



Food Waste Not

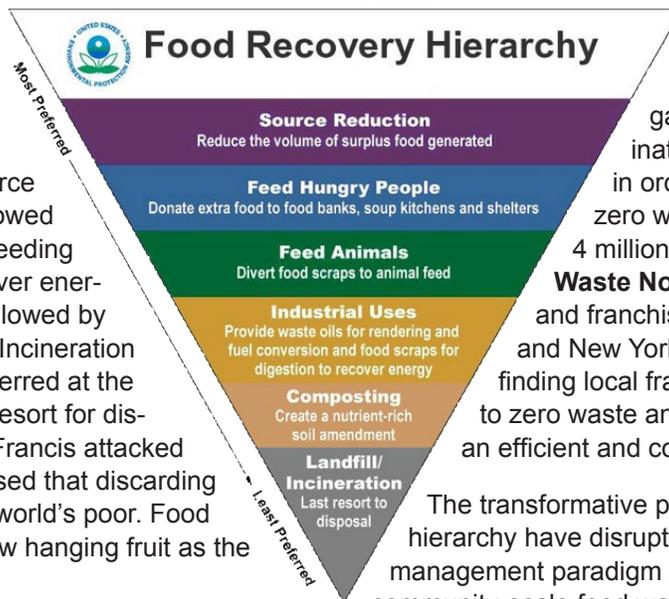
Integrated solid waste management was disposal bottom-heavy when the hierarchy was introduced in the early 1990s, initiating the AB 939 era. Residential collection programs were launched followed by construction and demolition ordinances in the 2000s. Statewide mandatory commercial collection and recycling was imposed in July 2012 and food waste will be added in 2016. Food waste has remained the largest material type landfilled each year at 15% of the waste stream in California.

Federal EPA flipped the pyramid a few years ago with the Food Waste Challenge, introducing the new **Food Recovery Hierarchy** in which source reduction is now top heavy, followed by feeding hungry people and feeding animals. Industrial uses to recover energy using anaerobic digestion followed by composting are next preferred. Incineration and landfilling are the least preferred at the bottom point acting as the last resort for disposal. At the same time, Pope Francis attacked the “culture of waste” and stressed that discarding food was like stealing from the world’s poor. Food waste finally has become the low hanging fruit as the final frontier of diversion.

Food waste is putrescible, which puts the ‘waste’ in MSW. Regardless how food waste is being defined in the upcoming compost Title 14/27 compost regulations by CalRecycle, or in the Waste Discharge Requirements General Order by the State Water Resources Board (see page 3), food waste is MSW. As food waste is being defined, the mandatory collection of commercial organics is gearing up for 2016 implementation when the franchise system will deliver the certainty and performance to attract funding for building the required infrastructure. Food waste requires specific collection procedures and vehicles to

protect public health and safety, while the new CNG fleet could be eventually fueled by the CNG converted from food waste that is collected. Self-haul is not a simple do-it-yourself program when it comes to food waste. Safe licensed collection to permitted facilities is needed to handle odoriferous putrescible wastes.

AB 1826 requires education, outreach, monitoring and reporting. CalRecycle’s **State of Recycling** is asking for material-specific tonnage tracking.



California Air Resources Board is pushing for more greenhouse gas reductions, wanting to eliminate organics from the landfills in order to reduce methane, while zero waste programs may divert over 4 million tons of food waste. With **Food Waste Not**, comes food waste accounting and franchising, as the cities of Los Angeles and New York have determined. Cities are finding local franchises to be the way to move to zero waste and improve service while running an efficient and cost-effective business.

The transformative policies that flipped the food waste hierarchy have disrupted the vertical integrated waste management paradigm and replaced it with diverse community-scale food waste conversion technologies making energy, fuels, and compost. The **State of The Industry** (see insert) is on the brink of re-branding itself – once again having been balkanized in the past – is now looking horizontally across their community for solutions instead of vertically at regional disposal. The **Uberization of the Waste Industry** is here for facilities and fuels with customized local services. The franchising of food waste will continue to deliver on zero waste goals and methane mitigation with a clean net-zero and reliable on-demand local collection system that is fully accountable and transparent to all.

