

# TRADITIONAL ORGANICS RECYCLING SOLUTIONS FOR SB1383 - SERIES 2



DIVERSION  
STRATEGIES

## Maintaining Agriculture As A Municipal Recycling Solution

Thursday Dec. 16th | 11am



# Today's Chat

## KEY DISCUSSION POINTS

DESCRIPTION OF AGRICULTURAL OUTLETS

CURRENT MARKET DYNAMICS FOR ORGANICS  
RECYCLING IN AG

PROGRAMS, AND PRACTICES TO SUPPORT  
UTILIZING AG FOR SB 1383 COMPLIANCE



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# AGRICULTURAL BYPRODUCTS PATHWAYS

## Consumer Direct

- ▶ Wet food processing waste
- ▶ Cull fruits and vegetables from retail/processor
- ▶ Whey
- ▶ Recovered retail food
- ▶ Expired pet food – only to non-ruminant animals
- ▶ Direct cull fruits/veg/nuts harvested production (field rejects)

## Processor With A Collection Facility

- ▶ Recovered retail byproducts
- ▶ Restaurant food waste
- ▶ Wet food processing waste
- ▶ Food processing waste including expired foods
- ▶ Salvaged pet food

## Feed Mill/ For Further Manufacturing Into Finished Feed

- ▶ Dried food processing by-product
- ▶ Whey
- ▶ Traditional oil meals: canola, soybean, rice, distillers' grains
- ▶ Nut meals and hulls: Almond, walnut and pistachio

## Rendering

- ▶ All raw meat products requiring an elimination step
- ▶ Fats and oils
- ▶ Commercial food waste

Capacity:  
12.5 MMT and  
increasing



# Current Market Dynamics & Limitations

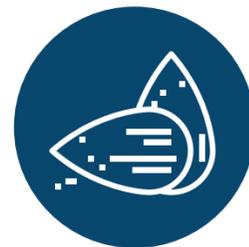


Funding often allocated to other organics processing pathways, not included in allowable procurement commodities



Solid waste contracts, franchises & ordinances can unknowingly restrict outlets for recyclables processing

**Ensuring  
Current Solid  
Waste Programs  
have access to  
Agricultural  
Capacity**



# §California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) (Public Resources Code §40000 et seq.)

PRC §40059(a) states that “each county, city, district, or other local governmental agency may determine “aspects of solid waste handling which are of local concern..”



Franchise Agreement, Contract,  
License, Permit



With or without competitive bidding



Exclusive, Non-Exclusive

# Enter: Organic Waste Mandate

## Organic Waste Definition:

“Organic waste” means food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste.  
*Public Resources Code §42649.8(c).*



## Recyclable Materials

Recyclable materials have value and are not “waste” until they are discarded.



## Sources of Organic Waste

- Industrial
- Commercial
- Residential

# AB 3036 (Public Resources Code §40059.4) excludes certain food byproducts from exclusivity.

A city may not grant exclusivity to a party for the collection and disposal of food byproduct materials if: the materials (a) are from agricultural or industrial sources, (b) are source separated by the generator of the byproducts, (c) are used for animal feed, (d) are not discarded, and (e) do not include animal processing byproducts



§An entity required to be registered pursuant to Section 110460 of the Health and Safety Code. (Cottage Food Operation)



§An entity exempted from registration pursuant to Section 110480 of the Health and Safety Code. (Certain Manufacturing, Processing, Packaging operations)



§A beer manufacturer, as defined in Section 23012 of the Business and Professions Code.



§ A distilled spirits manufacturer, as defined in Section 23015 of the Business and Professions Code.

## **Example: City of Sacramento**

### **6.20.110 Franchise—Exempt Collection or Transportation.**

The following persons shall be authorized to collect or transport solid waste, including commercial solid waste, within the unincorporated County without a County franchise:

**"A recycler of organic material that is destined for use as either animal feed or for final disposition on land in a manner that is specifically authorized by the State Water Resources Control Board or a Regional Water Quality Control Board, provided such final disposition does not adversely affect public health and safety or the environment"**

# Questions?

