SB1383 Procurement Webinar Transcript 5-3-2022

0:04

Hello everyone. Welcome to our peer sharing how jurisdictions are implementing the SB 1983 Procurement Requirements Webinar. Some of our panelists on the screen. I just want to double check that my slides are showing at the moment, if someone thank you.

0:19

So we have with us today, a variety of presentations move forward here. There we go. So the plan, the agenda for today.

0:32

We're going to have a compost and mulch segment brought up with Peter Schultz Allen, Michelle Young, Kelly Schoomaker. At the end of the compost and mulch presentations, we'll have a Q and A session that you can ask your questions on compost and mulch to the presenters. After that, each of those segments will be about 10 to 15 minutes each. After that we'll have we'll chin with Los Angeles County sanitation districts talk about anaerobic digestion. We'll have a Q and A session for him after that.

1:05

And then followed with the kind of a peer sharing session where we just have ..., Kathleen Gallagher and Michelle Wie discussing what they are doing in their jurisdictions to implement the 13, 83 procurement requirements and accomplish their target. The focus of this presentation is more peer sharing. It's the questions and answers should be geared towards the presenters and their presentations.

1:34

Any questions for calorie cycle staff, or regarding the procurement requirements, we will definitely note and we'll follow up with you after the webinar. I won't be answering those during the webinar.

1:47

Having said that, I'm going to, we're going to start things off with Peter.

1:51

So, Peter, I'll make you presenter, and we'll get going.

2:00

Sorry, having trouble clicking, there we go.

2:05

OK, Peter, you should be good to go OK, thank you.

2:12

Mmm hmm, OK, so hopefully you can see the screen now, you're good to go.

2:20

All right, well thanks Andrew and counter cycle for inviting me to speak today, I worked for LA incorporate an array as the program manager for the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program, it's a mouthful, its scope of Work is R acronym And so on behalf of ... verb, I'd like to present some information to you today on municipal use of compost and mulch in relation to SB 13 A 3.

2:48

So we'll get started again, here's just a, I'm going to talk about two things. Basically.

2:54

What is regenerative landscaping and the principles of that program, and the relationship to SB 13, 83. And also municipal mulch and compost use examples from my experience.

3:08

So regenerative landscaping, ... California you may be aware of them.

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They used to be called the Bay Friendly Landscaping Coalition.

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And so 15 years ago it was formed, it's a non-profit, and they have developed and refined a holistic approach to landscape design, construction, and maintenance, using the eight principles that are shown in the in the graphic here.

3:34

These principles include carbon sequestration and the use of compost and mulch using climate appropriate vegetation, and not using turf grass, typically unless it's for recreation.

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Or some something just like that, but not just for esthetic purposes.

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And the beauty of the risque principles are that they are adaptable to whatever bio region, your urine, and so, I think they pair well with SB 13 83 and focused on using compost and mulch.

4:09

And so, that's why I'm mentioning it today.

4:14

So, what are some of the ... gaping I'm sorry, regenerative landscaping principles that correlate to SB 13 83.

4:22

Well, soil conservation and restoration, I think, is a big one.

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And that's kind of, what, I think the reason for using compost and mulch, is, is really to restore our urban soils and conserve those soils as well.

4:39

There's fire prevention and restoration aspects of regenerative landscaping, avoiding pesticides and synthetic fertilizers, and then the last two on the list here, urban forestry, and using compost and wood mulch, or what I'm going to focus on today.

4:56

All right, so I'm going to have I have three examples of how to use compost and mulch in the municipal setting and to help meet the procurement requirements SB 13, 83.

5:07

So, the first one is about changing and moving away from the use of nitrogen by soil conditioner or NFC. Some of you may be familiar with this.

5:18

soil amendments, um, may not be, but it still appears in some municipal codes.

5:25

When I worked for the city of Emeryville, it was in our municipal code.

5:30

And so that's not a regenerative landscaping practice to use that product, because basically it's a, it's a forest product, typically like sawdust, and then they add synthetic nitrogen to it.

5:46

So it can kill Laura and Fauna in the soil.

5:52

It's a chemical fertilizer. It's not a natural fertilizer.

5:56

So it's not a great practice and using compost and mulch is a much better way to go.

6:02

So what you would do then is change.

6:06

If you haven't done it already, go look at your municipal code. Make sure it doesn't require like it did in emeryville's case the use of this product.

6:14

And if and if it does require something, you can change that to using composts.

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Per city standards is the phrase that I like to use because it gives you a lot of flexibility on what type of compost you can require. In our case.

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And in Emeryville when I was there we were trying to bring back into the city organic materials that were derived from organic materials that were taken out of the city.

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So, I thought that was a way to complete the loop there on the nutrient cycle.

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And of course, it would comply with below.

6:48

And so a lot of you may have already done this in relationship to that program, the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

6:56

So here's another example, related to trees.

6:59

And so you may have been walking around your city and seeing how sidewalks are being pushed up by tree roots, or other problems with, with tree roots or a tree and trees, arming infrastructure assets in your jurisdiction.

7:15

Usually, the one of the biggest issues are reasons for that is that trees don't have enough room to grow.

7:21

There's their roots just are not able to to go through compacted soil, which is typically what you have under sidewalks or under pavement and for a tree to, to get large and to be healthy.

7:36

It needs more uncontacted soil, then it's typically provided.

7:40

And so in emeryville, we adopted a requirement that for new tree planting, we had to provide either 1500 or 2200 cubic feet of soil volume per tree, and that depends on whether the tree is going to be small, medium, or large at maturity.

7:56

So it kind of depends on the tree species, but you can use compost and mulch in that soil as well.

8:03

And on the surface to help meet your SB 13, 83 requirements.

8:08

And then you'll also have the advantage of having trees that are that are bigger and healthier.

8:15

So my third example is related to construction and some of you may work as inspectors were Stormwater Pollution prevention plan inspections or maybe you worked for a construction company.

8:30

When I was in Emeryville, I found that people used fiber roles a lot. They're also called straw wattles and they can be effective on a slope in some situations where they can be trenched in, but in emeryville, we didn't have a lot of subsets of that city.

8:45

And we had more situations like this, shown in the, in the picture here where you have an inlet. And you have asphalt.

8:51

Or maybe it's some other situation where you have an inlet. It's on flat ground.

8:57

Maybe it's gravel or something like that. And these compote socks, like the one shown here, are much more effective.

9:04

Then, a straw waddle and so, we changed our specifications in Emeryville to say that you had to use this kind of compost based BMP. We didn't specify a particular product.

9:16

We just said it had to be a compost based BMP for this particular type of use, and I really recommend watching this video.

9:24

It's a short video about two minutes long where it compares the effectiveness of straw waddles and and compost sucks for these type of situations.

9:34

And I think it does a really great job at showing how the difference between the two So maybe later today you can click on this and I think they're putting it in the Chat.

9:43

You can click on the link there and it will also be in the PDF of my presentation later.

9:47

five minutes Peter Thank you.

9:50

Yeah. I've just got a few slides left so I don't think I'm doing well on the time here.

9:54

This is an example of how compost and mulch can also be used in your jurisdiction which is with green stormwater infrastructure.

10:03

This particular stormwater landscape here where the water flows from the street into this, by our attention area, uses a type of nomo turf with native grasses, but sometimes you have mulch on the surface in between bunch grasses or other plants and the soil that's in here. It's called our bio treatment, soil media.

10:25

It's required that you use this in the in the Bay Area and in the I should say in the communities that are under our municipal regional permit, you're required to use this bio treatment, soil media in these types of stormwater landscapes and 30 to 40% of that social media is made of compost. So that's a lot of compost that it can be.

10:48

Every time you're building some green infrastructure, that's another great way to comply with SB 13, 83.

10:55

So in terms of mulch, there's also a great way to use mulching compost is when you are renovating a bio retention area.

11:03

And this is an example from the county of San Mateo.

11:07

In a parking lot where some of the plants had died and and they wanted to refresh it, renovate it.

11:14

So they pulled out the weeds. They pulled out some of the dead plants. They checked the irrigation system to make sure that it was working well.

11:23

And then replaced everything back in with new plants, here's the finished renovation and you can see the mulch on the surface and below that three inches of mulch is compost as well.

11:36

So just briefly, we're now recommending with the municipality's that we worked with that they use composted wood mulch and we have a new specification for that which is at the bottom of the screen here the link to that.

11:51

And so composted mulch is, is even better. Composted wood mulch is even better than just regular wood mulch.

11:59

Wood mulch is great, but when you compost it and you put it through that industrial kind of composting process, I'm not talking about just putting it in a pile or in your backyard or whatever. It's got to heat up and go through the process to further reduce pathogens, the PF RP.

12:15

Then it inoculates that mulch and soil media with beneficial organisms.

12:19

It holds more water when it goes through the composting process and it floats less and that's partly because it gets heavier but also because some of the oils and resins in the wood are broken down by fungi in the composting process.

12:33

There's also evidence that it's less flammable, there's another another benefit and you're often killing pathogens or reducing pathogens that might be in the mulch. Like sudden oak death, which we're very concerned with and you get more credit.

12:46

Under SB 13, 83 When you use composted wood mulch, it counts as compost which you get more credit for compost than you do for regular wood mulch that's not composted.

12:59

So I'm just here, quickly, a couple of pictures here slip uncompensated wood mulch.

13:04

Just one example of kind of shredded tree trimmings and then when after you composted So you can see the difference there but we like having that different sized particles, big pieces, little pieces and a sample of some fines in there as well so that it's got all the benefits of the different types of aspects of composting and those pieces kinda knit together and help it not float away.

13:30

And that's the end of my presentation, so thank you very much.

13:36

Thank you, Peter. So we see the questions coming in. Just as a reminder, we're going to do the three compost and mulch presentations first and then we'll have I answer those questions as a group at the end of the compost and mulch segment. So, now, we're going to move to Michelle Young.

13:53

I am going to share your slides for you.

14:11

Are your slides up, Michelle, can you see them?

14:15

Go ahead, Michelle.

14:19

Can't quite hear you?

14:23

Did I not you?

14:33

Says you.

14:36

There we go.

14:37

Thank you. Sorry, you can try it. You can try to mute me. Awesome, thank you so much for the opportunity to be here and share what we've been learning at the County of Santa Clara and with our cities throughout the county.

14:56

My name is Michelle Young and I'm a senior management analyst with the county, and worked for 24 years with the City of San Jose, which is our biggest city.

