



Organics Legislation & Goals

Clark Williams, Manager
CalRecycle

Statewide Technical & Analytical Resources Branch

DOE Biofuels & Bioproducts Workshop
Berkeley, CA
June 2017



Today's Topics

- Policy Drivers in California
- Overview of Primary Objectives
- Organics Infrastructure
- Challenges and Barriers
- Opportunities





Policy Drivers


- AB 341 – Statewide Recycling Goal: 75% by 2020
- AB 1826 – Mandatory Commercial Organic Recycling
- SB 1383 – Reduce Methane Emissions from Landfills
- Other relevant legislation:

AB 939

AB 1594

AB 1613

AB 876



AB 341

Statewide Recycling Goal: 75% by 2020


- Must divert > 20 million tons/year from landfills
- No way to achieve 75% goal without organics
 - ~50% of disposal
 - > 10 MT/year suitable for compost, mulch, AD, biomass
 - Food waste biggest category ~6 million tons/year



AB 1826

Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling

- April 2016 - Businesses generating 8 CY organics/week required to have organic waste recycling
 - Jan 2017 – 4 CY/week of organics
 - Jan 2019 – 4 CY/week of solid waste
 - 2020 trigger: CalRecycle can reduce to 2 CY of waste if statewide organics disposal not cut in ½
- State evaluates local's education, outreach, monitoring
 - Some locals have adopted ordinances enabling enforcement on businesses.



SB 1383

Reduce Methane Emissions: Landfills

- Requires 40% reduction in methane emissions by 2030
- Reduce landfill disposal of organics
 - 50% by 2020, **75% by 2025**
 - Recover 20% of edible food waste by 2025
 - 2025 organics disposal cap ~5 million tons
- Informal workshops 2017, formal rulemaking 2018
- Regulations effective January 2022



Other Relevant Legislation

- AB 939 – Local Jurisdiction Diversion Mandates
- AB 1613 – \$40 Million Allocated to CalRecycle for Grants
- AB 1594 – Green Material used for ADC is NOT Diversion
- AB 876 – Local Organic Capacity Planning Requirements



Primary Objectives

- Support infrastructure development to reduce landfill disposal of organics, and thereby reduce methane emissions from landfills





Organics Infrastructure

- # of facilities to handle additional 15 million tons
 - At 100 TPD → 36,500 TPY → ~ 400 expansions or new
 - At 500 TPD → 180,000 TPY → ~ 80 expansions or new
 - At 1000 TPD → 365,000 TPY → ~40 expansions or new
- 40-400 expansions or new facilities needed by 2025
- New AD facility: ~\$53.5 mil
- Upgraded WWTP facility: ~\$18.5 mil



State Financing

- CalRecycle Greenhouse Grants (FY 16/17)
 - GGRF Grants - \$24 million for organics infrastructure
 - GGRF Loans ~\$7 million available
 - RMDZ Loans ~\$7 million available
- California State Treasurer
 - CAEATFA and CPCFA





Opportunities

- Local rate structures for organics recycling services can be used to:
 - Create long-term feedstock agreements
 - Leverage financing for facilities
 - Implement organics collection services
 - Incentivize procurement of biomethane
 - Manage feedstock quality
 - Co-locate AD and compost facilities



Opportunities

- Utilize the Program EIR for anaerobic digestion facilities
 - <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/swfacilities/compostables/anaerobicdig/#EIR>
- Regulatory Concepts
 - Enhance organics recycling capacity planning requirements
 - Require organics collection services
 - Manage feedstock contamination
 - Mandate procurement of renewable natural gas
 - Incentivize and subsidize use of organics recycling products
 - <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Climate/SLCP/>

Questions?

Clark Williams, Manager
clark.williams@calrecycle.ca.gov
916-341-6488

