

SB 1383

Reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants in California

An Overview of SB 1383's
Organic Waste Reduction
Requirements



3 Session Segments – Q and A after each



- Climate Change Laws
- Mandatory Organic Collection
- Alternatives to Mandatory Collection

- County Coordination
- Ordinances and Outreach
- Countywide Edible Food Recovery Program

- Procurement and Compost Use
- Sample Class Presentation
- Resources

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7ZoiQVyIW3M>



CLIMATE CHANGE NEGATIVELY IMPACTS CALIFORNIA

Landfilled Organic Waste Emits
Methane Gas—
A Super Pollutant
More Powerful than CO₂

Methane Gas Contributes to
Climate Change in California

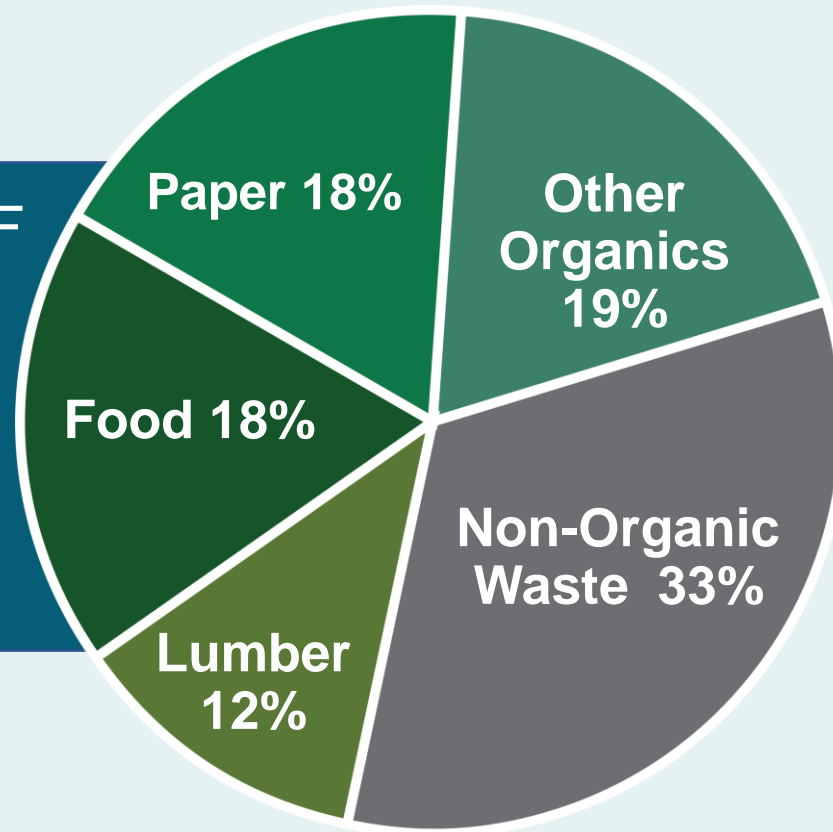


CALIFORNIA
is already experiencing
the impacts of
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IN 2015 THE DROUGHT COST THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY AN ESTIMATED \$2.7 BILLION & 20,000 JOBS

Organic Waste: Largest Waste Stream in California

CALIFORNIA DISPOSED OF APPROXIMATELY **27 MILLION TONS** OF ORGANIC WASTE IN 2017



California's Waste Stream

IN CALIFORNIA, MILLIONS ARE

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1 IN 8 CALIFORNIANS

1 IN 5 CHILDREN



CALIFORNIA THROWS AWAY

MORE THAN 6 MILLION TONS

OF FOOD WASTE EVERY YEAR!

1383 Requires California Jurisdictions to:

**Provide Organics
Collection Services to All
Residents and Businesses**



**Provide Education and
Outreach to Community**



**Confirm Capacity for
Organic Material Recycling
and Edible Food Recovery**



**Establish Edible Food
Recovery Program**



**Buy Recyclable and
Recovered Organic
Products**



**Monitor Compliance
and Enforce Ordinances**



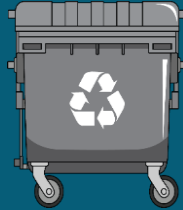
SB 1383 IN ACTION

JURISDICTION REQUIREMENTS



Provide organics collection service to all residents and businesses

Organic Waste Collection Services



One to Three-Container Collection to keep Organics Out of Landfill

- Organics prohibited from grey container
- OR sent to High Tech sorting facility
- Educate Residents about waste reduction and contamination
- Required contamination monitoring



Each Jurisdiction has adopted a new Solid Waste Ordinance, and many are revising their Collection Franchise Agreements to meet SB 1383

Alternatives to Mandatory Collection?

