Reviews (Standard Collection Service)	\$11,600	\$16,500	3 to 6
City Staff Route Reviews (Standard Collection Service)*	\$26,200	\$43,400	6 to 12
Waste Evaluations (Standard Collection Service)	\$257,300	\$293,300	8 to 10
Waste Evaluations (Performance-based Service)	\$352,700	\$400,700	11 to 13

*Assumes 1 Environmental Specialist conducts field work

Impact Assessments

By the City's request, SCS evaluated the financial impact, the community impact, and the potential risks associated with Standard Collection Service compared to Performance-based Service. The following sections summarize SCS's findings.

SCS estimated the annual range in cost for the Standard Collection Service contamination monitoring and supporting compliance activities (e.g. provision of outreach, issuance of waivers,

recordkeeping, reporting, enforcement, etc.). SCS also estimated the annual range in cost for the Performance-based Service waste evaluation and reduced staff time associated with compliance exceptions. **Table 4** provides a comparative summary of the estimated range in annual cost of Standard Collection Service and Performance-based collection service. The minimum dollar amount for contamination monitoring in Table 4 represents the [minimum number of samples audited in order to be in compliance with SB 1383](#). The maximum dollar amount represents what is recommended according to the City of Los Angeles' methodology, which was approved by CalRecycle.

Table 4. Estimated Range in Annual Cost Comparison

Compliance Activity	Standard Collection Service			Performance-based Service
	Route Reviews by City Staff	Route Reviews by Hauler	Waste Evaluations	Waste Evaluations
Contamination Monitoring (Minimum)	\$26,200	\$11,600	\$257,300	\$352,700
Contamination Monitoring (Maximum)	\$43,400	\$16,500	\$293,300	\$400,700
City Staff Time for Supporting Compliance Activities*	\$14,500	\$14,500	\$14,500	\$6,400
Total Minimum Estimated Cost	\$40,700	\$26,100	\$271,900	\$359,000
Total Maximum Estimated Cost	\$57,900	\$31,000	\$307,800	\$407,100

*Only includes estimated staff time for compliance activities that differ between the service options

Standard Collection Service requires the City to provide more education and outreach to the community than the Performance-based Service option. Standard Collection Service also requires the City to provide inspections, Notice of Violations (NoVs), and enforcement for both residents and businesses. In contrast, the Performance-based Service option relieves the City from conducting inspections, and providing NoVs, enforcement, and extensive outreach and education. This may result in a higher rate of community satisfaction than the Standard Collection Service option, which has stronger oversight and enforcement.

SCS found that since the Standard Collection Service option has more requirements, it is a lower risk option because there are no performance metrics beyond mandatory organics service. A jurisdiction cannot fail out of Standard Collection Service. In comparison, Performance-based Service has fewer requirements but is a higher risk option, because if the City exceeds the annual threshold of 25 percent organics in the gray container stream, the City must revert to Standard Collection Service and complete all SB 1383 requirements; compliance exceptions will no longer be applicable.

Recommendations

Based on the information presented above, SCS recommends three alternate options for the City's consideration.

- 1) **Option 1, Conduct a gray container waste evaluation test in 2021 before choosing which collection service option to implement in 2022:** The City may conduct a waste evaluation of the gray container stream in 2021 to measure the percent by weight of organics in the gray container stream. This analysis will allow the City to determine if they are currently compliant with Performance-based Service's low contamination requirements and assess the risk of implementing Performance-based Service. Conducting a waste evaluation in 2021 will require financial investment, and the test of waste evaluation methodology will not count towards SB 1383 compliance. This option has an increased financial impact, a lower risk impact, and may provide data to inform the community of the decision to implement Standard Collection Service or Performance-based Service in 2022.
- 2) **Option 2, Implement Standard Collection Service and waste evaluations in 2022:** The City may consider implementing Standard Collection Service in 2022 and select waste evaluations as the contamination minimization monitoring method. This approach will serve to obtain the results of waste evaluations in 2022 while meeting SB 1383 requirements. If the results of the waste evaluations for the gray container stream do not exceed the 25 percent organic content by weight contamination threshold, the City may notify CalRecycle of its intent to proceed with Performance-based Service beginning January 1, 2023. This option has the highest financial impact, a lower risk impact, and may provide data to inform the community of the decision to implement Standard Collection Service or Performance-based Service.
- 3) **Option 3, Proceed with Standard Collection Service and route reviews in 2022:** The City may consider implementing Standard Collection Service and selecting the route reviews as the contamination minimization monitoring method. The City is already compliant with the provision of mandatory organics service, at least 90% of customers are enrolled in organics service, and outreach and education is provided annually, which complies with Standard Collection Service requirements. While Standard Collection Service requires more staff time for some compliance activities (e.g. waivers, enforcement and recordkeeping), this cost increase is more than offset by the decreased cost of route reviews compared to waste evaluations. This option has less associated financial and risk impacts, but does not provide detailed evidence (i.e. waste evaluation data) for the community to support decision-making. Additionally, Standard Collection Service requires the City to implement an inspection and enforcement plan, which may receive community pushback.

Table 5 below shows the cost for each option.

Table 5. Recommendations for Waste Evaluations and Route Reviews

Option	Description	Method	Minimum Annual Cost	Maximum Annual Cost	Weeks of Field Work/Year
Option 1	Conduct a waste evaluation test in 2021 before choosing which collection service option to implement in 2022.	Gray Container Audit	\$47,672	\$53,672	7 to 8
Option 2	Implement Standard Collection Service waste evaluations in 2022.	Standard Collection	\$257,344	\$293,344	8 to 10
Option 3	Proceed with Standard Collection Service and route reviews in 2022	Hauler Staff Route Reviews	\$11,603	\$16,554	3 to 6
		City Staff Route Reviews	\$26,216	\$43,389	6 to 12

6 EDIBLE FOOD RECOVERY

The SCS team reviewed the City’s progress toward compliance with SB 1383’s edible food recovery requirements within the context of countywide program efforts. The report, as seen in **Attachment E**, provides a summary of program efforts within the City and throughout the County. SCS reviewed the City’s list of Tier 1 and Tier 2 edible food generators to confirm the list was complete, developed a matrix of best practices for the City to use as criteria to evaluate partnership opportunities with edible food generators, recovery organizations and agencies, and other stakeholders. Using knowledge gained through prior assistance to the City and leveraging the team’s knowledge and experience, potential funding sources were documented for expanding edible food recovery programs.

Verification of Tier 1 and 2 Generator List

SB 1383 requires all municipalities to document and annually report to CalRecycle generators that fall within Tier 1 and Tier 2 definitions. SCS reviewed the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Commercial Edible Food Generator list provided by the City to verify the list of applicable Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators is complete. SCS examined the City’s list of generators by tier, and checked this information against the City’s business license database. The nine Tier 1 generators identified by the City are shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6. City of Davis Tier 1 Generators

FACILITY NAME	SITE ADDRESS	LOCATION
DAVIS FOOD CO-OP	DAVIS FOOD CO-OP	DAVIS

FACILITY NAME	SITE ADDRESS	LOCATION
GROCERY OUTLET - DAVIS	1800 E 8TH ST STE B	DAVIS
NUGGET MARKET #12	1414 E COVELL BLVD	DAVIS
NUGGET MARKET #2	409 MACE BLVD	DAVIS
SAFEWAY STORE #1205	1451 W COVELL Blvd	DAVIS
SAFEWAY STORE #1561	2121 COWELL Blvd	DAVIS
SAVE MART SUPERMARKETS #604	1900 ANDERSON RD	DAVIS
TRADER JOE'S #182	885 RUSSELL BLVD	DAVIS
WEST LAKE MARKET	1260 LAKE BLVD	DAVIS

The City's list of Tier 2 generators is shown in **Table 7**.

Table 7. City of Davis Tier 2 Generators

FACILITY NAME	SITE ADDRESS	LOCATION
ATRIA COVELL GARDENS	1111 ALVARADO AVE	DAVIS
CARLTON SENIOR LIVING	2726 5TH STREET	DAVIS
COURTYARD HEALTH CARE CENTER	1850 E. 8TH STREET	DAVIS
DAVIS JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	526 B STREET	DAVIS
DAVIS WELL SEASON	1753 RESEARCH PARK DR	DAVIS
UC DAVIS - CUARTO (located within City of Davis city limits)	533 OXFORD CIR	DAVIS
UC DAVIS HEALTH STADIUM	LA RUE RD	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS PAVILION	232 ARC ONE SHIELDS AVE	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS - SCRUBS CAFE	Located on UCD campus	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS - SILO RESTAURANTS	Located on UCD campus	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS - SEGUNDO	1 SHIELDS AVE	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS - TERCERO	Located on UCD campus	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS - THE GUNROCK	Located on UCD campus	UC DAVIS
UNIVERSITY RETIREMENT COMMUNITY	1515 SHASTA DRIVE	DAVIS

SCS found that only 6 of the Tier 2 generators are within the City’s boundary of authority. Eight generators are associated with the University of California Davis (noted in red text) and fall under the jurisdiction of the University’s program.

Food Recovery Organizations

SCS assessed the opportunities for the City of Davis to collaborate with Yolo County, and Yolo Food Bank (YFB). Yolo County has an existing, active network of edible food efforts, the County’s consultants have identified 61 food recovery agencies in the County, which can be leveraged and expanded to achieve full compliance with SB 1383. Consultants have surveyed 57 of these food recovery agencies to assess their current level of service to Tier 1 generators and estimated need for additional infrastructure.

In order to understand the existing edible food recovery network and infrastructure in Davis, research was performed for the full range of food recovery agencies (e.g. food banks, food pantries, and meal distribution services) either located in and/or operating in the County. As an initial step, SCS examined the YFB community partner’s 2020 list. SCS found that only 19, or approximately 33 percent, of all YFB partners are physically located in Davis. SCS also performed an independent search of food recovery agencies within the City and found recovery agencies located within the City that are not listed by YFB. The County is investing time and resources into developing a compliant, successful, sustainable, and transparent food recovery program. This demonstration of commitment is evidence Yolo County is an ideal partner for the City.

The County’s consultant is in the process of preparing capacity study estimates for disposal tons and associated recovery capacity needs using the CalRecycle Edible Food Recovery Capacity Calculator Tool. These estimates will be used to determine the appropriate funding needed to support countywide capacity expansion. Additionally, the County has engaged YFB in conversations about their request for funding to support SB 1383 compliance.

Best Practices in Reviewing Partnerships

The recommended best practices for the City were categorized to evaluate partnership opportunities to assist with SB 1383 compliance, based on the four SB 1383 compliance requirements. These categories include: 1) identify and educate commercial generators; 2) increase edible food generator access to recovery agencies; 3) monitor edible food generator compliance; and 4) increase recovery capacity.

A summary of the compliance action categories and associated best practices is provided in **Table 8**.

Table 8. Summary of Compliance Actions and Best Practices

Regulatory Requirement	Best Practice
1. Identify and educate edible food generators	Identify Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators
	Identify the required and desired behaviors
	Identify barriers to participation
	Identify benefits to participation
	Develop messages and identify messengers and communication channels
	Expand list of food recovery agencies

Regulatory Requirement	Best Practice
2. Increase edible food generator access to food recovery agencies	Develop program strategies to reduce barriers and increase benefits
3. Monitor edible food generator compliance	Conduct inspections of applicable generators
	Manage data and records
4. Increase recovery capacity	Feed hungry people
	Help create sustainable funding for food recovery agencies
	Create new green collar jobs
	Build more resilient communities

A Best Practices Matrix was developed and includes questions and scoring criteria to evaluate potential partnerships with jurisdictions, County, designees, food recovery agencies and edible food generators. Each best practice includes a list of questions for the City to use when evaluating the benefits of a potential partnership. A snapshot of the Best Practices Matrix is included in the Edible Food Update Recovery Report seen in **Attachment E**.

Funding Opportunities

Our team researched possible funding sources for the edible food recovery program including State funding, use of solid waste rate revenues, and implementation of fees. Through this research, several existing State funding sources were identified and are available to the City and food recovery agencies to increase edible food recovery infrastructure. Use of grant funds does not conflict with the parameters of Proposition 218.

Recommendations

The following recommendations provide areas of consideration to develop and implement a successful comprehensive food recovery program. It is important to consider the impacts partnerships may have on the City achieving regulatory compliance as well as implementing a collaborative, holistic, sustainable, and successful food recovery program in the City that is cohesive with the countywide program. These recommendations are in addition to the Food Recovery Plan.

