SB 1383

Reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants in California

ZERO WASTE SONOMA

An Overview of SB 1383's Organic Waste Reduction Requirements









Climate Change Negatively Impacts California

Landfilled Organic Waste Emits Methane Gas—

A Super Pollutant More Powerful than C02

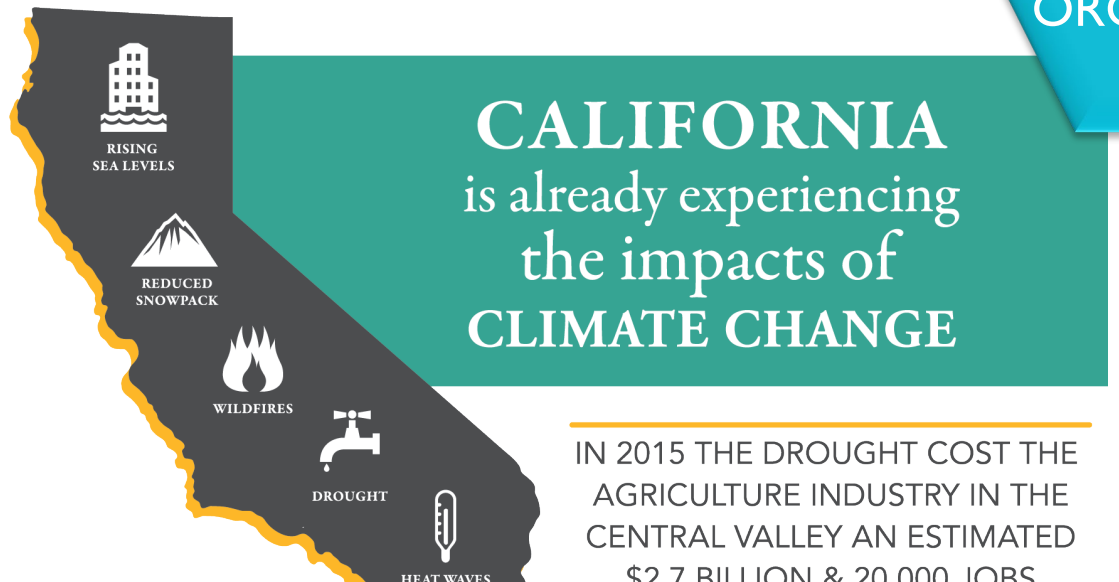
California Disposed approximately **27 million tons** of organic waste in 2017

California Throws Away More than 6 Million Tons of Food Waste Every Year!

In California, Millions Are Food Insecure

1 in 8 Californians

1 in 5 Children



CALIFORNIA
is already experiencing the impacts of
CLIMATE CHANGE

IN 2015 THE DROUGHT COST THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY AN ESTIMATED $2.7 BILLION & 20,000 JOBS