15:07

So I've had the opportunity to move up at a county level and learn more about the other cities as well. So, go ahead and let's move to the next slide, please.

15:18

I'm going to talk a little bit about both how we're, we're looking at the procurement requirements as an unincorporated County and how we're integrating the activities of the 15 cities in the county.

15:33

And where we're not, I want to give you some distinctions about Santa Clara County, because I think there are applicable to the case studies that I'm gonna talk about. So the County of Santa Clara has a little over two million residents.

15:47

Half of them are in the City of San Jose, so the very big portion of the county. There are 15 cities altogether, and we are not a j.p.a.. We are, we collaborate under a memorandum of agreement, and so we do co-ordinate and we have a joint fund that comes from landfill fees, that we can use, projects, but in general, the cities need to either act independently or decide that the county or some other entity will take action on their behalf, which we're doing, especially with animal food.

16:24

But procurement is another place that we're looking for ways to co-ordinate.

16:29

And the unincorporated side. We have only 89,000 residents, so a fairly reasonable or small unincorporated area, but the county as an organization, has 20,000 staff.

16:45

So in terms of things like procurement, there's a lot of people to work with, but, and the five data system. So we're going to talk about that a little bit as well.

16:56

But we are also kind of indistinct in the fact that we have over 26,000 acres of working farmland in the county. So we do have a high demand and a very mature, compost market. So the large posters in our area actually do sell all their product, and a high percentage of it, not quite 50%, but somewhere in the 30% goes to agriculture.

17:21

So we have a very mature Composts market. Go ahead. Let's move on.

17:28

So one of the things that I've been talking with Cao cao Recycle about and they wanted me to mention today is how we're trying to organize the procurement requirements in a decentralized procurement environment with the city? So, we've got those 20,000 employees on about 20 different campuses, including hospitals and things like that. So, how are you going to manage this? So?

17:57

In 20 20, we established an internal working group. And for many of the people in the group, it was the first time that they had worked with these other units to towards an end objective. We may have worked on a memo or something together.

18:12

But we are monthly, we meet with the procurement department, the Office of Sustainability, my department, which is Consumer and Environmental Protection.

18:24

And our unit includes a lot of other activities. We have solid waste and recycling, and agriculture who are two big players in this conversation. We also have facilities and Fleet at the table because they have the Parks and Recreation Department and our sustainable landscaping unit. So they're bringing a lot of the on the ground, what's happening, who's who's living material, whose contracting, et cetera.

18:52

And then our planning department I'll talk a little bit about a very big project that we'll be using for composting, procurement and very critically the Office of the Attorney. So we've been very involved with them not only in the ordinances but they're looking at all of our contracts and things which we'll be discussing.

19:10

So go ahead and move on to the next slide, Thank you.

19:14

So, this team that's meeting, um, we have some short-term objectives that we've been working on over the last couple of years, And we've had some big successes. So we're pretty excited. I'm still a lot of questions, but one of our first goals was to get a new sustainable procurement policy. So you will have a link to that in the chat, and you can, you can check that out. The policy is not specific to 13, 83. So where are the specifics will be?

19:45

The policy refers to the guidelines that the county agencies and officials will will utilize. So in the Guidelines, we are focusing on what the process will be for the procurement of paper. Compost and mulch, et cetera. And when we, when we do have more mature markets on energy and fuel, we will look at that as well. But for right now on the recovered Organics, we're primarily focusing on compost and mulch.

20:14

But again, it's a decentralized system.

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So, we have five different databases, multiple departments and so, it's been a really interesting process to try and bring those communications together And the punchline is we are keeping the five databases. And we've talked to cow recycle about the fact that that's what we will show them in an audit, is that some of the purchases are here, some of them are here, but we are tracking all of them, but they're in different systems. So at this point, we are not generating a new system to cover everything.

20:51

What we are doing, though, is we're establishing outreach and communication for County staff, especially on the paper side, because there's way more purchases on paper. Obviously, so people have P cards. All the way to be contracts that we have a staples. And so there's a lot of Procedure, in order to make sure that we're capturing all that, but the same is true for compost and mulch products at this point.

21:19

So we're trying to make sure that these Guidelines tell staff what documents they need to maintain and what needs to be in their contracts.

21:31

So this is where the attorneys have come in. So importantly is they have helped us to look at all of our procurement contracts, and they have created. You will also get this as an attached document, if you like. Are enforceable mechanism, mulch? They spent a lot of time looking at the requirements. And so we have a standard exhibit that will be put into our contract. So you can see that exhibit. And that is what we submitted to the state as are enforceable mechanism. Because the attorneys, that's the way they're looking at it. The way we would enforce it is through contract purchase.

22:08

So, you can take a look at that mechanism that we're using and so, so far, I think we've adjusted for different agreements for compost and mulch, and now they're starting to look at their capital projects which are a really big onion to Peel.

22:25

Let's go ahead and move on.

22:27

four minutes, Michelle?

22:29

Yeah, perfect.

22:31

OK, so while we are working on all the procedures for all these different procurement activities that will happen through Bright View, for example, which is our biggest contract for compost and mulch. This is the area where we think we're gonna get the biggest bang for our buck. We have a program called the Ag Resiliency Incentive Program. You will also get a link to this, you can go check it out, look at all the documents, look at the application. This is an application for farmers and ranchers in the area for up to $30,000 per application.

23:05

And we started it in a pilot and, um, we got 64 applications for a total of one point $3 million. Out 80% of those applications have compost and mulch in them. The pilot amount was 200,000. So we currently have 12 grant contracts that are being established by our attorneys to implement the program, so go ahead and move on to the next one.

23:33

So, this was a program that was already established before 13, 83 requirements, I mean, we knew it was coming, but this program was established to meet the Agricultural Plan and the Climate Action Plan, Coyote Valley and and countywide climate action plans.

23:51

So, the drivers were on the ag sector.

23:55

Um, but, now, we are expanding our budget proposals. So we have a budget proposal, and that will know about in the next couple of weeks, and we actually have a Board meeting two day to talk about the program some more.

24:10

And we've put in a request for this to be an ongoing budget item from the General Fund for $305,000 a year, for material and management.

24:23

The other thing that we're doing is we're using some of our local assistant grant to try and develop an interface for other cities throughout the county to also be able to use some of their allocation for, to support these grants. We can grant more of them on, in Santa Clara County.

24:44

So, go ahead and move on to the next slide.

24:47

So, again, to summarize, in the amount of time that we had today, these are some of the things that we're that we're working on and continuing to learn and excited to hear what other people are learning as well. one of our biggest challenges is where this will live, there's a little bit of hot potato going on,

both based on staff, availability and funding. So where we have a couple of budget proposals in to try and get some staff to oversee these activities between the departments that I mentioned.

25:19

And again, confirming, the recording practices among all these buyers is an ongoing challenge.

25:27

And identifying the funding. So I mentioned that our SRE, the Ag Resiliency Incentive program, is coming from the general fund. And that's because there has been concern about using garbage fees for a county wide requirement. So we are actually going to use general fund for those purchases, as opposed to shifting that to garbage rate payers. So, that's the model that we're using at this point, but every time you have staffing, or procurement decisions, we're going to have to ask where that funding should come from, and those will be ongoing conversations.

26:06

Our ongoing material needs for county operations are fairly minimal, which, again, pushes this opportunity for the ag lands into into higher relief. And so this is why we're very excited about that opportunity. And then, another note is that as we try to look at capital projects that are being developed in the county, again, it's just not the way they do business. To try and drill down into where, in these huge capital projects, do we make the recommendations? So, the attorneys are working on capital projects right now to try and understand how we can put those requirements into capital projects that might have, you know, for different levels of consulting services.

26:51

So, those are some of my high points, look forward to the Q and A And, please let me know if you have questions when you see the links and documents that we've provided.

27:01

Thanks.

27:04

Thank you, Michelle.

27:05

Going to now move on to Kelli with Stop Waste, making you presenter.

27:13

I just say, hi, and I'll go ahead and kick off along.

27:20

Ooh!

27:22

OK, Ancient sites.

27:27

We see your slides. Excellent, OK.

27:33

Yeah, OK. Well, thanks for having me. It's great to be part of this panel with two colleagues who I know well and very much admire. So, thank you for having me. Stop waste is a joint powers authority, and we work on behalf of 17 member agencies that you can see here.

27:55

And we in the county have had food waste collection for the kerb, for about 20 years. It's been required since 20 12.

28:07

And the cities in the County, in addition, have had requirements in place to use compost and mulch in new landscape construction as well as the maintenance of existing landscapes. Peter talked about this, the City of Louisville is a great example, and that's been since the mid two thousands.

28:25

But even with that, we to meet the procurement targets, our cities are going to have to use multiple strategies to try to do that. And personal focusing on compost and mulch. Mainly, we do not have access to RNG or electricity from biomass. The amount is negligible from RCC.

28:45

So the first thing that we did was try to figure out, I'm gonna walk through an example of the city of Fremont.

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The first thing we did was try to figure out, OK, get a sense of this, this picture.

28:55

So we figured out how much that what the target would be. of course, like you have all done for C Fremont. And then converted the two cubic yards of compost in cubic yards of mulched using a bulk density of £600 per cubic yard, because that's, of course, how you're going to buy it and how you're going to use it in the city.

29:16

Then we tried to see how much compost and mulch a city could actually use on the landscape areas that it maintained. So, we worked at the landscape architecture firm and our member agencies to pull together this map.

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That was using existing GIS data and other data sources, as well as doing some manual entry.

29:36

And you can see there's these little green specks. So if we zoom in on one, it looks like this. From that point you can see some areas take compost every year.

29:46

Some areas take mulch and at that point we were able to assign some application rates to figure out how much we could use. So for this field here, we can see it's about 180,000 square feet uses.

29:57

It uses this much compost and that works out to about this much organics procured. So from there, we can go ahead and roll it up, so we can see that citywide the city of Fremont has room for 3200 cubic yards of compost, and 46,000 cubic yards March, and then convert that back into tons of organics right here so that then we can see how that stacks up against the procurement target. You can see city of Fremont still needs to find a place for 2800 tons.

30:29

So we want to find some ways to do that.

30:35

But some other strategies.

30:37

So the other question we asked was, Well, how much is this going to cost? So we used some rough cost based on our experience. We border compost for our own carbon farming project and other things and work with landscape contractors enough to know the rates. And so from that we developed this kind of rough idea of how much this is going to cost, again, as the city of Fremont. And you can see that the bulk of the cost of applying compost and mulch in a city are going to be in the application.