1. Collaborate with Yolo County.
2. Discuss Partnership with Yolo Food Bank (YFB) with the County.
3. Survey generators.

7 RECOVERY RATES, PRICING ADJUSTMENTS AND EVERY-OTHER-WEEK PROGRAM OPTIONS

SCS provided a report to the City that evaluated the potential of recovery rate requirements, disposal pricing adjustments, and every-other-week collection for the City. The report provided an assessment (including cost and tonnage reduction/diversion) and recommendations for program implementation, and includes the examination of all practical appropriate technologies in existence as well as any promising emergent technologies.

This high-level assessment evaluates three potential programs:

1. Recovery rate requirements for MRF/processing facilities,

2. Disposal pricing adjustments for loads containing organics, and
3. Every other week MSW collection.

The following provides a summary of each program. The full report can be found in **Attachment F**.

PROGRAM 1: RECOVERY RATE REQUIREMENTS FOR MRF/PROCESSING FACILITIES

Recovery rate requirements are defined as specifications and terms implemented via agreement, contract, and/or permit conditions with the Material Recovery Facilities (MRF)/processing facilities, which require a certain recovery rate applied to a specified processed waste stream, with penalties for non-compliance or non-achievement. Several mechanisms exist that can establish recovery rate requirements including permits/entitlements to operate, regulations and contracts.

1. Permits/Entitlements to Operate: Facility operational permits can establish recovery rate requirements.
2. SB 1383 Framework: For source separated collection programs such as the City's, the expected locations for recovery rate requirements would be the receiving facilities of the waste streams. The two receiving facilities relevant to the City are the YCCL and Recology's Second Street facility.
3. Contract: The SCS team confirmed the City's contract with Recology includes provisions to ensure performance complies with all applicable laws. Although the City does not have a contract with the Yolo County Central Landfill, they do meet the performance compliance metrics.

The potential benefits for implementing recovery rate requirements for the City include the following:

- Increased diversion rates attributable to the City
- Minimization of potential fines and penalties for non-compliance with SB 1383
- Reduced staff time and resources associated with the response to SB 1383 compliance plans and orders
- Fees received for violations of recovery rate requirements
- Build a data set that will aid in achieving the SB 1383 Performance Based Source Separated Standard

The potential costs to the City to implement recovery rate requirements include the amount of staff time associated with negotiation and contract amendments with Recology and/or Yolo County, or future processing facilities and processors and staff time associated with enforcement of recovery rate requirements.

Our recommendations are as follows:

1. Perform a robust waste characterization study on all four source separated waste streams collected in the City (MSW, recyclables, organics and C&D) to determine volume and types of

the recoverable and residual portions of each waste stream specific to the City, and contamination sources.

2. Utilizing information gained in the waste characterization study, evaluate
 - a. The costs and benefits related to the quantity and quality of the recoverable portion of each waste stream that was studied,
 - b. Implementing a recovery rate requirement in those waste streams in excess of regulatory requirements, and
 - c. Compare to other methods for increased diversion (such as education campaigns, increased waste audits, diversion rate incentives, and increased contamination monitoring).

PROGRAM 2: DISPOSAL-PRICING ADJUSTMENTS FOR LOADS CONTAINING ORGANICS

Disposal-pricing adjustments are defined as higher pricing, or tiered pricing, for disposal, of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) loads in excess of acceptable organics limits in the disposal stream. The pricing adjustment can be levied on the hauler, and the hauler's franchise agreement could be amended to allow Recology to recoup these excess costs by passing them along to the customer to provide a financial incentive for compliance.

Benefits for the pricing adjustment option for the City includes the following:

- Savings from potential fines and penalties for non-compliance with SB 1383 for disposal of loads in excess of regulatory levels.
- By employing disposal-pricing adjustments, the City could receive revenues associated with higher pricing for loads containing organics.
- The City may see diversion of organics from the MSW container to the organics container so that the payer does not have to incur the higher adjusted disposal price for having organics in their MSW container.

The potential costs to the City include the staff time needed for enforcement, education, and outreach. As well as legal costs and staff time for contract negotiation and the process to amend the contracts.

Our recommendations are as follows:

1. Perform a robust waste characterization study on the MSW container to determine a baseline for organics content in the MSW stream.
2. Utilizing information from the waste characterization study:
 - a. Determine if organics material still currently in the MSW container will require further processing to achieve organics diversion goals as determined by the City.
 - b. Evaluate cost/benefit of disposal pricing adjustments:
 - i. To offset cost of sending MSW for further processing to remove organic content, if applicable, and/or

- ii. That will incentive diversion of organics from the MSW in excess of the regulatory requirements.

PROGRAM 3: EVERY OTHER WEEK MSW COLLECTION

Every other week collection for single-family residential customers would change MSW container collection to every other week, while maintaining weekly collection of organics and recyclables. Every other week MSW collection is another program that could provide financial and diversion benefits.

The potential benefits for the City includes the following:

- Increased diversion
- Road and traffic benefits due to fewer trucks on the road
- Cost and rate savings

Potential costs to the City to implement every other week MSW collection could include:

- Additional fees incurred for amending current hauling agreements to modify the collection schedule for every other week MSW collection, including cost for staff time and legal costs for contract negotiation and the process to amend the contract(s).
- A robust outreach and education campaign for implementation and roll out of the collection schedule change.

Our recommendations are as follows:

1. Perform a robust waste characterization of the single-family residential MSW stream to evaluate the quantity of recyclables and organics, both compostable (such as yard waste, food scraps) and non-compostable (such as pet waste and diapers) in the MSW container.
2. Coordinate with Recology regarding truck capacities, costs, routing impacts and staffing.
3. Utilize information gained from the waste characterization and coordination with the hauler; evaluate cost/benefit for implementation of every other week MSW collection for single-family residential customers.

8 COST ANALYSIS

SCS developed a cost model that incorporates tonnage and revenue differences if organics is removed from landfill. SCS also estimated expenses for implementing SB 1383 programs (highlighted in Section 4). This cost analysis indicates what potential cost impact may arise from implementing organics and enhancing SB 1383 programs. The full cost model can be found in **Attachment G**.

Table 9 uses the current FY 2021 tonnage and the organics projections from the Attachment C report to show the impact on tip fee expenses if the City was able to divert 75% of the organic material from landfill by 2026.

Table 9. Estimated Five Year Tonnage Projections and Fees

SB 1383 Implementation Analysis

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Tipping Fee Expense						
Tonnage						
Landfill	19,221	19,413	16,466	13,521	10,578	7,636
Organics	12,149	12,270	12,393	12,517	12,642	12,769
Organics Pulled from Landfill	0	0	3,141	6,283	9,424	12,565
Total Tonnage	31,370	31,684	32,001	32,321	32,644	32,970
Tipping Fee per Ton						
Landfill	\$54.80	\$54.80	\$56.44	\$58.14	\$59.88	\$61.68
Organics	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$77.25	\$79.57	\$81.95	\$84.41
Tipping Fee Expense - Before SB 1383						
Landfill	\$1,053,311	\$1,063,844	\$1,106,717	\$1,151,318	\$1,197,716	\$1,245,984
Organics	\$911,175	\$920,287	\$957,374	\$995,956	\$1,036,094	\$1,077,848
Total Tipping Fee Expense	\$1,964,486	\$1,984,131	\$2,064,091	\$2,147,274	\$2,233,809	\$2,323,832
Tipping Fee Expense - After SB 1383						
Landfill	\$1,053,311	\$1,063,844	\$929,412	\$786,070	\$633,408	\$471,001
Organics	\$911,175	\$920,287	\$957,374	\$995,956	\$1,036,094	\$1,077,848
Organics Pulled from Landfill	\$0	\$0	\$242,662	\$499,883	\$772,319	\$1,060,651
Total Tipping Fee Expense	\$1,964,486	\$1,984,131	\$2,129,448	\$2,281,909	\$2,441,820	\$2,609,500
Change in Tipping Fee Expense from SB 138	\$0	\$0	\$65,357	\$134,635	\$208,011	\$285,669

Table 10 identifies the different estimated expenses (e.g., labor, outreach and compliance, minor capital outlay and professional services) that may be required for City program implementation and SB1383 compliance. The cost estimate model for FY 2022 assumes that expenses receive no increase, and estimates a 3.26% increase escalator in staffing expenses each year starting in FY 2023 (this includes overall salaries and benefits), and all other expenses received a 3% increase each year starting in FY 2023. The total cost of SB 1383 implementation is the total change in expenses from Table 10 plus the revenues documented in Table 9.

Table 10. SB 1383 Program Expenses

SB 1383 Implementation Analysis

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Expenses						
Labor						
Conservation Coordinator	\$0	\$49,914	\$14,796	\$15,279	\$15,777	\$16,291
Environmental Program Specialist	\$0	\$0	\$1,714	\$3,198	\$3,302	\$3,410
Temporary Labor(Hourly Rates)						
Staff Inspections	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Organic Waste Standard Collection Service (Total Labor Estimates)						
Staff (FY 2023 -if performance based option is chosen, cost is \$6,400)	\$0	\$0	\$14,500	\$14,973	\$15,461	\$15,965
Outreach & Compliance						
Office Supplies (Brochures, labels, etc.)	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,150	\$5,305	\$5,464	\$5,628
Media	\$0	\$4,000	\$4,120	\$4,244	\$4,371	\$4,502
Printing	\$0	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,150	\$5,305	\$5,464
SB 1383 Compliance	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,300	\$10,609	\$10,927	\$11,255
Performance Based Service - Waste Evaluations (not required if performing standard collection service options)	\$0	\$400,700	\$412,721	\$425,103	\$437,856	\$450,991
Minor Capital Outlay						
Organics Pails	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,150	\$5,305	\$5,464	\$5,628
Purchase Organics Waste Products	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Professional Services						
Organics Capacity Study	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$31,827	\$0	\$0
Edible Food Recovery Capacity Study	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$26,523	\$0	\$28,138
Total Expenses	\$0	\$539,614	\$473,452	\$547,513	\$503,925	\$547,271
Change in Operating Expenses from SB 138:	\$0	\$539,614	\$473,452	\$547,513	\$503,925	\$547,271
Net Change from SB 1383	\$0	\$539,614	\$538,809	\$682,148	\$711,936	\$832,939
NPV of Cost @ 3%	\$9,139,809					

Task 1E: City of Davis Edible Food Recovery Report

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The SCS team reviewed the City of Davis' (City) progress toward compliance with SB 1383's edible food recovery requirements within the context of countywide program efforts. This report provides a summary of program efforts within the City and throughout the County. To respond to the City's requests, we reviewed the City's list of Tier 1 and Tier 2 edible food generators to confirm the list was complete. A Matrix of Best Practices was created for the City to use as criteria to evaluate partnership opportunities with edible food generators, recovery organizations and agencies, and other stakeholders. Using knowledge gained through prior assistance to the City and leveraging the team's knowledge and experience, potential funding sources were documented for expanding edible food recovery programs. The following describes these efforts and the results.

1.1 SB 1383 AND EDIBLE FOOD RECOVERY BACKGROUND

SB 1383 requires a minimum of 20 percent of edible food currently destined for landfills¹ be recovered for human consumption by 2025. CalRecycle adopted regulations designed to achieve this goal as part of the law's overarching objective to reduce methane emissions and support the State's climate change goals. SB 1383 requires all organic waste generators, including residences, businesses, and local, state, and federal government entities to participate in organic material collection, and specific types of businesses to participate in food recovery programs.

The City must adopt enforceable programs and ordinances as may be required to support generator compliance. The City may also designate program implementation, outreach, and monitoring responsibilities through a contract or Memorandum of Understanding. CalRecycle may assess penalties for noncompliance beginning in 2022, and jurisdictions may assess penalties for noncompliant generators and recovery agencies beginning in 2024.

1.1.1 SB 1383 Edible Food Recovery Program Requirements for Jurisdictions

Section 18991.1 of the regulations requires the City to take the following actions to implement a compliant edible food recovery program.

- 1. Identify and educate commercial generators:** The City must identify and educate Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators by February 1, 2022 and on an annual basis. Outreach and education must include the following information:
 - The City's edible food recovery program
 - The requirements for edible food generators
 - Edible food recovery agencies and the location of the online list of agencies
 - How businesses may prevent the creation of food waste.
- 2. Increase commercial generator access to food recovery agencies:** The City must provide contact information for food recovery agencies on the City's website so that commercial edible food generators can identify which agencies may potentially accept their recovered

¹ <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Docs/Web/118371>

food. This list must include the agency name, physical address, collection service area, and types of food the agency can accept for recovery.

