LEMOORE

CALIFORNIA

OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR
SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE
FORMER LEMOORE
REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
COUNCIL CHAMBER
429 C STREET
May 16, 2018

AGENDA

SPECIAL MEETING 3:00 P.M.

Please silence all electronic devices as a courtesy to those in attendance. Thank you.

1. Call to Order: A. Pledge of Allegiance B. Roll Call
2. Public Comment.

Public Comment is reserved for items not listed below. In order to allow time for all public comments, each individual's comments are limited to three minutes. When addressing the Board, you are requested to come forward to the speaker's microphone, state your name and address, and then proceed with your presentation.

3. Approval – Minutes – Special Meeting – January 31, 2018
4. Report and Recommendation – Negotiate the Sale of Redevelopment Agency Property to the City of Lemoore APN 024-080-068 and APN 024-080-070 (Holwell)
5. Adjournment

Notice of ADA Compliance: If you or anyone in your party needs reasonable accommodation to attend, or participate in, any Oversight Board Meeting, please make arrangements by contacting the City Clerk at least 24 hours prior to the meeting by calling 924-6700 or by mail at 711 West Cinnamon Drive, Lemoore, California 93245

Any writings or documents provided to a majority of the Oversight Board regarding an item on this agenda will be made available for public inspection at the City Clerk's Counter located at 711 West Cinnamon Drive, Lemoore, CA during normal business hours. In addition, most documents will be posted on the City's website at www.lemoore.com.

CERTIFICATION OF POSTING

I, Mary J. Venegas, Board Clerk for the Oversight Board, do hereby declare that the foregoing agenda for the Oversight Board special meeting of May 16, 2018 was posted at City Hall, 119 Fox Street, Lemoore, CA in accordance with applicable legal requirements on the 11th day of May 2018.

//s//
Mary J. Venegas, Board Clerk

Minutes of the Special Meeting of the
OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY
TO THE LEMOORE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
January 31, 2018

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER:

At 2:04 p.m. the meeting was called to order.

ROLL CALL: Vice Chair Verboon; Members Brown, Corl, Holwell, Stoppenbrink; Chief Financial Officer Corder; Assistant City Manager Speer; Board Clerk Venegas.
Absent: Cavanah, Madrigal

PUBLIC COMMENT:

There was no comment.

APPROVAL – Minutes – Special Meeting – June 19, 2017:

It was moved by Board Member Stoppenbrink, seconded by Board Member Corl and carried that the Board approve the Minutes of the Special Meeting for June 19, 2017.

Ayes: Brown, Corl, Holwell, Stoppenbrink, Verboon
Absent: Cavanagh, Madrigal

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION – Approval of Successor Agency Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule for Period of July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 (ROPS 18-19 A&B) - Resolution 2018-01

Motion by Board Member Holwell, seconded by Board Member Brown, and carried that the Board approve as presented.

Ayes: Brown, Corl, Holwell, Stoppenbrink, Verboon
Absent: Cavanagh, Madrigal

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION – Approval of Successor Agency Annual Budget for Fiscal Year 2018/19 - Resolution 2018-02

Motion by Board Member Stoppenbrink, seconded by Board Member Brown, and carried that the Board approve as presented.

Ayes: Brown, Corl, Holwell, Stoppenbrink, Verboon
Absent: Cavanagh, Madrigal

BOARD MEMBER REQUEST:

Board Member Stoppenbrink requested staff investigate the collapsing of all the oversight boards throughout the state into one oversight board per County.

Adjournment: At 2:17 p.m. the meeting adjourned.

Full digital audio recording is available.

Approved the 16th day of May 2018.

ATTEST:

Mary J. Venegas, Board Clerk

APPROVED:

Doug Verboon, Vice Chairman

City of
LEMOORE
CALIFORNIA

119 Fox Street ● Lemoore, California 93245 ● (559) 924-6700 ● Fax (559) 924-9003

Staff Report

Item No: 4

To: **Lemoore Oversight Board**

From: **Judy Holwell, Community Development Director**

Date: **April 25, 2018** **Meeting Date:** **May 16, 2018**

Subject: **Negotiate the Sale of Redevelopment Agency Property to the City of Lemoore APN 024-080-068 and APN 024-080-070**

Strategic Initiative:

☐ Safe & Vibrant Community	☒ Growing & Dynamic Economy
☐ Fiscally Sound Government	☐ Operational Excellence
☐ Community & Neighborhood Livability	☐ Not Applicable

Proposed Motion:
Negotiate the potential sale of Redevelopment Agency property to the City of Lemoore for a future ponding retention basin for storm water run-off and a local composting farm for commercial food recycling, and determine a sales price.

