

Our Organic Resources

California Bioresources Alliance
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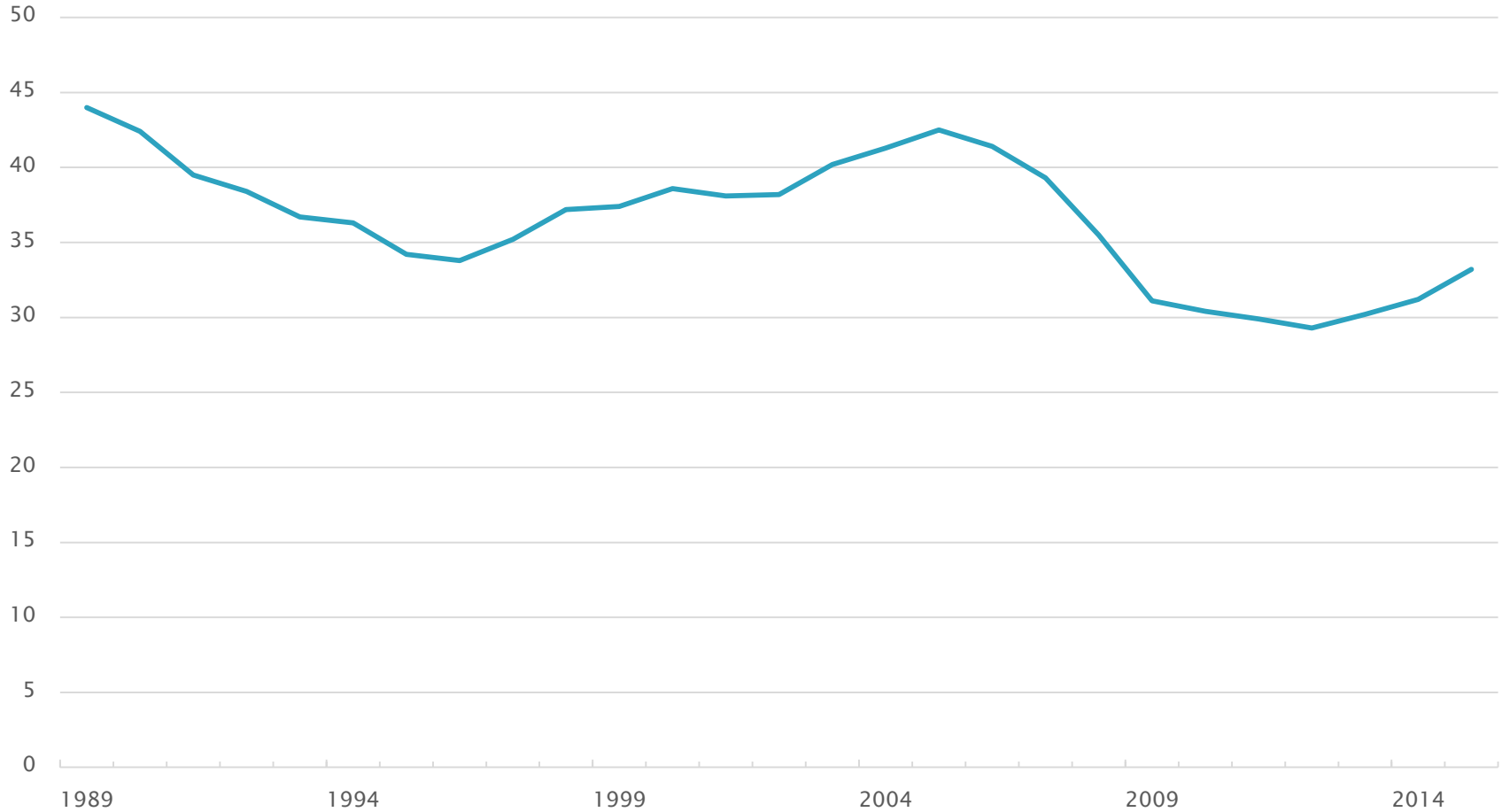
Overview