3. Monitor commercial edible food generator compliance: Edible food generators will be required to enter into an agreement with a food recovery agency to recover surplus edible food and to maintain records of food recovery, including types, quantities (pounds per month), and frequency of food recovered. The City will be required to monitor edible food generator compliance with SB 1383 requirements through inspections. Inspections of Tier 1 edible food generators must begin in 2022, and Tier 2 in 2024 to verify the following information:

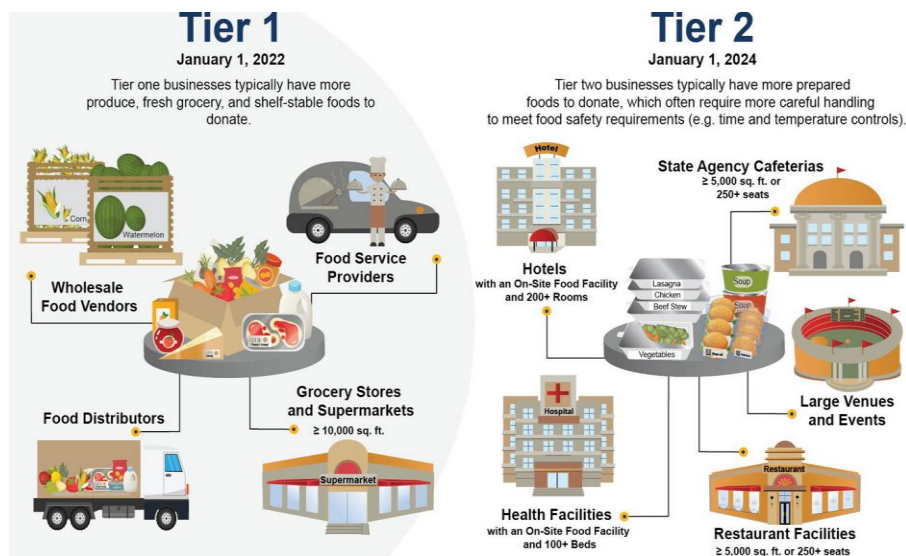
- Edible food generators have a contract or written agreement with a recovery agency
- Businesses and recovery agencies are keeping records
- Businesses are donating the maximum amount of food fit for human consumption that would otherwise be disposed

4. Increase recovery capacity (if needed): By August 1, 2022, the County must complete an edible food recovery capacity study. In this study, the County will estimate the quantity of edible food in the disposed waste stream, and identify the aggregated food recovery capacity available to accept the edible food currently disposed. If the study projects a gap between the amount of edible food disposed and the capacity available to recover edible food, the City will be required to develop an implementation plan for increasing food recovery capacity in the City.

2.0 VERIFICATION OF TIER 1 AND 2 GENERATOR LIST

SB 1383 requires all municipalities to document and annually report to CalRecycle generators that fall within Tier 1 and Tier 2 definitions. **Exhibit 1** highlights CalRecycle’s definitions of Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators.

Exhibit 1. Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generator Definitions



Tier 1 generators are required to participate in food recovery by January 1, 2022. These include supermarkets, grocery stores, food service providers, food distributors, and wholesale food vendors. The edible food waste generated from Tier 1 generators will include perishable foods (e.g. fresh produce, meat, dairy, eggs); shelf-stable and packaged foods; and a small amount of prepared foods. Throughout the state, the most common recovery agency for Tier 1 generators is the local Food Bank.

Tier 2 generators are required to participate in food recovery by January 1, 2024. These include large hospitals, hotels, large venues, large events, large restaurants, large state agency facilities, and schools with an on-site food facility. The edible food generated from Tier 2 generators commonly includes prepared foods, and smaller quantities of shelf-stable and perishable food compared to Tier 1 generators. Tier 2 generators are best partnered with a food recovery agency specializing in prepared food recovery and/or providing on-demand collection service.

Our team reviewed the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Commercial Edible Food Generator list provided by the City to verify the list of applicable Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators is complete. The nine Tier 1 generators identified by the City are shown in **Table 1**. We examined the City’s list of generators by tier, and checked this information against the City’s business license database². The business license list was reviewed for all business types that would fall under Tier 1 or Tier 2 definitions. Additionally, we requested a list of registered food processors from the California Department of Health.

Table 1. City of Davis Tier 1 Generators

FACILITY NAME	SITE ADDRESS	LOCATION
DAVIS FOOD CO-OP	DAVIS FOOD CO-OP	DAVIS
GROCERY OUTLET - DAVIS	1800 E 8TH ST STE B	DAVIS
NUGGET MARKET #12	1414 E COVELL BLVD	DAVIS
NUGGET MARKET #2	409 MACE BLVD	DAVIS
SAFEWAY STORE #1205	1451 W COVELL Blvd	DAVIS
SAFEWAY STORE #1561	2121 COWELL Blvd	DAVIS
SAVE MART SUPERMARKETS #604	1900 ANDERSON RD	DAVIS
TRADER JOE'S #182	885 RUSSELL BLVD	DAVIS
WEST LAKE MARKET	1260 LAKE BLVD	DAVIS

The City will need to work with all of these generators to confirm they have established a written agreement with an edible food recovery agency to comply with SB 1383 and have an established system to keep records and provide reports as requested by the City.

The City’s list of Tier 2 generators is shown in **Table 2**.

² <https://www.cityofdavis.org/business/business-directory>

Table 2. City Of Davis Tier 2 Generators

FACILITY NAME	SITE ADDRESS	LOCATION
ATRIA COVELL GARDENS	1111 ALVARADO AVE	DAVIS
CARLTON SENIOR LIVING	2726 5TH STREET	DAVIS
COURTYARD HEALTH CARE CENTER	1850 E. 8TH STREET	DAVIS
DAVIS JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	526 B STREET	DAVIS
DAVIS WELL SEASON	1753 RESEARCH PARK DR	DAVIS
UC DAVIS - CUARTO (located within City of Davis city limits)	533 OXFORD CIR	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS HEALTH STADIUM	LA RUE RD	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS PAVILION	232 ARC ONE SHIELDS AVE	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS - SCRUBS CAFE	Located on UCD campus	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS - SILO RESTAURANTS	Located on UCD campus	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS - SEGUNDO	1 SHIELDS AVE	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS - TERCERO	Located on UCD campus	UC DAVIS
UC DAVIS - THE GUNROCK	Located on UCD campus	UC DAVIS
UNIVERSITY RETIREMENT COMMUNITY	1515 SHASTA DRIVE	DAVIS

Only 6 of the Tier 2 generators are within the City’s boundary of authority. Eight generators are associated with the University of California (UC) Davis (noted in red text) and fall under the jurisdiction of the University’s program.

3.0 REVIEW OF COUNTYWIDE PROGRAM AND FUNDING OPTIONS

Our team assessed the opportunities for the City to collaborate with Yolo County, Yolo Food Bank (YFB), and the Yolo Health Department.

3.1 YOLO COUNTY

The County must develop an Edible Food Recovery Capacity Study. To complete this task, the County will estimate the quantity of food disposed of in each jurisdiction, including Davis. The County will then aggregate the estimated capacity to recover new food by recovery agencies located in each jurisdiction. If the County finds recovery agencies do not have enough capacity to accept the estimated total quantity of food disposed, each City will need to prepare an implementation plan

documenting how they will expand recovery capacity. It is in the best interest of the City to collaborate in estimating the quantity of edible food disposed of in the City.

The following quote from a CalRecycle report released in 2020³ outlines the edible food waste metrics all California jurisdictions must address through edible food recovery programs:

The CalRecycle 2018 Waste Characterization Study estimated that approximately 1.1 million tons of potentially donatable food is currently disposed in landfills. SB 1383 set a goal to divert 20 percent of this edible food and instead recover it for human consumption by 2025. The study results suggest that at least 225,000 tons of edible food would need to be recovered in 2018 to meet the SB 1383 metric... Additional analyses will be necessary to determine how much food was edible and could have been consumed at the time of disposal.

Yolo County has an existing, active network of edible food recovery efforts, which can be leveraged and expanded to achieve full compliance with SB 1383. Our team understands the City is working with the County, other jurisdictions within the County, and consultants to complete the capacity study, increase generator access to recovery agencies, and to identify potential countywide programs and funding options.

Consultants for Yolo County and West Sacramento recently provided an update on the status of their food recovery endeavors. The County reported their consultants have identified 61 food recovery agencies in the County. Consultants have surveyed 57 of these food recovery agencies to assess their current level of service to Tier 1 generators and estimated need for additional infrastructure. Consultants are in the process of analyzing surveys to evaluate trends and gaps in infrastructure.

The consultants have also completed surveying 23 Tier 1 generators (none within the City of Davis) in the County who are not currently donating to YFB. The survey asks Tier 1 generators about food recovery relationships with other recovery agencies, available excess edible food generated at their business, and barriers they face to participating in food recovery.

The County's consultant is in the process of preparing capacity study estimates for disposal tons and associated recovery capacity needs using the CalRecycle Edible Food Recovery Capacity Calculator Tool. These estimates will be used to determine the appropriate funding needed to support countywide capacity expansion. Additionally, the County has engaged YFB in conversations about their request for funding to support SB 1383 compliance. Consultants have vetted this request, compared it to the results of the CalRecycle Edible Food Recovery Capacity Calculator Tool, and prepared a letter for the County summarizing this progress. This letter (refer to **Appendix A**) includes a commitment to compile a report summarizing the progress of City staff, County staff and consultants countywide in their efforts to plan for program funding and implementation by August 31, 2021. The County is investing time and resources into developing a compliant, successful, sustainable, and transparent food recovery program. This demonstration of commitment is evidence Yolo County is an ideal partner for the City.

3.2 YOLO FOOD BANK (YFB)

YFB has requested \$2 million in funding to provide food recovery services for Tier 1 edible food generators that will support countywide compliance with SB 1383. In order to understand the

³ *Analysis of the Progress Toward the SB 1383 Waste Reduction Goals, CalRecycle, August 2020*

existing edible food recovery network and infrastructure in Davis, research was performed for the full range of food recovery agencies (e.g. food banks, food pantries, and meal distribution services) either located in and/ or operating in the County. The goal of this research was to determine if allocating funding explicitly to YFB would result in compliance with SB 1383 for all edible food generators and meet the needs of the local food insecure population.

As an initial step, our team examined the YFB community partner’s 2020 list. YFB partners include approximately 60 recovery agencies located throughout Yolo County. Only 19, or approximately 33 percent, of all YFB partners are physically located in Davis. We also performed an independent search of food recovery agencies within the City and found recovery agencies located within the City that are not listed by YFB. To review these food recovery agencies, refer to **Appendix B** for recovery agencies within the City. **Appendix C** presents recovery agencies located within the County but outside of the City limits.

Using the YFB’s Excel Spreadsheet of Subsidies to Community Food Distribution Partners, provided by the City, we calculated the percent of food distribution from YFB to partner agencies physically located in the City. This information is shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Food Distributed by Yolo Food Bank to Community Partners (January 1 - December 23, 2020)

Community Partners Receiving Food From YFB	Location	Quantity of Food Received by Community Partners (lbs.)
ASUCD The Pantry & Aggie Compass	Davis	123,545
Davis Community Meals and Housing	Davis	53,118
Short Term Emergency Aid Committee	Davis	21,659
Progress Ranch	Davis	15,013
Interfaith Rotating Winter Shelter of Davis	Davis	14,287
TPCP - Pine Tree Gardens West	Davis	10,563
Davis Senior Housing - Eleanor Roosevelt Circle	Davis	4,041
Pole Line Road Baptist Church	Davis	3,469
Cal Aggie Christian Association	Davis	1,167
Yolo Crisis Nursery	Davis	1,161
TPCP - Pine Tree Gardens East	Davis	877
Subtotal of Distribution for City of Davis		248,900
Total Distribution Countywide		1,156,273
Percentage of Total Distribution Allocated to City of Davis		22%

YFB reports distribution of approximately 1,156,000 pounds of food to partner agencies in 2020. Of that, 249,000 pounds of food, or 22 percent, was distributed to recovery agency partners in the City.

Table 4 shows the distribution of the County’s population, by City, and the percent allocation of distributed food from YFB and partner agencies.

Table 4. Yolo County Population Distribution Percentage, by City

JURISDICTION	POPULATION (2020)	PERCENTAGE ALLOCATION IN COUNTY
CLARKSBURG (Unincorporated)	503	0%
DAVIS	68,915	32%
ESPARTO (Unincorporated)	3,486	2%
KNIGHTS LANDING (Unincorporated)	1,036	1%
WEST SACRAMENTO	54,208	25%
WINTERS	7,257	2%
WOODLAND	60,809	28%
UNINCORPORATED (Other Cities)	21,253	10%
TOTAL	217,467	100%

As indicated in **Table 4**, the City of Davis accounts for thirty-two percent of the County’s total population. YFB’s 22 percent allocation of food distribution in the City does not align with the City’s proportion of the countywide population. The City has provided the YFB client records of food distributed by YFB to community partners. Refer to **Appendix D** for details.

