

Proposed Organic Waste Regulations

Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

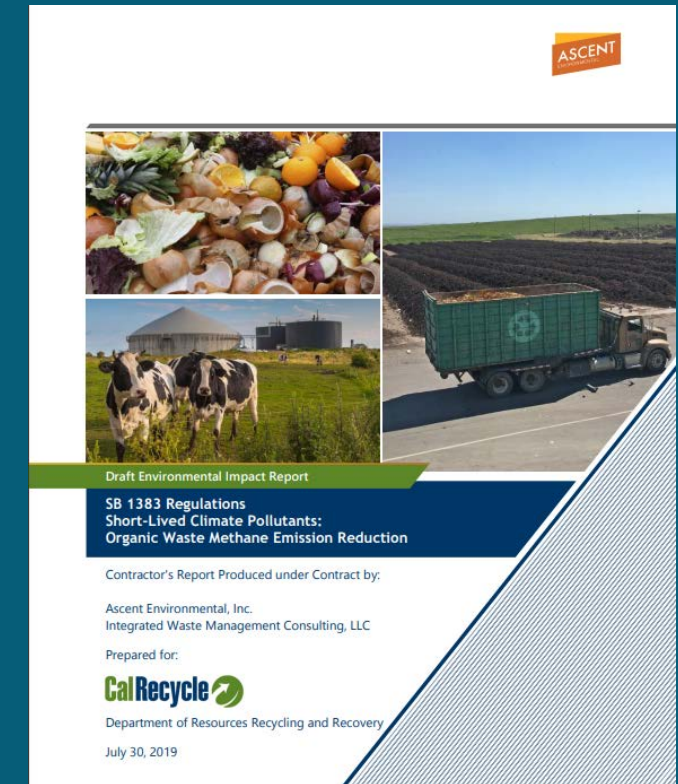
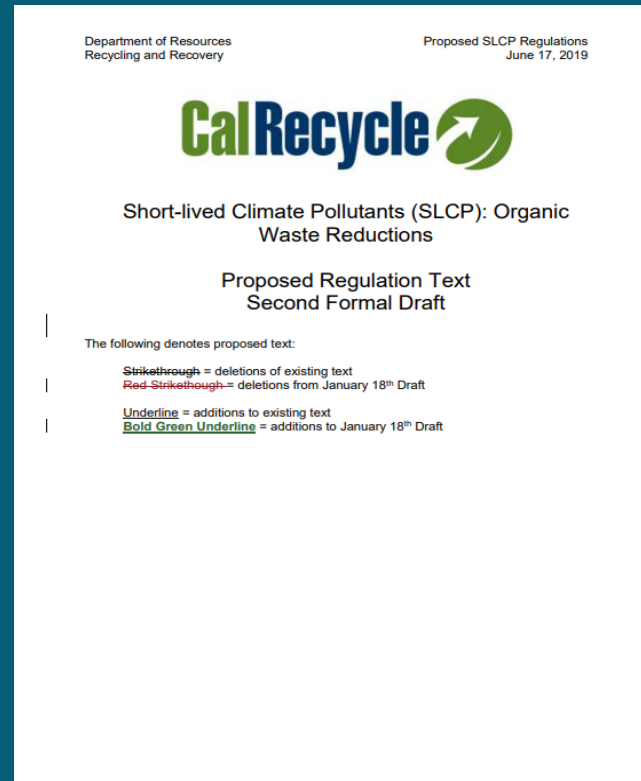
Hank Brady – CalRecycle
Nanette Hansel – Ascent