Subject/Discussion:
Last year, the Lemoore Oversight Board agreed to sell two parcels of land totaling 35 acres (APN 024-080-068 and APN 024-080-070) to the City of Lemoore for wastewater treatment projects. The City performed its due diligence and found the treatment projects to be infeasible, and therefore, decided not to move forward with the purchase.

The City is currently working with a developer to develop 80 acres of City property just north of Idaho Avenue in the Lemoore Industrial Park. The project has the potential to generate additional property tax revenue for the taxing entities and increase economic development. However, the property to be developed has a storm water retention basin on a portion of the site, which will need to be relocated. Since the retention pond is just north of Idaho Avenue and the Redevelopment property is on the south side of Idaho Avenue, the site is a preferred location (map attached).
Additionally, City staff desires to be environmentally conscience and has been looking into various opportunities. One such option is to create a municipal food waste

composting program in which to re-use commercial food waste. Attached are articles from other jurisdictions that have created programs to turn food waste into compost. It is disturbing to find out just how much food ends up in landfills.

The permissible use of Redevelopment property, as identified in the Long Range Property Management Plan (Plan), is 'Sale of Property'. The estimated value of the property at the time the Plan was approved was $232,275. However, the Oversight Board has the authority to sell the property for more or less.

In considering the sales price of the property, it is important to note that the proposed use has dual benefits for the community. 1) It provides a location for storm water run-off for future growth in the Lemoore Industrial Park, which enhances economic development and generates revenue for the taxing entities; and 2) It is good for the environment by establishing a re-use for commercial food waste.

The City of Lemoore would like to negotiate the purchase of the two parcels for a nominal price to accommodate said uses. City Manager, Nathan Olson, will be in attendance to further discuss this opportunity. If the Oversight Board determines that the sale of property is acceptable, an agreement with the City of Lemoore will be brought back for your consideration.

The California Department of Finance (DOF) approved the Redevelopment Agency's Long-Range Property Management Plan (LRPMP) on March 12, 2014. Pursuant to HSC section 34191.5 (f), actions to implement the disposition of property pursuant to an approved LRPMP are no longer subject to DOF's review. Therefore, this item will not require DOF's approval.

Financial Consideration(s):
The sale of the two parcels would generate a nominal amount of revenue to each taxing entity. However, the proposed 80-acre development should realize a significant increase in property tax revenue, which would benefit all the taxing entities.

Alternatives or Pros/Cons:
The City could try to purchase property from other landowners.

Commission/Board Recommendation:
Not Applicable.

Staff Recommendation:
Finding an alternative location for storm water run-off is essential for development of the City's 80-acre site north of Idaho Avenue in the Lemoore Industrial Park. The fact that the Redevelopment site is located in close proximity, and can also house a program to reduce the amount of food waste that ends up in a landfill and re-use it as compost, is a good alternative. Staff recommends that the Lemoore Oversight Board consider selling the Redevelopment property, identified as APN 024-080-068 and APN 024-080-070, for a nominal amount to the City of Lemoore.

Attachments:	**Review:**	**Date:**
☐ Resolution:	☐ Finance	
☐ Ordinance:	☐ City Attorney	
☒ Map	☐ City Manager	
☐ Contract	☒ City Clerk	05/11/18