Key Bill Summaries

SB 367 (Wolk), the Agriculture Climate Benefits Act, would promote carbon projects, including carbon sequestration through compost and biochar use on agricultural lands. This bill would enhance the long-term viability of California agriculture by supporting activities which reduce global warming impacts that may negatively impact it and the rest of the state and support California agriculture in pursuing reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and increased carbon storage in agricultural soils and woody vegetation.

AB 1247 (Irwin) (CCC Sponsored) explicitly excludes composters from collecting sales tax on compost sold for agricultural use in the production of food for human or animal consumption, whether as an organic input material, or in conventional agricultural systems.

AB 385 (Chu) would require the local enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over a solid waste facility to hold a public meeting every 6 months to receive information regarding odor and other nuisance impacts of the facility from representatives of a municipality or municipalities, if a solid waste facility in a jurisdiction is within a quarter mile of a municipality or municipalities that are not part of the jurisdiction. While it is specifically targeted towards the ongoing expansion of Newby Island Landfill, the bill would impact dozens of facilities and local enforcement agencies statewide. We believe that the current LEA inspection process, as well as complaint protocols established by local air districts are adequate to address the rare instances where there are real problems, without putting an unwarranted burden on numerous LEA's and operators.

AB 1045 (Irwin) would require CalEPA to coordinate with CalRecycle to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting 50% of organic waste from landfills by 2020 by promoting the use of agricultural, forestry, and urban organic waste as feedstock

for compost and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. It also requires CalEPA to promote policies that reduce at least five million metric tons of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per year through the development and application of compost on working lands, in coordination with CDFA.

The bill requires CalEPA to convene the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, Air Resources Board and the State Water Resources Control Board, to ensure proper coordination of agency regulations and goals to implement these measures.

AB 761 (Levine) would establish \$50 million in grants, to be overseen by the Department of Conservation's Resource Conservation Districts, to fund projects that increase carbon sequestration on agricultural lands, ranches, and ranches, which improve water soil retention, and improve the economic and ecological viability of working lands, increasing resilience to climate change and drought.

AB 864 (Williams) would reestablish a temporary permitting system for solid waste facilities which would them to complete the solid waste facility permit process with CalRecycle, without having LEAs required to shut down a substantial number of existing operations carrying out previously unregulated activities. With numerous composting facilities needed to expand, in an effort to handle food waste required for diversion under AB 1826, and other policy drivers, this measure could allow LEA flexibility during the transition from EA Notification to Full Solid Waste Facility Permit.

AB 1103 (Dodd) current spot bill language would establish statutory definition of food waste. Sponsor has indicated bill will be amended to create a registration, tracking, and reporting system for any entity hauling food waste, whether it is a commercial entity or a self-hauler.

[AB199 \(Eggman\)](#)

TOPIC: Sales and tax exclusion for projects that use process recycled feedstock such as compost processing equipment.

STATUS: Passed from ASM Natural Resources (March 25); to ASM Revenue and Taxation.

SUPPORT

[AB 876 \(McCarty\)](#)

TOPIC: Requires jurisdictions to revise Countywide Siting Element to establish 15-year organics processing capacity.

STATUS: Heard in Assembly Natural Resources on April 13, 2015.

SUPPORT

[AB 1045 \(Irwin\)](#)

TOPIC: Requires CalEPA to establish food waste diversion goals and related GHG reductions, and enhance coordination of CalRecycle, ARB, and SWRCB to achieve goals.

STATUS: Heard in Assembly Natural Resources on April 13, 2015.

SUPPORT

[SB 367 \(Wolk\)](#)

TOPIC: Environmental farming program for greenhouse gases to promote Carbon Projects.

STATUS: Passed from Senate Agriculture Committee (April 7); to Senate Environmental Quality.

SUPPORT

[AB 590 \(Dahle\)](#)

TOPIC: Create the Biomass State Cost Share Account within the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for the purposes of maintaining the current level of biomass power generation in the state and revitalizing currently idle facilities in strategically located regions.

STATUS: May be heard in ASM Natural Resources after April 13, 2015.

