

SB 1383 *Implementation*

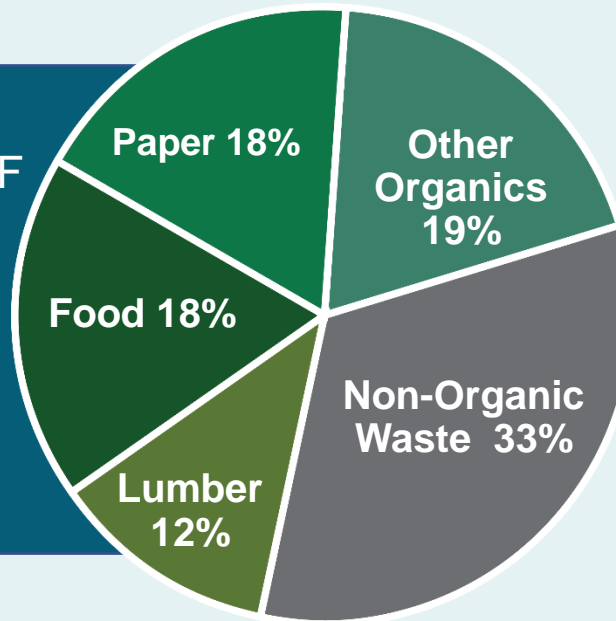
NICK LAPIS

DIRECTOR OF ADVOCACY, CALIFORNIANS AGAINST WASTE

WWW.CAWRECYCLES.ORG

Organic Waste Is the 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
FOOD INSECURE

1 IN 8 CALIFORNIANS

1 IN 5 CHILDREN



CALIFORNIA THROWS AWAY

MORE THAN 6 MILLION TONS
OF FOOD WASTE EVERY YEAR!