- **Residents** – Will have service, but can divert organics
 - Home and Community Composting
 - Keeps materials clean
 - Reduces climate impact of large scale collection and processing
 - Connects residents to their community garden or other local site
- **Businesses** – Can opt out of mandatory service if no material
 - Onsite Composting
 - Waste reduction and Food Donation
 - Farms can self haul organics but must report destination
- Compliance will be confirmed through monitoring

Questions?
Ideas?



County Coordination for Solid Waste

County Cities coordinate to implement an annual workplan that leverages City resources and Countywide funds from landfill fees in order to reduce waste, divert waste from the landfill, and reuse and recycle where possible.

Recycling and Waste Reduction Commission

Elected Officials selected to direct the work of TAC and recommend actions to Boards and Councils

Technical Advisory Committee - TAC

All 15 cities implement annual workplan and Countywide budget to meet diversion goals

Sub Committees

Focus on special topics to share resources and make recommendations to TAC and the RWRC

County Coordination

Sub-committees share resources and ideas for implementation

Budget workplan supports collaborative efforts such as Edible Food Recovery, Procurement, Self Hauling, and Franchise Agreements

Ordinances



Solid Waste Ordinances specific to each City

Coordination on Edible Food Ordinance

Education



Website Updates underway

Campaigns such as Food Waste Reduction

Resources



Sample Contracts

Sample Policies

Monitoring Plans

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EDIBLE FOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM



**Edible Food Recovery
Program to be managed
Countywide through 2025**

Implement Food Recovery Program

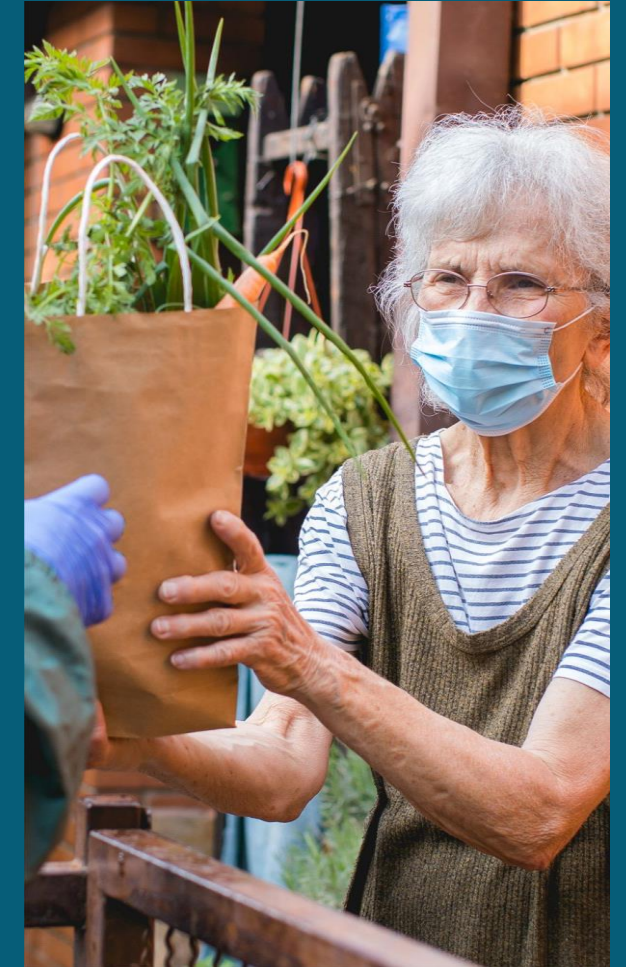
Ensure Commercial Edible Food
Generators Have Access to Food
Recovery Services