It may be desirable to investigate the potential for other recovery agencies to expand recovery capacity independently from YFB, before committing to exclusively funding YFB. Additionally, the City may wish to review recovery program models that have proven successful in other areas of the State. For example, Hunger at Home⁴ is a Bay Area-based food service agency started by a former Hilton Hotel district manager who saw firsthand through his management of Hilton properties the amount of food being wasted. With deep domain expertise, he started the agency and began soliciting partners to reroute food generated at hospitality sites or through hospitality activities to food service agencies. Since its inception, over 5.6 million meals have been diverted from the landfill and fed to hungry people. Davis is home to several Tier 2 generators including hotels, healthcare facilities, and restaurants that could possibly benefit from this replicable model at the right time.

3.3 YOLO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

The Consumer Protection Unit (CPU) of Yolo County Environmental Health Division has agreed to monitor the compliance of all edible food generators in the County. This partnership meets the SB 1383 requirement to monitor edible food generator compliance.

The CPU will conduct annual inspections of Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators as required by SB 1383. Inspections will include observation of food safety practices; confirmation of employee training; verification of contracts or written agreements with recovery agencies; and verification the generator is keeping weight records for recoverable food.

⁴ www.hungerathome.org

These inspections, which will be conducted on behalf of unincorporated Yolo County, and the Cities of Davis, West Sacramento, Winters, and Woodland, will include the following components:

- Observing general food safety protocols are followed, including segregated storage and proper temperature control for recoverable foods.
- Ensuring an employee training program, which discusses safe food handling procedures of recoverable foods, is in place and training records are kept.
- Reviewing the written agreement between the generator and the food recovery agency (e.g., a copy of a signed written agreement between the generator and the Yolo Food Bank).
- Reviewing weight records of recoverable foods.

It is recommended the City discuss protocols for the management of data and records with CPU to ensure the City will receive data in a format that is easily translatable to the City’s reports to CalRecycle. The City may consider developing a template for data collection and protocol for recordkeeping. If CPU and recovery agencies are able to provide these tools to generators, generators may utilize the template for data collection, or transfer data from their preferred accounting system to the City’s desired format. Consistency in data collection and reporting by both generators and recovery agencies will allow the City to streamline data aggregation for reporting to CalRecycle. Additionally, establishing a standardized recordkeeping protocol may reduce the time requirement for CPU staff to review records, and for the City to incorporate records received into the SB 1383 Implementation Record.

The CPU will not conduct inspections of recovery agencies, or collect records from recovery agencies. The City will need to expand the scope of agreement with CPU or establish an additional partnership to meet these regulatory requirements.

4.0 BEST PRACTICES IN REVIEWING PARTNERSHIPS

The recommended best practices for the City were categorized to evaluate partnership opportunities to assist with SB 1383 compliance, based on the four SB 1383 compliance requirements. These categories include: 1) identify and educate commercial generators; 2) increase edible food generator access to recovery agencies; 3) monitor edible food generator compliance; and 4) increase recovery capacity.

A summary of the compliance action categories and associated best practices is provided in **Table 5**.

Table 5. Summary of Compliance Actions and Best Practices

Regulatory Requirement	Best Practice
1. Identify and educate edible food generators	Identify Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators
	Identify the required and desired behaviors
	Identify barriers to participation
	Identify benefits to participation
2. Increase edible food generator access to food recovery agencies	Develop messages and identify messengers and communication channels
	Expand list of food recovery agencies
	Develop program strategies to reduce barriers and increase benefits

Regulatory Requirement	Best Practice
3. Monitor edible food generator compliance	Conduct inspections of applicable generators
	Manage data and records
4. Increase recovery capacity	Feed hungry people
	Help create sustainable funding for food recovery agencies
	Create new green collar jobs
	Build more resilient communities

A Best Practices Matrix was developed and includes questions and scoring criteria to evaluate potential partnerships with jurisdictions, County, designees, food recovery agencies and edible food generators. Each best practice includes a list of questions for the City to use when evaluating the benefits of a potential partnership. A snapshot of the Best Practices Matrix is included in **Appendix E** and the project team will provide an editable Microsoft Excel Version of the Matrix to the City.

4.1 IDENTIFY AND EDUCATE EDIBLE FOOD GENERATORS

The City and/or designee must annually provide education and outreach to generators. Additionally, the City must keep records associated with each of these activities and prepare the Electronic Annual Report for CalRecycle. Ideal partnerships will share resources and/or follow cohesive protocols to conduct these activities. It is recommended to assess the ability of potential partnership opportunities to provide services or support in implementing the following best practices.

4.1.1 Identify Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators

The City has developed an initial list of Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators. The City should continue to update and refine the list by cross-referencing data obtained from the City’s business license database, and data from recovery agencies, such as lists of current edible food generators and/or metrics associated with applicability thresholds defined in SB 1383 (e.g. number of seats in a restaurant, number of beds in a healthcare facility, etc.). When a business opens in the City, it must seek and obtain a business license. Depending on the type of business, even businesses transacting business but not located within the City may need to obtain a Davis business license. This being the case, this is a reliable source for ongoing identification of Tier 1 and 2 generators.

The County has initiated surveys with generators to assess applicability to Tier 1 and Tier 2 generator thresholds, current recovery practices and opportunities and identification of generators not currently participating in food recovery. Consultants have completed surveys with all Tier 1 generators in West Sacramento. The County, in partnership with consultants, have completed surveys with Tier 1 generators located in all other county jurisdictions except for the City of Davis.

It is recommended the City survey generators to confirm applicability of defined thresholds. Our team has obtained the County’s survey questions and prepared a scope of work to conduct surveys with Tier 1 generators in the City. Additionally, the City may leverage site visits conducted by a potential partner agency or City departments’ employees (e.g. franchise hauler recycling coordinators, environmental health professionals, fire department inspectors, etc.) to identify or further assess Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators.

4.1.2 Identify the required and desired behaviors

Identification of desired behaviors will set the foundation for development of education and outreach that promotes compliant participation in food recovery programs.

- **Generators:** SB 1383 requires generators to implement a contract or written agreement with a food recovery agency, keep records of recoveries, and not to intentionally spoil food to evade food recovery requirements. Additionally, the City, County and food recovery agencies desire generators to adhere to safe food handling practices. Recovery agencies may also desire generators follow specific protocols for storage and labeling of edible food for recovery.
- **Recovery Agencies:** Recovery agencies are required to implement contracts or agreements with Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators, keep records of recoveries from these generators, and report to the City. Reports to the City must include the total number of generators with whom the recovery agency has agreements and the total pounds of food recovered, per month, in the previous calendar year.

4.1.3 Identify barriers and benefits to participation

The City and partner stakeholders must understand the barriers and benefits related to food recovery for both generators and recovery agencies. This will help to develop responsive outreach and education, and establish the best-suited partnerships between edible food generators and recovery agencies. Ideal partnerships will identify and/or address barriers and benefits that generators and recovery agencies experience.

- **Generators:** Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators experience similar and different barriers and benefits to participation in a food recovery program. Common barriers to food recovery include: fear of liability; lack of storage space and storage containers; the cost of additional employee labor; unfamiliarity with entities that accept food recovery; and unwillingness to pay for the collection of food recovery. In previous survey research conducted by SCS, generators responded with common perception of the benefits of participating in food recovery including: helping the community; tax incentives; internal sustainability goals; use of data to drive improvements in inventory management; and reduced need for waste collection services.
- **Recovery Agencies:** These agencies must carefully balance their available funding, infrastructure, and labor to operate successfully. Redistributing edible food to the community requires warehouses, industrial kitchens, collection vehicles, fleets of volunteers, and dedicated employees. Most food recovery agencies quickly utilize their full capacity by recruiting new edible food generators or purchasing food to supplement the recovered supply. They can usually find space for new, nutritionally valuable recovered food (e.g., protein, dairy, and produce). However, most agencies require additional funding, staff, transportation, and warehouse space in order to consistently recover edible food. Commonly reported benefits include: helping the community; obtainment of data to validate success; and opportunities for public promotion.

4.1.4 Develop messages and identify messengers and communication channels

The City's outreach and education strategy should develop messages tailored to existing generators and recovery agencies, as well as the barriers and benefits they each associate with participating in a food recovery program. We also recommend the City assess the messengers and communication channels available through existing and potential partners.

- **Generators:** Generators with corporate management and/ or franchised management may have existing avenues for communicating with and training employees. Incorporating outreach and education developed by the City into these channels increase the likelihood of program success within a business. Partnership opportunities with entities that have staff experienced in working with food industry businesses may be particularly advantageous.
- **Recovery Agencies:** The City may leverage avenues recovery agencies already use to provide outreach and education to generators. Ideal partnerships will be able to identify or enhance existing recovery agency resources.
- **Potential Designees:** Outreach and education assistance from designees and/or partners may include: distribution of a brochure during site inspections; answering questions from generators about food safety; adding food recovery questions to food service permit applications and/ or inspection checklists; providing site visits to generators upon request; and distributing outreach and education through any other existing communication channels.

4.2 INCREASE EDIBLE FOOD GENERATOR ACCESS TO FOOD RECOVERY AGENCIES

Consistent education and engagement with edible food generators and recovery agencies is imperative to program success. The City, recovery agencies, and potential partners should coordinate roles that promote the development of ongoing relationships between an edible food generator and their recovery agency staff. To increase commercial generator access to food recovery agencies, SB 1383 requires the City to develop a list of food recovery agencies. Additionally, it is recommended the City consider program strategies that reduce the barriers for generators to participate in food recovery, as well as the barriers for recovery agencies to expand their recovery capacity.

4.2.1 Expand list of food recovery agencies

The City must post and maintain a list of recovery agencies on the City's website. This list must include the following: the name and physical address of the food recovery agency; contact information; the collection service area; and an indication of types of food the food recovery agency can accept. The following are methods to obtain additional information on food recovery agencies:

- **Generators:** A survey question to generators about current food recovery practices and partnership with recovery agencies may provide identification of recovery agencies the City can add to the online list.
- **Recovery Agencies:** Recovery agencies often collaborate with one another and may be able to provide lists of partner agencies, which the City can add to the online list.

- **Potential Designees and Other Stakeholders:** Potential designees, community services groups, and entities with the ability to conduct surveys or facilitate crowdsourcing may be able to identify additional recovery agencies the City can add to the online list.

4.2.2 Develop program strategies to reduce barriers and increase benefits of participation

To comply with SB 1383, generators must find recovery agency models that are able to accept the types and quantities of food generated by their type of business. Edible food recovery requires generator employee's time to coordinate, facilitate, and record recovered edible food. Because the type and quantity of surplus food recovered can fluctuate, a generator may need to coordinate with more than one recovery agency to redistribute the food in a timely manner.

Once food is destined for recovery, generator staff time will need to be dedicated to packaging and labeling according to the standards set forth by the food recovery agency. Generators often rely heavily on transportation and drivers provided by the food recovery agencies. Food recovery can be impaired by limited refrigerated storage space to safely hold the food for recovery until transportation can be arranged. Many businesses expressed a need for on-demand collection service provided at no additional cost or covered by their cost for waste services in order to participate in a food recovery program.

One strategy to reduce barriers and increase benefits for both edible food generators and recovery agencies is the utilization of food recovery software applications. The real-time data gathered by app-based food waste tracking and recovery technologies allows businesses to make better purchasing and production decisions, delineate between edible and inedible waste, prevent waste, see the environmental impact of their recovery, calculate their tax deduction, and celebrate impact. There are also many intrinsic business benefits of utilizing app-based food recovery and waste tracking technologies. These apps do not require advanced hardware or extensive training to utilize, as they are easily accessible by tablet or smartphone.

Many of the data tracking software applications available provide facilitation of recovery transportation services, which provides support for recovery agencies to increase their operating capacity. With the collaborative nature of the service, multiple staff can log in and use the app at the same time to collect and distribute edible food as efficiently as possible. Recovery agencies can be inundated with loads of food being dropped off without consideration of their specific needs, which is commonly referred to as "donation dumping." Integrating app based solutions into food recovery programs will help curb donation dumping at recovery agencies. Real-time matching of edible food generators with the appropriate partner recovery agencies is critical to reduce the burden put on Food Banks as well as ensure that other smaller recovery agencies are still being served.