31:06

So as we're trying to figure out how cities can use their finite budgets to meet the target, we see we're moving this application cost as one of the ways to do that.

31:17

So the first, I'm going to give a few examples of how we're doing.

31:21

The first one is by expanding the distribution of free competence So that means all you have to do is get it to the spot and then people pick it up and spread it on their own.

31:30

So we're doing this through creating compos tabs which are sort of decentralized network of distribution.

31:38

We're working with our urban farms in the County because we know they need compost, we know the communities they serve need compost and their barriers for them to getting it. So it's a win for them. And of course it's a win for the city because it's a very passive way to distribute compost.

31:51

So how it works is the urban farm can get as much compost as they want every whenever they need it. As long as they let people come and take it for free. So you can see they can either take one of these Burlap bags or bring your bucket.

32:06

This, This pile has been in place.

32:08

It's been open for a couple of months and we haven't been promoting it so far it's moved about 50 yards of compost and reached at least 60 people and then about 40% actually.

32:21

Maybe not 60 people.

32:22

We've had 60 people fill out the survey, 40% of those people are returning, so that's exciting and again, it's not a lot, but there's no work for city staff.

32:34

And it removes the spreading cost. Another way we're looking at removing spreading cost is by expanding carbon farming or ranches and farms And we're doing that by working with a couple organizations. one is our County resource conservation District. We worked with them on this project you see here, which is our carbon farming project on our Home Agencies property in the ....

32:54

Um, and what we're trying to do with them is reach their network of farmers and ranchers who are already getting grants and technical assistance.

33:02

And so we're just starting those conversations now.

33:05

The other organization, we do work with zero footprint, zero footprint is a non-profit organization, and they make grants to ranchers and farmers to implement carbon farming practices, including compost application.

33:17

So our pilot project is to supplement their existing funding stream to reach their grantees can get more composts.

33:26

And what's nice about this is zero footprint.

33:29

Well, in addition to removing these spreading costs that I've been talking about, zero footprint is the direct service provider, our agreement is with India.

33:37

So while we are tracking where all the compost goes, they have to track it through their grantees anyway, we only have to have the one agreement won't have to have a grant or an agreement. Each of the users have to redo their applications. So that's underway now. I should know more about how that was. one other thing I want to say about those who did submit this model. The executed agreement to cal recycle and they gave it a thumbs up?

34:02

So that's good.

34:04

Um, then we're also looking at some ways to remove all the costs, and this has not been approved by Keller Cycle, but the idea here is the Water Efficient Landscape ordinance willow requires the use of compost and mulch. And so what we would like to be able to do is is how cities take credit for all of the compost and mulch that is used by all of the projects, including the private projects. And to do that what we have to do is make the project team direct service provider.

34:35

And after that point, there are already, there's already an existing framework to incorporate 13, 83 length.

34:41

You can meet the requirement for a prospective agreement by putting the language that you're using compost on behalf of the jurisdiction and the permitting application, and then on the backend, as part of the Willow Verification and Enforcement process, the Certificate of Completion is already requiring receipts for compost. So asking for mulch in addition is not entirely new. asking. This will work.

35:07

Now, this is not great for every city. We have cities that are totally built out. It's probably not worth it for them because of the amount of compost and mulch they would get.

35:15

But if you're a city with new development, like City of Hayward could meet its target.

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It could meet seven to 21% of its target anywhere just from counting all the wheel of projects because there's that much development going on.

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And, again, it's not meeting, making it the entire way, but it's getting credit for something or already supposed to be doing.

35:38

Then, OK.

35:41

Then the other thing we're looking at is long conversion rebates, Increasingly, water agencies and other agencies that issue one rebates like Citi are requiring or incentivising sheet mulching for a long conversion, which is and sheet mulching. What you do is you leave the lawn in place. And on top of that, you put a layer of cardboard and pinch of compost in three inches, much.

36:05

And so this is another thing where we've got a rebate process already, And so the 13, 83 requirements can kind of be incorporated into that existing process. So in the rebate application, the applicant can say that they're using the compost and mulch on behalf of the city. And then to get the rebate, of course, they have to submit receipts anyway.

36:26

So, that documentation, already, Of course, it's a little extra work, of reporting and recordkeeping, making sure that gets into the annual report, but if you happen, to be a jurisdiction that is administering your own rebates, for example, we're working with City of Pleasant on this one because they do a supplemental rebate and cal recycle is actually reviewing that language right now. So, please cross your fingers that they say, It's OK so you can do this then. This might be another way to get credit for additional compost that you're not preparing directly but it's because of the city's efforts of enforcement and their diligence in doing that that you are making sure that this composting watched its use. And then the next step will be connecting our Cities with the water agencies.

37:11

Because, of course, that's going to be yet another agreement that we have to have and it'll probably be different for every city in heavy. water agencies are all unique relationships.

37:20

And then lastly, I just want to talk about direct service providers.

37:25

in general, like straight up direct service providers that you hire to to maintain your city or build new landscape, Michelle touched on this, these are probably going to be subcontractors to you or whoever you're contracting to the person actually doing the procuring landscape contractor is in the case of landscape construction, I'm going to be a son to the general great.

37:47

And who, at least, with landscape maintenance, even though you may have that direct contract with your landscape maintenance. From often, they said this workout because the equipment is specialized, as you can see in the top photo, or if it's getting blown in, for example.

38:01

So the point is, that, my point for this, is just that you want to make sure you have these requirements, and all the important documents. And the best way to make sure that you're gonna get the compliance from one person who basically at the end of the project, is to make sure it's upfront in the RFP, that whoever you're hiring has to pass down these requirements. Or it could be bid specs if it's a landscape maintenance for.

38:26

And then make sure it gets into the contract documents and get their way.

38:30

And then the requirements you want to make sure you include are materials that needle 13, 83 requirements. For example, our model direct Service Provider agreement has what does count and what doesn't count. So for example, the nitrile I soil conditioner, Peter talked about, is that this doesn't count.

38:46

So that's important. And then also the documentation You want to make sure you're getting all the backup that you need for your application record, and that you're getting it in a format that you can use.

38:57

So for us, we created the template that our cities can use, so that that will help them reporting every year from your contractors, and that's it for me, very much.

39:12

Thank You, Kelly.

39:14

All right.

39:14

We're gonna start our Q&A session for compost and mulch.

39:21

And I just wanted to re mind everyone of kind of our instructions for the Q and A session if you are using goto Webinar in context, the question, summary, and then the Question pane. Questions, again, focused on the presentations and discussion on the Webinar. Joe is going to be reading out the questions and directing it to the presenters to answer them.

39:44

And if you're just watching over the broadcast, e-mail your questions to ... dot organics at ... dot CA dot gov and Joe, go ahead.

39:57

Thank you.

39:58

I would just like to say that this Webinar is being recorded and once ADA complaint will be live on our website along with the presenters, slides and links. So that's been asked a few times.

40:13

First questions go to Peter. You know, there's a couple of questions regarding compost stocks.

40:20

So decomposed socks count towards the city's procurement requirements.

40:24

Where can they be purchased and other resources to address barriers, resenting stormwater runoff and endangered species concerns?

40:34

Yeah, those are good questions, and it depends on whether it counts or not.

40:41

I would say a clear example where it would count is if the jurisdiction itself has their own construction project, and Kelly and Michelle can jump in here and add anything, but that's it.

40:53

So that seems, like, if you're building a new building, like a new city hall, or at least, you know, building, or whatever, then, and you have construction going on in you, tell your contractor, your your general contractor who's building the project to use these compost based BMP is during that construction. And that seems like that definitely would count.

41:12

You can use compost. You can use mileage. They would both count this, the compost socks.

41:17

Um, sometimes people imagine that they're filled with like a fine compost. That's not generally the case. They're usually filled with what they call a course compost. Which basically is wood mulch. Like I showed in that picture of the composted wood mulch. It looks more like that.

41:32

Um, so that's, in terms of the credit now, you know, Kelly couldn't be addressed more of the direct service provider issue. Are there other ways to get that kind of mulch and compost account? But that that one is pretty clear if you're the, if it's your construction project.

41:47

Um, and then the, there was another question about where to get them I think, or what There's one company called ...

41:55

that makes the product.

41:58

That's one place, I think there are maybe other companies out there that make compost sock. But filter X is one of the big ones.

42:04

That's the one that I showed in that if it's in that green kinda netting.

42:08

That is I think of polypropylene netting, and it is very durable and re-usable. You can pick it up and you can move it and use it on another site.

42:17

If it's, you know, if it hasn't been there for too long, but it shouldn't be left there permanently, it's a temporary BMT.

42:25

And so at the end of the of the project, either you can open it up and you can dump out the mulch and use the mulch.

42:31

Like you would use other mulch, or you can move it to another site and keep using it.

42:36

Um, and I think that answers most of the questions. I think there was one about, How does How does it work?

42:42

It's it works as a filtration system as opposed to straw, waddles or fiber roles that don't filter the water. The compost sock actually can filter the water as it goes through. And if you watch that little video, it'll explain more about that.

42:58

Oh, sorry, Oh, but, yeah, there was a question about, about species of concern.

43:05

Yes, yeah, that can be a concern with, like straw wattles, actually or fiber roles sometimes will be. They'll use a netting that is plastic around the fiber role, and that can be a problem on sites where you have endangered species or other animals they can get caught in there. You can get a cotton sock instead or other types of materials that will biodegrade and break down in the, in the environment over time. So that's generally will use a site that has some species of concern. As I said, with the filter X or the compost sock you can do the same thing.

43:43

You can get it with a cotton knitting or you can get it with this. I think this this particular, like Greenstock that I showed, it doesn't. Animals don't really get caught in there, so that's another option, but you do need to remove it at the end of the project.

44:01

Thank you, Peter, Um, a couple more questions.

44:04

Um, Mulch compost must be mean, when Beanies on these projects to count towards procurement? Is that correct?

44:12

I couldn't hear the beginning of that. What?

44:15

So does the mold the mulch compost need to be free when being used on projects to count towards intersections procurement?

44:26

I'm Kelly and, Michelle, I need to take that and, I think?

44:31

I didn't, I still didn't really hear it very well composted mulch, does it if it's free.

44:37

Yeah, I think Michelle answered it: so, yes. Then, jurisdiction does not need to make some material available for free and that's why both Kelly and I are talking about these agreements, right.