Monitor Commercial Edible Food
Generators for Compliance

**Edible Food Ordinance updates in
all Jurisdictions**

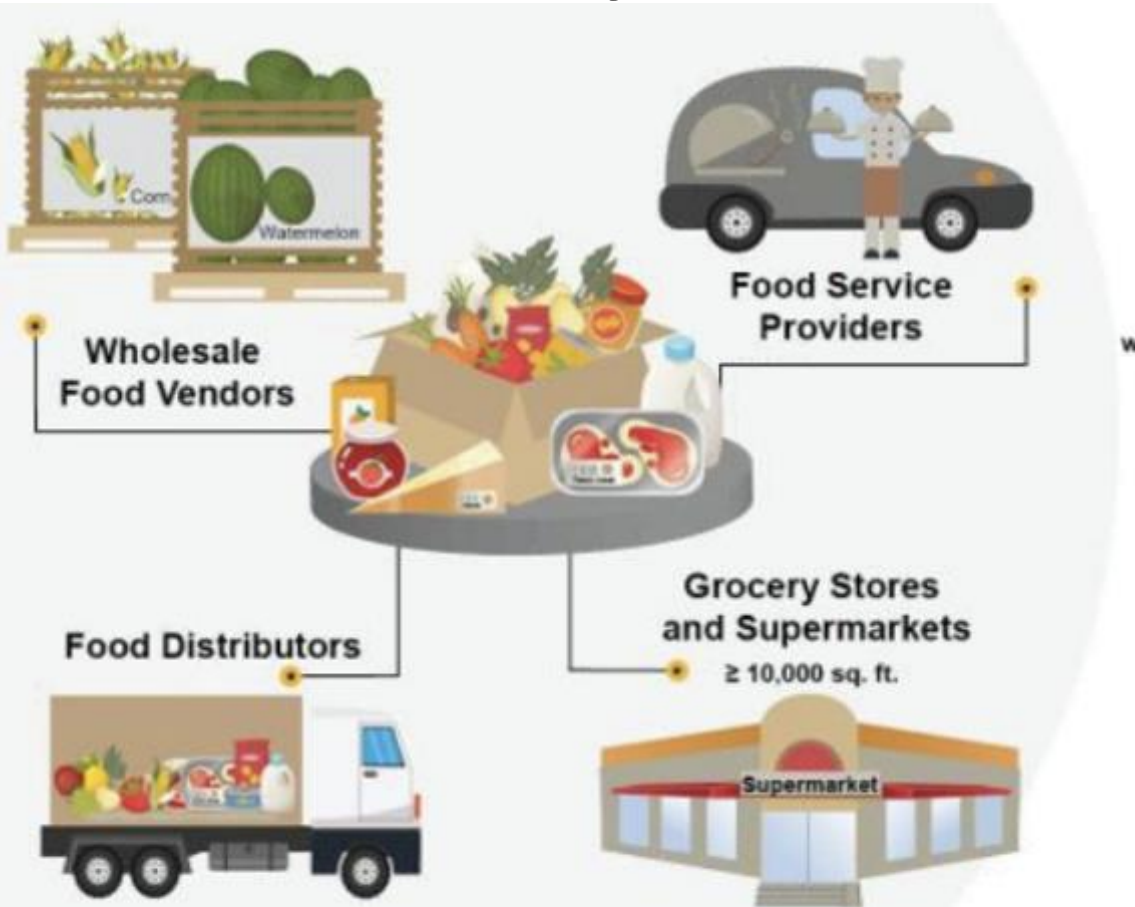
Educate Tier 1 and Tier 2 generators
about 1383 Requirements