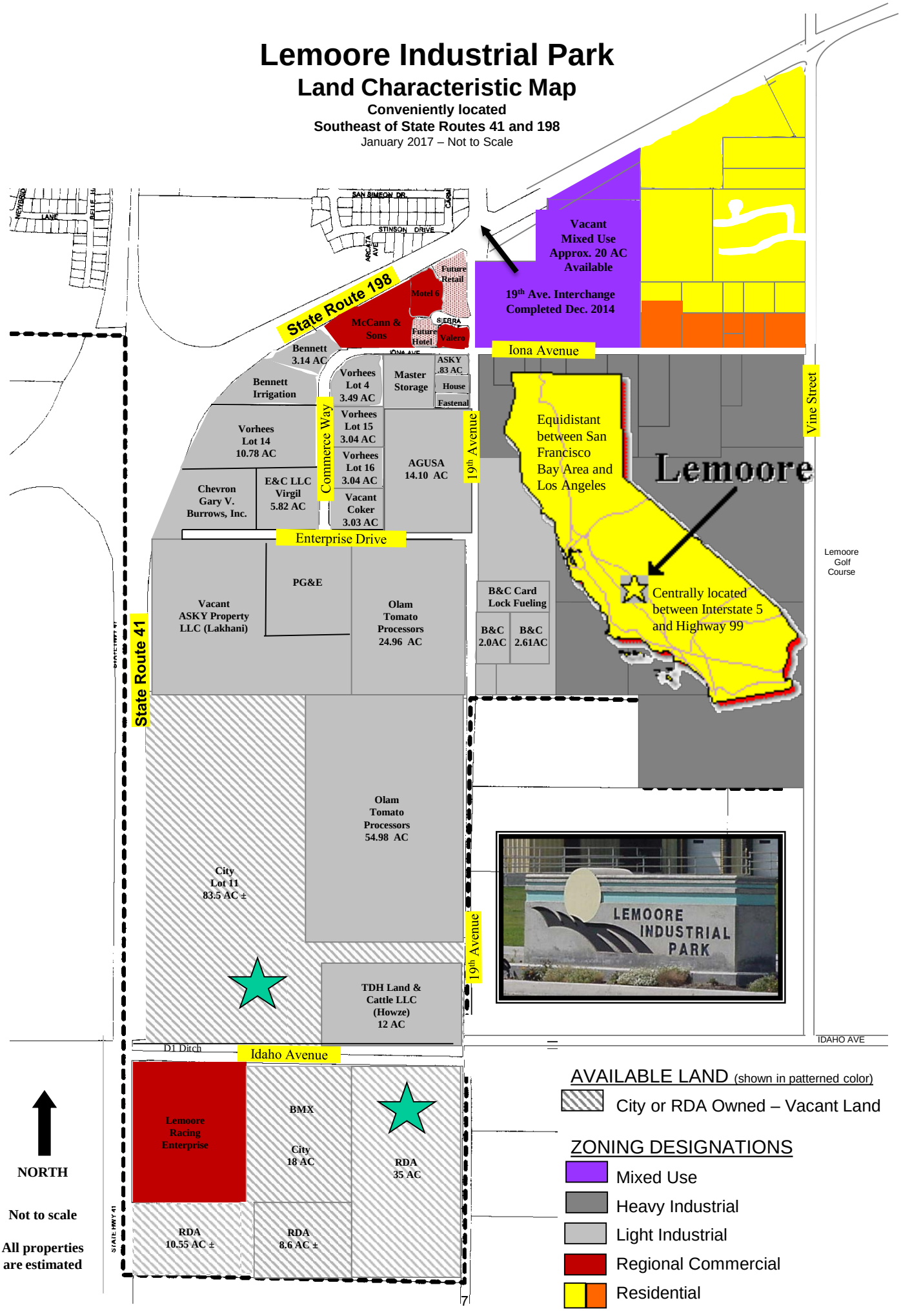
☒ Other

List: Articles re: Food Composting (3)

Lemoore Industrial Park

Land Characteristic Map

Conveniently located
Southeast of State Routes 41 and 198
January 2017 – Not to Scale



The Post and Courier
Winner of the Pulitzer Prize

25 Apr 2017

Complete the Table to Farm Circle with Commercial Food Recycling

posted in: Charleston County Environmental Management |

It's unlikely you eat every morsel from your plate every time you dine at a restaurant. Sure, you might take some of it home, but not if the leftovers amount to a few bites. But a few bites left on every plate adds up to plenty of food waste.

