

What is SB 1383?



In September 2016, governor signed into law SB 1383, establishing methane emissions reduction targets in a statewide effort to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) in various sectors of California's economy. SB 1383 established targets:

50%

Reduction of organic waste disposal in landfills by 2020

75%

Reduction of organic waste disposal in landfills by 2025

20%

Rescue of currently wasted surplus food by 2025

Methane emissions resulting from the decomposition of organic waste in landfills are a significant source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions contributing to global climate change. Methane is a climate super pollutant, 84 times more potent than carbon dioxide. Food waste alone accounts for approximately 18 percent of total landfill disposal. Increasing food waste prevention, encouraging edible food rescue, and expanding the composting and diversion of organic waste throughout the state will help reduce methane emissions from California's landfills.

Will organic waste be composted?

Yes, the organic material will be composted.

What is food rescue?

For large food service businesses, edible food must be donated to food recovery organizations instead of thrown away. This will help feed the almost 1 in 4 Californians without enough to eat.

Who is affected?

Everyone. Residents, multifamily properties and complexes, businesses, yard waste exempt residents and public agencies will all need to comply with the law and have an organics recycling program.

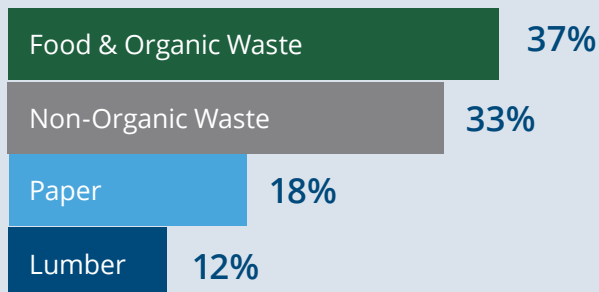
When will the organics program begin?

There are many regulations that your city has to comply with in SB 1383. Your city is currently in negotiations with Republic Services regarding rates for weekly residential organics collection and an implementation plan to meet these new regulations. Your city council will review all the information at a future city council meeting. Once approved, you will be notified when these changes will begin. Your city is expecting to launch its full organics recycling program for residents in spring 2022.

For more Information on SB 1383, go to:

CalRecycle.ca.gov/organics/slcp

Organic waste is the largest waste stream in California.



What does SB 1383 mean?

The new law requires every jurisdiction to provide organics waste collection services to all residents and businesses.

What is organic waste?

Organic waste includes food, green material, landscape, prunings, lumber, wood, paper products, printing and writing paper.



Organics Cart

As of January 1, 2022, all residents and businesses in California are required to recycle food and yard waste. Acceptable materials include food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, non-hazardous wood waste and food-soiled paper products. All food and yard waste is collected in one cart for residential and commercial customers.



95-Gallon Organics Cart*

Dimensions

Height: 45 3/8 inches
Width: 27 1/2 inches
Depth: 33 1/4 inches

*Cart colors may vary by area

Acceptable Food Waste Items



Fruit



Vegetables



Pasta, Grains,
Rice and Beans



Meat



Bones



Dairy



Eggshells



Prepared
Food

Acceptable Yard Waste Items



Grass



Leaves



Plants



Branches

Acceptable Food-Soiled Paper Items



Napkins



Paper Plates



Tea bags



Coffee Grounds

Unacceptable Items

- Trash
- Plastic film
- Cans
- Oil and grease
- Glass
- Packaging
- Cardboard
- Plastic bags
- Diapers





The Law

In 2016, Senate Bill 1383 was signed into law to combat climate change and reduce landfill methane emissions. Methane is a climate super pollutant, 84 times more potent than carbon dioxide. Organics like food scraps, yard trimmings, paper and cardboard currently make up 50% of what Californians dump in landfills. Diverting organic waste to recycling can significantly reduce these local air quality emissions. The goal was to reduce organic waste disposal 50% by 2020 and 75% by 2025.

What Does It Mean?

This law requires your waste hauler to collect your organic waste, including food waste, and dispose of it in a more sustainable manner, instead of simply taking it to the landfill.

What Is Organic Waste?

Organic waste includes food waste (vegetable and fruit scraps, eggshells and meat—anything you eat and any byproduct of your meal), food soiled paper (napkins, paper plates, paper containers, pizza boxes, coffee filters) and green material (landscaping, pruning waste, sticks, leaves, wood).

Who Is Affected?

Everyone. Residents, multi-family properties and complexes, businesses, schools and public agencies all need to comply with the law and enroll in an organics recycling program.

How Is It Processed?

The law requires a significantly higher level of processing of organic material than current standards. Processors are required to monitor, track and ultimately limit the amount of organic material sent to landfills after processing, requiring additional processing and the development of new systems to remove contaminants and excess organic material that may have previously been sent to the landfill as residue.