Hearing Logistics and Overview

Hearing Agenda

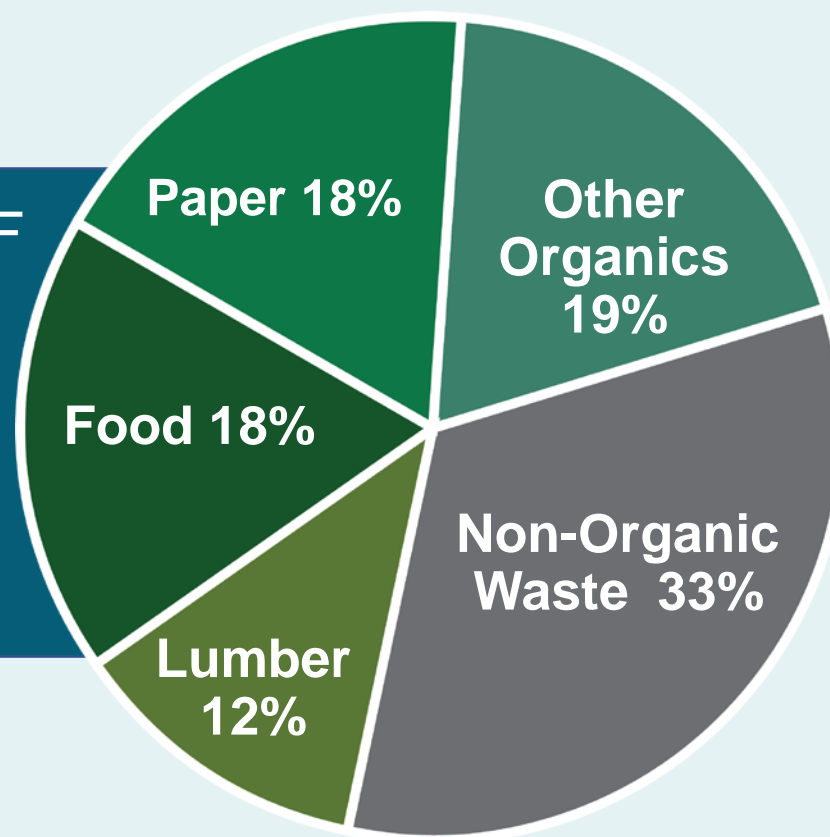
- Overview of Organic Waste Reduction Requirements of SB 1383
- Overview of Reasonably Foreseeable Compliance Responses Analyzed in the EIR
- Overview of Benefits Analyzed in EIR
- Overview of Findings of the Environmental Analysis
- Public Comment



Submit Comments To:
SLCP.Organics@calrecycle.ca.gov

Organic Waste Is the Largest Waste Stream in California

CALIFORNIA DISPOSED OF
APPROXIMATELY
27 MILLION TONS OF
ORGANIC WASTE IN 2017



California's Waste Stream

IN CALIFORNIA, MILLIONS ARE
FOOD INSECURE

1 IN 8 CALIFORNIANS
1 IN 5 CHILDREN



CALIFORNIA THROWS AWAY
MORE THAN 6 MILLION TONS
OF FOOD WASTE EVERY YEAR!

CLIMATE CHANGE NEGATIVELY IMPACTS CALIFORNIA

Landfilled Organic Waste Emits
Methane Gas—
A Super Pollutant
More Powerful than CO₂