Food is what Americans throw away the most, accounting for 21 percent (35.2 million tons) of the nation's waste in 2013, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. South Carolina produced an estimated 607,000 tons of food waste in fiscal year 2015.

That's a lot of uneaten leftovers, vegetables gone bad and table scraps. Charleston County's Food Waste Composting Program enables food scraps generated from businesses to be composted, which diverts this valuable resource from being disposed in the landfill.

The table-to-farm initiative transforms food scraps generated from local restaurants, cafeterias and cafés into compost, a nutrient-rich soil amendment, which area farmers can apply to their crops. Local restaurants can complete the composting loop by purveying from local farmers. Local landscaping companies and individual consumers also can purchase the compost created at Charleston County's Bees Ferry Compost Facility.

Here's how it works:

- Participating food waste generators, such as restaurants and grocery stores, place their food scraps and compostable serve ware in specially marked collection containers in the kitchen and food preparation areas.
- Local food waste collection companies collect the organic waste for a fee.
- Charleston County processes the incoming food waste at the Bees Ferry Composting Facility, turning it into quality compost that is sold to the public.
- Local farmers are encouraged to apply Charleston County's compost as a nutrient rich soil amendment.
- Charleston-area restaurants are urged to support those local farmers by purchasing their products.

It's a full-circle process that supports local business, local farmers and provides an affordable compost product to farmers, businesses and individuals growing a backyard garden.

More than 50 local businesses and organizations are composting their food scraps as part of the table-to-farm program. With the vast number of restaurants in Charleston that leaves a lot of businesses untapped.

Andrew Quigley, Charleston County Environmental Management's Director, says that's where the public can help. "When you visit your favorite restaurant or coffee shop, ask if the business participates in a food recycling program," Quigley says. "The more people ask, the more a business might consider participating in the County's program."

A waste composition study conducted by Charleston County found that more than 37 percent of the county's commercial waste is organic, compostable material (food, non-recyclable paper and yard waste), which can be diverted from the landfill by starting a composting program in commercial kitchens.

The county is also promoting a statewide effort, Don't Waste Food S.C., aimed at educating and empowering individuals, businesses and communities to take action by preventing, composting or donating surplus food. The campaign is working toward a goal of reducing food waste in the state by 50 percent by the year 2030.

Consumers also can support the program by purchasing the compost generated by the program. It is available at Bees Ferry Compost Facility, 1344 Bees Ferry Road in West Ashley for $8 per yard, $3 per bag or 25 cents per 5-gallon bucket. Compost may also be purchased by the bag or bucket at Charleston County's Recycling Center, Downtown at 13 Romney St. Compost.

To learn more about Charleston County's environmental management efforts, visit recycle.charlestoncounty.org.

Sponsored by: Charleston County Environmental Management

Compost

Curbside yard debris & food waste recycling
Home composting
Commercial veggie scrap composting
Municipal composting

Commercial veggie scrap composting

According to the 2014 Sonoma County Waste Characterization Study, about 19.4% of commercial garbage is food waste totaling about 25,100 tons per year.

Food scraps that can't be donated, can be composted into a beneficial soil amendment, thus greatly reducing the amount of material going into landfill. Restaurants, grocery stores, schools, hospitals and other facilities can benefit by participating in garbage company pick up, by directly hauling material to the municipal composting program or by composting food scraps on-site. Not only is food composting a better use of organic resources than landfilling, it can also decrease refuse collection costs over the long term.

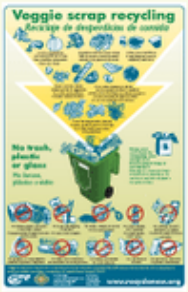
1. Garbage company pick up of commercial veggie food waste

Does your company put vegetable food scraps in the garbage? Ask your garbage company if your business qualifies to be included on a dedicated commercial pick up route. For customers served by The Ratto Group/North Bay Corporation, contact (707) 495-0864 or (707) 217-7160 for information and details about starting service. For an example, see a short video about the commercial food scrap composting pilot in the city of Sonoma.

2. On-site commercial food scrap composting

Depending on the type and volume of food scraps, small operations may be exempt from the permitting requirements (i.e., those with less than 50 cubic yards and processed in-vessel). Prior to beginning a compost operation, consult the current composting regulations and contact the Sonoma County Department of Environmental Health and Safety for guidance on any local permit requirements. In addition, for use permit requirements check with your local building department or Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department (PRMD), Planning Division.