Benefits of food recovery software include:

- Connects a generator to multiple recovery agencies.
- Provides a simple process for scheduling recovery and/ or requesting on-demand recovery service.
- Tracks the types and quantities of food recovered.
- Records quantities of surplus edible food, leading to better purchasing decisions and source reduction of food waste.

- Provides data management, aggregation and a digitized “paper trail” for reporting and program audits, including food recovery receipts.

Appendix F provides a comparison of the features offered by ten edible food recovery software applications.

4.3 MONITOR EDIBLE FOOD GENERATOR COMPLIANCE

The City’s partnership with CPU will comply with SB 1383’s inspection requirements for edible food generators. As mentioned previously, the City may consider use of a consistent recordkeeping protocol and template to streamline management of inspection records. Use of a food recovery software application is also one way to streamline data collection and recordkeeping.

4.4 INCREASE RECOVERY CAPACITY

According to CalRecycle’s website, recovery agencies matter, more than ever, to communities facing high rates of food insecurity and unemployment, a public health pandemic, and climate change impacts. While food recovery infrastructure exists in some areas of California, it is not consistently available throughout the state. It is recommended the City seek partnership opportunities that will assist with increasing recovery capacity and the associated community benefits. Holistic, sustainable food recovery programs and partnerships will provide the City communal benefits including feeding people, helping to create sustainable funding for food recovery agencies, creating new green collar jobs, and building communities that are more resilient.

4.4.1 Feed hungry people

The most important metric for an edible food program is the ability to increase the supply of edible food to people. An important consideration to preserve the virtue of food recovery and respect for the community members receiving food assistance is adherence to food safety protocols.

- **Generators:** The California Health and Safety Code, which environmental health professionals oversee, governs food safety. SB 1383 defers to the California Health and Safety Code for businesses and recovery agencies to determine when edible food is fit for human consumption. The City’s partnership with CPU will be advantageous in providing food safety expertise to generators. The City may also assess other potential partners for the knowledge and ability to provide consultation and training about food safety.
- **Recovery Agencies:** Ideally, recovery agencies are able to demonstrate low spoilage and a high rate of food distribution. The City should identify recovery agencies that provide both on-demand recovery from generators and on-demand distribution to recipients. The City may also seek partnership with recovery agencies located in close proximity to underserved communities to promote equity of food distribution in the City.

Two literature sources are provided below, which provide sufficient policy and handling guidelines to facilitate a successful edible food recovery program and ensure its safety. Although SB 1383 does not govern food safety, environmental health departments enforce the CA Health & Safety Code, and therefore are sometimes best suited to oversee this aspect of food recovery. Environmental health professionals are not required to participate in 1383, but their partnership will be advantageous to a safe and successful program.

- **Safe Surplus Food Recovery Best Management Practices: Guidance for Environmental Health Departments**⁵ authored by the Center for Climate Change and Health, dated January 2018. City solid waste/environmental services staff must collaborate with the jurisdiction's health department in developing and adopting their own best practices, strategic partnerships, enforcement tactics, and supportive ordinances to create a successful outcome. This guidance document also summarized all legal protections, both federal and State of California. It outlines the necessary training, advocacy, and local government partnership strategies to help build and maintain a successful program.
- **Keeping Food Out of the Landfill**⁶ authored by the Harvard Food Law and Policy Clinic (an Environmental Protection Agency partner), reviews supporting laws, provides excellent ideas for food handling, and education and outreach information, both critical to maintaining public health and enrolling public support and participation. This document contains a broad range of information, including sections on date labeling and food safety.

4.4.2 Help create sustainable funding for recovery agencies

Ideal partnerships will not only help the City comply with SB 1383, but will reduce burden on City resources such as funding and labor. Creation of sustainable funding mechanisms for recovery agencies will both expand recovery capacity and reduce the need for continual funding from the City. In **Section 5.0**, a summary of funding sources, compliance with Proposition 218, and the potential need for collaboration with other stakeholders can be found.

4.4.3 Create new green collar jobs

Development and funding of recovery programs will typically result in the creation of green collar jobs (e.g. delivery drivers, community engagement coordinators, operational roles, technology installation and maintenance). Best practices for evaluating the impact a potential partnership will have on the creation of green collar jobs includes asking generators and recovery agencies if they will utilize volunteers or paid employees to operate their program. Recovery agencies may also provide additional community services related to food recovery, such as culinary training at a community kitchen or other career training services. The City may desire to employ a tactic CalRecycle uses in the food waste prevention grant, which requires recipients of funding to allocate budget to a new, paid staffing position with the agency.

4.4.4 Build more resilient communities

Food insecurity has many underlying causes, and it is important to support programs and solutions with broader focuses as well. Best practices for evaluating the impact potential partnerships have on building a more resilient community include the following.

- **Generators:** It is important to assess if new program implementation or existing program enhancement will rely on existing recovery infrastructure or expand infrastructure. Expansions of infrastructure should directly increase the capacity to recover additional food.

⁵ https://phasocal.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Safe-Surplus-Food-Donation-BMPs-for-EH_Version-2_Jan-2018.pdf

⁶ <https://www.epa.gov/smm/sustainable-materials-management-smm-web-academy-webinar-new-tool-kit-keeping-food-out-landfill>

Additionally, the City will need to assess the program’s flexibility to adapt to fluctuation in supplies, respond to current events, and anticipate future needs.

- **Recovery Agencies:** Recovery agencies will need to consider how quickly their program can respond to the community in times of need, natural disaster, or other human health emergencies. Ideally, recovery agencies should provide options for generators to donate when unexpected circumstances arise (e.g. customer cancellations, business closures, power outages, etc.) The City may also benefit from the assessment of how supporting a particular agency will positively affect partner agencies.
- **Community:** To maximize benefit to the community, it is important to support agencies that provide food recovery, additional community services, and support community leadership. Partnerships with entities that promote movement out of poverty and promote equity are well positioned to build community resilience beyond treating the symptom of food insecurity.

5.0 REVIEW FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMPLIANCE WITH PROPOSITION 218

Our team researched possible funding sources for the edible food recovery program including State funding, use of solid waste rate revenues, and implementation of fees. Through this research, several existing State funding sources were identified and are available to the City and food recovery agencies to increase edible food recovery infrastructure. Use of grant funds does not conflict with the parameters of Proposition 218.

State funding opportunities include:

- **CalRecycle Food Waste Prevention and Rescue Grant Program⁷:** CalRecycle administers this grant program pursuant to Public Resource Code Section 42999. This grant program seeks to lower overall greenhouse gas emissions by establishing new or expanding existing food waste prevention projects (source reduction or food rescue for people) to reduce the quantity of food disposed in landfills.
- **CalRecycle Organics Grant Program⁸:** This is a competitive grant program to lower overall greenhouse gas emissions by expanding existing capacity or establishing new facilities in California to reduce the quantity of California-generated green materials, food materials, and/or Alternative Daily Cover sent to landfills.
- **California Air Resources Board (CARB) Grants⁹:** CARB provides financial incentives to support the procurement of clean cars, trucks, equipment and facilities, such as through its California Climate Investments portfolio. Project reporting is included on their [Annual Report webpage](#).

⁷<https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/climate/grantsloans/foodwaste>

⁸<https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/climate/grantsloans/organics>

⁹<https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/topics/incentives>

- ✓ **Pros:** If successful in winning the grant, it is funding that does not need to be paid back.
- ✓ **Con:** Lots of competition, arduous proposal process, and if successful, extensive reporting requirements. Also, usually need to provide some type of match funding.

Opportunities for funding food recovery through fees include:

- **Cost for service:** Cost-for-service recovery models, such as Copia, can play a role in facilitating and tracking food recovery. Copia enables businesses and event sponsors in the San Francisco Bay Area to recover excess food to those in need and, in turn, receive a tax write-off and a reduction in disposal costs. Copia requires jurisdictions to pay for a software subscription and charges generators for the cost of recovery services. If the cost of garbage and/ or organics collection service is less than the cost of food recovery service, a generator may be resistant to participating in a cost-for-service model. The Los Angeles County Health Department has initiated a pilot program with Copia where the County Health Department will cover the cost of the first 5,000 donations for generators. This funding mechanism does not trigger Proposition 218 compliance.

With the passage of the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes (PATH) Act in December 2015, all businesses – including C-corporations, S-corporations, limited liability corporations (LLCs), partnerships, and sole proprietorships – are eligible for an enhanced tax deduction for donations that meet certain eligibility criteria. If the donated food does not meet the criteria, they can still claim a general tax deduction in the amount of the property's basis. In order to qualify for the enhanced tax deduction, donated food must meet the following criteria:

- The recipient must be a qualified 501(c)(3) not-for-profit as defined by the IRC;
 - The recipient must use the donated food in a manner consistent with the purpose constituting that organization's exempt status under IRC 501(c)(3), which means that the donated food must be used exclusively for charitable purposes;
 - The food must be used for the care of the ill, needy, or infants;
 - The food may not be transferred by the recipient organization in exchange for money, other property, or services; however, the recipient organization may charge another organization a nominal amount for "administrative, warehousing, or other similar costs."
 - The donating business must receive a written statement from the recipient organization. The statement must describe the contributed property and represent that the property will be used in compliance with the requirements outlined above; and
 - The donated property must satisfy the requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) at the time of donation and for the preceding 180 days. For food that did not exist for 180 days prior to donation, this requirement is satisfied if the food was in compliance with the FDCA for the period of its existence and at donation, and any similar property held by the donor during the 180 days prior to donation was also held in compliance with the FDCA.
- ✓ **Pros:** Food recovery agencies could set their own fee for collection, other generators that are not required to comply with the mandate are not paying for the service.

- ✓ **Con:** The cost to develop infrastructure could be substantial for the limited number of generators that must comply with the regulation. Fees would only be collected by agencies that have the ability to collect food for donation. Funding will not be clearly made available for those responsible for distributing the food.
- ✓ **Franchise and Tipping fees:** Jurisdictions are explicitly allowed to charge fees (i.e. franchise fee, tipping fees, etc.) to cover the cost of complying with SB 1383. The City would be able to use funds generated through a per-ton or per-cubic yard of waste destined for the landfill, to pay for staff resources or provide financial support to recovery agencies. Recology is not providing food recovery services and may view a franchise fee as a pass-through revenue. However, this fee would only be allowed under Prop 218 for edible food recovery if the fee is beneficial to all and not just Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators. In 2020, the City asked CalRecycle if SB 1383 fees in rates for residents and commercial generators would qualify under Prop 218. CalRecycle's legal counsel said that the fees would be challenged under Prop 218 because the service is only for the Tier 1 and 2 generators. **Pros:** Cost is spread through the ratepayers, reducing the burden on any one group.
- ✓ **Con:** Prop 218 challenges. Tip fees are usually set by long-term contracts and could meet resistance, as well as a reduction in fees due to successful recycling and organics programs (e.g. less money from landfill disposal tip fees).
- **Solid waste rate revenue:** A small fee that is a component of published commercial franchise waste services rates for businesses could be used to fund edible food recovery. A case may be made that participation in food recovery and organics diversion may allow businesses to reduce their refuse collection service, thereby avoiding landfill disposal and methane gas generation, and receive a financial offset associated with a reduced cost for refuse collection. However, if the revenue from solid waste collection is drastically reduced and can no longer cover the cost-of-service, solid waste rates will need to increase, even though commercial businesses are participating in food recovery and organics diversion and therefore generating less refuse. It is also necessary to recognize the City funds solid waste programs through enterprise funds and does not use funding from the general fund. Therefore, funding edible food recovery through rate revenues may be challenged under Proposition 218, because not all commercial businesses generate edible food and therefore would not receive the benefits of a food recovery program. Further, should this funding be allocated exclusively to YFB, a challenge can be made that this agency is not a utility, is not providing benefit to all City customers, and is not providing service exclusively to City customers. It is recommended the City attorney review this approach in relation to Proposition 218 requirements.
 - ✓ **Pros:** Cost is spread through the ratepayers, reducing the burden on any one group.
 - ✓ **Con:** Prop 218 challenges.
- **Business License fees:** All commercial businesses are required to obtain a business license from the City. The City may apply a food generator fee to business license applications for businesses defined as edible food generators. This funding mechanism would not trigger Proposition 218. However, multiple City Departments would need to collaborate how fees would be determined, who would collect fees and how the money would be allocated to recovery agencies or other edible food recovery program activities. Businesses may view

this funding mechanism as a deterrent for establishing business locations in the City, unless this practice is employed countywide. It is recommended to coordinate efforts between County jurisdictions.

