What is SB 1383?



SB 1383 went into effect on January 1, 2022.

In 2016, Senate Bill 1383 was signed into law to combat climate change and reduce landfill methane emissions. Methane is a climate super pollutant, 84 times more potent than carbon dioxide. Organics like food scraps, yard trimmings, paper and cardboard currently make up 50% of what Californians dump in landfills.

SB 1383 established the following targets:

Reduction of organic waste disposal in landfills by 2020

Reduction of organic waste disposal in landfills by 2025

Rescue of currently wasted surplus food



What does SB 1383 mean?

In 2022, SB 1383 requires every jurisdiction* to provide organic waste collection services to all residents and businesses.

This law requires that jurisdictions contract with their waste hauler, Republic Services, to collect organics, including food waste, and process them as a unique and separate material stream. The organics recycling system is not a one-size-fits-all approach, so the program and solution for processing the material may vary by iurisdiction.

Organic waste is the largest waste stream in California.



What is organic waste?

Organic waste includes food waste, yard waste, and foodsoiled paper such as napkins and tea bags.

Will organic waste be composted?

Yes, the organic material will be composted.

What is food rescue?

For large food service businesses, edible food must be donated to food recovery organizations instead of thrown away. This will help feed the almost 1 in 4 Californians without enough to eat.

Who is affected?

Everyone. Residents, multifamily properties, businesses, yard waste-exempt residents and public agencies will all need to comply with the law and have an organics recycling program.

To learn more about SB 1383, go to:

RepublicServices.com/SanDiegoCountyCA CalRecycle.ca.gov/organics/slcp/jurisdictions