SUPPORT, if amended to explicitly support agricultural/urban materials

[AB 761 \(Levine\)](#)

TOPIC: Carbon Farming for \$50 million.

STATUS: Heard in Assembly Natural Resources on April 13, 2015.

WATCH

[AB 864 \(Williams\)](#)

TOPIC: Authorizes LEAs to issue temporary permits for solid waste operations.

STATUS: Heard in Assembly Natural Resources on April 13, 2015.

SUPPORT - Staff recommended

AB 1826 Outreach, Educate, Monitor

Assembly Bill (AB) 1826 requires businesses that generate a specified amount of organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services for that waste, and for jurisdictions to implement a recycling program to divert organic waste from businesses subject to the law, as well as report to CalRecycle on their progress in implementing an organic waste recycling program. Workshops will be held in Sacramento on April 16, 2015, and in Diamond Bar on April 24, 2015. By January 1, 2016, local jurisdictions must have an organic waste recycling program in place. Jurisdictions must identify regulated businesses and conduct outreach and education to inform those businesses how to recycle organic waste in the jurisdiction, and monitor to identify those not recycling and inform them of the law and how to recycle organic waste.

AB 1826 has been chaptered in the Public Resources Code where no further regulations are anticipated. Even though it is recognized that AB 1826 is more complex than AB 341, only guidance will be provided. There are 90 important issues addressed in the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) provided by CalRecycle's about the requirements of commercial organic recycling under AB 1826 and copied below which may address many of the policy questions, but not all of them. CalRecycle encourages stakeholder feedback to these FAQs and the submittal of additional questions. The notice of the public workshop are linked below.

[4/16/15 - Sacramento](#)

[4/28/15 - Diamond Bar](#)

[FAQs](#)

After AB 341 was signed for mandatory commercial recycling, CalRecycle adopted Title 14 regulations with key definitions and program requirements. Without slowing down the implementation of AB 1826, the AB 341 regula-

tions could be modified by CalRecycle to clarify "self-hauler" when it comes to food waste. "Organic collection vehicle" could be defined as a licensed and registered leak-proof state and local complaint vehicle design to collect and transport food waste. Whereas "food material" is defined under the current compost regulations, "food waste" should be defined to harmonize the many definitions currently being proposed. When does food material become food waste, and how much contamination in food waste is there until it classified as just municipal solid waste?

AB 1826 Information Sheet by CCC is attached to relate the enacted service thresholds for mandatory commercial organics collection with the typical businesses that generate organic waste in the fast food, sit-down restaurant, and retail food store establishments. CalRecycle is developing tools that will be posted on their Home Page in May 2015 to help jurisdictions identify businesses that must recycle organics because they meet the minimum waste generation thresholds. CalRecycle will be using the 2014 waste characterization study and other data sources. However, at this time, this information is not available yet. Until that data is posted, this **AB 1826 Information Sheet** is referencing the 2005 waste characterization data.

Most retail grocery stores and large generators already have a program in place which will need to be monitored starting on April 1, 2016. Starting January 1, 2017, large chain sit-down restaurants with over 60 employees will need to have a program. It is not until 2019 that fast food and mid-size restaurants or of over 26 employees would need to have a program. Should half the organics not be removed in 2020, the threshold will be lowered to two CYD/week of MSW to act as an effective food waste ban after 2020.

TITLE 14/27

TOPIC: Revision to Compostable Materials & Transfer/Processing Regulations

CalRecycle is updating regulations to address a broad list of topics, mainly related to the expanding diversion of organic materials from landfills.

STATUS: Over 100 comments received have been summarized and will be responded to as part of the formal process. CalRecycle held a workshop to discuss the comments and potential revisions on March 3, 2015. Revised draft language addressing many issues raised, including physical contaminant limits for compost and limits on land application of agricultural and food processing materials, is expected any day now.

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPOSTING FACILITIES – Regulatory Update

TOPIC: The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is continuing efforts to establish statewide regulations for composting facilities. The SWRCB officially released a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR), including an economic analysis, on January 13, 2015. A public workshop was held on Friday, February 13, 2015 to provide information and receive comments on the DEIR and proposed WDRs; final comments on these documents were due by noon, March 2, 2015. The SWRCB plans to adopt these WDRs at their June 16, 2015 Board Meeting.