44:50

So if we have an agreement with a farmer, for example, that we're establishing or something, they may incur cost.

45:02

To take that material, so it doesn't, we do not have to give it away for free, you can even have an agreement with the School District, for example, that this is something I remember agencies are working on. Well, can we count all the compost you you're going to use anyway in March toward our procurement target to school districts?

45:22

Don't count their own target.

45:25

And I think since he's going to talk about another strategy to that involves rebates so on.

45:32

Yeah. There's flexibility.

45:37

And Peter, you made a comment that Compost is worth more credit than mulch. Can you explain that?

45:44

Yeah, you know, maybe Kelly could actually do a better job of that that I can't. I think she's done all the calculations, OK, here's the deal.

45:53

So if you look at when you look at the how many tons compost is how many tons point 5, 8 tons of compost is one of recycled organic waste products.

46:06

But for much, one ton of mulch is one ton of organics to need to use less, so unity's less compost to meet that requirement. So And Moreover Mulches a lot lighter. So, that ton is a lot of March because you use it on a volume basis, right, because you're trying to make your lead abatement situation, right. So, if I used £600 per cubic yard as a bulk density, when I was doing those calculations, it's not, It can vary, but that's just a call.

46:39

bulk density so just a decent rule of thumb.

46:42

But, uh, but yeah, it's lighter and because you count it ton by time, compared to partial time equaling aton, that's how it counts more.

46:53

Does that make sense, OK.

46:57

Well, also because it's, there's the aspect that when it's comp, wood, wood mulch that's composted is counted as compost. It's not counted as mulch.

47:06

That's I think that was the point I was trying to make is that when you compost something, now you get to count it as compost and in some situations you're using a lot more of that composters wood mulch using maybe three inches of it instead of half an inch of compost. So if you compost mulch, then you can get I think a lot of credit for it but it is like Kelly was saying there's the weight issue as well.

47:34

All right. Thank you.

47:37

I'm sorry, I'm scanning through these questions as they're rolling in. See if we've already answered them.

47:42

Um, jurisdiction and suppliers are having difficulties. Understanding SB 1083 procurement requirements. The regulation seems to suggest that in order for mulch to be compliant it must be composted to meet land application requirements.

47:58

This requirement makes sense for compost but not for mulch.

48:02

Can someone explain this: How can jurisdictions specify most that is not necessarily composted to meet?

48:10

There are 2 need 3 requirements.

48:14

I'll say one thing and then you can go. I mean, one thing is about mulch is also a little bit tricky. Is that you can't just ship your own trees and count that.

48:23

So that's that's a lot of people are like, Oh, we already do that. It's great. We could we chip or we have a chipper, we chip trees and landscape material around our city, and we spread it out in parks, that doesn't count.

48:34

You have to procure the mulch from a either a wreck, the transfer station, a compost facility, or a landfill. There's these regulated facilities. You have to get it from a regulated facility.

48:47

And so you can't just buy it also from a chipping grind operations where that's all they do. Is chipping grind. Right. So Kelly can provide more details on that. Yeah. That's right.

48:58

Yeah, this is really a rag question, so I'd refer you to call recycle, but the only other thing that is different is meeting the contamination requirements for metals pathogens compost.

49:11

Yeah, but you can still use recycled pilot mulch, arbor mulch that's been generated at one of those facilities.

49:19

It's Yeah, there are options.

49:22

There was something about land application.

49:24

They were talking about, yeah, Michelle, know. Just to just to follow on that. So again the way the way we're putting it into our guidelines the distinction is not that the material has to be composted for a period of time. So the question sounded like: does the mulch have to be composted. That's not the distinction. It needs to be procured from a regulated facility that makes composter Title 14 facility.

49:51

So the reason is because they want you to be able to purchase materials from a facility that somebody is monitoring, right? But the material itself doesn't have to be composted for any period of time. It can still be, you know, chips, palettes, or what have you. So it can be a multi product that is produced on that. But we also, as as Peter was mentioning, we have a lot of operations where they're just shipping material on site. We do not want to stop them from doing that. So, we're being really clear with our maintenance staff and our county said, keep doing that. Don't stop because that's what we want. We don't want you to take all that anywhere, or, No, you don't need to take it to a Title 14 facility, and then we buy it back or anything like that. Keep doing that.

50:39

Do what you're doing, keep it on site, and then we'll find other material for these specific uses.

50:46

Like, right now, another item that's going to our board today is the fire mitigation right. fire prevention and so we're looking at those kinds of uses as well. How can you use composted material to mitigate and things like that? So there's just that distinction that it doesn't have to be composted for any period of time or .... It just needs to be purchased from that facility. Kelly, where you're gonna say something else or you're just working? You're nodding. Yes. Yes, yes. Yeah.

51:19

And just to add a little bit more about the fire issue, I think this is a big potential use of composted wood mulch is as a fire.

51:29

Maybe prevention is a too strong a word, but it does appear to be less flammable than uncompensated mulch, and we need more research on this. And there was a research study done about 10 years ago, but nothing that I've found really since then. And it compared the flammability of all these different cultures.

51:44

And it seemed to be saying that composter wood mulch was less flammable, and if that's the case, we can be using a lot of it just on single family homes that are in that, you know, interface area near where fires may be happening. And so instead of using some kind of rock mulch or just bare soil, we could be using composted with mulch and so that's that would be great.

52:06

And so fire prevention and, and and slowed ability, so in stormwater projects you can also get a little more weight on the material. And so there's also been research about minimizing the flow ability of your mulch when you're in a stormwater project. So there's lots of opportunities to use truly composted mulch, but you don't have to.

52:30

I took it a lot.

52:35

All right, all right, Kelly, what'd you say?

52:37

I just said but it is the best amongst. A couple of questions for you if we can move forward.

52:47

Um, let's see Can I'm sorry. What is the cost for the free compost up and we're just gonna kinda summarize a couple of these questions at once.

52:59

What is the cost for the fleet complex operation?

53:02

Is compost plastic free and then there's quite a few people that are asking if anyone is able to share language that can be used to require landscaping projects to the jurisdictions credit or the conquest mulch purchasing, or RFP language for landscaping firms, do you have example language?

53:20

Hmm.

53:22

Ocean site is currently working on their RFPs and would love some pure matching there.

53:29

So first of all, yeah, we have a model, direct service provider agreement, laws of model specs.

53:34

The specs are we've kind of been doing them as necessary. So when Alameda County was going into bid for a project, we worked with him. And city of El Nino same thing.

53:48

We looked at their entire spec book to getting their standard inspection and wrote in all the places where they would need use, where they could use compost and mulch, and also about the documentation.

53:58

I don't know if they will share that with you, but we can certainly share our model agreements and specifications. That's not a problem.

54:07

For RFP language, we don't have the, We don't have any yet because we haven't had someone needed. So it's been such a like just trying to get everyone up and running like whenever someone needs something, that's kind of what we're working on.

54:20

So anyway, then as far as the cost or the free, compost, that's a great question.

54:28

That is going to vary, right?

54:30

So for example, E, the hub that we looked at, me, or stop waste, is currently, it's a pilot. So stop wasters, incubator, sodium we are paying for it.

54:41

And so because we're paying for it, it's like 30 bucks a yard, plus delivery, right?

54:47

It's not cheap because we just have to buy it. Now if you're a city, if we hand this off to the city where it's located, since they haven't agreed yet, I didn't want to mention their name. We're headed off to that city, they get compost in there.

55:02

And so for them, it could be part of that.

55:04

And so it wouldn't exactly be free, of course, but it wouldn't be an additional cost.

55:10

So it's gonna vary, but if you're gonna buy it in one off, like 20 or deliveries like we are, you're going to be paying Not, though, not the courtyard and a per bag. But it's not the cheapest.

55:24

Although, who knows what's going to happen, Pricing.

55:28

I just want to add anything.

55:30

I just want, I just want to tag on that. The attachment that I sent a cow recycle today does have our contract exhibit. And that's what we are using in RFPs, it will say, you know, it'll be in the exemplar agreement.

55:46

So we have, you know, amended contracts and already when everybody that we're working with but we would use that exhibit so you can check that out and see if that's useful. But that's what we're using to modify our existing contracts that we have. And we would use that for new ones as well. So if that's useful to you, if your attorneys like it, remember, check with your attorneys.

56:13

And there was also something about, is it plastic free? I can say something and then Kelly maybe or Michelle, you can, oh, you know, composts quality is a is another large topic that we're not really getting into that.

56:25

Compost quality has been improving over the years and the US. Composting Council has programs to get better quality. But plastic is still an issue, depending on the source material or the feedstocks that you're using to make that compost. And so in our specification for this composted wood mulch, we are pushing the envelope a little bit and trying to lower the threshold. That's allowed for plastic in that material to, down to 0.1% and that's by weight and so when it's by waved, you know, Film plastic is very lightweight.

57:02

So 0 point 1 may not be as low as we know. Maybe we want to go lower than that, but that's right now seems like kind of something that compost producers have told us are the mulch producers. So they can meet that.

57:16

Caltrans has also been, you know, procuring a lot of compost and mulch. They're also trying to, you know, push that to get it lower.

57:23

So I think that's something that's just going to evolve over time, and it's, it's not plastic free, but we're trying to get lower and lower.

57:31

Alright. Thank you, Peter. Michelle and Kelly, we have to move on to Will's presentation on anaerobic digestion. If we have some time at the end, we'll come back to any questions that weren't answered. And We appreciate it. Thank you so much. And just as kind of a reminder to, if you have any questions specifically on meeting regulatory requirements. You're gonna want to send those to carry cycle at SLC P dot organics at ... dot CA dot gov. We brought Michelle Kelly and Peter and every all the other panelists and just for informational purposes to share what they're doing or different ways to use compost and mulch.

58:07

Alright, well, let me get to you. Make you presenter?

58:16

Oh.

58:18

Otherwise?

58:21

OK, Well, it's all yours.

58:28

And we see your slides.

58:31

So, thank you Andrew and Michelle for inviting me to speak. Good morning everyone, my name is ..., I'm a supervisor engineer at LA County sanitation Districts and I particularly work in a solid waste energy recovery group. So we manage and run our landfill gas energy facilities were in house food waste per second program developers, and also we buy and sell electricity for the entire agency.