- ▶ California's wasted resources
- ▶ Policy drivers
- ▶ Focus on organics

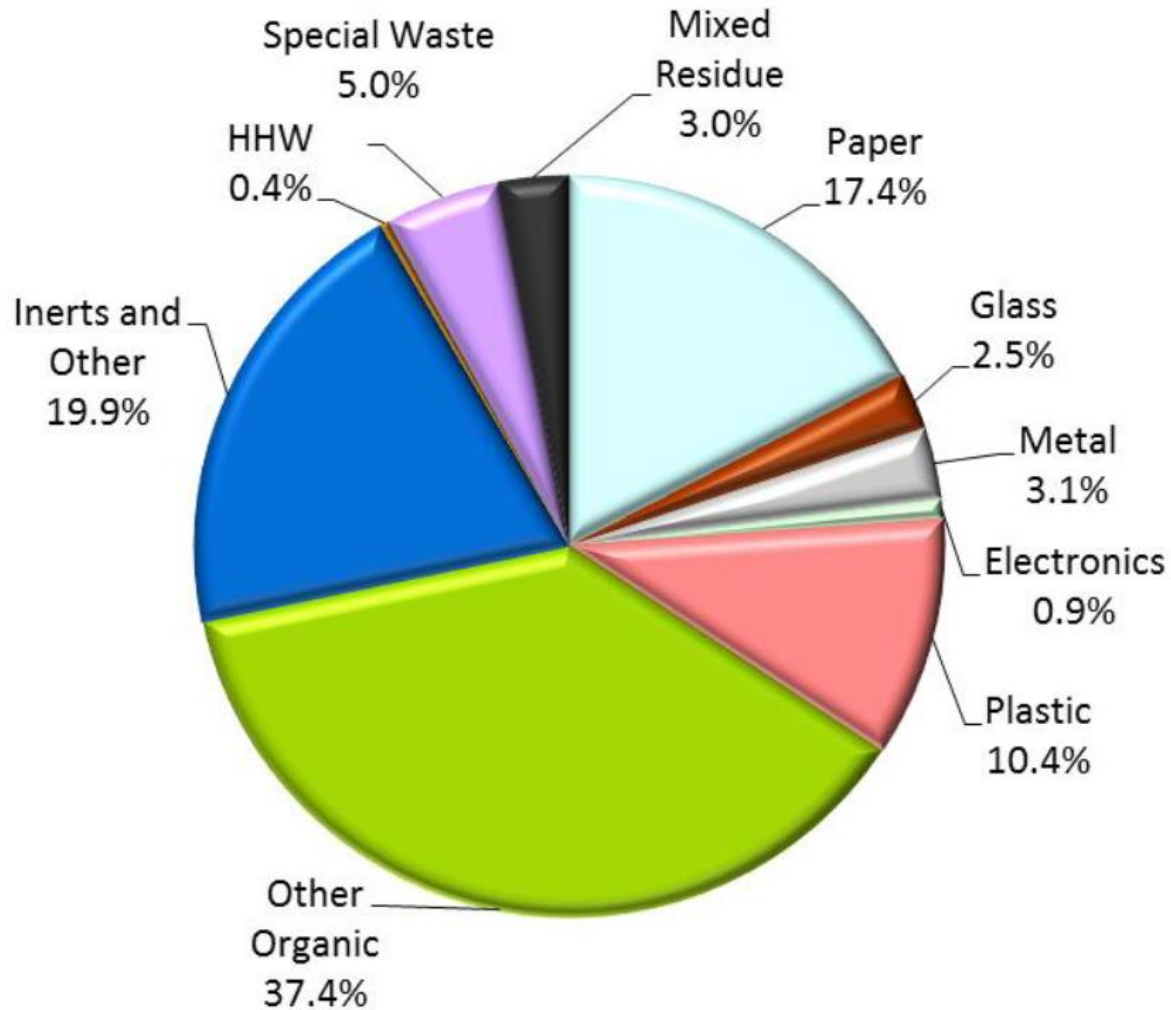
and...