The definition of "Food Material" provides little clarification as to the allowance of food-soiled paper/packaging and other potential non-food materials from food processing waste or collection programs where food material may not be "separated from solid waste to the maximum extent POSSIBLE at the point of generation". STATUS: CCC joined with a large group of industry stakeholders to provide alternative regulatory language in both joint meetings and a letter seeking workable, cost-effective measures.

Zero Waste Energy: Develop Carbon Negative Fuel via Anaerobic Digestion

The California Compost Coalition (CCC) is a registered Lobbying Coalition with the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC), created in 2002 by a group of compost operators in response to demands for increased recycling of organic materials and production of clean compost, bioenergy, renewable natural gas, and biochar.

The California Compost Coalition represents member organic material recyclers and compost operators with a unified statewide voice on many issues: product safety and standards, government regulations, environmental planning, and marketing.

Members

Agromin
Atlas ReFuel
Caglia Environmental
California Wood Recycling
Cold Canyon Compost
CT Bioenergy Consulting LLC
Marin Sanitary Service
Mt. Diablo Recycling
Napa Recycling Compost
Northern Recycling Compost
Organic Waste Solutions
Phoenix Energy
Quackenbush Mt. Compost
Recology
Sonoma Compost
Tracy Delta Compost
Upper Valley Recycling
Zanker Road Resource Management
Z-Best Compost Facility
Zero Waste Energy, LLC

Executive Committee

Bill Camarillo, Agromin
Greg Kelley, Northern Recycling Compost
Mike Madrigal, Recology
Rachel Oster, Recology
Will Bakx, Sonoma Compost
Christy Pestoni Abreu, UVR Compost
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www.californiacompostcoalition.org

Zero Waste Energy, LLC (ZWE) is an industry leading development company that designs, builds, and operates integrated solid waste processing facilities throughout the Americas and Asia. By converting food and yard waste into methane gas and agriculture-quality compost, the company has provided economically and operationally viable solutions to maximize waste diversion and generate renewable energy. Not only is ZWE's SMARTFERM® technology producing carbon negative fuel, but it has also provided for a closed-loop system for organic waste.



ZWE's SMARTFERM technology features a dry anaerobic digestion (AD), 21 day batch cycle. The AD process utilizes a bacterial percolate and thermophilic mode of operation with operating temperatures up to 131°F, which maximizes methane extraction and kills pathogens in the resulting digestate. Though dependent on the specific feedstock, methane content averages approximately 60%. One of the most attractive features of SMARTFERM is its flexibility, fully functional with a feedstock ranging from source separated organics to MSW with up to 35% non-organic content.

ZWE's SMARTFERM project at the [Monterey Regional Waste Management District](#) in Marina, California, for example, processes a source separated organic waste stream. Processing up to 5,000 tons per year (TPY) of organic waste, the facility generates 100kwh with a combined heat and power system (CHP). Proving the effectiveness of a less pure waste stream, the [Zero Waste Energy Development Company](#) project in San Jose, utilizing the ZWE technology, processes MSW with 70% organic content to generate 1.6MWh of power via a CHP system.

However, ZWE's facilities go even further to demonstrating the potential applications of methane generated from organic waste. The most recently commissioned ZWE project is the [Blue Line Biogenic CNG Facility](#) in South San Francisco. The SMARTFERM dry AD process transforms 11,200 tons of food and green waste per year into biogenic compressed natural gas (bio CNG). The facility is expected to produce over 120,000 diesel equivalent gallons of CNG per year – enough to fuel at least 10 of Blue Line's CNG-fueled collection vehicles. In other words, the waste collection vehicles will be fueled by the organic waste they collect. This negative carbon fuel sets the bar high and demonstrates to other waste collection services what is possible.

