



California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

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.

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.

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.
- **2030 Greenhouse Gas Emissions reduced to 40% below 1990 levels**
Phasing in of organic waste disposal reduction programs will reduce approximately 85-90 MMTCO₂e.