- ▶ Biomass reporting

Statewide Disposal (millions of tons per year)



Disposal Stream – 2014



CalRecycle's Policy Drivers

1989 – Local diversion mandate–50%
AB 939

2011 – Statewide recycling goal–75% by 2020
AB 341

2016 – Short-lived climate pollutants–75% by 2025
SB 1383

➤ *Short-lived climate pollutants*
SB 1383 (2016)

Requires CalRecycle to develop regulations to achieve:

- 50% reduction in disposal of organic waste from 2014 level by 2020
- 75% reduction in disposal of organic waste from 2014 level by 2025
- Programs to achieve 20% percent recovery of edible food by 2025

Methane as a Short Lived Climate Pollutant

- Organic waste in a landfill creates methane
- Methane is 25x more potent than CO₂ over 100 years, but 72x more potent over 20 years
- Fugitive emissions escape landfill gas collection systems

➤ *Short-Lived Climate Pollutants*

Per statute, CalRecycle to develop regulations in consultation with ARB. these regulations:

- Shall not establish a numeric organic waste disposal limit for individual landfills.
- May require local jurisdictions to impose requirements on generators or other relevant entities within their jurisdiction and may authorize local jurisdictions to impose penalties on generators for noncompliance.
- May include different levels of requirements for local jurisdictions and phased timelines based upon their progress in meeting the organic waste reduction goals for 2020 and 2025
- May include penalties to be imposed by the department for noncompliance
- Shall take effect on or after January 1, 2022

Other Policy Drivers

- Governor's 5 Pillars for Climate Change
- California Air Resources Board
 - Scoping Plan 2030
 - Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Plan

