SB 1383

Reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants in California

An Overview of SB 1383's Organic Waste Reduction Requirements









CALIFORNIA'S CLIMATE STRATEGY & SB 1383

CALIFORNIA CLIMATE STRATEGY

An Integrated Plan for Addressing Climate Change



VISION

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions to 40% Below 1990 Levels by 2030

GOALS





50% renewable electricity



Double energy efficiency savings at existing buildings

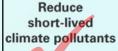




Reduce













Reduce Organic Waste Disposal

Recover Edible Food from Waste Stream

Reduce Methane Emissions



CLIMATE CHANGE NEGATIVELY IMPACTS CALIFORNIA

Landfilled Organics Emit

Methane Gas— A Super Pollutant

More Powerful than C02 Over a 20 Year Horizon

Methane Gas Contributes to Climate Change in California





HEAT WAVES

AVOIDED PREMATURE DEATHS

VALUE OF AVOIDED HEALTH IMPACTS

VALUE OF AVOIDED
DAMAGES USING
SOCIAL COST OF CARBON







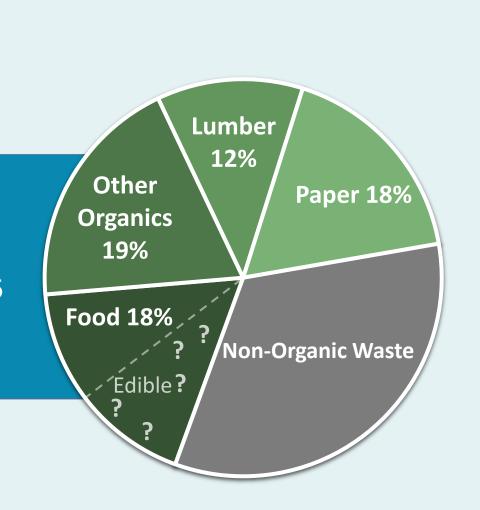


ORGANIC WASTE DISPOSAL IN CALIFORNIA

California Generates

Approximately 20 Million Tons

of Organic Waste Every Year



Approximately
2/3rds of
California's
Waste Stream is
Organic Waste



FIGHTING FOOD INSECURITY IN CALIFORNIA





SB 1383 ORGANIC WASTE REQUIREMENTS AN INTEGRAL PART OF CALIFORNIA'S CLIMATE STRATEGY













OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor Brown Signs Nation's Toughest Super Pollutant Restrictions into Law

Published: Sep 19, 2016





LONG BEACH - Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. today signed SB 1383 by Senator Ricardo Lara (D-Bell Gardens), which establishes the nation's toughest restrictions on destructive super pollutants including black carbon, fluorinated gases and methane, If followed worldwide, these acts would help cut the projected rate of global warming in half by 2050.

"Cutting black carbon and other super pollutants is the critical next step in our program to combat climate change," said Governor Brown at a signing ceremony near a Long Beach playground bordered by oil refinery smokestacks. "This bill curbs these dangerous

pollutants and thereby protects public health and slows climate change,"

"Cutting black carbon and other super pollutants is <u>the</u> es pollutants (also known as short-lived climate pollutants) and promotes renewable gas by requiring a methane and hydrofluorocarbon from 2013 levels by 2030. Sources of these

<u>critical next step</u> in our program to combat climate change" in California and reflected in the health of our children and future generations to come."

September 19, 2016

Many strategies will be necessary to redirect manure and organic waste toward more productive uses that reduce emissions and stimulate our

economy...

yele to explore all means, including appropriate pricing tools, to generate the development of the infrastructure and workforce needed to reach the super pollutant

GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN JR. . SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814 . (916) 445-2841