Methane Gas Contributes to
Climate Change in California



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

2020

50 PERCENT REDUCTION IN LANDFILLED ORGANIC WASTE
(11.5 Million Tons Allowed Organic Waste Disposal)

2022

REGULATIONS TAKE EFFECT

2025

75 PERCENT REDUCTION IN LANDFILLED ORGANIC WASTE
(5.7 Million Tons Allowed Organic Waste Disposal)

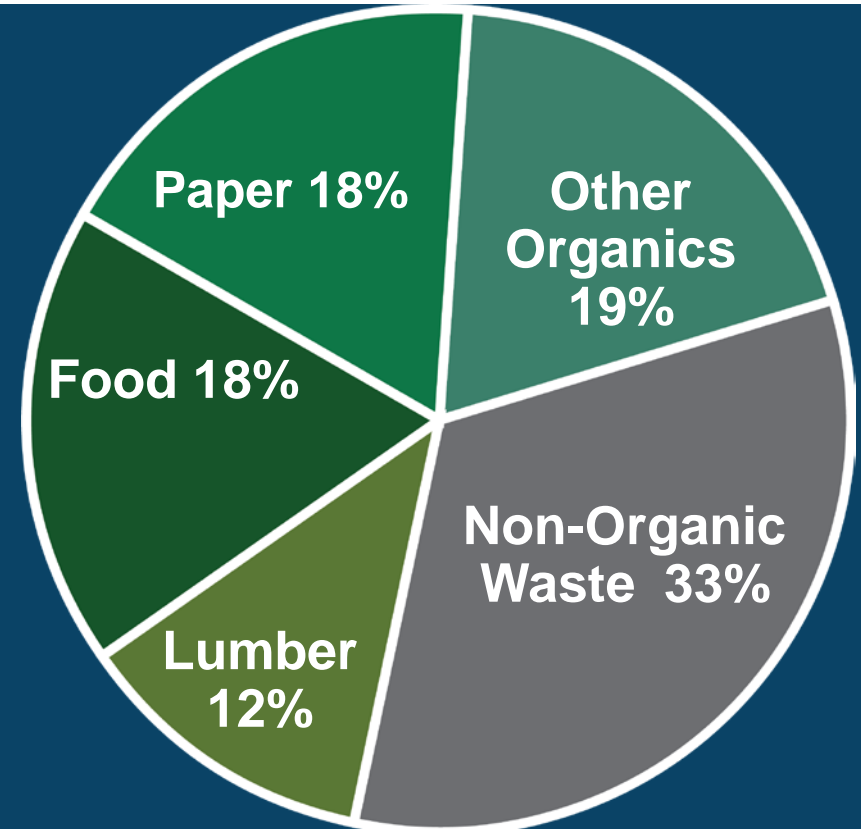
2025

**20 PERCENT INCREASE IN RECOVERY OF CURRENTLY
DISPOSED EDIBLE FOOD**

Reasonably Foreseeable Compliance Responses

Summary of factors impacting the projected compliance responses

- Total amount anticipated to be disposed under Business As Usual (BAU) conditions and total amount of organic waste that must be redirected from disposal
- Types of Organic Waste Disposed
- Proposed Regulatory Requirements
- Existing Regulatory Environment



Reasonably Foreseeable Compliance Responses cont.

- New organic waste recovery facilities
 - 108 compost facilities
 - 61 anaerobic digestion facilities
- Expanded chip and grind throughput
- Investments in new processing technology
- Revised collection systems
- Land application
- Biomass conversion
- Food waste collection and processing
- Food recovery programs
- Emerging technologies
- Source reduction
- Animal feed



Reasonably Foreseeable Compliance Responses

Organic Waste that Must Be Recovered

2025: 26.8 Million Tons

2030: 27.9 Million Tons

Types of Compliance Responses	% of Organic Waste by Facility Type	2025 Tons (Projected)	2030 Tons (Projected)
Compost	29.6%	9,582,927	9,968,337
Anaerobic Digestion	15.7%	5,090,088	5,294,803
Chipping and Grinding	10.3%	3,344,281	3,478,783
Recycling	14.7%	4,761,082	4,952,565
Source Reduction	5.5%	1,781,235	1,852,873
Food Recovery	2.1%	676,724	703,941
Land Application	2.0%	661,200	687,793
Biomass Conversion	0.9%	306,387	318,710
Emerging Technologies	2.0%	646,487	672,488
Disposal	16.9%	5,473,945	5,694,099
Total	100.0%	32,324,358	33,624,392

Reasonably Foreseeable Compliance Responses cont.

Factors Impacting Disposal Projections

- Disposal Projections for EIR incorporate disposal actuals through 2017
- Per Person Disposal (PPD) has increased every year since 2012
- 2017 PPD demonstrated the sharpest single year over year increase in PPD (0.3) to occur since the implementation of the Recycling and Disposal Reporting System (previously the Disposal Reporting System).

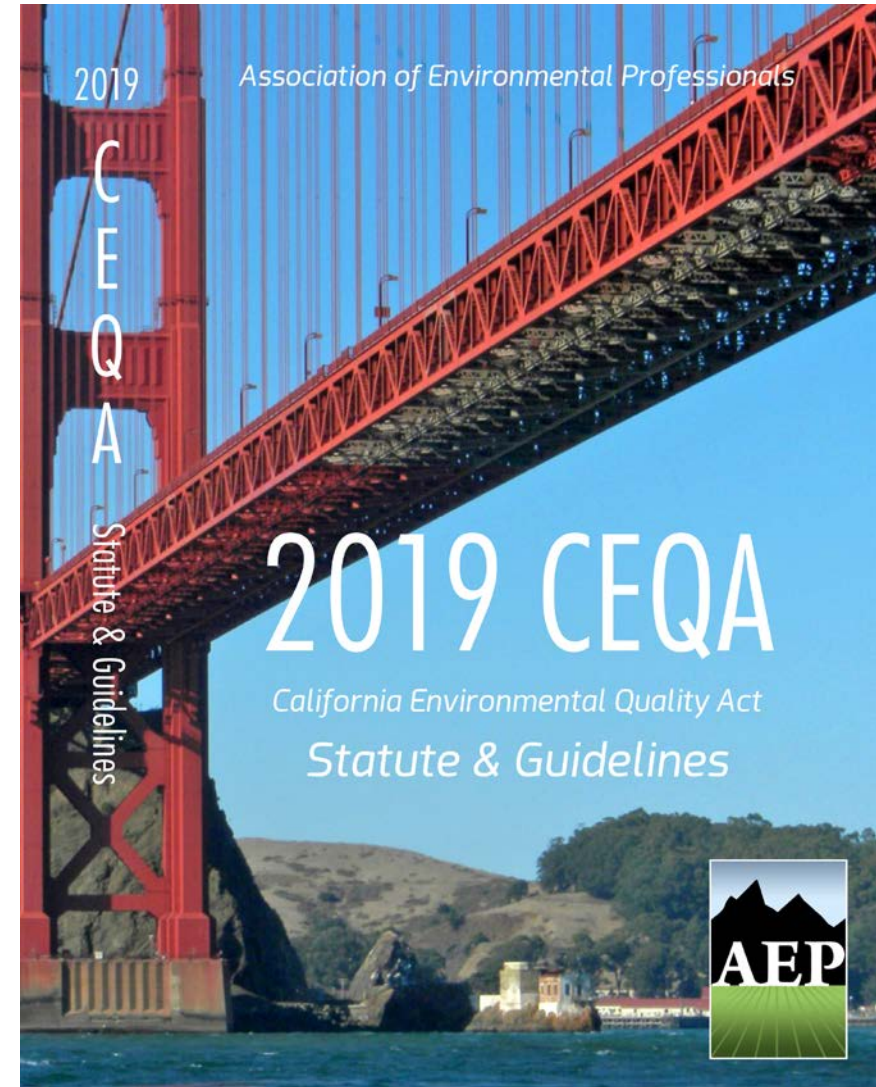
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Anticipated Benefits of The Proposed Regulation