CALIFORNIA CLIMATE STRATEGY

An Integrated Plan for Addressing Climate Change



VISION

**Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions
to 40% Below 1990 Levels by 2030**

GOALS



**50%
renewable
electricity**



**50%
reduction
in petroleum
use in vehicles**



**Double energy
efficiency savings
at existing buildings**



**Carbon
sequestration
in the land base**



**Reduce
short-lived
climate pollutants**

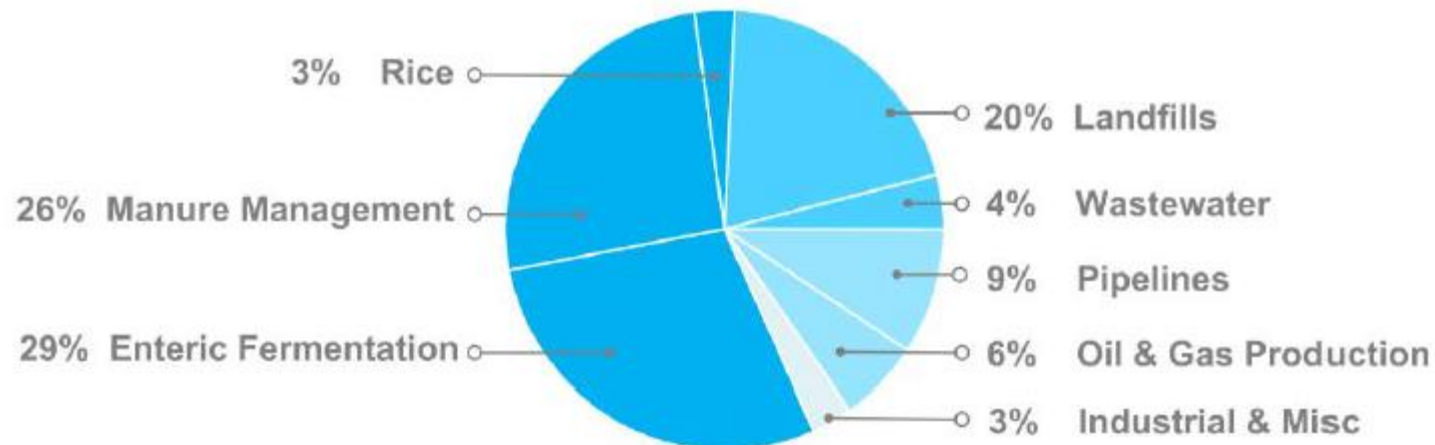


**Safeguard
California**



California must achieve deep reductions in short-lived climate pollutant (SLCP) emissions by 2030 to meet future greenhouse gas emission targets and air quality goals. In addition, intensified, global action to reduce these emissions is the only way to immediately slow global warming and is necessary to keep warming below 2°C through at least 2050, which is a critical threshold to manage the damaging effects of climate change. Short-lived climate pollutants, which include methane, fluorinated gases (F-gases), black carbon, and tropospheric ozone, are among the most harmful to both human health and global climate.

Figure 2: California 2013 Methane Emission Sources





Effectively Eliminate Disposal of Organic Materials at Landfills

Organic waste constitutes more than one-third of California's waste stream. Food waste alone accounts for about five million tons of landfilled organics each year. Efforts to divert organics from landfills, and to develop an organics infrastructure that makes best use of the material, are a key element of integrated strategies to increase production and access to renewable energy, reduce air pollution, improve agricultural soil health, and reduce GHG emissions from a broad array of sources throughout California.

CONCEPT PAPER

Los Angeles Times

SEPT. 19, 2016, 12:09 P.M.

Vowing to protect the lungs of Californians, Gov. Brown signs law cracking down on soot and methane



John Myers



Gov. Jerry Brown signs SB 1383, a law to impose new reductions on soot and other pollution, in an event in Long Beach. (Luis Sinco/Los Angeles Times)

Likening the challenge of climate change to that of the biblical flood that prompted Noah to build an ark, Gov. Jerry Brown signed into law Monday an aggressive new plan to tackle pollutants like methane and soot.

"When Noah wanted to build his ark, most of the people laughed at him," said Brown during an event in Long Beach. "We've got to build our ark too, by stopping climate change, by stopping dangerous pollutants."

Senate Bill 1383, introduced in the weeks after lawmakers traveled to Paris last year for the United Nations conference on climate change, sets new state goals for cutting so-called "short lived" climate pollution from methane, soot and hydrofluorocarbons.

Monday's event was the third signing ceremony for bills related to climate change, with Brown having already approved a broad [expansion of climate goals](#) and new efforts aimed at [helping low-income communities](#).

Emissions of soot pollutants, also known as black carbon, would be

SB 1383 (Lara)

Short-Lived Climate Pollutants ("Climate Super Pollutants")

THE SUPER POLLUTANT
REDUCTION ACT SENT TO
GOVERNOR JERRY BROWN!



Black Carbon



50%



Methane



40%



HFC- Gases



40%

BY 2030

#ActOnClimate #SB1383

@SENRICARDOLARA

SB 1383



CALRECYCLE TIMELINE

2019: REGS ADOPTED

2022: REGS EFFECTIVE

2024: PENALTIES ON
GENERATORS

2025: FULLY IN EFFECT

50%

Organic Waste
Recovery by 2020

75%

Organic Waste
Recovery by 2025

20%

Edible Food
Recovery

Getting to 75% by 2025

Need to implement a statewide mandatory, enforceable, universal organics program by 2022





City Councils and Boards of Supervisors will need to pass local ordinances to require all residents and businesses to subscribe to services.



City Managers and Chief Administrative Officers will be involved in capacity planning, directing procurement, and establishing edible food recovery programs.



Finance and Legal staff will be involved in local enforcement ordinances, new collection fees, and ensuring programs are adequately resourced.



Purchasing staff will be central to procuring recycled organic waste products and recycled-content paper and paper products.



Public Works staff are involved with hauler agreements, local waste management processing facilities, organic waste recycling facilities, and civil engineering activities where compost may be utilized.



Public Parks staff may be involved with assessing the need for local compost application to parks and city landscaped areas.