- ✓ **Pros:** Does not trigger Prop 218, ability to add a fee to an existing infrastructure.
- ✓ **Con:** Multiple City departments would need to collaborate to incorporate these fees, decisions on who would collect fees and how money will be used could create conflict.
- **Food Permit Application Fees:** Some jurisdictions in the state are exploring the possibility of implementing a food recovery fee for Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators into food service permit applications. The County Health Department issues food permit application fees and would oversee this process. Additionally, the County and Cities would need to agree upon a framework for collecting and allocating the funding equitably among cities. This funding mechanism would not conflict with Proposition 218.
 - ✓ **Pros:** Does not trigger Prop 218, ability to add a fee to an existing infrastructure.
 - ✓ **Con:** Decisions on collecting and allocating funding equity among all cities within the county may be difficult.

6.0 CONCLUSION AND POSSIBLE NEXT STEPS

Food recovery is a complex endeavor that requires consideration of existing program models and resources, before implementing programmatic changes. The food recovery requirements of SB 1383 present an opportunity for the City to increase diversion, but diversion may not be the primary focus of potential partners and other stakeholders. It is important to consider the impacts partnerships may have on the City achieving regulatory compliance as well as implementing a collaborative, holistic, sustainable, and successful food recovery program in the City that is cohesive with the countywide program.

Recommended next steps include:

- **Collaborate with County:** It is recommended the City discuss the Capacity Study disposal and recovery capacity estimates with the County. The City will need to determine the methodology for completing an estimation of the quantity of edible food disposed of by Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators located in the City. The County is currently using CalRecycle's Calculator Tool. However, the City will need to understand which method the County uses to form estimates (e.g. the 2018 Statewide Waste Characterization Study, a City-specific waste characterization study, or rationalizing another methodology for estimation of edible food disposal such as data from the Natural Resource Defense Council). The County and consultants have reviewed YFB funding request and alternate opportunities for capacity expansion through interviews with recovery agencies. Cross sharing this information will assist with determining a cohesive, countywide approach to funding an edible food recovery program. We recommend earmarking any edible food recovery funds to support general edible food recovery activities to comply with SB 1383. Additionally, we recommend continued collaboration with the County to develop and adopt a program guidance document that includes a data collection template, recordkeeping protocol and enforcement protocol.

- **Discuss Partnership with YFB with the County:** Additional research between the City and County is necessary to learn more about the needs of the YFB as it relates to SB 1383, while also prioritizing redistribution of edible food generated in Davis to residents within the City limits. Further, if the City and County do pursue funding the Food Bank, consider how the additional costs of funding YFB's program will be shared between jurisdictions, based on generators served in each service area. The City should seek assurance that YFB distributes funds, not just food, equitably among recovery agencies and across cities, or provides a rationale for serving specific communities with greater need. Transparency from the City, County and YFB are necessary to form an ideal partnership.
- **Survey generators:** A survey of generators will provide the City with data regarding which generators are donating to YFB, generators donating to other recovery agencies, and generators not currently participating in food recovery. The City may use the survey results to determine the extent current recovery practices comply with SB 1383 and what gaps exist. For generators not participating in recovery, the survey can identify the barriers preventing participation.

APPENDIX A: EDIBLE FOOD RECOVERY CAPACITY STUDY JOINT LETTER



June 10, 2021

RE: Edible Food Recovery Capacity Study for SB 1383 Compliance in Yolo County

SB 1383, the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy Regulation, requires jurisdictions to make significant changes to divert organics from landfill disposal. A key part of the regulation is the requirement for specific types of businesses, defined as Tier 1 and Tier 2 edible food generators in the regulation, to participate in food recovery programs (i.e., food donation). Defined edible food generators are required to establish agreements with a recovery organization or service, donate their available edible food, and keep records of donations.

CalRecycle, the State agency responsible for implementing the regulation, defined these edible food generators based on their relative contribution to the statewide disposal of edible food. SB 1383 edible food generator definitions intentionally include both entities that are likely have existing food recovery programs and entities that do not currently participate in food recovery and have relatively significant quantities of food available for donation.

The edible food recovery sections of the regulation also require counties and jurisdictions to complete a "Capacity Study" by August 1, 2022. In this study, the County, in conjunction with jurisdictions, will estimate the quantity of edible food in the disposal stream and identify the aggregated food recovery capacity available to accept the edible food currently disposed in the region. The Capacity Study will identify if there is sufficient food recovery infrastructure within a region. If the study identifies a lack of recovery capacity, CalRecycle requires submission of an implementation plan 120 days after the capacity study is submitted (December 1, 2022). The implementation plan will outline how the region will secure recovery capacity.

Jurisdictions must establish local ordinances to require food recovery organizations and services to report specific data to the jurisdiction. They must also establish an inspection and enforcement protocol for edible food generators, recovery organizations, and recovery services.

The cities of Davis, West Sacramento, Winters, and Woodland and the County of Yolo have contracted with experienced consultants to help complete their Capacity Study, conduct surveys of food recovery agencies and identify Tier 1 generators, and prepare a 'gap analysis' of the required investment in

infrastructure is needed to ensure each jurisdiction is fully compliant with the regulation. There have been regular, collaborative meetings and communications between the jurisdictions and consultants for several months, as the group has worked toward the final report delivery.

Specifically, the following items have been completed, or will be completed in the next 10 business days:

- The Yolo Food Bank has been engaged in discussions on their current level of service to Tier 1 generators and estimated need for additional infrastructure.
 - An evaluation and analysis of Yolo Food Bank’s funding request is underway.
- Consultants have surveyed 57 other Food Recovery Agencies (out of 61 Food Recovery Agencies in the County¹) to assess their current level of service to Tier 1 generators and estimated need for additional infrastructure.
 - Analysis of the surveys are being conducted to evaluate trends and gaps in infrastructure.
- All Tier 1 generators in the County who do not currently subscribe to service with the Food Bank have been, or are currently being, surveyed regarding participation and experience with food recovery and any barriers, or past challenges with food recovery.
 - In Yolo County, including each city, 23 individual Tier 1 generators currently do not subscribe to service with the Yolo Food Bank. Surveys will determine if they have available excess to food that can safely be donated and/or if they subscribe to food recovery through another non-profit agency.
- The disposal tons, and required recovery capacity, for all Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators have been estimated using the CalRecycle Model Tool, which is used to determine the “need” for infrastructure.
- Additionally, County Public Health has been engaged and has completed a site visit checklist to ensure the site inspection process has been integrated into their permit inspection program.

Next steps include:

- Determine the available and needed capacity for edible food recovery in the County based on what is required in the regulations and the guidance provided by CalRecycle to date.
- Determine the appropriate amount of funding needed on a Countywide basis to enable edible food generators to donate as required by law.
- Develop a mechanism to provide funding based upon need (potentially via a grant program or other means).
- Finalize the analysis from the funding request for the Yolo Food Bank.
- Finalize the analysis from the food recovery agency surveys.
- Finalize the analysis from the Tier 1 Generator surveys.
- Consolidate the information from all consultant work in each City into a singular Countywide report that will provide a summary of the results of the surveys, the capacity evaluation, an analysis of the Yolo Food Bank funding request, and recommendations on funding a program that will be compliant with SB 1383. This report will serve as a guidance document with tangible steps that the region can take to ensure compliance with the regulation.
 - A Draft report will be provided no later than August 2, 2021.
 - A Final Report will be completed no later than August 31, 2021.

¹ Three Food Recovery Agencies did not respond. One chose not to participate.

Yolo County, and each jurisdiction within its boundaries, are making exceptional steps to ensure compliance with the SB 1383 regulation and have been in continual contact with CalRecycle on the specificities of the requirements. This investment in professional time and resources is a demonstration of that effort. Significant progress has been made to fully understand the current landscape of food recovery in the region, which is made up of a range of 61 non-profit providers in addition to the Yolo Food Bank. Funding for this program must be transparent, reasonable for the ratepayers, and result in tangible recovery of edible food. The County is committed to these results and is working in lockstep with numerous stakeholders involved in this process.

APPENDIX B: CITY OF DAVIS FOOD RECOVERY AGENCIES

Davis-Based Edible Food Recovery Agencies

Name + Location	Recipient of Food from YFB	Pantry or Closet	Distribution Center or Site	(Hot) Meals Served	Accepts Fruits and Vegetables	Accepts Canned + Dry Goods	Emergency + Short Term	Comments
Davis Community Church 412 C St, Davis, CA Enough for All: Food Resources Amid COVID-19 – Davis Community Church (dccpres.org)	*					*		Every Saturday
Davis Community Meals 111 H St, Davis, CA 95616 https://daviscommunitymeals.org 530-756-4008	*			*				Meals served: Tuesday and Thursday evenings @ 5:45pm and Saturday @ 11:30 am. Meals are prepared and served at St. Martin's Episcopal Church, 640 Hawthorn Lane, Davis, CA 95616
Davis Night Market Central Park nightmarket@freedge.org freedge.org/davisnightmarket			*		*	*		Central Park on all weeknights (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday). Current hours are 9:00pm-11:00pm. Current donors include: Chick Peas Kitchen, Upper Crust Baking Company, The Davis Food Co-Op, Sophia's Thai Kitchen, Farmers Kitchen Car, Kobe Mini Mart, Village Bakery, Barista Brew and Panera Bread.
Davis Senior Center 646 A Street, Davis, CA 95616 Website 800-621-3086.	*					*		"EFAP" Government Commodities Program. Third Wednesday of each month, 11:30 a.m. No charge. Yolo Food Bank/Grocery Surplus. Drop-in basis only. No charge.
Davis Senior Housing - Eleanor Roosevelt Circle 675 Cantrill Dr, Davis, CA, 95618	*							Affordable Senior Housing Community. Receives food from YFB to provide to residents.
Davisville Apartments 1221 Kennedy Pl, Davis, CA 95616	*		*			*		3 rd Wednesdays each month. Must meet low income requirements.
Empower Yolo 441 D St, Davis, CA 95616	*		*		*			2 nd + 4 th Wednesdays each month.
Food Not Bombs Central Park, 4th & C, at the tables near the big oak tree No phone number. davisfnb@gmail.com				*				Serves free, vegetarian meals prepared from donations from Davis Food Co-op, Delta of Venus, Village Bakery, and others. Reopening on October 27 at 1pm. After that, they will be serving the second and fourth Sunday of each month.

* This information was gathered from YFB and partner agency websites.

Davis-Based Edible Food Recovery Agencies- Continued

Name + Location	Recipient of Food from YFB	Pantry or Closet	Distribution Center or Site	(Hot) Meals	Fruits and Vegetables	Canned + Dry Goods Only	Emergency + Short Term	Comments
Grace in Action Monday: United Methodist Church of Davis @ 1620 Anderson Rd. Wednesday: Pole Line Road Baptist Church @ 770 Pole Line Rd. graceinactiondavis@gmail.com https://grace-in-action.org/ Director's Phone: 530-792-1053			*					Mondays and Wednesdays from 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. and offer bagged to-go lunches.
Interfaith Rotating Winter Shelter of Davis (now HEART of Davis) Davis, CA 95616 https://interfaith-shelter.org/ https://www.facebook.com/heartofdavis/	*							Program is for people who are experiencing homelessness. Receives food from YFB.
Pole Line Road Baptist Church 770 Pole Line Rd., Davis, CA 95618 530-753-4315	*	*						Canned goods, rice, meats, and staple food items – poor/ low income families.
Progress Ranch PO Box 1287, Davis, CA 95617 http://progressranch.com/index.html 530-753-2566	*							Residential treatment service for children. Receives food from YFB for residents.
Sacramento City College – Davis Ctr 1720 Jade St, Davis, CA www.scc.losrios.edu/daviscenter 530-747-5200			*			*		Every Thursday. Unable to confirm if a recipient of YFB.
Short Term Emergency Aid Committee (STEAC) 642 Hawthorn Ln, Davis, CA 95616 (Episcopal Church of St. Martin) Steacfoodproject.org 530-758-8435	*	*					*	Every two months—on the second Saturday of every even month— Food Donors put their green bags of donations outside their front doors for collection. Donors can also drop off food Tuesdays from 11am to 1pm.
St. James Catholic Church 1275 B St., Davis, CA 95616 530-756-3636							*	
Tuesday Table Locations vary. Check Facebook for more information. https://m.facebook.com/pg/TuesdayTable/							*	Open 8-11 am every Tuesday

* This information was gathered from YFB and partner agency websites.