58:55

So, today I'll be sharing some details or food, or use your second program from the perspective, not only a co digestion program operator, but also a feature producer, 13, 83 products. I'll briefly walk through some of our programs, different components, and then spend some time focusing on the procurement side of things in the later half of my presentation, followed by the session.

59:17

So the district started developing our food waste recycling program back in 20 14. We were kind of in a unique position where underneath the same roof, we manage both solid waste and wastewater and recognize that there was additional quota or digestion capacity to handle organics.

59:32

So, this started off with Ben Scale Tests and Glass, which then developed into a full scale demonstration project to what it is today with four new commercial sized operating facilities. And this schematic here summarize the different components of what goes in and out of each step.

59:48

First, we're able to receive, I'm processed food waste when he hails from earth. All the organics and contaminants are removed leaving behind inorganic, what fraction? That is converted into a squared.

1:00:00

This slurry is then transported via tanker trucks, approximately 30 miles south to our largest wastewater treatment plant Carson. California, which we call it like Water ocean actual plant, or JW PCP.

1:00:12

Here's the processed food waste or slurry from our mirth, and from a number of external customers is received better slurry, received facilities where the material is offloaded stored, as slowly fed into the digesters.

1:00:24

From there, we let biology take its place and convert that waste into bio gas. Which is a resource that can be converted into a number of different things.

1:00:36

So the next couple of slides will showcase some of the equipment that we have recently installed to help serve or member states meet the diverse and performing arts.

1:00:44

These tests that you see here are part of two started receiving facilities that were constructed tanker trucks parked in front of an offloading thing for, operators can connect a host. Often takes an act as a buffer to help distribute the feeding or co digestion of slurry throughout the day and can act as a way to isolate loads that might not meet our specifications.

1:01:05

Just like our stomachs we have to slowly feed the digesters, otherwise indigestion often occurs.

1:01:11

Once the material is offloaded The slurry receiving facilities pumps continually continually theater anaerobic digesters, where micro-organisms convert the organic material into biogas JW PCP has a total of 24 digesters each with a capacity of about 4.5 million gallons or, currently only directly feeding slurry into five of these 24 digesters. We've determined that each digesters only keep able to comfortably Kodak guests about 80 tons per day food waste. Which accounts for 10% of the total digested volume or 30% of the total digested solids.

1:01:49

Treatment plant operation is obviously of paramount importance, so we have to conservatively ensure that nothing from this Food Waste Program impact primary purpose of this facility, which is to continuously receive and treat sewage from four point eight million residents and businesses every day.

1:02:07

So most of the bagasse is generated from the digesters. That's generated digesters. Located throughout the facility is collected and used on site at the total energy facility. This powerplant shown here is able to produce subject 20 20 megawatts of power meeting its own electrical demands that no power is needed from the utility.

1:02:27

This combined heat and power facility not only produces electricity that also steam that is sent to the dive gestures to help maintain a warm mess up to like environment for these micro-organisms.

1:02:41

Since we started receiving more and more organic JW, PCP, more, bio gas was generated that what the powerful athlete. So instead of flaring or burning the additional bio gas that does not offer any benefit, we designed and installed the Bagasse Conditioning System, which takes extra bagasse and converts it into a renewable natural gas that needs transportation fuel specification.

1:03:03

What this does is essentially separate the methane for the carbon dioxide in the bagasse, removes moisture and contaminants by activated carbon chillers and membranes of what you're left with is clean and renewable fuel that can help displace fossil natural gas.

1:03:21

The RG that was created by the PCS or Bagasse Conditioning System feeds and adjacent publicly accessible CNG filling station that the district sounds as well.

1:03:30

In its current form, the station is really only able to comfortably fuel light to medium duty vehicles, such as fans, busses, trash trucks, but not heavy duty tractor trailers are currently designing and expanding a station and hope to have that up and running here.

1:03:47

So now let's shift gears and talk a little bit about how the districts fit into 13 83 for chemical as well. This may be a review for somebody in the audience, but in case others are not clear how and how much each jurisdiction will need to care. Or walk everyone through some of the calculations and versions that power cycle has posted on the website.

1:04:06

There, each jurisdiction, city or county has a procurement target, which is based on its population size.

1:04:11

Cow, recycled has established per capita, which calculates permit target.

1:04:16

From there, another set of factors can be used to determine the volumes are quantities of the different products that the jurisdiction has a choice to choose from to procure in order to meet that target.

1:04:29

This slide here shows the different products that any jurisdiction can procure to meet the ones.

1:04:35

I've shown at the Permit Conversions on the right which details that one ton of organic waste can be converted into five different products, 21 diesel gallon equivalents, transportation fuel, 242 kilowatts of electricity, 7.33 for heating, for about half a ton of compost, and mulch. That was briefly discuss. To, to put things into perspective, the infographic shows the quantities of these products that a jurisdiction with a population size of 100,000 residents would need to procure. This gives a sense of scale for the different products when comparing and shopping. And, as a reminder, the procurement target of 8000 tons of organic waste in the middle of the graph, that comes from multiplying the population size of 100,000 residents by the zero point zero eight per capita factor, the previous slide.

1:05:28

So, out of the different products that jurisdictions can procure, the district's food waste recycling program is currently able to produce to transportation, fuel and electricity from renewable natural gas. The districts are currently evaluating the feasibility of a pipeline injection project, which could then provide heating from orange to interested jurisdictions, hopefully, in the near future. Our program

currently is able to accept up to 600 tons per day of organic waste, which translates to the amount of waste generated by two point three million residents, using the same zero point zero eight tons per capita. So, all 600 tons per day of organic waste is received a JD. PCP.

1:06:07

And it's eligible towards perversion DRG, produced at the facility, can generate up to three point nine million GE's fuel 45,000 megawatts of electricity, or four point one million terms for heating.

1:06:22

So even though we're already producing transportation fuel and electricity from the orangey, our products are not yet eligible per 1083, Ehsan yet.

1:06:31

As a producer, a procurement product, there are a number of requirements that will need to be met in order for products to be eligible. Burst the organic waste that's received at the ... must come directly from ... Recycle restroom.

1:06:44

Facilities categorized as a compostable material handling operation facility other than shipping or bring operation, be a transfer or processing facility or operation and see a solid wasteland.

1:06:59

Second requirement that we would have to me is that the PO.

1:07:02

TW must be in compliance with Section and the Caliphs or encoder regs which lay a specific standard operating procedure or departments in the transport of organics, approval from the State Water Resources Control Board, as well as California's Department of Food and Agriculture.

1:07:19

Third, we must keep and provide documentation of the amount of organic waste received and the equivalent amount of products that are created on backend.

1:07:27

So we would have to manage and track what comes in on the front in the form of anaerobic digestion, organics. And what goes out in the form of the current products to ensure that we do not supply. And lastly, the PO, TW cannot landfill more than 25% of the biosolids produce at the facility.

1:07:45

Currently, the districts are working to meet this requirement or with a facility this large it's quite a large undertaking since we do produce about 100 tons per day by salt, however, workers, right.

1:07:59

Our we're currently doubling the capacity of our own compost facility and hope to meet this requirement before the end of next year.

1:08:08

So, what's next for us right now and the highest priority for the producer standpoint is to satisfy all of the aforementioned barked once we do the planetary. These requests for authors are puzzles for are available at eligible products, namely, electricity and transportation. This will help us determine which jurisdictions and or colors are interested in our portfolio in what quantities so that we can better plan and abortion for the final step, which is to execute direct service provider payments. These agreements will be the mechanism in which the districts will provide the products to the jurisdictions, who would then include these quantities in their annual report.

1:08:50

And that's all I have.

1:08:54

Thank you.

1:08:55

Alright, so move on.

1:08:58

We might come back to the combo some more questions, but we're question and answer period for will, again, and just to kind of show you how to respond to those, or to ask those questions, because there are rules backup.

1:09:17

I'm not seeing any questions, or will.

1:09:22

Oh, there's one.

1:09:24

Well, LA CSD set up an agreement with clean energy to credit other cities for procurement requirements.

1:09:37

Sorry, well, yeah, sorry, yeah, OK, there, can you repeat the question, sorry, Sure. Well, LA CSD set up an agreement with clean energy to credit their cities for procurement requirements.

1:09:56

Well, clean energy is who we hire to operate and maintain the station. So the station is fully owned by the districts and the renewable attributes and all the credits associated with that are owned by the

district. So if a jurisdiction is interested in feeling at that publicly accessible station, they're free to do. So we would just have to track the point to receive the volumes that are dispense through Clean Energy Station which will clean energies equipment. But then we would then provide documentation that the fuel came from divergent organics, emus converted, sorry, from the organics to count towards eligibility.

1:10:42

Thank you. We have another one here for cities that have their own CCA or utility. How can they obtain a PPA with entities generating energy from organics?

1:10:55

So this might be getting into some of the details, which all relay to direct to power cycle. But from my understanding, the power that we currently generate from the bio gas and use on site is already eligible for, well, once we satisfy all the requirements. So, we would be kind of the gatekeepers of that quantity and the electrons don't technically have to go into the grid for jurisdictions, uptake, but we can simply direct certain quantities of power that's already January or any used by our facility to interested jurisdictions.

1:11:31

So instead of a PPA or power purchase agreement, you're not buying the power or the electrons associated with that. You would just be simply buying quantities that came from the diversion of organics that went to be converted into power electricity.

1:11:54

Sorry. Will the county have spare electricity from biomass?

1:11:58

Oh, available from jurisdictions to procure through direct access?

1:12:07

Uh, I'm not really sure that the, the power that's used on site, it's kinda separate, right? We, we regenerate the power. We use it ourselves which self supply. But then that's completely separate from the procurement side of things.

1:12:25

So, again, that's tied to how much organics the GWP SEP facility receives that counts towards diversion And then we would then convert that quantity or canex received, co digest it, and then convert that into a quantity of power that's produce to then start distributing or supplying to jurisdictions. So that would be separate from any power that we sell through our direct access or through air to the utility or abuse on site.

1:12:56

Alright, a couple more on credits.

1:12:59

Who's getting credit for this energy individual cities, or the county in general, and how are the credits allotted for member cities proportional to the population?

1:13:14

So, so, one of the sets that we would have to do is, first, we have to make sure that our products are eligible. But one of the sepsis to really gage the market ends with decent RFP or RFI, to see which jurisdictions are interested. Because, again, this heavily depends on how much organics we receive. Which, by the way, is highly variable. Sometimes, we'll have a lot of organics come in. And again, right now, we're not seeing that much residential units, primarily businesses, restaurants where we receive organics from. So that can go up or down. And so again, unless the city would exclusively say, we're going to be bringing our, all of our diverted organics to JW PCP and then you would want that representative fair share of procurement products on the backend. That's something that we can work out. But unfortunately, it does depend on the jurisdictions haulers as well, depending on where they take their trash to.