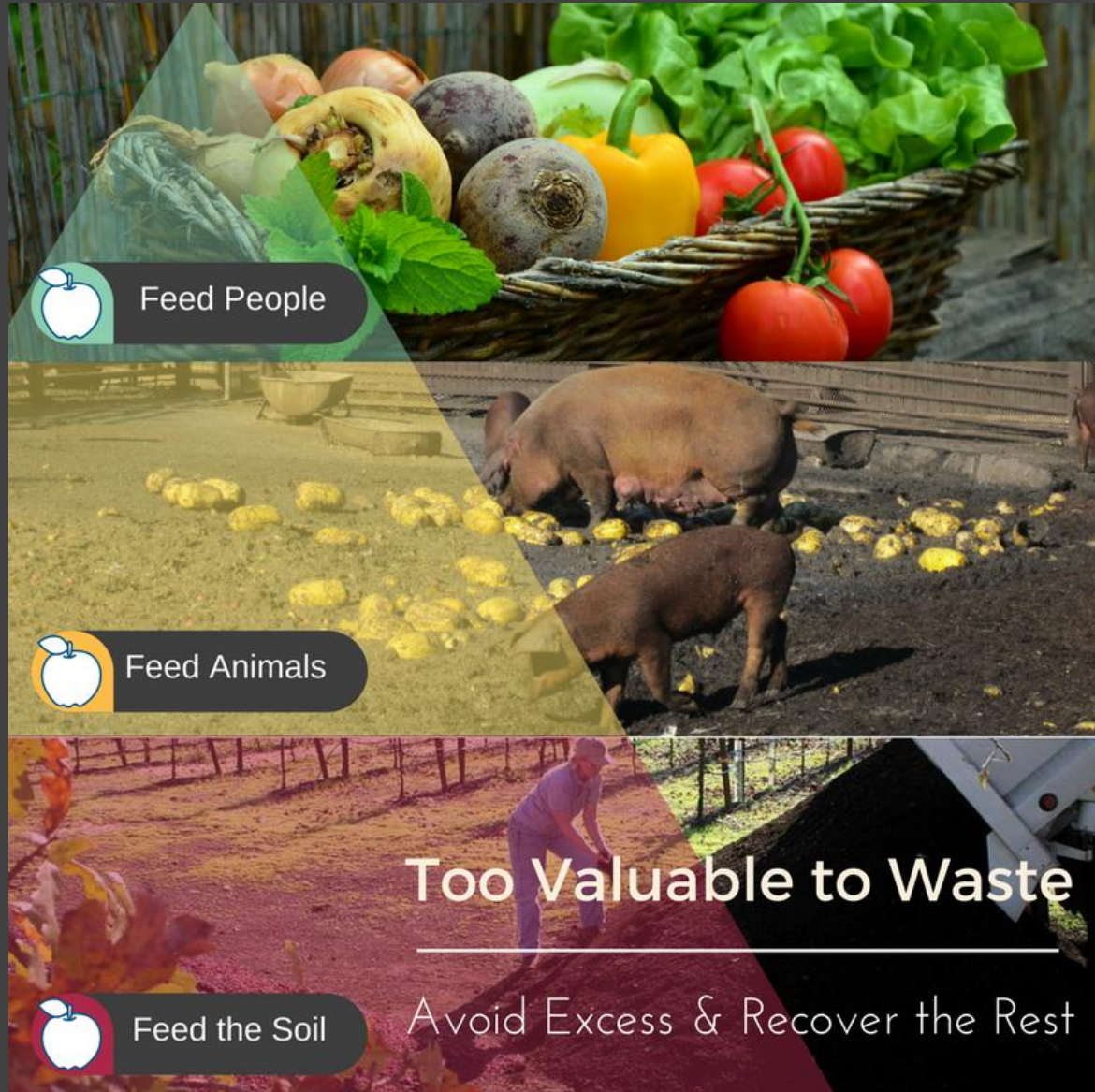


Environmental Health staff may be tasked with enforcement duties, including inspecting commercial food generators for compliance with edible food recovery requirements.



Public Transportation and Fleet departments could be involved in procuring renewable natural gas for city and county owned vehicles.

20% of **Edible Food** Must Be Recovered for Human Consumption







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