Identify Food Recovery Capacity and
Expand as Necessary

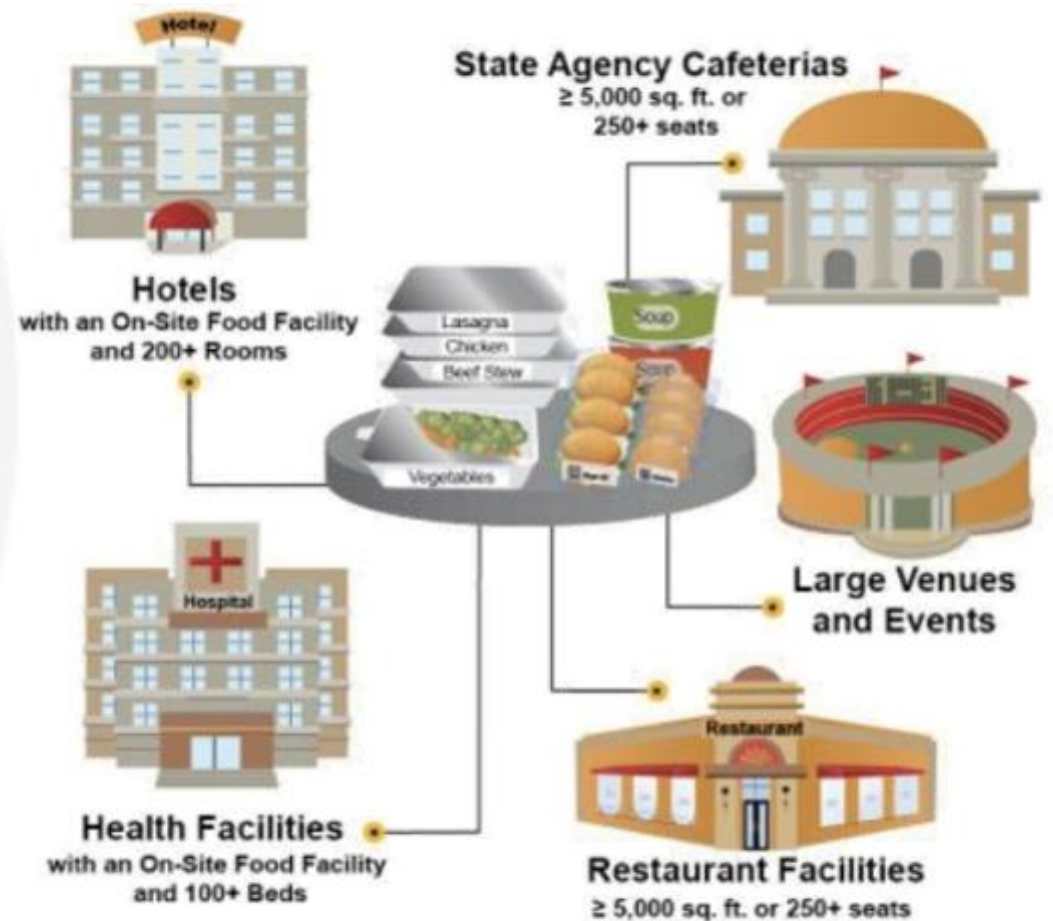


Who Is Affected by SB 1383? Commercial Edible Food Generators

TIER 1 – January 1, 2022



TIER 2 – January 1, 2024





SANTA CLARA COUNTY FOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM


Home > Food Recovery

Recovering Your Surplus Edible Food: SB 1383 Food Recovery Program Compliance

This website is designed to help you develop your own food recovery program in order to comply with new state regulations from Senate Bill 1383 about surplus edible food. Food recovery is the practice of saving surplus edible food that would otherwise be disposed of (in landfill or compost) and distributing it to people to eat. We will walk you through the steps to compliance, important dates, and how to get help if you need it.

Food Recovery website walkthrough

1. Confirm



As your first step in this process, please make sure this regulation applies to your business.

DEFINING TIER ONE AND TIER TWO COMMERCIAL EDIBLE FOOD GENERATORS
So, who exactly is affected by SB 1383 and when?

SB 1383 places commercial edible food generators into two tiers. This tier system allows businesses and local governments more time to prepare to expand or build new food recovery infrastructure for harder to safely store and distribute.

Watch on YouTube

Important Links

- Food Recovery Home Page
- 1. Confirm
- 2. Understanding SB 1383 +
- 3. Connect +
- 4. Contract +
- 5. Recover +
- 6. Track +
- 7. Monitor
- 8. Report

Online Resources for Generators

- Requirement Overview
- Steps to Compliance
- Food Recovery Organizations
- Sample Tools

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INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS



Confirm and Expand Infrastructure as Needed



Analyze Current Infrastructure

- Organics Processing
- Food Recovery

Enhance Infrastructure as needed – How do we support this enhancement? \$\$\$



Questions?
Ideas?



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PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS



Procure Recycled and Recovered Organic Products

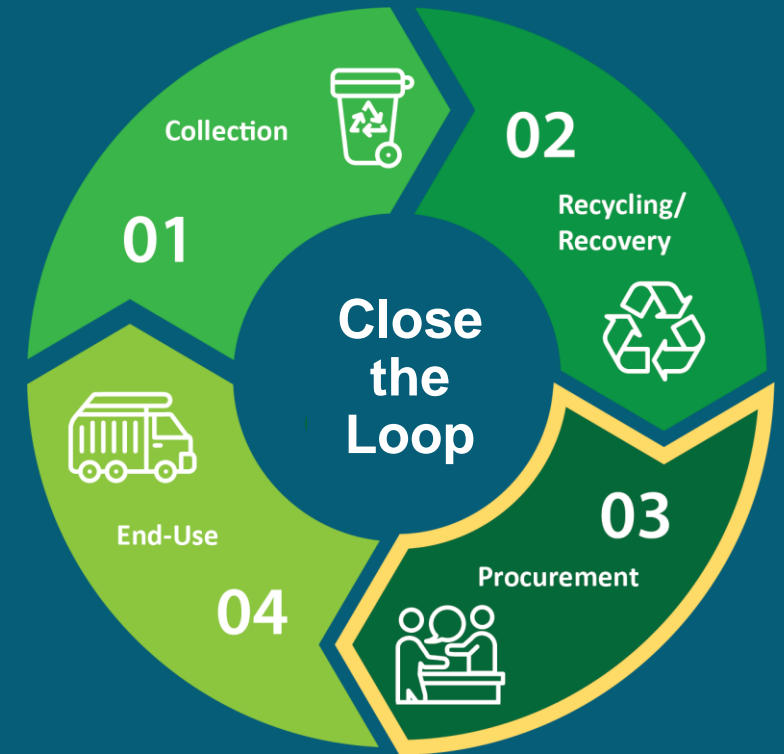
Implement Procurement Requirements

COMPOST, MULCH, RNG & ELECTRICITY

- Minimum Procurement amounts based on residents in each Jurisdiction
- Focus on Compost and Mulch
- Jurisdiction Procurement
- Regional Opportunities
- Carbon Farming Projects

PAPER PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS

- Recycled Content
- Recyclability



SB 1383 IN ACTION

PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS



Compost and Mulch Requirements

Compost and Mulch Specifications

COMPOST

- Produced in California at Title 14 Permitted facility
 - 1383 Compliant Facilities List being created for buyers
 - Vendors who meet standards can be added at any time
- Sourced from diverted organic materials
 - NO – Manure, Biosolids, Uncomposted Digestate, Exceeds Pathogens

MULCH

- Permitted Compost, Transfer or Landfill Operation
- Sourced from diverted organics
 - Pallets, lumber, tree trimmings, wood fines, compost overs
 - NO - Local Tree Trimmings, chip and grind, or Exceeds Pathogens

That's a LOT of Material each Year!

County Jurisdiction	Population	Annual Procurement Target (tons)
Campbell	41,533	3,323
Cupertino	58,656	4,692
Gilroy	56,599	4,528
Los Altos	30,510	2,441
Los Altos Hills	8,390	671
Los Gatos	30,836	2,467
Milpitas	75,663	6,053
Monte Sereno	3,604	288
Morgan Hill	47,374	3,790
Mountain View	82,814	6,625
Palo Alto	67,657	5,413
San Jose	1,029,782	82,383
Santa Clara	130,746	10,460
Saratoga	30,546	2,444
Sunnyvale	153,827	12,306
Unincorporated	85,634	6,851
		154,735

How can we avoid market impacts such as stockpiling?

What are the optimal uses for this material?

Who should be paying for it?

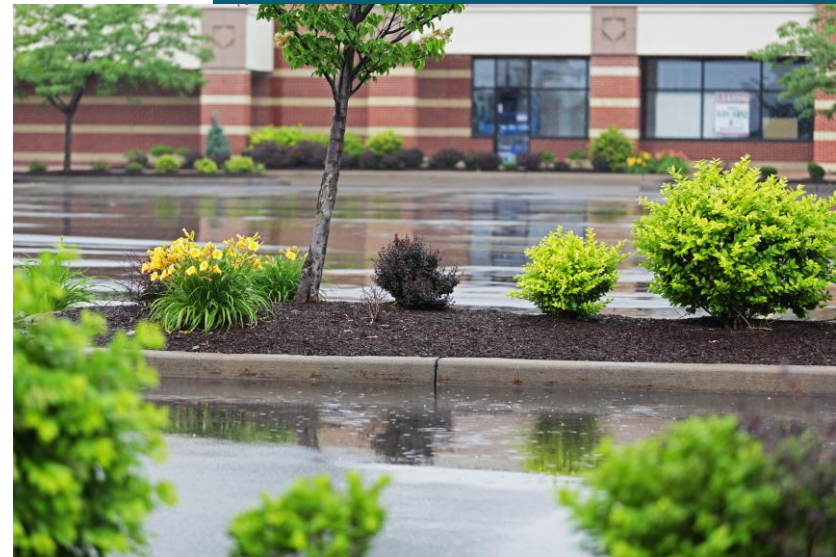
What research/demonstration is needed to support choices?