1:14:09

So we would be releasing some sort of, you know, request for offers or proposals, like I mentioned earlier, to see what interests there is. Because again, there may be a lot of interests, or maybe not a lot of interests. And we would really only have enough product on the back end to supply or distribute, depending on how much organic so we receive on the funding.

1:14:36

Thank you so much.

1:14:38

Sorry, Joe.

1:14:40

Are there any more questions, Joh Nope, that was it for now, OK. It doesn't mean you can't ask more questions. But since there's none actively popping up, we're going to move on to our next grouping of panelists, which would be wrong way.

1:14:58

We're going to move on to ..., to talk about what they're doing in Sonoma County.

1:15:03

So, let me on mute use and see. And then you can tell everyone what you're doing yourself muted, empty.

1:15:11

Hi. Can you hear me?

1:15:13

Yes. Thank you.

1:15:14

All right.

1:15:17

So, I didn't prepare a presentation, but I was just going to talk about what we've been doing here, in zero waste Sonoma, and for Sonoma County.

1:15:27

So, just a little bit of an introduction. zero with Sonoma is a j.p.a. in Sonoma County, which is north of San Francisco, by about an hour.

1:15:37

We have 10 jurisdictions in our GPS are representing our j.p.a. represents 10 jurisdictions.

1:15:44

This includes unincorporated county and nine other cities and town anytime.

1:15:51

So we are similar in certain respects to some of the presenters that have come before about how we have a really mature, compost market where I'm primarily agricultural community. And so we run out of compost every year and there's really no problem about getting rid of compost. Like in other parts of the state.

1:16:17

We decided not since there was an issue that a lot of the jurisdictions were concerned about potentially running into competition with agricultural community if our jurisdictions were just outright by compost and we decided to go about this in a different way. So using direct service providers we decided to create a caucus rebate.

1:16:42

And can I share my screen here? Or should I just share the link?

1:16:49

Why don't you just share the link for now and if we have time, we can go back to maybe sharing the screen soundscan.

1:16:57

So we have A web page.

1:17:06

I'm not sure if this is not for everybody but we have a webpage that explains or compress rebate program and essentially what it is we are providing a 10% rebate to anybody who purchases between 30 cubic yards and one thousand cubic yards of compost.

1:17:23

This rebates is, I should describe this. There's agreement that people have to sign, so that's the direct service provider part. They have to establish themselves as a direct service provider with us before they make the purchase, that's very important. And then we are only providing this rebate for compost at this time. Since this is the first year, we're not really sure how it will go.

1:17:49

But in the future, we may expand the rebate too, cover mulch and other products as well. But this year it's just compost. It doesn't cover the cost of spreading the compost or transferring the compost. It's just for the cost of the material itself.

1:18:08

So once people sign the agreements, they can purchase competence from at this time it's for facilities that I've listed on the website that we are potentially adding two more. These are permitted composts facilities in the region.

1:18:26

And the reason we decided to have approved facility list is because we notice facilities are permitted and it would just be a lot easier than having people buy a compost and then come to us and ask if the accomplices eligible for a rebate.

1:18:44

The other thing, too is that these facilities are the most local artists in the county.

1:18:49

We don't want people buying compost from very far away and claiming the rebate, you know, because that means that it's not really is they're transporting it, obviously there's a lot of greenhouse gas emissions. But also, we wanted the compost to be applied in Sonoma County again so that the benefit of carbon sequestration and water retention would be.

1:19:14

So once they do that, once they've purchased the compost, they can come back to this website.

1:19:18

At the bottom of each, there's a claim form that asks them for certain information about, you know, what there mailing address is, and to upload their receipts and also W nine.

1:19:33

And then, once we have all that information, we can process that Ruby and send them the truck.

1:19:40

So, that's kinda quick, that, that's essentially the program that we've created.

1:19:46

And it is, I would say, relatively new.

1:19:50

We only just started this program promoting it this spring, and I've asked the Farm Bureau and the resource conservation districts to help promote this program, and we have had quite a lot of interest. So that's really good.

1:20:07

Hmm.

1:20:08

But, yeah, so I don't really have much else to share other than that. Are there any questions?

1:20:14

That's perfect, ..., so we're gonna do all of the peer sharing group together, and we'll ask questions at the end. So Kathleen Gallagher, a city, A, Coma Make. Sure you're not muted on my end. And then you can share what you're doing.

1:20:30

Oh, perfect. We can hear you. Go ahead. Awesome.

1:20:33

Thanks so much.

1:20:34

So I'm Caplin Gallagher, so hats off to Cal recycles, just sitting through this, just a great cross-section of ways for us to meet the requirements of 1983. There's just so much happening.

1:20:47

So I've been a sustainability manager with CSG for about 20 years. We have a lot of construction going on here, so I hope you all can hear that.

1:20:55

one of my roles is Sustainability Manager for cola in San Mateo County.

1:21:02

And I not only implement SB 1983 requirements. I also manage their climate action plan development and energy efficiency and water conservation programs. So, this was a great tie in because there's a great inter-relationship of managing Sustainability programs with meeting the city's 1983 requirements.

1:21:26

And basically, the new program that I developed provided Composts as some of the largest property owners in the city.

1:21:34

And their Memorial Park, their commercial businesses and their memorial parks unique to certainly coloma.

1:21:42

But I believe that there's some great cross sections and information to share for really all jurisdictions and in California.

1:21:51

So the quick highlights of the program are in early 2022.

1:21:54

I reached out to you about 7 to 8 of these large property owners to tell them about this new program.

1:22:02

Where we would provide quality compost to them at no cost, and really discuss how the program is going to help them reduce water usage upon application and reduce need for pesticides, improve their soil health.

1:22:18

And all of this obviously is going to help them reduce operating costs.

1:22:23

My intent and really, the key there was to understand their perspective as opposed to where art, where we all sit is how are we going to get rid of all this compost on an annual basis.

1:22:35

It really wanted to take the perspective of these large property owners and how this would benefit them so number one that they would accepted the material, accept the program, not only in 20 22 but for years to come.

1:22:52

So through my work in implementing previous water conservation programs within the jurisdiction, I had the benefit of knowing some of these property owners through some workshops that I provided and it really did help build credibility for this new idea that that we were presenting to the businesses.

1:23:11

A key takeaway where feasible for our jurisdictions is to try and get to know our community stakeholders and businesses.

1:23:20

I think it really helps build the credibility as we try and really expand 13, 83 requirements throughout throughout our jurisdiction.

1:23:31

I also researched the Composts Quality Certifications.

1:23:35

I think Peter talked a bit about that in terms of the quality of the materials and why I wanted to do that was certainly so I could talk with assuredness to our property owners that they were going to be receiving this high quality compost that has gone through 3 or 4 different certifications.

1:23:55

Um, I also worked with our haller, who was actually the provider of the compost to discuss my intent on this program, to deliver programs, excuse me, to deliver it composts to the property owners.

1:24:12

And they were excellent and great partners to us, and their ability to not only be an early adopter of this type of concept, but they were a great partner to us.

1:24:26

Um, and, uh, I was very, I was very intent to ensure that the very first program was very successful.

1:24:35

Because my intent was, I was on, I was on the scene, meeting with the property owner, we took a lot of pictures, and we ended up taking this program.

1:24:45

I was working with the city manager to ensure that our city council knew what was going on, and we loaded this on our website, so that other property owners knew the availability of the material.

1:24:58

I did want to do a shout out to Republic Services into Monica, Steven Chen, Z, who was my partner in crime, the Municipal Manager at Republic, They really helped us be successful in terms of making this first and subsequent deliveries of compost to our property owners successful.

1:25:19

Um, I'm probably running out of time, but some of the key takeaways is for the very first delivery. Like I said, we happened in mid february.

1:25:31

I had met with the property manager. Our city manager really wanted to let folks know of the availability. So, again, that this will be a successful program. Not only in this year, but for years to come.

1:25:44

There's a excellent intersection between sustainability and SB 1083, certainly because of carbon sequestration, water conservation, all huge problems for so many of us in California.

1:25:59

So it was a great intersection. It really does close the circle.

1:26:03

So for all the challenges that 1983 is, I think the fact that it closes the loop and assist us in building infrastructure is is excellent and a great part of the legislation in terms of cost. So I had requested cost details in terms of delivery for 20 cubic yards 30 cubic yard.

1:26:25

So I could get this information to our property owners and what and to determine the total cost to the jurisdiction, not only obviously for this year for subsequent years.

1:26:37

As was mentioned earlier, our franchise agreement does allow a percentage of compost to be free but it's only a very small percentage. It's only about 8% of the total procurement requirement that we have.

1:26:49

Um, so the additional compost is actually at a cost or not only to the delivery but also for the the compost and that that those numbers we have a also a unique situation there because we actually are receiving a credit due to non implementation of another program. This is sort of unique to our jurisdiction. I don't think that there's going to be a lot of replication through other programs.

1:27:18

But the bottom line is, we're able to achieve these, meeting the procurement requirement through the compost that's provided at no additional cost through the 1983 grant from Cal Recycle. And then through this credit that we're getting for non implementation of our programs.

1:27:38

I think some of the key obstacles were, when I first started talking about this program, to some of my colleagues, and in various cities, they were basically saying, I don't think we, I don't think they're going to need it.

1:27:49

I don't think this is going to be something that's beneficial, but it was only when I started to actually talk to these property owners and have real conversations, meet them either out on the site or resume, that, yes, there was indeed a need, and they were purchasing it.

1:28:06

So this, this was certainly key for, for the success of the program.

1:28:12

I think this is very much a moving target. I think what's working in 20 22 will be changing in subsequent years through partnerships that we have with the Resource Conservation District in other ways to meet our procurement requirements. But for 2022, we're about 85% have met our requirements so far. So, so far, so good. And I'm happy to answer questions at the end of the session.

1:28:38

Thank you, Kathleen. I appreciate that, Michelle White City of Roseville.

1:28:45

Yeah.

1:28:54

Sorry, Michelle, we had you made it on our end.

1:28:55

You should be able to go empty that to me. I'm bringing up the caboose here at the end. So thank you, Andrew, for having us the city of Roseville.

