**UVA Policy Manual**

The Upper Valley Waste Management Agency (UVA) was established in 1993 by the Town of Yountville, the City of St. Helena, the City of Calistoga, and Napa County.

Mission Statement (From Formation Agreement): The Agency is formed for the purpose of providing coordination of economical, regional waste management services, and meeting the requirements of AB 939 (1989), The California Integrated Waste Management Act- namely to reduce the amount of “waste” currently being landfilled and instead keep valuable materials and resources within the economic cycle.

In the context of fulfilling our mission, and while at all times considering these policies in the context of their impact on rates, the Board adopts these policy statements in support of its mission and to guide (but not limit) future decision making:

**UVA Policy Number 1: Waste Diversion Goal**

Discussed and adopted at UVA Board Meeting, August 15, 2016

Whereas, it is a goal of the State of California to achieve a 75% diversion rate by 2020 on a state-wide level, and for each jurisdiction to achieve at least a 50% diversion rate.

It is therefore the Policy of the UVA Board that the Agency shall strive to achieve a local diversion rate of 75%, while providing cost effective services that are requested by our customers. If opportunities arise to purse diversion programs exceeding the 75% goal, they may be investigated, but diversion programs that do not result in significant volume reductions or are not cost effective should not be pursued.

Relevant Legislation:

* The Integrated Waste Management Act, AB 939 (Byron Sher), adopted 1989; and
* Solid Waste: Diversion, AB 341, (Wes Chesbro), adopted 2011. (Commercial and Multi Family recycling)

**UVA Policy Number 2: Climate Protection**

Discussed and adopted at UVA Board Meeting, August 15, 2016

Whereas, it is a goal of the State of California to achieve an 80% reduction in Greenhouse Gas emissions by 2050, and

Whereas, achieving such goal will require support and action from all Agencies having control over the GHG emissions from their regulated activities, and

Whereas, each of the four member agencies of UVA is in some stage of developing Climate Action Plans.

It is therefore the Policy of the UVA Board to consider GHG emissions as one factor (along with such other factors such as cost, efficiency, customer needs, etc.) in making Capital and Programmatic decisions. While not a specific mission of the agency, and though there is currently no legal mandate to do so, the agency has the ability to influence and support climate action planning through its actions.

Typical areas of consideration are (but are not limited to):

* Encouraging the development and/or use of renewable energy resources,
* Choosing fuel efficient vehicles,
* Maximizing recycling, and
* Other actions that support local and state climate action planning.

Relevant Legislation:

* California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 , AB 32 (Nunez), adopted 2006, and
* Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008, SB 375 (Steinberg), adopted 2008
* SB 32 (Pavley) This bill would require the Air Resources Board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit that is equivalent to 45% below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2030 (Pending)
* SB 1383 (Lara) Short Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP). This bill would require CARB to approve and implement a strategy to decrease emissions in methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbons by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030. (Pending)
* AB 1826 (Chesbro) became effective in April, 2016, requiring Commercial Organics and Food Waste Diversion of all commercial entities exceeding a certain waste generation volume

End of Document as of August 15, 2016

**UVA Policy Number 3: Organics Diversion Goal**

Discussed and adopted at UVA Board Meeting, September 25, 2017

Whereas, the State of California has identified Organics diversion (keeping organics out of the landfill) to be its number one Waste Management and Climate priority;

Whereas, organics typically make up approximately one third of the volume of waste picked up from our customers

Therefore, it is therefore the policy of the UVA Board to be fully support the organics diversion requirements of the State (i.e. provide a comprehensive program for mandatory commercial organics recycling), while also providing voluntary residential organics diversion programs where practical.

Relevant Legislation:

* The Integrated Waste Management Act, AB 939 (Byron Sher), adopted 1989; and
* Solid Waste: Diversion, AB 341, (Wes Chesbro), adopted 2011. (Commercial and Multi Family recycling)
* California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 , AB 32 (Nunez), adopted 2006, and
* Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008, SB 375 (Steinberg), adopted 2008
* SB 32 (Pavley) Requires the Air Resources Board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit that is equivalent to 45% below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2030
* SB 1383 (Lara) Short Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP). Requires CARB to approve and implement a strategy to decrease emissions in methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbons by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030.
* AB 1826 (Chesbro) Requires Commercial Organics and Food Waste Diversion of all commercial entities exceeding a certain waste generation volume

**UVA Policy Number 4: Local Facility Control Goal**

Discussed and adopted at UVA Board Meeting, September 25, 2017

Whereas, local facilities (specifically the Clover Flat Landfill (CFL) and the Whitehall Lane Recycling and Composting facility) provide local control of pricing and services,

Whereas, local facilities act to reduce traffic transiting through the south county, greenhouse gas emissions from fuel use, and other unsustainable practices,

Whereas, it would be nearly impossible to replace such facilities locally, forcing the agency and its customers to rely on outsider providers for waste disposal and recycling services.

Therefore, it is the policy of the UVA Board to preserve and protect our local integrated waste management resources, specifically the Clover Flat Landfill and the Rutherford recycling facility, making use of these resources wherever practical as a preference before committing to outside service providers and facilities. Where services cannot be provided locally, partnership with other Napa County entities, such as the City of Napa, will be considered the next best options so long as that partnership meets the needs of UVA.

End of Document as of September 25, 2017