Construction & Landscaping Requirements



Recycling organic waste commingled with C&D debris, to meet CalGreen 65% requirement for C&D recycling in both residential and non-residential projects

Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) requirements for compost and mulch application.



Sample Session Slides + Flip Charts

- **Estimated five minute summary**
- **All County**
- **Centralized Resources**

Modify based on your preferences – add to notes pages



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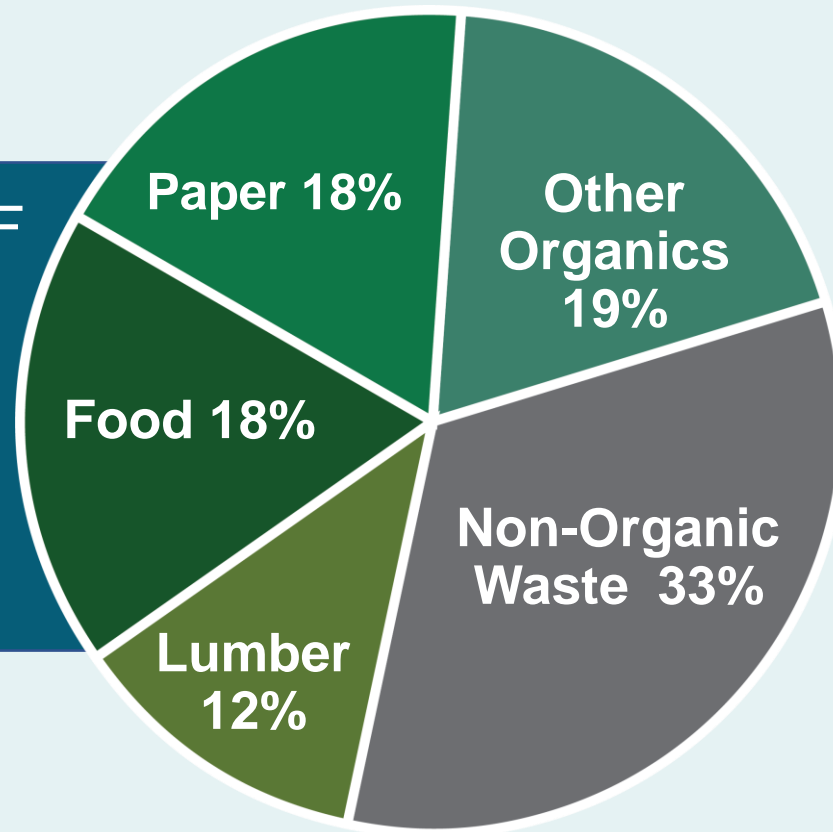


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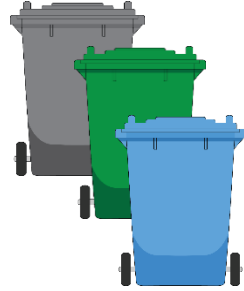
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JURISDICTION REQUIREMENTS



**Provide Organics
Collection Services to all
Residents and Businesses**

Cities must divert organics from landfill

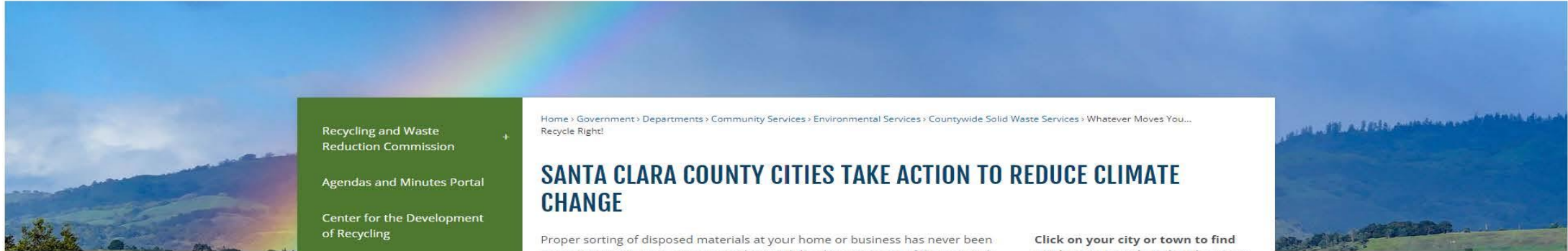


By Jan. 1, 2022: Each city had to develop their own system of curbside collection to capture organics for processing rather than disposal

ReduceWaste.Org

Visit this Countywide site to find links to every City program in Santa Clara County

Organic materials include yard trimmings and food waste, as well as food contaminated paper and cardboard such as pizza boxes.