Resources for commercial veggie scrap collection



Commercial veggie scrap recycling poster (PDF: 1.77 MB)
Póster con información de reciclaje de desperdicios de comida (PDF: 1.77 MB)

Donate edible food

Catholic Charities Family Support Center
465 A Street, Santa Rosa
(707) 542-5426
Drop-off: canned goods, dried goods and fresh produce. Enough to feed 80 people. Call first.

Food Runners Sonoma County
(707) 596-8711
Pick up (by appointment): edible food from events, farms & restaurants.

Redwood Empire Food Bank
3990 Brickway Boulevard, Santa Rosa
(707) 523-7900
Drop-off: canned goods, dried goods and fresh produce; call first.

Chapter 5. Food Waste Recovery

Food waste management and recovery is the series of activities where discarded food materials are collected, sorted, processed and converted into other materials and used in the production of new products.

Food Waste recovery represents an important part of the food system, and in particular a sustainable food system, by "closing the food loop." As the final step in the movement of food through human communities, food waste can be both a community output (as discarded or landfilled waste), and an input back into the food system (as a recoverable resource capable of being converted into compost or other recyclables). A critical component of a sustainable food system is the diversion of food waste from landfills. This is reflected in Goal 2, "Urban Agriculture and Waste Reduction," which promotes "closed-loop systems that make use of food waste recovery while reducing energy use."

Reducing food waste in general, as well as increasing the amount of food residuals that are diverted from landfills can have a number of environmental, social, and economic benefits, including:

- Reducing pollution and the consumption of non-renewable materials within a community
- Generating needed compost for urban and rural agriculture production
- Reducing trash collection and disposal fees for individuals and businesses
- Ensuring that edible food is redistributed to those who require emergency food provision

The California Integrated Waste Management Board emphasizes the fact that, "There is no single strategy for diverting food discards to beneficial uses. Food can be donated to charities, converted into animal feed, rendered into soap or other products, and composted. Food waste can also be avoided through prevention strategies."[155] In short, food waste recovery is comprised of a number of recycling and use options that encompass different kinds and sources of food waste as well as different markets for and recipients of recovered and residual food products. This section will address some of the strategies currently being employed by and within Oakland for food waste recovery.

Food Waste and Materials Recovery – Why is it Important?

Food waste recovery can generally be defined as the **collecting and reusing food scraps, through donation of edible food to charities, and the recycling of edible food through**

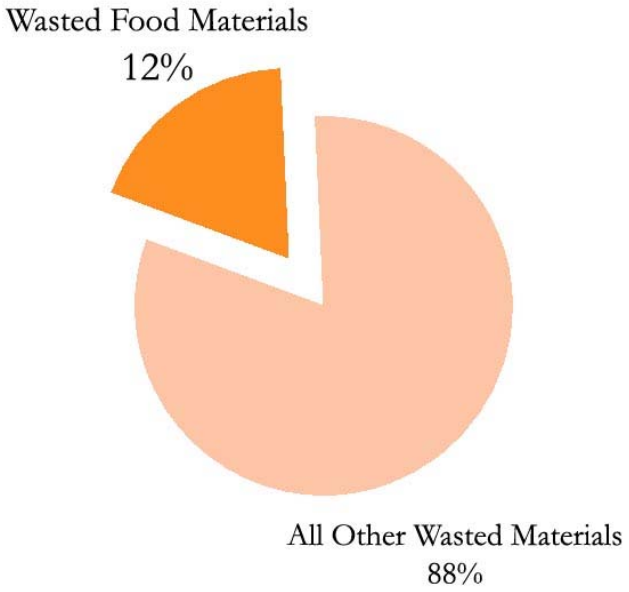
[155] "'Innovations' Case Studies: Food Waste Recovery - General Information." *General Information: Food Waste Recovery.* California Integrated Waste Management Board. March 2006. <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGLibrary/Innovations/FoodWaste/Program.htm>.