Davis-Based Edible Food Recovery Agencies- Continued

Name + Location	Recipient of Food from YFB	Pantry or Closet	Distribution Center or Site	(Hot) Meals	Fruits and Vegetables	Canned + Dry Goods Only	Emergency + Short Term	Comments
Turning Point Community Programs (TPCP) - Pine Tree Gardens East and Pine Tree Gardens West Davis, CA, 95616 https://www.tpcp.org/ 916-364-8395	*							Two residential treatment homes for adults with psychiatric disabilities. Receives food from YFB for residents.
University Covenant Church 315 Mace Blvd, Davis, CA	*		*					Every Tuesday Receives food from YFB. Food type unspecified.
Yolo Crisis Nursery 1107 Kennedy Place, Suite 5 Davis, CA 95616 https://yolocrisisnursery.org/ info@yolocrisisnursery.org 530-758-6680	*							Provides free, nurturing crisis and respite childcare for children, as well as wraparound services for parents and families. Receives food from YFB for families.

* This information was gathered from YFB and partner agency websites.

APPENDIX C: FOOD RECOVERY AGENCIES NOT LOCATED IN CITY OF DAVIS

Other County Locations - Based Edible Food Resources

Name + Location	Pantry or Closet	Distribution Center or Site	(Hot) Meals Served	Accepts Fruits and Vegetables	Accepts Canned + Dry Goods Only	Emergency + Short Term	Comments
ADUCD The Pantry & Aggie Compass UC Davis https://thepantry.ucdavis.edu/ https://aggiecompass.ucdavis.edu/ https://thepantry@asu.cdavis.edu	*			*			Open to all UC Davis students. Summer 2021 hours are Monday – Wednesday, 11:00am-1:00pm. Offer bread, produce, non-perishables, and other basic necessities.
Cal Aggie Christian Association UC Davis https://www.cahouse.org/nourish-food-pantry/ 530-753-2000	*		*	*			Run the Nourish Food Pantry, which is open to the Davis student community. Hours are Monday-Thursday, 9am-2pm. Offers a variety of healthy food options, including fresh produce and bulk pantry staples. Hosts free meals on Wednesdays at 6pm, although this may be on hold due to COVID-19.
Calvary Capel Zamora 9974 Main St. Zamora, CA 95698 530-867-2692		*					Primarily non-perishables
Campers Inn RV Park 2501 County Rd 99 Dunnigan, CA 95397		*		*			1 st and 3 rd Wednesday each month
Clarksburg Community Church 52910 Netherlands Ave Clarksburg, CA 95612		*		*			1 st and 3 rd Tuesdays each month
Clarksburg Firehouse 52902 Clarksburg Rd. Clarksburg, CA 95612		*			*		3 rd Tuesday each month. Must meet income requirements.
Countryside Community Church 26479 Grafton St. Esparto, CA 95627 530-787-4110	*				*		Every Saturday

Elks Lodge 500 Bush St Woodland, CA 95695		*		*			4 th Wednesday each month. Must meet income requirements
Empower Yolo 9586 Mill St. Knights Landing, CA 95645		*		*			Every Thursday
First Southern Baptist Church of West Sacramento 2124 Michigan Blvd. West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-371-2111	*					*	
Food Bank of Yolo County 600 Lincoln Ave. Woodland, CA 95695		*	*	*	*		Main location
Guinda Grange Hall 16787 Forest Ave Guinda, CA 95637		*		*	*		Fruits / Vegetables: 2 nd and 4 th Mondays each month. Canned/Dry: 4 th Mondays each month.
Home Church 108 West Woodland Ave Woodland, CA		*					Every Monday Food type not specified
Homeward Bound Outreach 44 ½ Jefferson St. Woodland, CA 95695 530-448-0556		*					Food type not specified
Kentucky Ave Church of Christ 470 Kentucky Ave Woodland, CA		*			*		3 rd Saturday each month. Must meet income requirements.
Knights Landing Community Center 42114 7 th St. Knights Landing, CA 95645		*			*		3 rd Friday each month. Must meet income requirements
Madison Community Committee Food Closet 28963 Main St. Madison, CA 95653 530-668-0955 (English) 530-908-0504 (Spanish)	*		*	*			+ dairy, meat 2 nd and 4 th Mondays each month

Manna House 6 th & Mill St. Knights Landing, CA 95645		*					Food type not specified
RISE, Inc 17313 Fremont St. Esparto, CA 95627 530-787-4110 https://www.riseinc.org/	*	*		*	*		Canned/dry goods: 4 th Monday each month, 11:00am. Produce distribution: 1 st and 3 rd Thursday each month, from 10:30-11:30am.
Summertree Apartments 601 Community Ln Woodland, CA 95695		*			*		4 th Wednesday each month. Must meet income requirements.
Sutter Health Park 400 Ballpark Dr. West Sacramento		*		*	*		Every Wednesday
Trinity Presbyterian Church 1500 Park Blvd. West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-371-5875 www.trinitywestsac.org		*					3 rd Thursdays each month.
West Sacramento City Hall 1110 West Capitol Ave. West Sacramento, CA		*		*	*		
West Sacramento County Building 500 Jefferson Blvd. West Sacramento, CA 95605		*			*		3 rd Tuesday each month. Must meet income requirements.
West Sacramento Yolo Housing 685 Lighthouse Drive West Sacramento, CA 95605		*			*		3 rd Tuesday each month. Must meet income requirements.
Winters Family Resources 201 First St. Winters, CA 95694 530-794-6000			*		*		
Winters High School 101 Grant Ave Winters, CA		*		*	*		Every Wednesday
Woodland Community College 2300 E. Gibson Rd., Woodland, CA 95776		*		*	*		1 st and 4 th Tuesdays and 3 rd Wednesday each month

Woodland Community Food Closet 2300 E. Gibson Rd., Woodland, CA 95776 530-668-2577	*				*	Monday – Friday.
Woodland Hispanic Foursquare Church 23 Grand Ave. Woodland, CA 95695 530-662-5524		*				3 rd Saturdays each month. Food type not specified.
Woodland Volunteer Food Closet 509 College St. Woodland, CA 95695 502-908-5848	*				*	One-time emergency only food and hot meals (3 days). Not open to public.
YCCA West Sacramento Family Resource Center 1200 Anna St., West Sacramento		*		*		Every Friday
Yolo County Fairgrounds 1250 Gum Ave., Woodland		*		*		+ dairy Every Tuesday and Friday
Yolo County Housing Authority 62 Shams Way, Woodland		*			*	3 rd Thursday each month
Yolo County Housing - Woodland 1230 Lemon Ave., Woodland		*				+ USDA goods 2 nd Wednesday each month. Must meet income requirements.
Yolo Library 37750 Sacramento St. Yolo, CA 95697		*		*	*	Fruit and Vegetables: 1 st and 3 rd Thursday each month. Canned and dry goods: 3 rd Friday each month.

APPENDIX D: FOOD DISTRIBUTED BY YFB TO COMMUNITY PARTNERS

FOOD DISTRIBUTED BY YOLO FOOD BANK TO COMMUNITY PARTNERS (January 1 - December 23, 2020)								
Community Partners Receiving Food From Yf	Location	Quantity of Food Received by Community Partners (lbs)	Logistics Fee Paid By Partners to YFB	YFB's Operating Cost (\$0.49/lb)	Wholesale Value of Food Received (\$1.62/lb.) ⁴	Retail Value of Food Received (\$2.00/lb.) ⁵	Value of Subsidy Provided by YFB to Partners ⁶	
ASUCD The Pantry & Aggie Compass	Davis	123,545	\$ 21,933	\$ 60,537	\$ 200,143	\$ 247,090	\$ 225,157	
Countryside Community Church	Esparto	122,414	\$ 7,870	\$ 59,983	\$ 198,311	\$ 244,828	\$ 236,958	
Fourth and Hope	Woodland	104,249	\$ 2,744	\$ 51,082	\$ 168,883	\$ 208,498	\$ 205,754	
Cache Creek Lodge	Woodland	78,153	\$ 12,872	\$ 38,295	\$ 126,608	\$ 156,306	\$ 143,434	
HOME Church	Woodland	69,841	\$ 1,667	\$ 34,222	\$ 113,142	\$ 139,682	\$ 138,015	
Davis Community Meals and Housing	Davis	53,118	\$ 113	\$ 26,028	\$ 86,051	\$ 106,236	\$ 106,123	
Holy Rosary Food Pantry	Woodland	48,792	\$ 5,610	\$ 23,908	\$ 79,043	\$ 97,584	\$ 91,974	
Food 4 U Foundation	Woodland	45,539	\$ 5,546	\$ 22,314	\$ 73,773	\$ 91,078	\$ 85,532	
Woodland Christian Center	Woodland	41,989	\$ 6,420	\$ 20,575	\$ 68,022	\$ 83,978	\$ 77,558	
Homeward Bound Outreach, Inc.	Woodland	36,506	\$ 781	\$ 17,888	\$ 59,140	\$ 73,012	\$ 72,231	
Holy Cross Food Locker	West Sacramento	35,139	\$ 402	\$ 17,218	\$ 56,925	\$ 70,278	\$ 69,876	
Calvary Chapel of Zamora	Zamora	34,389	\$ 5,767	\$ 16,851	\$ 55,710	\$ 68,778	\$ 63,011	
Trinity Presbyterian Church	West Sacramento	30,155	\$ 5,255	\$ 14,776	\$ 48,851	\$ 60,310	\$ 55,055	
Yolo County Children's Alliance	West Sacramento	28,670	\$ 27	\$ 14,048	\$ 46,445	\$ 57,340	\$ 57,313	
Mercy Housing	Esparto	28,365	\$ 4,924	\$ 13,899	\$ 45,951	\$ 56,730	\$ 51,806	
Yolo Community Care Continuum	Woodland	23,053	\$ 3,933	\$ 11,296	\$ 37,346	\$ 46,106	\$ 42,173	
Church on the Rock	Woodland	22,027	\$ 2,458	\$ 10,793	\$ 35,684	\$ 44,054	\$ 41,596	
Esparto Education Programs	Esparto	21,984	\$ 3,634	\$ 10,772	\$ 35,614	\$ 43,968	\$ 40,334	
Woodland Volunteer Food Closet	Woodland	21,759	\$ 3,949	\$ 10,662	\$ 35,250	\$ 43,518	\$ 39,569	
Short Term Emergency Aid Committee	Davis	21,659	\$ 1,711	\$ 10,613	\$ 35,088	\$ 43,318	\$ 41,607	
Celebration Center Church	Woodland	20,518	\$ 256	\$ 10,054	\$ 33,239	\$ 41,036	\$ 40,780	
Meals on Wheels, Yolo County	Woodland	17,780	\$ 3,250	\$ 8,712	\$ 28,804	\$ 35,560	\$ 32,310	
New Discovery Christian Center	West Sacramento	17,298	\$ 2,586	\$ 8,476	\$ 28,023	\$ 34,596	\$ 32,010	
West Sacramento SDA Church	West Sacramento	16,701	\$ 2,582	\$ 8,183	\$ 27,056	\$ 33,402	\$ 30,820	
Renuevo Food Closet	Woodland	16,187	\$ 894	\$ 7,932	\$ 26,223	\$ 32,374	\$ 31,480	
Progress Ranch	Davis	15,013	\$ 2,595	\$ 7,356	\$ 24,321	\$ 30,026	\$ 27,431	
Interfaith Rotating Winter Shelter of Davis	Davis	14,287	\$ 2,191	\$ 7,001	\$ 23,145	\$ 28,574	\$ 26,383	
Salvation Army	Woodland	13,776	\$ 1,273	\$ 6,750	\$ 22,317	\$ 27,552	\$ 26,279	
Turning Point Community Program	Woodland	13,406	\$ 2,428	\$ 6,569	\$ 21,718	\$ 26,812	\$ 24,384	
Calvary Chapel of Woodland	Woodland	11,351	\$ 1,854	\$ 5,562	\$ 18,389	\$ 22,702	\$ 20,848	
TPCP - Pine Tree Gardens West	Davis	10,563	\$ 1,952	\$ 5,176	\$ 17,112	\$ 21,126	\$ 19,174	
CommuniCare	West Sacramento	10,274	\$ 1,846	\$ 5,034	\$ 16,644	\$ 20,548	\$ 18,702	
Kentucky Avenue Church of Christ	Woodland	8,838	\$ 742	\$ 4,331	\$ 14,318	\$ 17,676	\$ 16,934	
Manna House Food Pantry	Knights Landing	8,593	\$ 1,459	\$ 4,211	\$ 13,921	\$ 17,186	\$ 15,727	
Hope's Anchor, Inc.	Woodland	7,875	\$ 1,387	\$ 3,859	\$ 12,758	\$ 15,750	\$ 14,363	
Kare4All Inc.	West Sacramento	6,809	\$ 1,083	\$ 3,336	\$ 11,031	\$ 13,618	\$ 12,535	
Sacramento City College - West Sacramento Cen	West Sacramento	6,236	\$ 1,082	\$ 3,056	\$ 10,102	\$ 12,472	\$ 11,390	
Empower Yolo	Woodland	6,229	\$ 520	\$ 3,052	\$ 10,091	\$ 12,458	\$ 11,938	
Woodland Senior Center, Inc.	Woodland	5,614	\$ 751	\$ 2,751	\$ 9,095	\$ 11,228	\$ 10,477	
United Methodist Church	Woodland	5,533	\$ 718	\$ 2,711	\$ 8,963	\$ 11,066	\$ 10,348	
Our Lady of Grace	West Sacramento	5,485	\$ 941	\$ 2,688	\$ 8,886	\$ 10,970	\$ 10,029	
Mercy Coalition of West Sacramento	West Sacramento	4,543	\$ 541	\$ 2,226	\$ 7,360	\$ 9,086	\$ 8,545	
Davis Senior Housing - Eleanor Roosevelt Circle	Davis	4,041	\$ 106	\$ 1,980	\$ 6,546	\$ 8,082	\$ 7,976	
West Sacramento Baptist Church	West Sacramento	3,669	\$ 545	\$ 1,798	\$ 5,944	\$ 7,338	\$ 6,793	
Yolo County African-American Association	Woodland	3,604	\$ 571	\$ 1,766	\$ 5,838	\$ 7,208	\$ 6,637	
Madison Community Committee Food Closet	Madison	3,526	\$ 543	\$ 1,728	\$ 5,712	\$ 7,052	\$ 6,509	
Pole Line Road Baptist Church	Davis	3,469	\$ 499	\$ 1,700	\$ 5,620	\$ 6,938	\$ 6,439	
Shores of Hope	West Sacramento	3,403	\$ 629	\$ 1,667	\$ 5,513	\$ 6,806	\$ 6,177	
Spero (formerly Pregnancy Support Group)	Woodland	3,036	\$ 542	\$ 1,488	\$ 4,918	\$ 6,072	\$ 5,530	
Woodland Community College Foundation	Woodland	2,846	\$ 541	\$ 1,395	\$ 4,611	\$ 5,692	\$ 5,151	
Yolo Adult Day Health Center	Woodland	2,648	\$ 482	\$ 1,298	\$ 4,290	\$ 5,296	\$ 4,814	
Community Housing Opportunities Corp.	Woodland	2,596	\$ 389	\$ 1,272	\$ 4,206	\$ 5,192	\$ 4,803	
Woodland Family Worship Center	Woodland	2,354	\$ 428	\$ 1,153	\$ 3,813	\$ 4,708	\$ 4,280	
RISE, Inc.	Esparto	1,568	\$ -	\$ 768	\$ 2,540	\$ 3,136	\$ 3,136	
River's Edge Church, West Sacramento	West Sacramento	1,561	\$ -	\$ 765	\$ 2,529	\$ 3,122	\$ 3,122	
Rainbow Housing Assistance Corporation	Woodland	1,543	\$ 239	\$ 756	\$ 2,500	\$ 3,086	\$ 2,847	
Woodland Foursquare Church	Woodland	1,516	\$ 281	\$ 743	\$ 2,456	\$ 3,032	\$ 2,751	
Cal Aggie Christian Association	Davis	1,167	\$ 204	\$ 572	\$ 1,891	\$ 2,334	\$ 2,130	
Yolo Crisis Nursery	Davis	1,161	\$ 212	\$ 569	\$ 1,881	\$ 2,322	\$ 2,110	
TPCP - Pine Tree Gardens East	Davis	877	\$ 167	\$ 430	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,754	\$ 1,587	
Collings Teen Center	West Sacramento	451	\$ 80	\$ 221	\$ 731	\$ 902	\$ 822	
Lighthouse Covenant Church	West Sacramento	327	\$ 62	\$ 160	\$ 530	\$ 654	\$ 592	
All Leaders Must Serve	Woodland	200	\$ 37	\$ 98	\$ 324	\$ 400	\$ 363	
TOTALS		1,156,273	\$ 115,169	\$ 566,574	\$ 1,873,162	\$ 2,312,546	\$ 2,197,377	←Annual Subsidy