Recycling and Waste Reduction Commission +

Agendas and Minutes Portal

Center for the Development of Recycling

Composting Education Program

Green Business Program

Household Hazardous Waste Program

Safe Medication and Sharps Disposal

South Bay Green Gardens

Household Hazardous Waste Subcommittee

Whatever Moves You... Recycle Right!

Home > Government > Departments > Community Services > Environmental Services > Countywide Solid Waste Services > Whatever Moves You... Recycle Right!

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CITIES TAKE ACTION TO REDUCE CLIMATE CHANGE

Proper sorting of disposed materials at your home or business has never been more important, as we come to understand the climate impact of the materials that we throw away.

Click on your city or town to find out how to recycle right where you live:



- [Campbell](#)
- [Cupertino](#)
- [Gilroy](#)
- [Los Altos](#)
- [Los Altos Hills](#)
- [Los Gatos](#)
- [Milpitas](#)
- [Monte Sereno](#)
- [Morgan Hill](#)
- [Mountain View](#)
- [Palo Alto](#)
- [San Jose](#)
- [Santa Clara](#)
- [Saratoga](#)
- [Sunnyvale](#)
- [Unincorporated Santa Clara County District East](#)
- [Unincorporated Santa Clara County District South](#)
- [Unincorporated Santa Clara County District West](#)

Organic waste, such as food scraps, yard trimmings, paper, and cardboard, makes up 50% of what Californians send to landfills. This landfilled organic material emits 20% of the state's methane, a climate super pollutant 84 times more potent than carbon dioxide.

SB 1383 is a new State law that establishes statewide targets and local requirements to dramatically reduce the amount of organic waste disposed in landfills. The law also sets a statewide goal to recover at least 20% of currently disposed edible food by 2025 and redirect that surplus food to people in need.

You can find out how your jurisdiction is implementing SB 1383, and how to recycle right in your neighborhood, by visiting your city's website.

Outreach and Education Campaigns

[Stop Junk Mail](#)

FOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM ACTIONS



**County-wide Effort
Underway**

Implementing Food Recovery Program

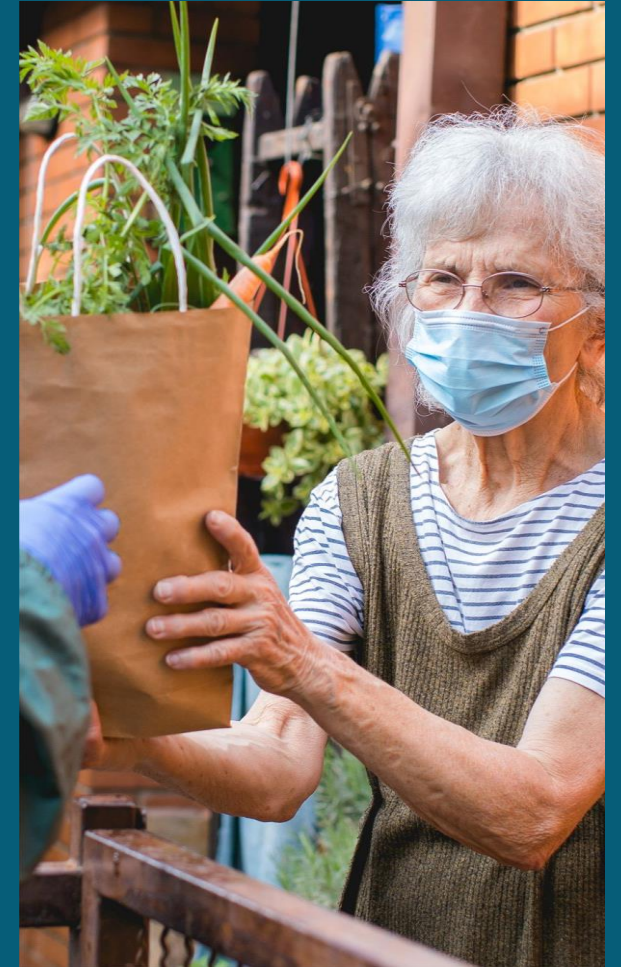
County cities are collaborating to support enhanced edible food collection and distribution

