

## Food Waste Management

### Additional Services

Food Rescue and Food Recovery can also include “Gleaning”. Gleaning is harvesting backyard foods such as fruits and vegetables that are in excess or are not utilized. Gleaning off backyard fruit trees may make the tree healthier and provides a source of fresh fruit to those who are experiencing food insecurity. One of the organizations which provides free gleaning services is Food Forward. You may find more information about Food Forwards on their website at [www.foodforward.org](http://www.foodforward.org). Food Forward also has a Farmers Market Recovery program and the contact for that program is [fmrecovery@foodforward.org](mailto:fmrecovery@foodforward.org).



### Food Donation Act: Federal Law 1996 - Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act

Before passage of the national law, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had to adopt their own laws to protect donors. With the national law in place, regional and national donors have the uniform language that protects them from civil and criminal liability. The law protects good faith food donors from civil and criminal liability should the product later cause harm to its recipient. Additionally, the Emerson Act gives uniform federal protection to donors who may cross state lines.

## Electronic Waste Management

### Electronic Waste Management

Each year in California, hundreds of thousands of computers, monitors, copiers, fax machines, printers, televisions, and other electronic items become “obsolete” in the eyes of consumers. Rapid advances in technology and an expanding demand for new features accelerate the generation of “old” electronic equipment (“e-waste”). The result is a growing challenge for businesses, residents, and local governments as they search for ways to reuse, recycle, or properly dispose of this equipment. To meet this challenge, many communities are initiating electronic product collection programs; manufacturers are developing recycling programs for their customers, and innovative companies are finding new markets for the old equipment. You may find updates, information, and guidance

on the implementation of electronic waste recycling and management at [www.calrecycle.ca.gov/electronics](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/electronics).



### FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RECYCLING

Please contact the City of Industry consultant, MuniEnvironmental, LLC  
Jeff Duhamel - (562) 432-3700 • [Info@MuniEnvironmental.com](mailto:Info@MuniEnvironmental.com)

Visit the City of Industry’s website at [www.cityofindustry.org](http://www.cityofindustry.org) to review the Municipal Code or obtain applications.

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# City of Industry

## Recycling and Waste Reduction Program



### Recycling: An Alternative to Landfilling

California has taken great strides in its recycling achievement and its residents and business community have contributed immensely to this progress, but there is still more to be done. The State wishes to decrease its reliance on landfills by achieving 75% recycling. Based on California’s estimated 80 million tons of solid waste to be generated in 2020, Californians will need to recycle a total of 60 million tons.

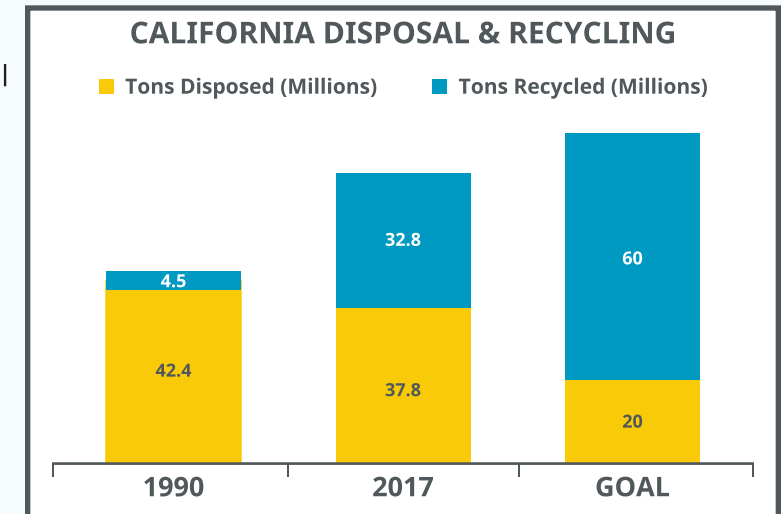
The state’s goal to achieve 75% recycling consists of five strategies and three additional focus areas.

