

California Businesses and Multifamily Complexes Will Soon Be Required to Recycle Their Organic Waste

With the passage of AB 1826, new organic recycling requirements will be phased in over several years and will help the state meet its goal to recycle 75 percent of its waste by 2020.

Businesses, including public entities, and multifamily complexes of 5 units or more are required to recycle their organic waste on and after April 1, 2016, depending on the amount of waste they generate per week.

City of (enter city name here) and (enter hauling company here) hauling company are here to help you comply with the new state requirements. Read this brochure to learn more about organic waste collection and recycling options available to you.

DID YOU KNOW? Recyclable organic waste accounts for about 40 percent of the material Californians dispose in landfills annually.¹ Recycling organic waste can save businesses money by reducing disposal costs while supporting green jobs in our community.

Regulatory Requirements

The law requires that businesses arrange for recycling services for the following types of organic waste: food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper.² Multifamily complexes must arrange for recycling services for the same material with the exception of food waste and food-soiled paper. Most organic waste is recyclable through methods such as composting, mulching, and anaerobic digestion. Organic recycling services often accept a wide variety of different types of organic waste. Check with (enter agency name here) to learn how to arrange for recycling.

Businesses and multifamily complexes must start recycling organic waste by the following dates:

- **April 1, 2016 – generators of 8 or more cubic yards of organic waste per week**
- **January 1, 2017 – generators of 4 or more cubic yards of organic waste per week**
- **January 1, 2019 – generators of 4 or more cubic yards of solid waste per week**

- ***January 1, 2020 – generators of 2 or more cubic yards of solid waste per week, if statewide disposal of organic waste is not decreased by half.**

Organic Recycling Services

The requirement to recycle organic waste can be met by taking one or any combination of the following actions, provided that the action is in compliance with local ordinances and requirements.³

1. **Source-separate organic waste from other waste and subscribe to an organic waste recycling service that specifically includes collection and recycling of organic waste.**
2. **Recycle organic waste on-site, or self-haul organic waste for organic recycling.**
3. **Subscribe to an organic waste recycling service that includes mixed-waste processing that specifically recycles organic waste.**
4. **Sell or donate the generated organic waste.**

(enter city name here) will help local businesses comply with the new law.

Prior to the deadline to start recycling its organic waste, every local jurisdiction is required to implement an organic waste recycling program to provide organic recycling options, educate businesses and multifamily complexes about their local organic recycling options, and monitor implementation.

(enter information here)

Exemptions for (enter city name here) businesses and multifamily complexes

Case-by-case exemptions: The law allows jurisdictions to, on a case-by-case basis, grant exemptions to businesses and multifamily complexes that meet any of the following criteria:

The multifamily complexes or businesses lack sufficient space to provide additional organic material recycling bins.

The business currently implements actions that result in the recycling of a significant portion of organic waste.

The business or group of businesses does not generate at least one-half of a cubic yard of organic waste per week.

The business or group of businesses does not generate at least one cubic yard of organic waste per week (if the local jurisdiction provides CalRecycle with information that explains the need for this higher exemption).⁴

Limited-term exemptions may be granted for extraordinary and unforeseen events.

Resources Local Resources

(enter resources here)

State Resources

1. CalRecycle Local Assistance and Market Development (LAMD) Staff contacts (www.calrecycle.ca.gov/lgcentral/reports/Contacts.aspx). LAMD staff is available to assist local governments with planning and implementing Mandatory Organics Recycling programs.
2. Mandatory Organic Recycling (MORe) Home Page <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Recycle/Commercial/Organics/>
3. Mandatory Organic Recycling (MORe) Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Recycle/Commercial/FAQ.htm>

CalRecycle Food Scrap Management Home

Page <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/Food/default.htm>

CalRecycle tool for jurisdictions to determine how many businesses are covered by the law. <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Recycle/Commercial/Organics/LocalGovt.htm>

California Air Resources Board (ARB) Small Business Toolkit (www.CoolCalifornia.org).

Contact Information

(enter contact information here)

Footnotes

1. *California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)*
2. Food-soiled paper includes items such as wax-coated food containers and soiled napkins mixed with food waste. Food-soiled paper does not include paper products with a plastic coating, e.g., paper cups with a polyethylene coating.
3. Prior to taking action to recycle organic waste, a business should check with the (enter city name here) recycling coordinator for more information about local requirements. See the next page for specifics on local recycling options.
4. *This exemption is subject to expiration if the state fails to meet disposal reduction targets in 2020.*