1:29:07

And I'm Michelle Compliance Administrator. It's actually my one-year anniversary with the city today, so I am new to the city.

1:29:16

So this project that we had, we had an anaerobic digestion project. And the city began planning that, shortly after 1883 was signed back in 20 16.

1:29:28

And, of course, like any good government project, it took a while to get through planning. And then, it was off to construction in 20 20.

1:29:37

So there were quite a few challenges with coven in the supply chain issues and inflation that led to a 10 month delay in the project. But we will be operational by January 2023.

1:29:56

With that, we will be producing enough RNG to fuel our fleet.

1:30:01

So one of the things that's unique about Roseville is we do have our collections internal, so we don't franchise out that work.

1:30:12

The collection staff is city staff.

1:30:15

And like Jen was saying, it was it was a good opportunity, because we do have the utility of the solid waste utility, and the wastewater treatment plant utility to take advantage and leverage that, being under the same umbrella of Roseville. So we do plan to meet about 80% of our procurement target with the producing about 200,000 T per year.

1:30:43

And with that, the one thing that is, is concerning that we're following is the, uh, carb, the California Air Resources Board, and their requirements to transition fleets.

1:30:57

two electric vehicles, starting a transition in 20 25, 2 through the 2027 time period.

1:31:04

So, that could make projects like this, potentially not the same economic viability. Right now we're looking at a 20 year return on investment, was about an $8 million project, and there was about $700,000 in grants obtained for that. So, like I said, we're only meeting about 80% of the procurement requirement through the anaerobic digestion. And the other components was kinda similar to what Michelle had mentioned from Santa Clara County, where we had convened a citywide group with representatives from each department to identify all the internal sources of where we could use compost and mulch. So we've got those pieces in the works as well.

1:31:52

So, with that, we're happy to answer any questions.

1:31:58

Thank You, Michelle. And we'd like to open it up now to questions for ..., Kathleen and Michelle Jill.

1:32:07

Great with a question for Kathleen. For Kathleen, how will the Memorial Parks in Columbia plan compost jurisdictions have found that, navigating the monuments? Makes efficient application a challenge?

1:32:19

We'd love to hear from your experience.

1:32:21

sir, that's a great question. So just to be clear, this is coma in San Mateo County, that Coloma and the gold country.

1:32:29

So just just to be clear, because there, there was an interesting situation where both thought we were coloma, we're a coma.

1:32:39

That's a great question. And the, it talking to the facilities and property manager, they actually have equipment.

1:32:46

Once this material was delivered, they had equipment and their staff was ready to, to take the material, they, it's probably a 75 acre facility. So their intent was to, basically, do this in phases. They had delivered the material where, over a series of days and weeks, they were actually going to be distributing the material.

1:33:14

Yeah.

1:33:16

Yeah.

1:33:18

You see how much money was appropriated for rebates.

1:33:26

So we have budgeted about $150,000 for this year. And the rebate again is 10%.

1:33:36

And I should mention, I forgot to mention this before, it's 10%.

1:33:39

But the rebate, even though we're paying for only 10% of the compost, we're getting 100% credit for the purchase.

1:33:54

OK, and a question back to Kathleen, what kind of equipment are they using and corner?

1:34:10

Sorry, that's my fault.

1:34:12

There you go, Kathleen. No problem at all. Yeah, they have. They have a wide range of equipment there in this particular, which was our very first delivery. It's basically a small version of a backhoe.

1:34:27

So it's got a couple of different pieces of equipment and they are utilizing that.

1:34:38

Alright, thank you, Kathleen. I think that is all the questions for this group of panelists.

1:34:49

All right, we have about 24 minutes left, so, Julie, you want to take us back? I think a lot of most of our questions are kind of for Peter, Michelle and Kelly. Kinda pick up where we left off there.

1:35:01

Yeah, if we could see Michelle.

1:35:04

Michelle, again, Couple of questions for you.

1:35:10

Could you talk more about bringing together your inter departmental working group?

1:35:15

We actually got people to come together, attend meetings, at what level we're the participants.

1:35:22

Yeah, that's, that's a great question. And, as I mentioned earlier, it remains an ongoing process. But, what we did is we really got the buy in at the department director level, and while the department directors do not attend all the meetings there, excuse me, there in the loop. So, about two years ago, a little more than that, and now, we started to have meetings about these requirements and to say that, you know, we needed, we needed other other players. So, that direction has come from the sort of Deputy Executive Director for the whole county, that level of invitation for staff to do, attend, It's mostly management level, folks.

1:36:11

But, um, as I said, and the challenges section, where the conversation sometimes ends up is, OK. There's a task such as, we need to track all of the purchases of compost and mulch for all countywide operations. So who is funded properly and staff properly to do that? So that remains, that's the hot potato version that I said, so we're all meeting together, and we've been strategizing to develop the policy and the guidelines.

1:36:50

But where the ongoing conversation is, is, where should this live permanently?

1:36:57

So, as I mentioned, we have to budget requests in one for a staff position in our Office of Sustainability, and one, and we want an agriculture be for edible food, but also somebody in permanent.

1:37:14

So it's, it's a new kind of space for somebody to have oversight. I would love to jump in and take all these things on, but then I'd be charging the wrong kind of rate payers. So, that is, that's kind of where the challenge has been, But, um, But the conversation continues, so we're continuing to do work and develop our training modules and, and look at contracts and things like that.

1:37:42

But, um, I think the ongoing question that jurisdictions around, certainly in our county, and probably around the state, is, Where should this landy permanently? And, I would say that reporting is one of the Big Places, Recordkeeping and reporting is one of the big umbrella areas that we are still looking to confirm who is going to be in the role to do that. So, there's some arm wrestling going on between sustainability and procurement. Now, they're working really well together, but it's really looking for where we have the staff, bandwidth, and the proper funding.

1:38:21

Hopefully, that's helpful.

1:38:25

Michelle, there's another question and you probably touched on it just now, a little bit, but what about, like Sunday in between?

1:38:32

Oh, I cannot.

1:38:32

I'm the question I apologize between rates and general sense. Right?

1:38:39

And I had mentioned that in this case, for procurement, the conversation that we're having is why would we assume that are unincorporated ratepayers would pay to implement a countywide requirement? So, the proposal that the funding proposal that is in is for general fund to cover the compost procurement just the way the General Fund or whichever fund is, is buying paper, right. So, we wouldn't ask our ratepayers to buy Paper for other departments, so it's a similar kind of thing.

1:39:19

And but then, obviously, there are parts of 13, 83. So our monitoring and compliance for the routes that's clearly, going to come from the garbage ratepayers.

1:39:31

But the, I think one of the distinctions and one of the places where people can be creative is if you get a chance and I would recommend it. because still any language you have, if you get a chance to look at our Board Report for the Ag Resiliency Incentive program.

1:39:48

We're really reiterating to the board that the benefit of climate smart agriculture is not just 13, 83. That's actually probably a Tier three benefit, right? So we're reminding them, they already have an interest in supporting local farms. They already have no commitments on climate action.

1:40:09

So, we really put that program as an example, into that context to say, it doesn't need new funding. It already had funding from the General fund. We're just adding this benefit, it's almost like an ginsu knife, right. You're gonna get the procurement to support the plan and the climate action plan, but then you also get this with a very small additional amounts of money you also get to, to take credit for their compost that's used in those projects. So, I encourage people to really think about how you can broaden the base of justification to the other benefits that people will get. And, again, this is talking about agriculture, but you can still have that for county operations. Emilo, really, find the broadest base of benefit in order to justify who should be paying for that.

1:41:10

Great, thank you.

1:41:13

Kelly would love to get more information about how school districts can help cities and counties.

1:41:18

Hello.

1:41:20

Yeah, If you want. Actually, I could just provide your e-mail to this person.

1:41:26

Let's do something. As well, best of luck.

1:41:32

I mean, nobody wants to do this to act as a provider out of the goodness of their heart.

1:41:38

So you need to offer the school district whether it might be the material, there might be something else, it might be helpful.

1:41:55

So I don't. Yeah, I don't have any. We don't have any agreements in place yet. The conversations are just starting to happen.

1:42:02

They're pretty funny So far.

1:42:08

Peter is compost and mulch?

1:42:10

Oin mulch compost combo a current product or practice. And if so, where?

1:42:19

Sorry, I didn't. Can you repeat that question?

1:42:25

Compost and mulch? Why mulch compost combo a current product or practice?

1:42:32

CNN?

1:42:33

Yeah, I mean, it is the terminology I admit is a little difficult for, people like, Caltrans has a fine, compost medium, compost and a course compost.

1:42:45

We're talking about a composted wood mulch, and people are like, Wait, wait, compost.

1:42:51

Compost.

1:42:52

What are you talking about is a Little, I admit, it's, it's a little bit difficult Um, what we're seeing is that there's a few different ways to make in regarding this specification that we put together for this composted wood mulch, or what we're calling bio treatment with mulch.

1:43:08

Um, there's a few different ways to make it you can take, um, the what they call the overs from the composting process. So they're screening out the compost after it's gone through this composting process. They're screening out the large pieces.

1:43:23

And so they end up with what we generally think of as compos, which looks more like soil and so then you get these large pieces that they don't always know what to do with.

1:43:32

It's usually large pieces of wood, it could be trash and other stuff that they don't want so they try to clean that up and then they'll put that back into the compost process again.

1:43:42

Or you can take those large pieces of wood and you could turn them into this mulch after you've taken out the trash as best as you can.

1:43:51

Um, and so you might add a little bit of fine composts back to that, You could take those large pieces of wood, the overs.

1:44:00

And you could grind them a little bit, so that they know there's a more particle size distribution on it.

1:44:07

You might just take what we call arbor mulch, which is chipped Tree trimmings or shredded tree trimmings and just put that through the compost process without doing anything to it, not screening it.

1:44:18

And when it comes out, it'll still have a wide variety of particle sizes.

1:44:23

And so that might be the easiest way to do it, but you need to start with clean, green waste.

1:44:30

Some people call it witches material from landscapers. So if a landscape company goes out and does a bunch of work, they bring that material in.

1:44:38

And it's pretty clean, doesn't have usually much trash in it or other contamination. So there's a few different ways to make the product.

1:44:45

Some people it makes it a little more confusing is that there's compost can be used as a mulch. So like just regular kind of compost that looks more like soil.

1:44:54

And I don't think that's as good for many applications in the urban area, because it bloats away really easily it erodes easily, it can below around easily.