#### Five Strategies

- Moving Organics (Food-waste, Green-waste, and Wood-waste) Out of the Landfill
- Expanding the Recycling/Manufacturing Infrastructure: Permitting/Compliance Assistance and Financing
- Exploring New Models for State and Local Funding of Materials Management Programs
- Promoting State Procurement of Postconsumer Recycled Content Products
- Promoting Extended Producer Responsibility

#### Three Additional Focus Areas

- Source Reduction
- Commercial Recycling
- Other Products (packaging, waste tires, e-waste and used oil)



### Mandatory Commercial Recycling (AB 341)

In 2011, AB 341 was signed into law to help meet California’s recycling goal of 75% diversion by the year 2020. The 75% goal is more than just a number. Rather, the goal of this diversion is to make us reevaluate our perception of waste and to think of recycling as a process that brings out the residual value of something that was at one point considered trash; this includes the reusing of materials, the repurposing of materials, or ultimately the recycling materials.

All businesses, including multi-family housing complexes with five or more units, that generate at least 4 cubic yards of waste per week are required to implement a Commercial Recycling Program. Businesses may commit to one, or a combination of the following methods for their Commercial Recycling Program:

- Self-haul (recyclable materials only)
- Subscribe to the franchise hauler for the collection of recyclables and/or material recovery processing
- Arrange for the pickup of recyclable(s) by a permitted City recycler

In certain cases, depending on the mixing of recyclables, there may be a fee involved, if so this service can only be provided by the City’s solid waste provider(s). For more information on services available to your business, including a list of City permitted recyclers, please visit the city’s website at [www.cityofindustry.org](http://www.cityofindustry.org).



## Mandatory Organics Recycling

### Mandatory Organics Recycling (AB 1826)

California disposes of approximately 39 million tons of waste in the landfill system each year, of which one third is compostable organic materials. Organic materials are defined as food waste, food soiled papers, wood waste, and green waste (landscape debris, yard and pruning trimmings). Organics are valuable resources that can be used toward the production of products such as compost, fertilizers, and other alternatives. In an effort to divert organics away from landfills and toward the production of “value-added products”, in September 2014, Governor Jerry Brown signed California Assembly Bill 1826 (AB 1826) into law.



### What Does AB 1826 Require?

California businesses are required to implement an organic recycling program to assist in the diversion of organic materials. AB 1826 uses a tier-based implementation schedule that phases in organic recycling requirements depending on the amount and type of waste a business generates. The “Implementation Date” in the table indicates when a business will need to incorporate an organics recycling program based on the business’ level of trash service per week. The final stage of implementation will require businesses generating any type of commercial solid waste to arrange for organic waste recycling services. The schedule for local businesses to enact an organics recycling program is as follows:

Organics Recycling Implementation Schedule			
Tier	Implementation Date	Cubic Yards per Week	Waste Type
I	April 2016	8 - Cubic Yards	Organic
II	January 2017	4 - Cubic Yards	Organic
III	January 2019	4 - Cubic Yards	Solid Waste
IV	December 2020	2 - Cubic Yards	Solid Waste

If you believe your business meets the threshold of any of the above mentioned tiers, please contact the City of Industry’s environmental consultant at (562) 432-3700, or your local solid waste collection provider, Valley Vista Services, at (626) 855-5500 to begin organic recycling.

### New Restaurant Programs (AB 827)

Beginning July 1, 2020, any restaurant that provides food for immediate consumption on its premises (with the exception of full-service restaurants) will be required to provide customers with separate containers for the disposal of organic waste. The containers must be:

- 1) Adjacent to the normal trash container
- 2) Visible and easily accessible
- 3) Clearly marked with educational signage

This program will work in conjunction with the Organic Recycling Program to reduce the amount of organic material going to landfills.