In fact, the City of Napa is also considering a SMARTFERM facility that would annually convert 25,000 tons per year of the City's food and yard waste into the equivalent of 330,000 diesel gallons (DGE) to fuel the waste collection fleet. This would not only bring their diversion rate up to 75%, a goal which the City of Napa recognizes would be extremely difficult to achieve without ZWE's technology, but would also help fulfill AB 32, AB 341 and AB 1826 obligations.

ZWE's experience and SMARTFERM technology have demonstrated a variety of effective applications for maximizing the energy value in food scraps, yard waste, and other organic waste. With turnkey solutions tailored to technical, economic and environmental considerations, ZWE brings real, implementable solutions for biomass and methane generation to developers and operators throughout the world.



STATE OF THE INDUSTRY

CalRecycle hosted their first “**State of Recycling in California**” gathering in March, with a long-awaited report that sets the foundation for the 75% Recycling Plan. CalRecycle also released “**State of Disposal in California**” as the first report of landfill capacity and market issues since the early AB 939 days. CalRecycle will be hosting future workshops on mandatory commercial organics collection, packaging, and extended producer responsibility, making themselves relevant once again under the ominous backdrop of the AB 32 Scoping Plan being executed by California Air Resources Board.

The **State of the State** is financially sound with gross products sales up and carbon emissions down, awash in billions of dollars of cap-and-trade proceeds. California is on track to meet the renewable energy goal of 33% by 2020 and reducing its carbon footprint to 1990 levels by 2020 to meet AB 32 goals. The Governor has doubled down by increasing the renewable energy standard to 50% by 2030 and cutting petroleum use to 50% by 2030. The Governor plans to get aggressive on methane mitigation and build healthy soils using compost. The AB 32 Scoping Plan First Update looks toward a “Ne- Zero” waste industry by 2030 as the Legislature has proposed many bills this year setting many more 2030 goals.

Every twenty years the industry has re-invented itself with the transition from burn dumps to sanitary landfills in the 1970s, and from sanitary landfills to AB 939 “integrated soil waste management” coupled with regional Subtitle D lined landfills in the 1990s. The waste stream has been balkanized by 1-800-GOT-JUNK and household hazardous waste curbside collection. Extended producer responsibility is further fragmenting the hard-to-handle waste stream to take-back components. Valet services for multi-family recyclables are coming into vogue. The waste generator is now responsible under AB 341 and AB 1826 to recycle with a menu of choices.

The **State of the Industry** has been in flux since AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, was signed into law, and CARB adopted the On-Road Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicles Regulation. AB 32 is on track for 2020 compliance gunning for even more aggressive 2030 goals. Alternative fuels, renewable energy, recycling, composting and zero waste are now under the “Sustainability” umbrella with proven greenhouse gas emissions. Climate Action Plans have replaced County Integrated Waste Management Plans. Technology has commercialized to community-scale allowing organic feedstocks to fuel our trucks and power our future. CNG has replaced diesel, and renewable natural gas (RNG) converted from organic waste is now replacing CNG. It has been the certainty of the franchise with a CNG fleet and the food waste tons to obtain financing to develop the Net-Zero infrastructure.

The AB 939 integrated solid waste pyramid has been flipped with a new AB 32 and Federal-EPA food waste hierarchy. The industry has whiplash, having looked downstream at disposal options to now collaborating upstream, designing programs with generators and calculating GHG life-cycle benefits. Vertical integration from the curb to the transfer station to the regional landfill is being flattened by community-scale diversity. The **Uberization of the Waste Industry** is here for facilities and fuels but not the franchise. Importing diesel and exporting waste for disposal and using grid power will seem passé by 2020 as the commercial franchise system is deployed in Los Angeles and New York.

The **State of The Industry** is on the brink of re-branding itself once again as it becomes distributed energy providers and resource managers. The AB 32 transformative polices have disrupted vertical integrated waste management and replaced it with community-scale technologies and programs that are Net Zero now with zero waste anchored by the certainty and cost-effective of franchise collection.