1:45:05

So I think it's better to have some wood mulch on top of compost.

1:45:10

Something like that, I think, is it better or you incorporate the compost into the soil?

1:45:14

So there's different ways to use it. But that's been my experience with compost Being used as a mulch. It just doesn't work quite as well as the more like wood mulch.

1:45:25

So And I know that Kelly wanted to say something about film plastic earlier in the web and I wanted to give her a chance to talk about them.

1:45:34

Oh, yeah. I can't actually related because, you know, the way they get the plastic out of screening, right And blowing. So the bigger it's really hard to find course compost or compost and mulch or whatever. We want to call it.

1:45:49

That doesn't have plastic and I come from a place that has, that accepts food waste.

1:45:56

Learn like a lot of programs actually allow P liners in commercial and there's just no way you're going to be able to get all that plastic out and have a marketable cleaning up over products that you're unable to screen and then make available.

1:46:11

So, like Peter said, yeah, green waste, potentially, I don't know.

1:46:16

I haven't looked into the biosolids, compost over's but they typically don't have as many alerts. So I don't know. There might be some sources but a lot of times, when I've talked to call, I've talked to some composters who, like, I have to ask specifically. I'm like, you have very clean compost. Can I buy this from you?

1:46:33

So there's a little bit of that.

1:46:41

Here's another one for you.

1:46:45

Does uncontested wood mulch have to meet standards for contamination pathogens and metals?

1:46:53

Kelly does.

1:46:55

Yeah.

1:46:55

That's a question. But yes, it does. And you have to adopt a policy that says any. I'm sorry And this is challenged me Any.

1:47:05

Any most that you use does meet those standards for it to count toward your teenager requirements. So you want to make sure that you're putting that not only in some kind of course eval mechanism but also it's making its way into your specifications in that you're asking for documentation on the backend, mulches protested to meet.

1:47:24

Anybody want to add anything?

1:47:27

Know, I think it reiterates what we were talking about earlier that there's two different products but it does not. It does not have to be composted but it needs to come from. Permitted facility.

1:47:46

Can clean recycled lumber, mulch, colored, or natural be used?

1:47:49

Or me three procurement also does the clean recycled lumber, mulch, have to go through this lab testing for contamination pathogen. Metals are just complex. And compost and mulch. Yeah. And I don't know how you would show that, it met your policy. Right? Like, you'd have to have that test data sheet, which is not super common yet people.

1:48:15

Sure.

1:48:18

I'm not sure if this one would be directed to you, but if the city doesn't process its own rebates for tough removal, but does have a good relationship with the water utility, how would you advise on using lawn conservations to meet the city's much procurement requirements?

1:48:34

I can talk about that. So, we work with the water agencies in Alameda County as well as our cities, and have convened to them together sort of talk about this idea a little bit. And I don't have an exact framework yet, but there's a couple of mechanisms that we've already talked about. one might be supplementing the rebates.

1:48:50

So maybe a water agency has a rebate and a city in their service area wants to supplement that rebate, and then every all the long conversions that take place in that area, would in the rebate would be for compost and mulch. That would be eligible.

1:49:09

And then, so, then, the water agency would have to provide the reporting and recordkeeping service to that jurisdiction.

1:49:19

So that's one idea. Another idea is, for example, you spend mud in Alameda County is already. They have a super rebate, and that rebate require sheet mulching along with other things. And it's available throughout their service area. And they may not need the supplement, but potentially, we could one, potentially, this is not happening yet. We just started talking to us.

1:49:43

But that might be a situation where there could be some sort of give and take, are they for them to just provide that record, keeping for each, sir, any, each city and its or county or jurisdiction in its service area.

1:49:58

And then you would just track it by zip code to that extent of that works.

1:50:06

Moving on.

1:50:07

Yeah, I wanted to add something to that, too, which is, um?

1:50:10

I?

1:50:11

talked at East Bay mode about this idea 12, 15 years ago and didn't get a great response mm, hmm. But I think that they're coming around.

1:50:20

It sounds like they're starting to see the benefits of and the, the scan that I had thought I was like. Well, there's these different options and you can get more points, like the more you, there's some basic requirements, kinda like LEED or any of these scorecards for green buildings or other things.

1:50:37

You have some things that are just required because what we did see, some, I think, in the last big drought 5 or 6 years ago, was that some people would just remove their grass and putting gravel, which is not a great alternative.

1:50:48

And so if you want to be eligible for some kind of rebate programmer, or money from a water district, you could have some kind of required practices. And then you have things that get you extra points and maybe extra money. And so sheet mulching when maybe give you extra money. And then turning it into like A rain garden might get you even more money.

1:51:06

Because that in my mind, is the best would be to do sheet mulching That's in combined with some kind of a rain garden so that you could treat your runoff from your roof, as well as doing the sheep mulching and incorporating compost and mulch. And maybe using native plants or, you know, so, there could be a bunch of different practices, high, high efficiency irrigation. Maybe even using a water from your washing machine.

1:51:31

You know, clothes washer.

1:51:32

So there's a bunch of different things that you get points for it and some programs aren't doing rebates now for rain barrels or for green infrastructure, not putting in a rain garden.

1:51:42

So we're starting to see a bunch of different practices out there, but that was an idea that I had about kind of getting additional points for additional money.

1:51:52

Michelle, I have two questions for you.

1:51:54

If you can expand on the type of agreements, the county currently utilizes that include compost and mulch, Then also at what unit cost did you assume in calculating the cost to apply mulch and compost, OK?

1:52:09

So for county operations, we have the, the largest one we have is with bright view, and so that is sort of like a master agreement, where departments that are doing renovation are building, they could buy materials.

1:52:30

Most of the material that we're seeing from county operations are coming through larger contracts. So, for example, I was mentioning that we're looking at capital projects.

1:52:43

Like, how do you Ts in to the layers that are that build in a very large capital project to get to the section of that work? That wouldn't be the landscape after the fact, So the attorneys, that's the when they're working on right now. So, and then, we also have not very frequently, but there are small purchases. But most of them are happening through these, through, either through this right View Agreement, which is what we determine where most people are buying material, If they just need material, right? Separate from a project.

1:53:25

Most of it is incorporated into building projects, So, that's what the attorneys have been looking at in terms of county operations. Now, the other agreements that I mentioned are the agreements that you have with the grantees. So, those are going to be agreements as well for them to get granted money, and utilize the material, and provide the reporting, and all of that. So, those contracts are also happening. We don't have them completed for public review, but they are in the process. So when we do have that, if you're interested, you can let me know and I can make those available.

1:54:06

But, but the exhibit that I provided as an attachment, that's what we're going to use on any agreements that would have these materials. So, we built in a trigger process for procurement, that, when a contract comes out, where this material would be, could be utilized, then we will be triggered to look at it, and assess it.

1:54:28

So, as an example, they, they, came to me the other day, and they said, we have this, parks.

1:54:34

Contract is coming up, and it's for playground material, Well, we looked at it, and we said, No, this K This can't be we can't use recycled content material for this, So, that's going to be one, go ahead, your merry way. You're not going to use our requirement exhibit, so, there is that piece that's built in as they are doing new procurement.

1:54:55

So, we want to look at the material and say is it wouldn't qualify for 13 83? And, if so, then we would put in the exhibit, we'd modify it if needed But the exhibit that you have as as an attachment after this event, and what would be our sort of standard template.

1:55:16

And then, I'm sorry. Just something. That's The other piece.

1:55:20

Well, I think the issue of cost is A really Yeah, yeah.

1:55:26

Yeah, so, um, again, it depends on which project you're talking about.

1:55:32

But um, again, whether it's a county project where the cost includes stash an application and things like that.

1:55:42

Um and so but in the Agg project they're estimating about $40 a ton.

1:55:52

And so that is what's called a reverse bid. So the applicants aren't going to make a proposal to the county that they want to have awarded. So they are, it almost will work like a rebate, because they're not asking for the full price of the project, right? They're going to try and be competitive in the climate impact that they get from the activity that the issues. So they might only be asking for a portion of that to be paid, and they're paying the balance. So it's kind of it.

1:56:28

Because it's a competitive grant process, they're going to try and show their cost per ton of carbon to be very efficient. So they're not necessarily giving us the full cost and after we have these 12 contracts implemented and we start to get the data, I think we're going to have better information about how the different farmers are using this and have better data on what the true costs are per ton. But it is nice to have a program like that because again, we might be paying off of their compost costs.

1:57:07

But, but, like the other, Michelle, I think, said, you know, we get all the credit, so, it just depends on each, Each proposal could be different, but they're estimating $40.

1:57:20

I think that's an interesting interview, Sunday, more to say, Yeah, I would just say, do we kinda dating ourselves with these metaphors? Like you said, the ginsu knife earlier, I'm not sure everybody knows that. The head is, it's gotta be there. I was thinking about name, that tune and we're like, I can name that tune in three and you know nodes and someone else is like, I can do it in two. That's kinda what it sounds like, what they're doing like I can spread that compost for you know $12. I can do it for 10.

1:57:46

No, so the lowest bidder will get your your rebate.

1:57:50

And I know Kelly, I wanted to give you a prompt. Here. You guys did a great fact sheet I don't know if you mentioned that in your presentation? Or if you wanted Michelle, Kelly, and Peter, thank you so much for

your answers. We have one more question for, Well, I don't want to make sure that we answer since we're running out of time.

1:58:06

And that is. And so, we'll just for clarification LA, CSD is looking into the possibility of allowing jurisdictions: either procure energy produced by the Sanitation District or count towards our procurement goals, or provide some of our organic waste to the LA CSD facility if our hauler allows it.

1:58:28

We're up to both quick and short. Alright. Well, I just want to, again, thank all our panelists. I know we didn't quite get through all the questions. As soon as we're able to make this presentation and the slide pack slide decks ADA compliant. We will have it posted, and all of those slide presentations, I believe, have our presenters contact information on them so you can reach out to them, kind of putting them on the spot here. If you have additional questions or on the screen, you can also reach out to ... dot organics at ... dot CA dot gov, especially for your regulatory requirement questions. You have a listserv to sign up for when we notify people of webinars such as this and other announcements. and then you can also visit our website for SB 13, 83 procurement, which is on the page.

1:59:19

And, again, I just want to thank everyone for participating, and have a great day.

1:59:23

Thank you.

1:59:25

Thanks for having us.

1:59:31

Hmm.