composting, and other end uses.[156] The "Recycling Hierarchy," as mandated by California State Law, is Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. According to the Alameda County Integrated Waste Management Plan, "The most important diversion strategy is 'Source Reduction,' also referred to as waste prevention."[157]

According to a recent study by a researcher at the University of Arizona, Americans throw away approximately 40-50 percent of their food (i.e., total, system-wide "food loss").[158] Within that figure, retailers and restaurants throw away 35 million tons a year, valued at $30 billion. Households are responsible for throwing away approximately $43 billion worth of food (not including plate scrapings, garbage disposal waste, or composting). That comes out to about 14 percent of what they buy, or 1.28 pounds of food per household per day. Vegetables are 27 percent of food trash, while packaged foods in their original containers and with valid expiration dates are 14 percent[159]. While these figures are general in that they represent the results of a nation-wide survey, they do point to the fact that **communities everywhere need to do a better job of reducing practices of food consumption that result in waste.** Not only does food loss represent a significant waste of financial resources for individual households and businesses – it also contributes to pollution and wasteful consumption of resources.

In 2000, **food represented 12 percent of the City of Oakland's total waste stream, making it the most common material in the waste stream.**[160]

Figure 5.1 Food Scraps as a Percentage of Total Wasted Materials- 2000



Source: Alameda County Waste Characterization Study – 2000.

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[156] "Innovations" Case Studies: Food Waste Recovery – Overview." *General Information: Food Waste Recovery.* California Integrated Waste Management Board. March 2006. <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGLibrary/Innovations/FoodWaste/Program.htm#Overview>.

[157] Alameda County Source Reduction and Recycling Board.. "Alameda County Source Reduction and Recycling Plan," p. 9. *Alameda County Waste Management Authority*. January 2003. March 2006. <http://www.stopwaste.org/docs/rplan2003.pdf>.

[158]Jones, Timothy. "The Garbage Project." *University of Arizona.* 10 August 2005. 12 September 2005. <http://bara.arizona.edu/gs.htm>.

[159]Ibid;
"UA prof: Americans wasting $100 billion of edible food yearly." *The Arizona Republic.* 5 December 2006. March 2006. <http://www.tucsoncitizen.com/news/local/120505a2_garbologist>.

[160] Alameda County Waste Characterization Study – 2000. *StopWaste.org.* March 2006. <http://recycle.stopwaste.org/wcs/Vol2/Oakland3.xls>.

The percentage of food as a component of the waste stream of individual sectors (such as single and multi-family residential, commercial, etc) is even higher. For example, food waste represents 24 percent of all single-family waste, and 15.4 percent of commercial waste. If the City of Oakland was able to utilize all of the food materials currently land-filled through composting, this would generate enough compost for approximately 120 community gardens per year.[161]

"If the City of Oakland was able to utilize all of the food materials currently land-filled through composting, this would generate enough compost for approximately 120 community gardens per year."

Assessment of Oakland Food Waste Recovery

In Oakland, as in California in general, food waste recovery programs are on the rise. The City of Oakland has undertaken an ambitious goal with the Alameda County Waste Management Authority of "Beyond 75%" diversion rate. Oakland's new "Zero Waste" Resolution take resource recovery and waste management to a new level, by calling for both "upstream" and "downstream" solutions. This approach looks at the full lifecycle of products and materials and emphasizes building in reuse and recycling to every step of product design and use. Zero Waste aims to reduce the toxicity and pollution of materials and well as a reduction in inputs, to ensure that products are made in such a way as to enable "highest and best use" through recyclability and reusability, and to create opportunities for economic development through both increased efficiency and multiple markets for reused and recycled goods.[162]

Zero Waste principles can be applied to food by considering the distance that food travels from producer to consumer (efficiency and packaging requirements), the kinds of packaging in which food (both processed and unprocessed) is sold to consumers, and the methods and processes by which food waste can be converted into useful end products. For example, polystyrene ("Styrofoam") and plastic bags are non-recyclable food packaging that are also non-biodegradable and make food much harder to separate for recovery. The proposed Oakland ban on polystyrene would increase the potential for food recycling by reducing contamination in the waste stream. The success of Zero Waste approaches to food recycling is exemplified by McAfee Coliseum, which in 2005

"The success of Zero Waste approaches to food recycling is exemplified by McAfee Coliseum, which in 2005 became the first ballpark in the nation to begin implementing 100 percent compostable materials in food service, eliminating Styrofoam and plastic cups."