Green materials



Wood waste



Food materials



Manure

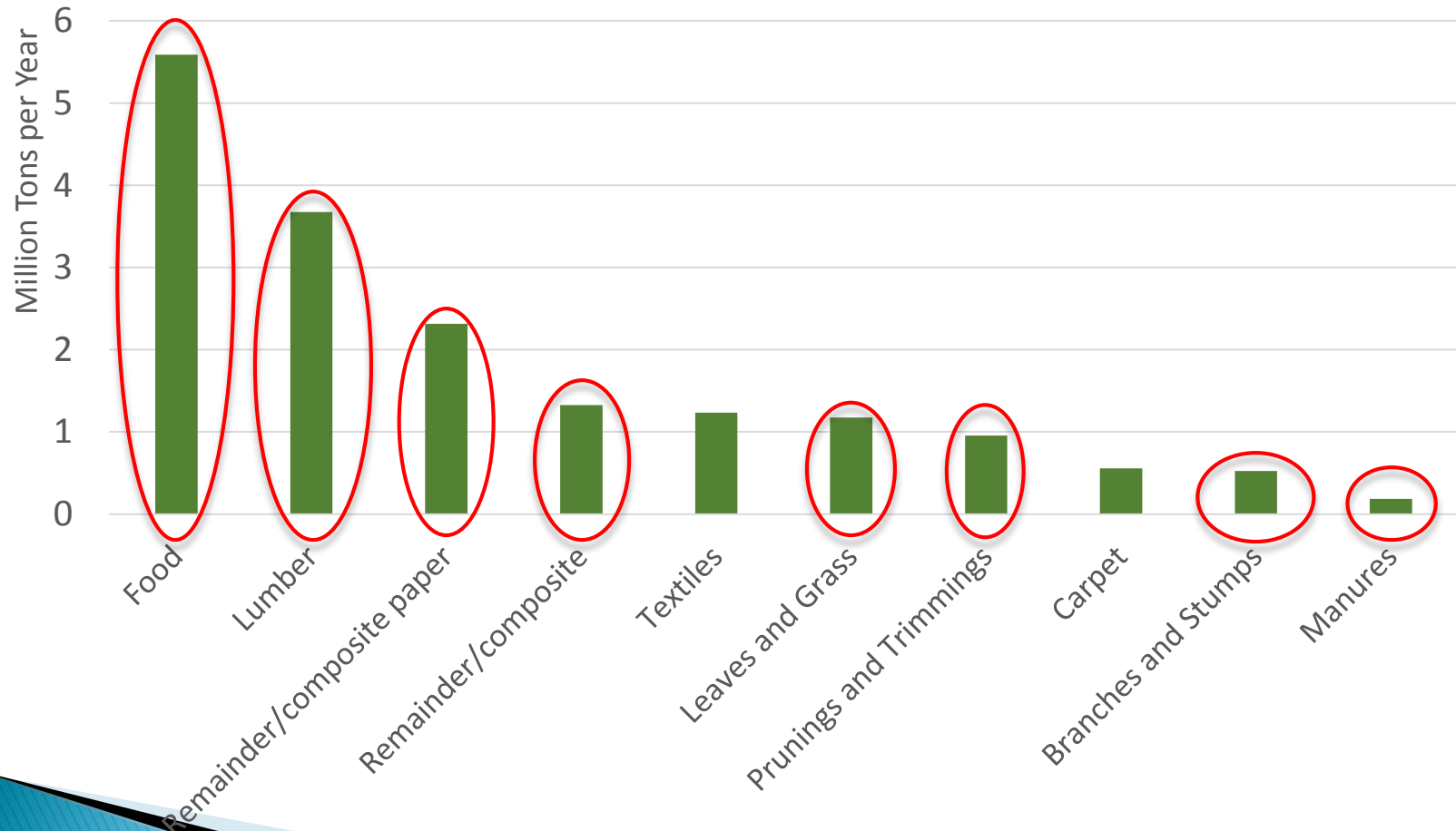


Biosolids



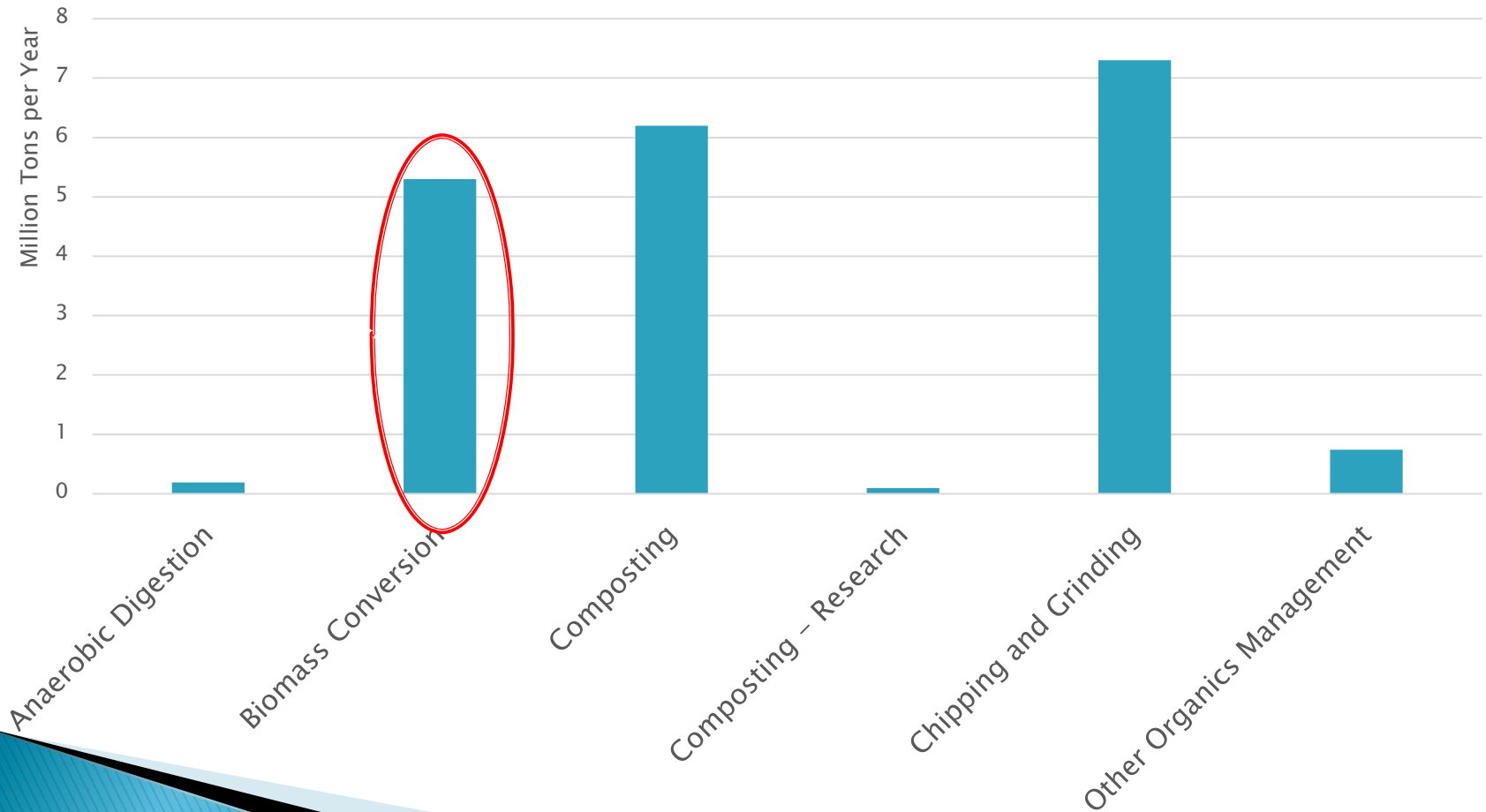
How Much Material?

