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 \( \frac{1}{2} \)
- 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 $\Rightarrow$ 36,500 TPY $\Rightarrow$ $\sim$ 400 expansions or new
  - At 500 TPD $\Rightarrow$ 180,000 TPY $\Rightarrow$ $\sim$ 80 expansions or new
  - At 1000 TPD $\Rightarrow$ 365,000 TPY $\Rightarrow$ $\sim$40 expansions or new
- 40-400 expansions or new facilities needed by 2025
- New AD facility: $\sim$$53.5$ mil
- Upgraded WWTP facility: $\sim$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](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/](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Climate/SLCP/)
Questions?

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