SB 1383 ORGANIC WASTE REQUIREMENTS

2020

50 Percent Reduction in Landfilled Organic Waste (11.5 Million Tons Allowed Organic Waste Disposal)

2025

75 Percent Reduction in Landfilled Organic Waste (5.7 Million Tons Allowed Organic Waste Disposal)

2025

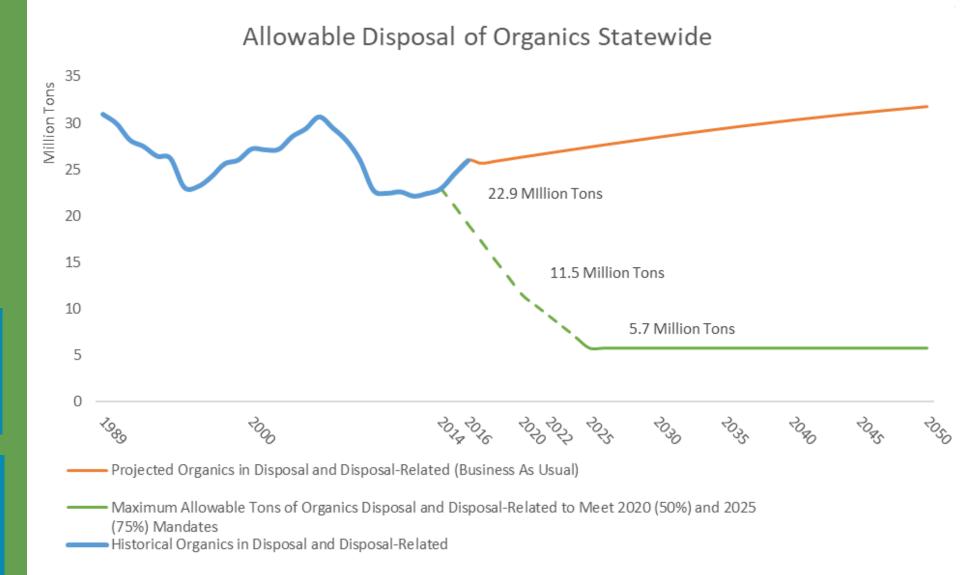
20 Percent Increase in Recovery of Currently Disposed Edible Food



ORGANIC WASTE REDUCTION TARGETS

By 2020 10 Million TPY

2025 → 20+ Million TPY





ORGANIC WASTE RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE







SB 1383 Requires 50-100

New or Expanded

Organic Waste Recycling Facilities



STRATEGIES AND REGULATED ENTITIES



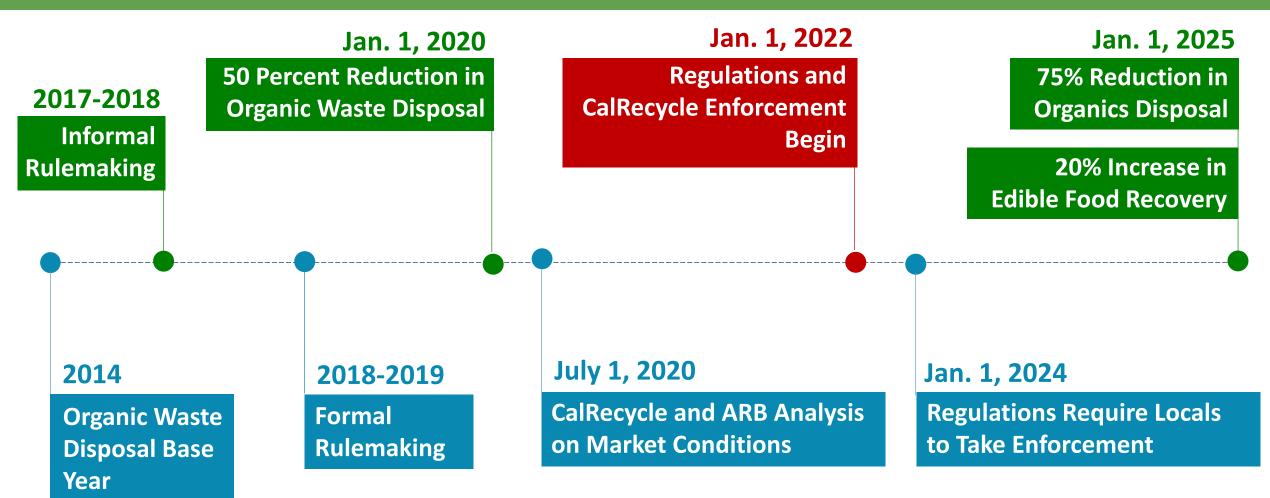


COMPONENTS OF SB 1383 ORGANIC WASTE REGULATIONS





SB 1383 ORGANIC WASTE REGULATIONS KEY IMPLEMENTATION DATES





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