California Organic Waste (Disposal)



Current Capacity

Estimated Throughput of Organics Management Facilities



Organics Infrastructure: Facility Needs



- # of facilities to handle additional 10 million tons
 - At 300 TPD → 100,000 TPY → ~ 100 expansions or new
 - At 500 TPD → 180,000 TPY → ~50 expansions or new
 - At 1000 TPD → 365,000 TPY → ~ 30 expansions or new
- 30–100 expansions or new facilities needed
- Or source–reduce!



Adding Capacity

- Siting
- Permitting & environmental regulations
- Cost
- Markets
- Financing

Inter-Agency Waste Working Group

- ▶ ARB convening interagency group including local air districts to look at permitting
- ▶ Collaborating towards solutions

Inter-Agency Compost Workgroup

- ▶ AB 1045
- ▶ CalEPA leading interagency collaboration to “develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the use of agricultural, forestry, and urban organic waste as a feedstock for compost and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state”

Funding

- Cap-and-trade funding to support organics recycling infrastructure
- \$25 Million in 2014-15
- \$40 Million in 2016-17

- Need sustained source of funding

Biomass Reporting

Reports:

Received information from 29 facilities

No report received from 4 inactive facilities

Activity:

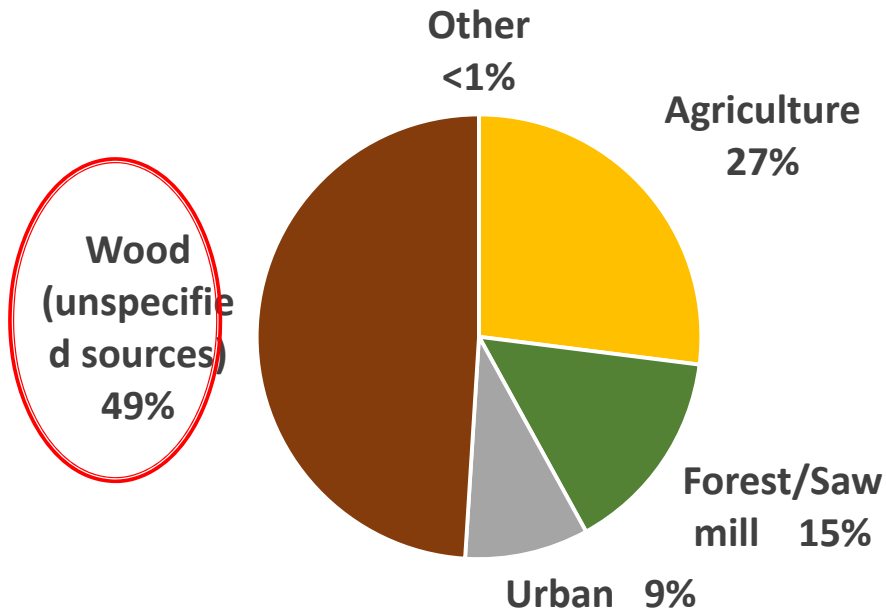
5,021,117 tons accepted

396 tons rejected (mostly contamination)

148,358 tons sent to final destinations (5 facilities)

Biomass Reporting

Materials Accepted



Material Type	Tons Accepted
Agriculture	1,377,841
Forest/Sawmill	744,617
Urban	464,256
Wood (unspecified sources)	2,433,338
Other	1,065
Total	5,021,117

Thanks!

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