SB 1383 REQUIREMENTS

2022

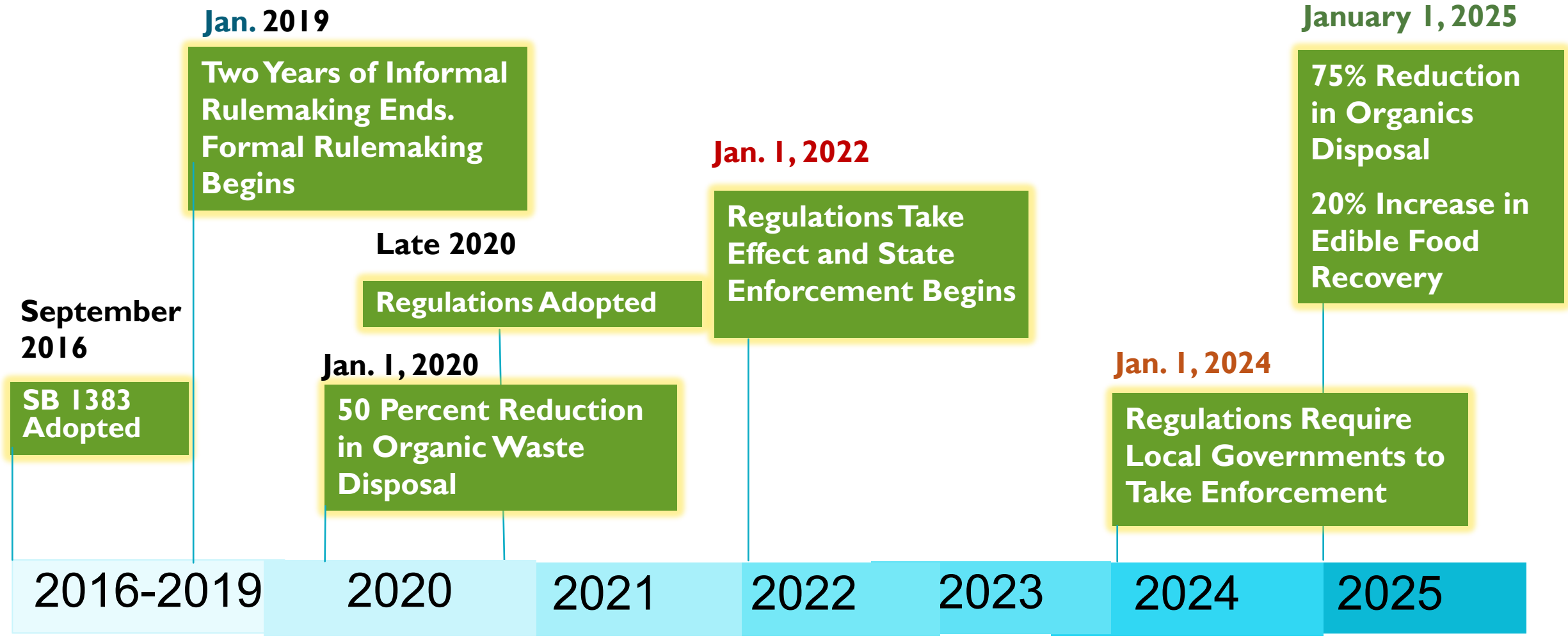
- Regulations take effect

2025

- 75% Reduction in Landfilled Organic Waste
- (5.7 Million Tons Allowed Organic Waste Disposal)

2025

20% Increase in Recovery of Currently Disposed Edible Food

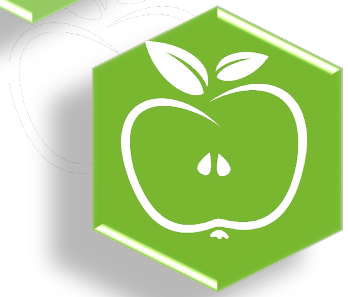

September 2016
SB 1383 Adopted
Jan. 2019
Two Years of Informal Rulemaking Ends. Formal Rulemaking Begins
Late 2020
Regulations Adopted
Jan. 1, 2020
50 Percent Reduction in Organic Waste Disposal
Jan. 1, 2022
Regulations Take Effect and State Enforcement Begins
Jan. 1, 2024
Regulations Require Local Governments to Take Enforcement
January 1, 2025
75% Reduction in Organics Disposal
20% Increase in Edible Food Recovery
2016-2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