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[161] Based off of the Alameda County Waste Characterization Study – 2000 figures of 46,978 tons of food waste and average community garden size of 6400 square feet. Compost generation typically looses 2/3 of its mass in production. Garden compost requirements were estimated at 1 cubic foot of compost per square foot of garden per year (City Slicker Farms. Personal Communication. March 2006.) One cubic foot of compost was estimated to weight approximately 40 pounds.

[162] "Resolution Adopting a Zero Waste Goal by 2020 for the City Of Oakland and Directing The Public Works Agency, in Concert with the Mayor's Office, to Develop a Zero Waste Strategic Plan to Achieve the City's Zero Waste Goal." *City of Oakland Agenda Report.* February 28 2006.

became the first ballpark in the nation to begin implementing 100 percent compostable materials in food service, eliminating Styrofoam and plastic cups.[163]

Oakland offers both residential and commercial food scrap recycling programs through Waste Management of Alameda County (WMAC) and Norcal currently provide commercial food waste composting services in Oakland.[164] The City of Oakland is unusual in that its exclusive solid waste agreement with Waste Management of Alameda County does not include commercial recycling of "source separated recyclable materials."[165] This means that private haulers may compete for recycling contracts with individual commercial enterprises. Oakland is relatively unique in this sense; recycling is a profitable enterprise that the city does not need to subsidize, allowing haulers to charge for recycling services. This creates a competitive, market-based system of recycling.

Table 5.1: Commercial and Residential Organic Materials Collection – 2005[166]

Residential food scraps and yard trimmings ("Green Cart") tons collected via Oakland's residential curbside program:	34,000
Estimated commercial food scraps tons collected by open market commercial haulers in Oakland:	12,000

Household food waste is now being recycled through the single-family residential[167] "Weekly Pickup - Green Yard Trimmings and Food Scraps Cart." This program, which grew out of the yard trimmings recycling program, allows residences to recycle food scraps, along with food-soiled paper, with other organic yard waste. Currently, food scraps collection is available to approximately 95,000 households. Participation rates are currently being assessed, although this study is not complete.

"In addition, StopWaste.org1 has sold 17,616 home compost bins to Oakland residents between 1992 and 2005. This is the highest number of bins in any city in Alameda County, and represents approximately 20-22 percent of single family homes in Oakland."

In addition, StopWaste.org[168] has sold 17,616 home compost bins to Oakland residents between 1992 and 2005. This is the highest number of bins in any city in Alameda County, and represents approximately 20-22 percent of single family homes in Oakland. Home

[163] "Oakland Now: Mayor Jerry Brown State of the City Report." *Mayor State of Oakland 2005*. March 2006. <http://www.oaklandnet.com/government/mayor/MayorStateofOakland2005.pdf>.
[164] Brown, Vence & Associates. "Alameda County Recycling Board '5 Year Audit' Programmatic Overview and Evaluation." *Alameda County Source Reduction and Recycling Board*. April 2002. March 2006. <http://www.stopwaste.org/docs/5yearaudit.pdf>.
[165] "Information about who can legally haul solid waste in Oakland." *Oakland Recycles – Garbage – Exclusive Franchise*. Oakland Recycles. March 2006. <http://www.oaklandpw.com/Page332.aspx>.
[166] City of Oakland Public Works Agency, 2006.
[167] City of Oakland Public Works Agency, 2006. Defined as 1- 2- 3- and 4-unit residences.
[168] StopWaste.org is the Alameda County Waste Management Authority and Alameda County Source Reduction and Recycling Board

composting and food scraps recycling are two important strategies in converting materials that would become part of the waste stream to useful resources.