## Food Waste Management

### Short-Lived Climate Pollutants: Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions (SB 1383)

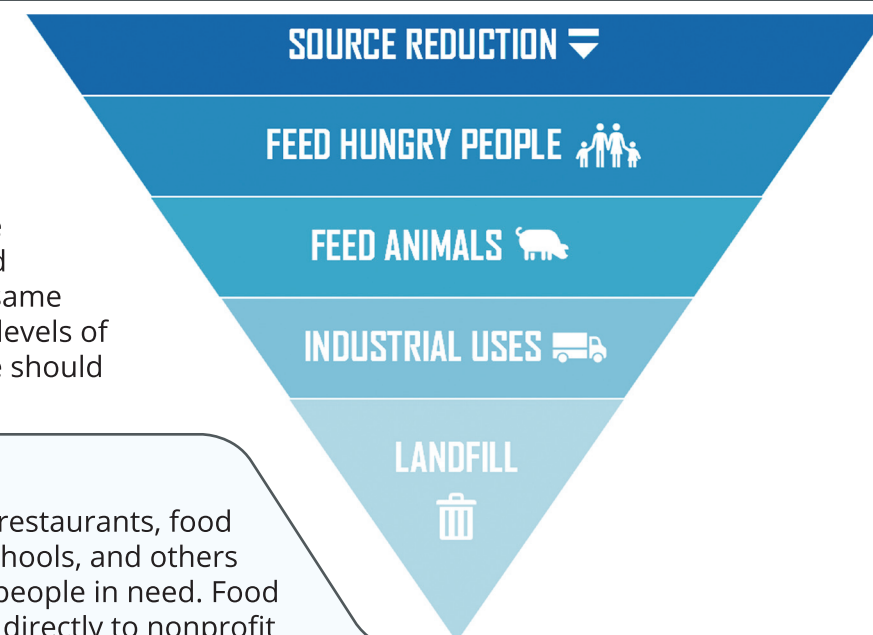
In September 2016, Governor Brown signed into law SB 1383 (Lara, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016), which requires Californians to reduce organic waste disposal by 75% by 2025. California’s landfills are responsible for 21% of the state’s methane emissions, and although methane gas has a shorter atmospheric lifespan than carbon dioxide, methane gas has a heat absorption rate that is 72 times more potent than carbon dioxide over 20 years. The goal of SB 1383 is to reduce methane gas generation and to extend landfill life. This will be done by transforming the organic material into digestate or compost instead of disposing the organic material in landfills and letting them decompose. Implementation will begin January 1, 2022, and will require all businesses, multi-family complexes, and residential dwelling units to procure a bin for the recycling of organic material. Additionally, cities must establish an edible food recovery program that rescues edible food prior to disposal. While food recovery programs are not yet mandated, businesses may take the initiative and begin donating their edible foods today.

### Food Waste Management Alternatives

There are many ways that food waste can be reduced, below is a hierarchy which demonstrates alternatives to managing food waste. The Food Recovery Hierarchy prioritizes actions that organizations can take to prevent and divert food waste.

### Food Recovery Hierarchy Pyramid

Each tier in the Food Recovery Hierarchy pyramid focuses on different management strategies for food recovery that will otherwise go to waste. The top levels of the hierarchy are the best ways to prevent food waste and divert wasted food while at the same time creating the most benefits. The lower levels of the pyramid are alternatives for food waste should the upper levels not be achievable.



### Food Rescue and Food Recovery

Food Finders partners with grocery stores, restaurants, food manufacturers, hotels, bakers, hospitals, schools, and others to serve as a conduit between donors and people in need. Food Finders will pick up foods and deliver them directly to nonprofit shelters, pantries, and centers. These donations are delivered same-day to ensure maximum freshness and use. You may find more information about Food Finders on their website at [www.foodfinders.org](http://www.foodfinders.org).

Waste Not OC works with permitted food facilities to help meet the nutritional needs of the community by facilitating the donation and distribution of surplus food. Waste Not OC accepts fresh, frozen, perishable and non-perishable, packaged or bulk food products that have been prepared and handled in accordance with state and local food handling guidelines. You may find more information about Waste Not OC at [www.wastenotoc.org](http://www.wastenotoc.org).

You may also donate your food to local food banks. The California Association of Food Banks, which has a membership of 43 food banks, is one of the leading organizations in California. You can find more information about the California Association of Food Banks on their website at [www.cafoodbanks.org](http://www.cafoodbanks.org).

Food Recovery Network began at the University of Maryland, College Park when students created a program to donate excess dining hall foods to DC-area hunger fighting nonprofits. Food Recovery Network has now expanded to serve both businesses and events that generates excess foods to communities locally. You can find more information about the Food Recovery Network on their website [www.foodrecoverynetwork.org](http://www.foodrecoverynetwork.org).