- Feeding the hungry
- Creating valuable material
 - Soil amendments
 - Biogas and transportation fuels
- Employment
- Health and air quality benefits
- Benefits to California Businesses
- Improved soil health
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions



EIR Findings Overview



Purpose of an EIR

- Required by CEQA for a proposed project that may result in a significant impact on the environment
- Identifies potential environmental impacts of a proposed project
 - A substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment
- Identifies mitigation measures to minimize significant impacts
- Identifies alternatives to avoid or substantially lessen any significant impacts

Topics Addressed in the EIR

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural and forestry resources
- Air quality
- Archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources
- Biological resources
- Energy
- Geology and soils
- Greenhouse gas emissions and climate change
- Hazards and hazardous materials
- Hydrology and water quality
- Land use and planning
- Noise
- Transportation
- Utilities and service systems
- Wildfire
- Cumulative Impacts



Potential Impacts Identified in the Draft EIR

- Impacts expected to be less than significant after mitigation, but because the mitigation is beyond CalRecycle's authority, the impacts are disclosed as potentially significant and unavoidable.
 - Aesthetics (scenic resources, light and glare)
 - Agricultural and forestry resources (farmland and forestland conversion)
 - Air quality (construction and operational emissions, odors)
 - Cultural resources (built historic resources, unique archaeological resources)
 - Biological resources (special-status species, riparian habitat and wetlands)

Potential Impacts Identified in the Draft EIR cont.





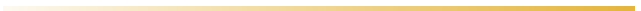

- Impacts expected to be less than significant after mitigation, but because the mitigation is beyond CalRecycle's authority, the impacts are disclosed as potentially significant and unavoidable: (continued)
 - Geology and soils (paleontological resources)
 - Greenhouse gas emissions and climate change (construction emissions)
 - Hazards/hazardous materials (hazardous sites, airport conflicts, emergency plans)
 - Hydrology and water quality (water quality related to land application)
 - Noise (construction and operational noise)
 - Transportation (construction traffic, increase in vehicle miles traveled)

Alternatives

- Alternatives evaluated in the Draft EIR:
 - No Project Alternative
 - Limit the Types of Facilities, Operations, and Activities that Process or Use Organic Waste in a Way that Constitutes a Reduction of Landfill Disposal
 - Expand List of Targeted Commercial Edible Food Generators



Schedule

NOP 30-day public review period**		December 12, 2018 – January 10, 2019
EIR scoping webinars**		January 22 and 31, 2019
Draft EIR released (45-day public review period)**		July 30, 2019
Draft EIR public review period ends**		September 13, 2019
Final EIR released		December 6, 2019
EIR certification/regulation approval Meeting**		December 17, 2019

****** *Opportunities for public input*

How to Participate and Submit Formal Comments

The Formal Comment Period Closes on September 13, 2019

Submit Written Comments to:

CalRecycle Attn: Marcus Santillano
P.O. Box 4025
1001 I Street Sacramento,
CA 95812-4025

FAX: (916) 319-7146

E-MAIL: SLCP.Organics@calrecycle.ca.gov

*In order to be compliant with AB 434 and section 508 accessibility requirements, please submit public comment letters for the Draft EIR in **Microsoft Word DOC** format in addition to other electronic formats (PDF, etc.).*