

California Climate Strategy

Waste Sector Goals



Strategy

- **2008-2013** Under California's groundbreaking 2008 Climate Change Strategy, ARB takes early action to regulate landfill emissions and collaborate with CalRecycle to set new recycling targets.
- **2014-2016** Scoping Plan revisions and legislative actions solidify organic waste reduction targets established in the Short-lived Climate Pollutant Strategy (SLCP) and set initial requirements.
- **2016-2022** The state increases organic waste recycling requirements from large commercial generators (2016) to all generators (2022).

Investments

- 2014-15** California invests \$14.5 million in Cap and Trade proceeds for organic waste recycling infrastructure projects.
- 2016-17** California invests \$24 million in Cap and Trade proceeds for organic waste recycling infrastructure projects.
- 2017-18** California invests \$25 million in Cap and Trade proceeds in organic waste recycling infrastructure projects, and \$9.4 million in Cap and Trade proceeds in food waste prevention and food rescue programs.

Planning

2008 2020 Climate Change Strategy Recommends Increased Organic Waste Recycling

The AB 32 *Climate Change Scoping Plan* establishes the state's climate change strategy and calls for actions to reduce methane emissions at landfills and increase composting.

2014 Climate Strategy Expanded and Initial Organic Waste Targets and Requirements Set

Climate Change Scoping Plan Update recommends elimination of organic waste disposal. AB 1826 (Chesbro) requires local jurisdictions to provide organic waste recycling services to their businesses by 2020.

2015 Organic Waste Capacity Planning Requirements

AB 876 (McCarty) requires local jurisdictions to plan for the additional capacity to recycle all of their organic waste.

2016 2030 Climate Change Goals and 75% Organic Waste Reduction Required

SB 32 (Pavley) establishes 2030 climate change goals. SB 1383 (Lara) codifies organic waste disposal reduction target of 75% by 2025 as a part of the SLCP strategy phasing in organic waste recycling requirements by 2022.

Results

2025 75% Organic Waste Reduction Target

The 75% organic waste reduction target requires the state to reduce landfill disposal to no more than 5.7 million tons of organic waste. The 20% food recovery target will help reduce hunger in California.



Food
Recovery



Jobs



Healthy
Soil



Water
Conservation



Clean
Air

Action

2016-2017 Large Businesses Required to Recycle Organic Waste

Jurisdictions are required to provide organic waste recycling services to large businesses.

2019 Medium Businesses Required to Recycle Organic Waste

Jurisdictions are required to provide organic waste recycling services to their medium businesses.

2020 Small Businesses Required to Recycle Organic Waste, 50% Organic Waste Reduction Target

Jurisdictions are required to provide organic waste recycling services to their small businesses. The 50% organic waste reduction target requires the state to reduce landfill disposal to no more than 11.5 million tons of organic waste.

2022 Residential Organic Waste Recycling and Commercial Food Recovery Requirements Take Effect

Jurisdictions are required to provide service to all residential generators and the balance of their businesses. Jurisdictions and food establishments are required to implement food waste prevention programs to donate unsold food.

2030 Greenhouse Gas Emissions reduced to 40% below 1990 levels

Phasing in of organic waste disposal reduction programs will reduce approximately 47-57 MMTCO₂e by 2030 and reduce more than 4MMTCO₂e annually.

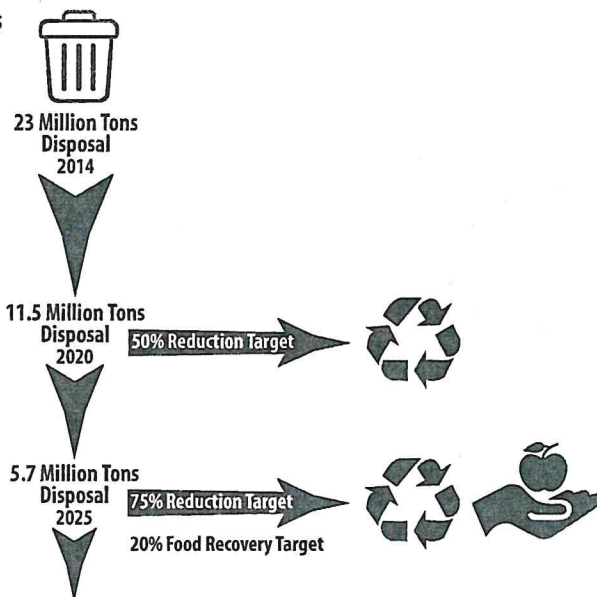
California Climate Strategy

An Integrated Plan for Addressing Climate Change



Vision

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030



Waste Sector Goals

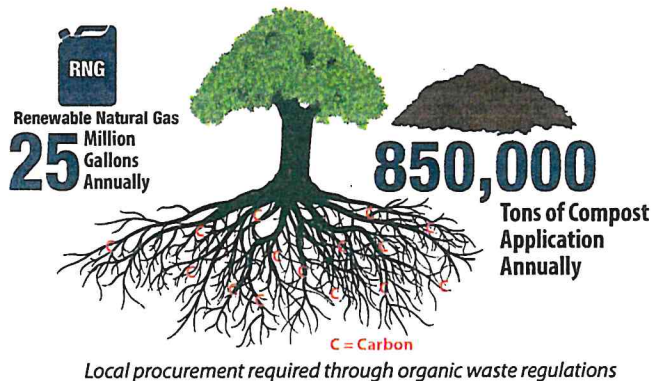
California's 2030 Climate Change Strategy requires CalRecycle to implement regulations to increase edible food recovery by 20% and reduce total organic waste disposal by 75 percent by 2025. Achieving these reductions will require the state to reduce landfill disposal to no more than 5.7 million tons of organic waste by 2025. This will require new investment in green jobs and recycling infrastructure, which will yield significant climate, economic, and public health benefits by 2030.

Statewide Benefits of California's Organic Waste Reduction Strategy

75% Organic Waste Recycling by 2025



Soil Health and Renewable Fuels



Reduce GHG Emissions per Year



Value of Avoided Health Impacts



Value of Avoided Damages Using Social Cost of Carbon



CalRecycle, in consultation with the California Air Resources Board, estimates the organic waste reduction regulations will reduce 47-57 million metric tons CO₂ equivalents (MMTCO₂e) from the waste sector by the year 2030. These reductions will be achieved for an approximate cost of \$70 to \$90 per/MTCO₂e, which aligns with the costs of other GHG reduction measures identified in the Scoping Plan.