JURISDICTION RESPONSIBILITIES

Provide Organics Collection Services to All Residents and Businesses



Establish Edible Food Recovery Program



Conduct Education and Outreach to Community



Procure Recyclable and Recovered Organic Products



Secure Access to Recycling and Edible Food Recovery Capacity



Monitor Compliance and Conduct Enforcement

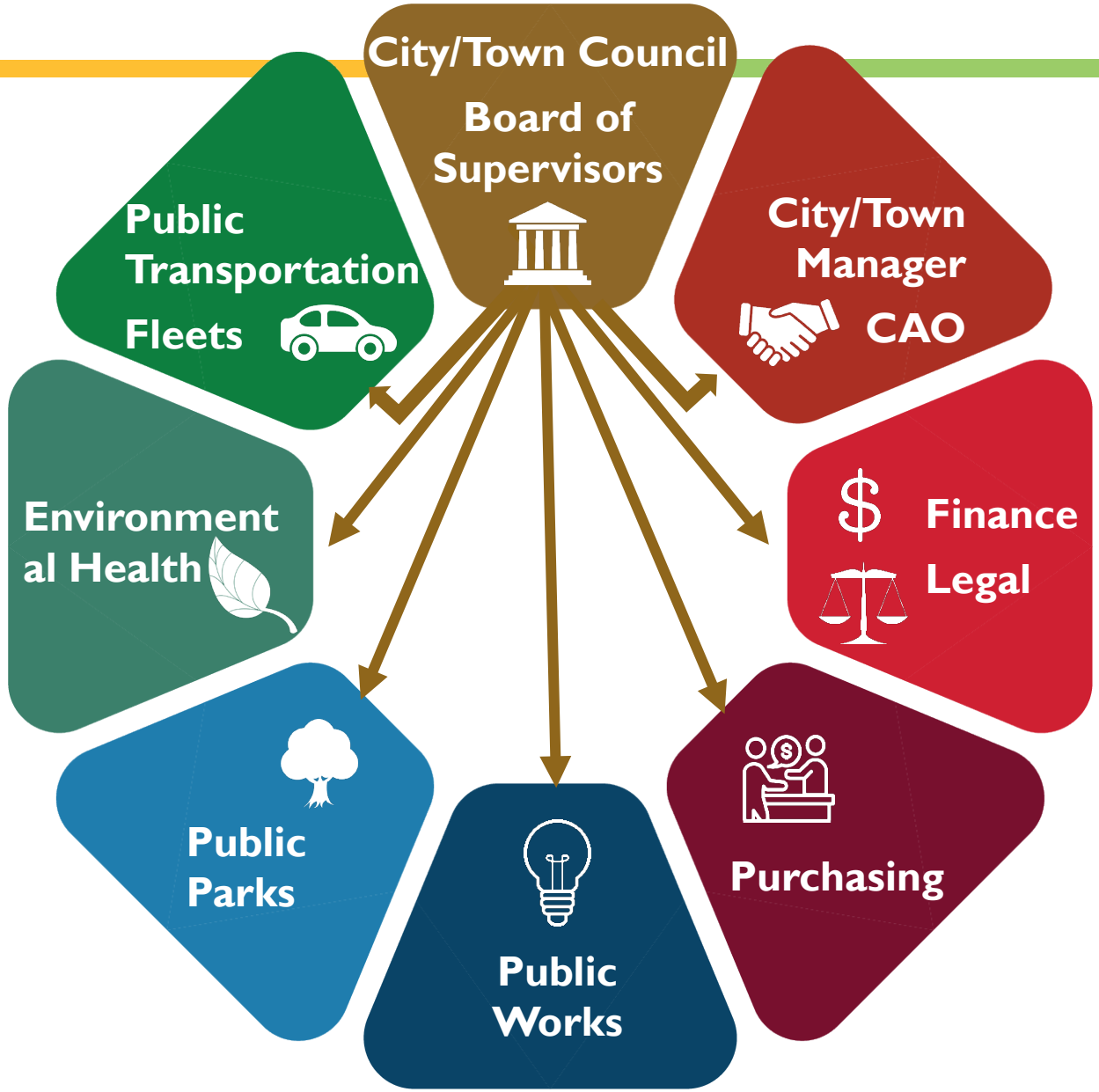


SB 1383 in Action

Local Government Roles and Responsibilities

SB 1383 doesn't just apply to waste management and recycling departments.

Every local department plays a role in SB 1383 implementation.



CURRENT STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- Monthly meetings with ZWS and jurisdiction staff
- Development of MOU – delegates SB 1383 responsibilities
- Implement waste characterization study in Spring
- Mailed information to commercial and multi-family early Feb
  - Commercial and residential letter in June/July
- Windsor procurement target: 2,170 tons/year compost/mulch
- Applied for CalRecycle Food Recovery grant (2 year grant term)

Timeline

Feb 2021	• Send letters to commercial/multi-family generators. Identify Tier I and II generators. Provide model franchise agreement to jurisdictions
Mar 2021	• Provide model enforcement ordinance, environmental purchasing policy (EPP) and edible food recovery agreement
Apr 2021	• Finalize Agency FY 21-22 budget with fee adjusted, start WCS
June 2021	• MOU finalized and signed.
July 2021	• Send letters to commercial, multi-family, and single-family generators
Oct – Dec 2021	• Prepare for compliance

JURISDICTION ACTIONS - JAN 1, 2022 DEADLINE

- Have Enforcement Ordinance in place
- Provide organics collection service for all SF, MF, and commercial generators (franchise agreement amendment)
- Notify all generators about SB 1383 requirements
- Have procurement policy/EPP in place; first year to start meeting procurement targets
- Have plan for funding future enforcement and increasing food recovery capacity

WINDSOR FUNDING IMPACTS

Compost Procurement ($72,000 - $95,000/year)

Food Recovery Capacity Expansion

Staff Time (meetings, reporting, ordinances)

SCRR's Franchise Rate Increase

Enforcement of Regulations: Potential need for increased staffing and/or funding

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