Large scale businesses are required to develop a contract for collection

Quick Sale and food finder apps will help customers buy food before it needs to be collected

Food Recovery Capacity Study shows a healthy infrastructure

Consider volunteering at a local food bank or distribution center



SB 1383 IN ACTION

PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS



Cities must buy Recycled and Recovered Organic Products

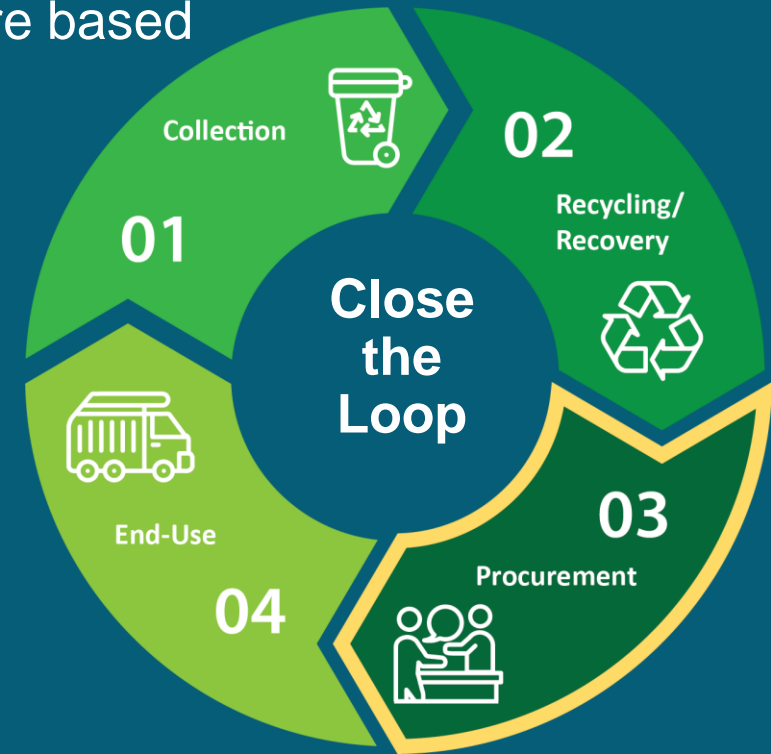
Implement Procurement Requirements

COMPOST, MULCH, FUEL & ELECTRICITY

- Minimum Procurement amounts are based on residents in each Jurisdiction
- Initial focus: Compost and Mulch
- Agricultural use can help ciites

PAPER PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS

- Jurisdictions required to buy paper products that meet standards for:
 - Recycled Content
 - Recyclability



Resources to support you

- [ReduceWaste.org](https://www.reducewaste.org)
 - Link to your city page
 - Find other County services
- [RecycleStuff.org](https://www.recyclestuff.org) (CDR – SJSU)
- [SouthBayGreenGardens.org](https://www.southbaygreengardens.org)
- [BayAreaRecycling.org](https://www.bayarearecycling.org)
- [CalRecycle.ca.gov](https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov)
- [Master Composters and Gardeners!](#)


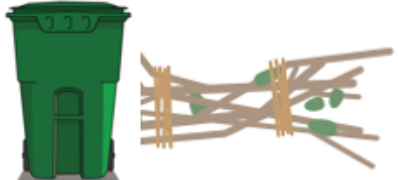






MCs, can help add to the resource bank

Familiarize yourself with resources to send attendees to for updated program information.

Bring ideas for hand-outs, or online resources requested by participants

Collect questions from sessions and provide to MC program to take to TAC

	Location	Food waste and food soiled paper	Yard trimmings
A.	San Jose	 <p>The garbage bin is used for food and food-soiled paper. Garbage is sorted offsite (by machine and manually) to remove food scrapes and compostable organics.</p>	 <p>Yard trimmings in pile or in cart. No food or food soiled paper.</p>
	City of Santa Clara		 <p>Yard trimming in cart. No food or soiled paper.</p>
B.	Sunnyvale	 <p>A split garbage bin is used for food scraps and garbage. Food soiled paper, e.g. pizza boxes is placed in garbage side.</p>	 <p>Yard trimming in cart. No food or soiled paper.</p>
	City of Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Saratoga, Mountain View	 <p>An organic container is used for food scraps, food soiled paper and yard trimmings.</p>	

Questions?
Ideas?