However, there are a number of difficulties in expanding the residential food waste recycling. Food scraps recycle requires a significant behavior shift, tantamount to the shift in the 1990's to recycle cans, bottles and paper. Community education on the value of food composting, and to address the perceived "nuisances" of food scrap recycling (odor, transfer of scraps, etc) are planned. This becomes more complicated and multifamily residences present a relatively more difficult population for recycling in general, due to relatively high turnover rates ("transient population"), as well as the lack of a direct connection between payment and service for renters. Additionally, since the food scraps collection program grew out of the yard trimmings collection program, multi-family residences were not included.[169] This simply highlights the fact that food scrap recycling is not a "one-size-fits-all" enterprise, and that increasing participation by households and commercial/retail establishments will require creative programmatic solutions that link City policy makers, food recycling and composting enterprises, and community members.

One creative solution currently being employed in Oakland is the food scraps recovery activities run by City Slicker Farms. City Slicker Farms is a West Oakland-based organization that runs organic, sustainable, bio-intensive market farms and backyard gardens. The produce from these farms and gardens provides affordable, fresh produce to the local community. City Slicker Farms accepts donated food and yard scraps from West Oakland residents, which is composted and used for their farm and garden needs. In 2005, they diverted close to 20 tons of food scraps and yard waste from land-fills. City Slicker Farms is currently unable to generate all the compost that they need to run their farming operations through this donation program, although they are interested in expanding towards a goal of self-sufficiency.

Food scrap recovery programs like the one run by City Slicker Farms have a number of benefits, beyond simply reducing the amount food scraps that end up in landfills. One of the benefits of this kind of food scrap recovery program is that it connects an individual household's waste production with food production within the realm of the community. Households that might traditionally be considered part of "hard to reach" populations (i.e., members of multi-family residences, or those who don't highly value recycling) may be more inclined to participate in food scrap recovery programs that are built on community relationships. In general, City Slicker Farms' collection program and other "non-commercial" food scrap recovery programs have the potential to compliment larger, commercial programs by reaching out to community members, and by exemplifying how food scraps can be utilized in the sustainable production of fresh produce for the community itself.

[169] Multi-family residences are defined as 5+ unit residences. "5+ -unit residences are not a cost-effective target for yard trimmings collection, as they are very small generators of yard trimmings." City of Oakland Public Works Agency. Personal Interview. 20 October 2005.

Edible Food Recovery

Another strategy for diverting food waste from landfills as well as distributing food to those who need it is "edible food recovery." Alameda County Waste Management Authority created an edible food donation program to "increase edible food donations…for those in need and to create beneficial reuse for this waste stream."[170] This program supported the Alameda County Community Food Bank as well as Oakland Potluck. Oakland Potluck, a food rescue organization founded in 1986, is a grassroots, volunteer-based system for collecting fresh, edible food from parties, schools, churches, weddings, city agencies, and other sources of unused food and delivers it to shelters, senior centers, food pantries, and other member agencies. While the diversion provided by edible food waste recovery programs is low with respect to the total amount of wasted food materials,[171] edible food waste recovery is yet another example of ways that food waste can be utilized in creative ways that benefit the community.

Summary of Key Findings and Barriers

A healthy, sustainable food system should consider the impact that all parts of the food system have on food waste recovery, and should be pursued with Zero Waste principles in mind. The way in which food is packaged, delivered, and marketed "has a huge impact on disposal in Alameda County." [172] Local foods that are produced and processed locally and require less packaging due to reduced transportation distances could increase the recoverability of food scraps by reducing non-recyclable and non-compostable components. Community and regional agricultural production creates a market for composting, increasing the value diverting food from landfills. In order to achieve system-wide waste reduction goals, food scrap recovery must be addressed from multiple angles, including increasing public awareness of food waste issues and designing food scrap recovery programs that meet the needs of different waste producers. This will mean reducing wasteful food consumption, increasing the recyclability of food packaging, and increasing diversion through creative and diverse programs that promote composting and food recycling for all types of food waste.

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[170] Brown, Vence & Associates. "Alameda County Recycling Board '5 Year Audit' Programmatic Overview and Evaluation." *Alameda County Source Reduction and Recycling Board.* April 2002. March 2006. <http://www.stopwaste.org/docs/5yearaudit.pdf>.

[171] Ibid.

[172] Alameda County Source Reduction and Recycling Board.. "Alameda County Source Reduction and Recycling Plan," p. 11. *Alameda County Waste Management Authority*. January 2003. March 2006.