MANDATORY COMMERCIAL ORGANICS COLLECTION

AB 1826 - INFORMATION SHEET – APRIL 2015

This **Information Sheet** was prepared by the California Compost Coalition to provide implementation strategies for AB 1826 (Chesbro, 2014) which require a business that generates a specified amount of organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services for that organic waste starting on April 1, 2016. AB 1826 mandates threshold amounts in relation to the amount of organic waste generated per week from businesses from 2016 to 2018 while the current commercial solid waste collection system under AB 341 (Chesbro, 2011) is based upon the amount of solid waste that is generated per week. However, starting in 2019, AB 1826 thresholds reverts to the AB 341 mandatory commercial recycling of four cubic yards per week of solid waste. After 2020, the threshold could be reduced to just two cubic yards per week of solid waste should statewide disposal of solid waste not be reduced by 50% of the level of disposal in 2014. With the dynamic AB 1826 threshold rates and dates, programs with their messaging, monitoring, and reporting will need to be well planned.

AB 1826 was chaptered into law on September 29, 2014 with the following threshold rates and dates:

(1) On and after April 1, 2016, a business that generates eight cubic yards or more of organic waste per week shall arrange for recycling services specifically for organic waste in the manner specified in subdivision (b).

(2) On and after January 1, 2017, a business that generates four cubic yards or more of organic waste per week shall arrange for recycling services specifically for organic waste in the manner specified in subdivision (b).

(3) On and after January 1, 2019, a business that generates four cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste, as defined in Section 42649.1, per week, shall arrange for recycling services specifically for organic waste in the manner specified in subdivision (b).

(4) On or after January 1, 2020, if the department determines that statewide disposal of organic waste has not been reduced to 50 percent of the level of disposal during 2014, a business that generates two cubic yards or more per week of commercial solid waste shall arrange for the organic waste recycling services specified in paragraph (3), unless the department determines that this requirement will not result in significant additional reductions of organics disposal.

This **Information Sheet** is to relate the enacted service thresholds for mandatory commercial organics collection with the typical businesses that generate organic waste in the fast food, sit-down restaurant, and retail food store establishments. CalRecycle is developing tools that will be posted on their Home Page in May 2015 to help jurisdictions identify businesses that must recycle organics because they meet the minimum waste generation thresholds. CalRecycle will be using the 2014 waste characterization study and other data sources. However, at this time, this information is not available yet.

Until that data is posted, this **Information Sheet** is referencing the 2005 data. Food waste generation rates, which may not include other types of commercial organic wastes, were extrapolated from a 2005 CalRecycle-commissioned study: *Targeted Statewide Waste Characterization Study: Waste Disposal and Diversion Findings for Selected Industry Groups*. Using waste audits and disposal sampling at business sites of selected industry groups within California, this study provided detailed information on the types

and amounts of waste disposed and diverted by these groups in 2005; it includes 22 tables and 15 graphs. To view the executive summary or the tables and figures separately, follow the internet link below.

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Detail.aspx?PublicationID=1184>

Referencing Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 below, the 8 cubic yards (CYD) per week of organics generation starting on April 1, 2016, the typical Safeway would be included, generating about 200 tons per year (TPY) of organic waste. The 8 CYD per week threshold would apply to large quantity generators, which typically already have an existing organic recycling program in place, as many retail grocers do. Generators under 200 TPY would be exempt until 2017. At 4 CYD per week, the typical, large sit-down restaurant of more than 60 employees, such as Denny’s, would be included, generating as much as 100 tons per year of organic wastes. Generators under 100 TPY would be exempt until 2019. Starting in 2019, AB 1826 thresholds reverts to the AB 341 mandatory commercial recycling of four cubic yards per week of solid waste that accommodates generates of over 60 TPY of solid waste, or 40 TPY of organics. After 2020, the threshold could be reduced to just two cubic yards per week of solid waste, or about 30 TPY of solid waste or 20 TPY of organics, should statewide disposal of solid waste not be reduced by 50% of the level of disposal in 2014.