APPENDIX E: BEST PRACTICES MATRIX

Requirement	Best Practice	Stakeholder		Weight	Point Scale	Total		Example: CPU	
		Jurisdiction, Regional Agency or Designee				Point	Overall	Points	Total
1. Identify and educate commercial generators	Identify Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators	1. Are you able to participate in the development of an initial list of Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators using food service permit data?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		2. Are you able to cross-reference data obtained from recovery agencies?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		3. Are you able to participate in continuously refining the list as additional generators are identified?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		4. Are you able to survey generators to confirm applicability?		2	1 pt	1	2	0	0
		5. Are you able to use site visits from other staffing pools to verify generator thresholds (e.g. recycling coordinators, environmental health, fire department, etc.)?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
	Identify the required and desired behaviors	1. Will you provide education and outreach to generators?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		2. Will you monitor compliance/ conduct inspections?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		3. Will you assist with expanding recovery capacity?		2	1 pt	1	2	0	0
		4. Will you keep records?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		5. Will you provide reports to the City?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
	Identify barriers to participation	1. Are there any barriers that prevent you from expanding recovery capacity? <u>Common Examples Include:</u> A. Cost B. Staff time (planning, outreach, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting)		1	1 point for sharing a response	1	1	1	1
	Identify benefits to participation	1. What benefits will your partnership provide? <u>Common Examples Include:</u> A. Feed hungry people B. Create new green collar jobs C. Strengthen relationships between food donors and food recovery organizations D. Help create sustainable funding for food recovery organizations E. Build more resilient communities F. Meet regulatory requirements		1	1 point for sharing a response Extra points for "yes" responses to (a)-(f)	1	1	1	1
	Develop messages and identify	1. What are the avenues you use for providing outreach to the businesses?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		2. Are you able to assist with any of the following public outreach activities? a) Distribute a brochure during site inspections b) Answer questions from businesses about food safety c) Add food recovery questions to your inspection checklist d) Add food recovery questions to your food service permit application e) Provide site-visits to help businesses upon request		2	1 pt Extra points for "yes" responses to (a)-(e)	1	2	5	10
		1. Are you able to share knowledge of food recovery agencies?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
2. What employees or partners are available to assist with this endeavor?			2	1 pt	1	2	1	2	
3. What communication channels may be available through your network to crowdsource this information?			2	1 pt	1	2	1	2	
2. Increase commercial generator access to food recovery organizations and services	Expand list of food recovery organizations and services	1. Are you able to share knowledge of food recovery agencies?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		2. What employees or partners are available to assist with this endeavor?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		3. What communication channels may be available through your network to crowdsource this information?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
	Develop program strategies to reduce barriers and increase benefits	1. Are you able to match donors to the best-suited recovery agency?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		2. Are you able to provide additional services to donors?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		3. Are you able to provide additional services to recipients?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
	Strengthen relationships between edible food generators and recovery agencies	1. Are you able to provide consistent education and engagement with generators?		1	1 pt	1	1	1	1
		2. Are you able to build an ongoing and collaborative relationship with recovery agencies?		1	1 pt	1	1	1	1
		3. Are you able to identify the food recovery organization and service models; and types and quantities food accepted?		1	1 pt	1	1	0	0
		4. Are you able to ask recovery agencies about the types and quantities of food they accept?		1	1 pt	1	1	0	0
		5. Are you able to ask about minimum quantity requirements for collection service?		1	1 pt	1	1	0	0
		6. Are you able to ask about their process for establishing a partnership with a new donor?		1	1 pt	1	1	0	0
		7. Are you able to provide tips for donors to form relationships with more than one recovery agency?		1	1 pt	1	1	0	0
		8. Are you able to publically promote success stories?		1	1 pt	1	1	0	0
		9. Are you able to recommend city staff or hauler staff to assess for reduced waste collection service (if applicable)?		1	1 pt	1	1	0	0

Requirement	Best Practice	Stakeholder		Weight	Point Scale	Total		Example: CPU	
		Jurisdiction, Regional Agency or Designee				Point	Overall	Points	Total
3. Monitor commercial edible food generator compliance	Conduct inspections of applicable generators	1. Are you able to verify these things during inspections or site visits with specific businesses? a) Business has an agreement with a food donation agency b) Business is keeping records of donations		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		Manage data and records			1 pt	1	2	1	2
				1 pt	1	2	1	2	
				1 pt	1	2	1	2	
			4. How can we best capture the following data the State will require in annual reports? a) Number of commercial edible food generators located in the City. b) Number of food recovery services and organizations operating within the City that have written agreements with edible food generators. c) Total amount of edible food recovered per month by edible food recovery agencies within the jurisdiction. d) Number of inspections conducted for edible food generators and food recovery agencies. e) Number of complaints received, investigated, and violations found per calendar year. f) Copies of education and outreach material provided, dates it was distributed and to whom.	2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
4. Increase recovery capacity	Feed hungry people	1. Will your partnership increase the recovery of edible food?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		2. Will your partnership provide access to food for community members experiencing food insecurity?			1 pt	1	2	1	2
	Help create sustainable funding for food recovery agencies	1. Will your partnership reduce the burden on City resources (e.g. funding and labor)?		2	1 pt	1	2	1	2
		2. Will your partnership provide funding to facilitate expansion of recovery capacity?			1 pt	1	2	0	0
		3. Will your partnership provide ongoing funding to sustain recovery programs?			1 pt	1	2	0	0
	Create new green collar jobs	1. Will your partnership empower volunteers and employees of food recovery agencies?		1	1 pt	1	1	0	0
	Build more resilient communities	1. Will your partnership provide support for programs and community members that receive recovered food?		1	1 pt	1	1	1	1
2. Will partnership with you create new and/or expanded infrastructure for food recovery within the City?			1 pt	1	1	0	0		
TOTAL Points				23	42	70	61		
TOTAL POINTS WITH WEIGHTS						70			
Points Needed to be Considered an Ideal Partner						56			

APPENDIX F: COMPARISON OF DATA TRACKING TECHNOLOGY FEATURES

Features	ChowMatch	Copia	Feeding America	Food Rescue Hero	Food Rescue US	Link2Feed	MEANS	Recyclist	RePlate	Waste No Food
<i>Connects surplus food to multiple recovery agencies</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	U/D
<i>Tracks types and quantities of food recovered</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	U/D
<i>Tracks public health benefit of food distribution</i>	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	U/D
<i>Provides volunteer driver platform</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	U/D
<i>Fee for jurisdiction</i>	Yes	Yes	N/A	U/D	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	U/D
<i>Fee for edible food generators</i>	No	Yes	No	U/D	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	U/D
<i>Integrates data from other food recovery software</i>	Yes	No	No	U/D	U/D	No	No	Yes	No	U/D
<i>Provides automated reports</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	U/D	U/D	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	U/D

N/A: Not applicable

U/D: Unable to determine

Eight of the software applications coordinate food recovery by matching edible food generators to recovery agencies. Recyclist does not provide recovery matching services. A total of nine software applications track the types and quantity of edible food recovered. Copia, Food Rescue Hero and Link2Feed track the public health benefits of edible food recovered through their software. Four software applications (i.e. ChowMatch, Food Rescue Hero, Food Rescue US and Link2Feed) manage volunteers to transport edible food from generators to recipients. Seven of the software applications require a fee for service from the partner jurisdiction or lead food recovery agency. Feeding America’s MealConnect software is a no cost service, but is not available for jurisdictional use. ChowMatch, MealConnect, MEANS and Recyclist provide service at no cost to edible food generators. ChowMatch and Recyclist do not require all food recovery requests to be made through their software; these applications offer the capability to aggregate data from other food recovery software or Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Seven applications provide automated reports accessible to the County to use for the implementation record and annual reports required by Senate Bill 1383.

APPENDIX G: ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

CalRecycle:

- [Guidance for Jurisdictions: How to Identify Commercial Edible Food Generators](#)
- [Surplus Food Donation Toolkit](#)
- [Model Food Recovery Agreement](#)

CRRA Edible Food Recovery Technical Council:

- [Working Draft Database for Food Recovery Apps](#)

Center for Climate Change and Health:

- [Safe Surplus Food Donation](#)

Grant Funding Opportunities:

- [CalRecycle Food Waste Prevention Grant](#)
- [CalRecycle Organics Grant](#)
- [California Air Resources Board \(CARB\) Grants](#)

National Resource Defense Council:

- [National Resource Defense Council Food Donation Template Brochure](#)

Harvard Food Law and Policy Clinic:

- [Federal Tax Deduction Legal Guide](#)
- [Keeping Food Out of Landfill](#)

