



Food Scrap Diversion Policies in CT, MA, VT and NYC

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Maryland's Attempt: HB1081

Composting and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities: Yard Waste and Food Residuals

- Expand MD's existing disposal ban on source-separated yard waste by requiring all yard waste to be source-separated for recycling if a composting or anaerobic digestion facility exists within 30 miles.
- Mandate large-scale food waste generators (2+ tons/week) to source-separate food residuals if a composting or an anaerobic digestion facility exists within 30 miles.
- Require the State to establish regulations for anaerobic digestion facilities.

HB1081: The Big Picture

- Incentivize the establishment of organic material recycling facilities in Maryland by guaranteeing feedstock materials will be available.
- Stimulate local organic material recycling supply chain.

State-Level Organics Diversion Policies

	CT	MA	VT	RI (H7033)	RI (H7482)
Targeted Generators*					
Commercial	x	x ¹	x		x
Industrial	x	x ¹	x		x
Institutional		x ¹	x		x
Residential			x		
"Any Person"			x	x ⁴	
Generator Tonnage Thresholds in Tons per Year (tpy) with Implementation Date					
≥ 104tpy	1/1/2014	10/1/2014	7/1/2014		1/1/2015
≥ 52tpy	1/1/2020	10/1/2014	7/1/2015	1/1/2015	
≥ 26tpy			7/1/2016	1/1/2017	
≥ 18tpy			7/1/2017	1/1/2019	
≥ 0tpy			7/1/2020	1/1/2021	
Banned & Mandated Materials Defined					
Ban/Mandate Terminology	"Source-Separated Organic Material"	"Commercial Organic Material"	"Leaf/Yard and Food Residuals"	"Food Residuals"	"Organic Waste Material"
Food Scraps	x	x	x	x	x
Food Residues	x		x	x	x
Soiled/Unrecyclable Paper	x		x	x	x
Vegetative Materials		x	x ³		
Organic Materials	x		x ³	x	
Animal Products/Byproducts		x	Not for Residences	Not for Residences	

State-Level Organics Diversion Policies

	CT	MA	VT	RI (H7033)	RI (H7482)
Generator Exemptions					
Lack of "Ready & Willing" Organics Management Facility	x		x	x	Ready Only
Generators are exempt if they fall beyond a set distance from an authorized organics recycling facility					
>20mi	x		Ends 2020 ²	x	
>10mi					x

Generator Requirements					
Source Separate Organics	x	Suggested ¹	x	x	Implied ⁴
Divert Organics From Landfill		x	x	x	x
Diversion Option: Transfer Organics to Authorized Facility	x	Suggested ¹	x	x	x
Diversion Option: Compost/Treat Organics On-Site	x	Suggested ¹	x	x	
Mandated Food Waste Management Hierarchy	x	Suggested ¹	Suggested ²	x	

The Inspiration: Other States' Organics Diversion Policies

	CT	MA	VT	RI (H7033)	RI (H7482)
Generators Defined					
Commercial					
Food Wholesalers	x	x ¹	x		x
Food Distributors	x	x ¹	x		x
Supermarkets	x	x ¹	x		x
Restaurants	x	x ¹	x		x
Hotels, Resorts, Conference Centers	x	x ¹	x		x
Casinos			x		x
Industrial					
Food Manufacturers	x		x		x
Food Processors	x		x		x
Institutional					
Secondary Schools		x ¹	x		x
Colleges, Universities		x ¹	x		x
Research Institutions		Implied ¹	x		x
Government Facilities		Implied ¹	x		x
Military Installations		Implied ¹	x		x
Prisons		Implied ¹	x		x
Hospitals, Nursing Homes		x ¹	x		x
Religious Institutions		Implied ¹	x		x
Residences			x		
"Any person"		x ¹	x	x ⁴	

Connecticut's Source-Separated Organic Materials Recycling Mandate

- Food scraps are single most common and potentially recyclable material, by weight, of solid waste.
- One third of the CT's annual contribution to the landfill made up of food scraps and other organics.
- Mandate passed in 2011, expanded in 2013
- Updates CT's Solid Waste Management Statutes
- Enforced by Connecticut's Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP)

Massachusetts' Commercial Organics Waste Ban

- Diminishing landfill capacity (600,000 tons by 2020)
- Higher than average disposal fees (\$60-\$90/ton)
- Moratorium on combustion
- Organic materials = 25% of waste stream
- >45% generated by businesses and institutions
- Plans to divert 350,000 tons of organics by 2020
- Ban updated Solid Waste Facility Regulations in January, 2014
- Enforced by MA's Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)

Vermont's Universal Recycling Law

- Organics make up the single largest segment, or 28%, of Vermont's residential waste stream
- Only one active landfill in the state
- Law passed in May, 2012
- Updated VT's Waste Management Statutes
- Enforced by VT's Agency of Natural Resources (ANR)

Many Nuances, Common Goals

- Encourage recycling of organic materials
- Keep organic materials from disposal
- Encourage development of local organic materials recycling infrastructure
- Local infrastructure = local jobs
- Stimulate local organic material recycling supply chain

HB1081's Downfall: Stakeholder Opposition

- Opposition to HB1081:
 - MD Retailers Association
 - MD Restaurant Association
 - Solid Waste Association
- Support in CT:
 - CT Food Association
 - CT Supermarket Association
- Support in MA:
 - MA Food Association
 - MA Supermarkets

New York City's Commercial Organics Law

- An estimated 95% of NYC's commercial food waste is disposed of in either landfills or combustors
- In 2012, Mayor Bloomberg pledged to double amount of waste either recycled or composted
- Law passed in December, 2013
- Updates NYC Administrative Code
- Enforced by NYC's Department of Sanitation, Bureau of Waste Prevention, Reuse and Recycling (DSNY BWPRR)

Today's Speakers

- John Fisher, Branch Chief of Commercial Waste Reduction and Waste Planning at MassDEP
- Bridget Anderson, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Recycling and Sustainability at the DSNY's Bureau of Waste Prevention, Reuse and Recycling