TABLE 1 – COLLECTION THRESHOLDS RATES AND DATES WITH EXEMPTIONS

Case Studies	Weekly Collection Exemption	Annual Generation Exemption
AB 1826 – April 2016 to Dec. 2018 based on organics collected per week <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 CYD in April 2016 • 4 CYD in 2017 and 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 tons/week exemption • 2 tons/week exemption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 tons/ year exemption • 100 tons/ year exemption
AB 1826 – 2019 and after 2020 based on MSW collected per week <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 CYD in 2019 • 2 CYD after 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.2 tons/week exemption • 0.6 ton/week exemption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 tons/year exemption • 20 tons/year exemption
Connecticut - 2011 Vermont - 2012 Massachusetts – 2014 New York City - 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 ton/week exemption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52 tons/year exemption

States in the northeast portion of America (Connecticut-2011, Vermont-2012, and Massachusetts-2013,) as well as New York City in 2013, are banning organic waste from landfills. Exemptions are generally allowed for businesses that generate less than 1 ton of organic waste per week, or 52 TPY. Table 1 compares the current northeastern state laws exempting 52 TPY compared to the AB 1826 threshold of exempting generators of up to 100 TPY until 2019.

TABLE 2 - SERVICE VOLUMES CONVERTED TO TONS PER YEAR OF ORGANIC WASTE

Threshold	8 CYD/week	4 CYD/week	2 CYD/week	1 CYD/week
Weight	At 1,000 pounds per CYD of food waste picked up 52 times per year			
AB 1826 Thresholds	AB 1826 Thresholds based on organics generated		AB 1826 switches to MSW generated – see Table 3	
Tons Per Year (TPY)	200 TPY	100 TPY	50 TPY	25 TPY
Typical Generator	Grocery Stores (greater than 125 employees)	Large Sit down Restaurants (greater than 60 employees)	Medium Sit down Restaurants (greater than 30 employees)	Fast Food Restaurants (greater than 22 employees)

2006 Waste Disposal and Diversion Findings for Selected Industry Groups

CalRecycle’s referenced waste generation study entailed quantifying and characterizing the material that is disposed, as well as the material that is recycled or otherwise diverted. A total of 371 commercial sites belonging to 14 industry groups participated in the study. Sites were recruited in the heavily urbanized areas of Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, and San Francisco. Table 3 below summarizes the study results for the identified business types, in relation to AB 1826 thresholds.

TABLE 3 – FOOD WASTE GENERATION

	Grocery Stores	Full Services Restaurants	Fast Food
Pounds per Employee disposed	4,754 pounds/year	4,403 pounds/year	4,262 pounds/year
Food percentage	65.0%	66.5%	52.5%
Pounds of food for employee per year	3,090 pounds/year	2,928 pounds/year	2,238 pounds/year
Average employee per store	125 at Safeway	80 at Denny’s	35 at McDonalds
Tons per year	200 tons per year of food waste per Safeway	120 tons per year of food waste per Denny’s	40 tons per year of food waste per McDonald’s
AB 1826 start date	2016	2017	2019
AB 1826 Collection starts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Grocery Stores of over 125 employees in 2016 • Grocery Stores of between 60 and 125 employees in 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few Large Restaurants over 135 employees in 2016 • Large Restaurants over 60 employees in 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Fast Food in 2016 • No Fast Food in 2017

Starting in 2019, AB 1826 thresholds reverts to the AB 341 mandatory commercial recycling of four cubic yards per week of solid waste that accommodates generators of over 60 TPY or 40 TPY of food waste. After 2020, the threshold could be reduced to just two cubic yards per week of solid waste, or about 20 TPY, should statewide disposal of solid waste not be reduced by 50% of the level of disposal in 2014.

TABLE 4 – MSW SERVICE VOLUMES CONVERTED TO TONS PER YEAR

Threshold	4 CYD/week	2 CYD/week
AB 1826 Threshold	Starting 2019	Possible after 2020
Weight	At 600 pounds per CYD picked up 52 times per year	
Tons Per Year (TPY) of MSW	60 TPY of MSW	30 TPY of MSW
Tons Per Year (TPY) of Food Waste	40 TPY of food waste	20 TPY of food waste
Typical Generator	Generators with more than 26 employees Starting in 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most grocery stores • Most chain sit down restaurants • Most chain fast food 	Generators with more than 15 employees Possible starting after 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most sit down restaurants • Most fast food • Excludes small single-store generators of less than 15 employees