



Food Waste Bans – Supporting Information

Information taken from NCSL (National Conference of State Legislatures) – 07/08/2020

Forty percent of the food produced in the U.S. is wasted, which translates to \$162 billion in annual waste. In a country in which nearly 50 million Americans face food insecurity, it's estimated the equivalent of 58 billion meals go to waste each year.

Waste occurs throughout the [supply chain](#)—from farms (16%), manufacturers (2%), businesses (40%) and households (43%). Food waste is about more than what goes into the trash. Getting food from farm to fork takes an enormous amount of resources—energy, land and water. The U.S. spends \$218 billion each year to grow, handle, deliver and dispose of uneaten food.

Food waste is also the largest component of municipal landfills. In addition to taking up space, decomposing food releases [methane](#), a powerful greenhouse gas.

Fortunately, food waste is a problem with [solutions](#). State and federal laws, as well as efforts by businesses, organizations, and consumers, can reduce the amount of food that goes to waste, helping to conserve natural resources, create economic opportunities and feed the hungry.

State Action

The topics below represent only a sampling of state policy options to reduce food waste. In 2019, around 30 bills addressing food waste were introduced in 12 states.

Liability Protection

The federal bill Emerson Good Samaritan Act shields donors and recovery organizations from criminal and civil liability arising from the age, packaging or condition of donated food. All 50 states have passed their own liability laws, many of which include [greater](#) protections.

Nineteen states protect food banks that charge a fee to recipients.

Seven states—Arizona, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Vermont—protect donations directly to people in need.

Three states—California, Nevada and Oregon—provide protection regardless of compliance with certain labeling requirements.

Massachusetts protects the donation of food that has passed its expiration date.

Tax Incentives

Small farmers and businesses bear a significant expense to harvest, prepare and store food for donation that would otherwise be discarded. While [federal](#) tax incentives exist, they can be difficult to claim. State tax incentives can help offset costs for donors of all sizes.

Ten states—Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia—offer tax incentives for food donations. Arizona offers a deduction, while the others provide credits between 10% and 50% of the value of the donated food.

States can also fund food banks directly. Minnesota’s Farm-to-Food Shelf program received a \$1.1 million [appropriation](#) from the Legislature in 2017.

Date Labeling

The labels on food products—“sell by,” “use by,” “best by,” “enjoy by”—are generally indicators of quality, not safety. Still, many consumers are understandably confused by the dizzying variety of labels, resulting in more food being thrown in the trash.

Aside from infant formula, the federal government does not regulate food date labels. States have filled the void with laws that often create more confusion, and some are considering ways to simplify labels and educate the public about what these dates mean.

California enacted legislation in 2017 ([AB 954](#)) requiring the state department of food and agriculture to promote the terms “best buy” and “use by” to communicate quality and safety dates, respectively.

Organic Waste Bans



Organic waste bans prohibit entities that generate large quantities of food waste from sending it to landfills. A ban compels food waste generators, (e.g., retailers and foodservice providers), to reduce their output and better handle the waste they are unable to eliminate, either by donation, composting or [anaerobic digestion](#) (the process of turning food waste into biogas).

Six states—California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont — have passed laws to keep food out of landfills. Note: Since 2019 new State bans have been installed in New Jersey, Oregon and Washington State. New similar bills are in process in Hawaii, Maryland, District of Columbia, Colorado, North Carolina and Minnesota.

[Connecticut](#), (Conn. Gen. Stat. §15) was the first state to require food scraps generated by large-scale manufacturers to be recycled.

In 2012, the Vermont legislature unanimously passed the [Universal Recycling Law](#) (Vt. Stat. Ann. Tit. 10. § 6622), which bans disposal of food waste, in addition to “blue bin” recyclables and yard debris. The law phases in requirements for both residents and businesses, culminating in a full ban by July 1, 2020. Food donations have grown by 40 percent, according to the [Vermont Foodbank](#).

[Massachusetts’](#) ban (Mass. Gen. Laws. Ann. Ch. 25A, § 11F) applies to businesses that generate 1 ton or more of food waste per week. A 2016 [study](#) found the ban has generated \$175 million in economic activity and created more than 900 jobs for food waste haulers, processors and recovery organizations.

[California](#)'s law (Cal. Civil Code §1714.25) mandates recycling. This is part of the state's commitment to divert 50% of food waste by 2020 and 75 percent by 2025. California has also pledged to recover 20 percent of edible food waste for human consumption.

Table of some State Legislation on Food Waste Diversion (As of 2019)

State	Bill Number	Summary
California	2019 AB 827	Requires a business that generates a certain number of cubic yards of commercial solid waste or organic waste per week, and that provides customers access to the business, to provide customers with a recycling bin or container for that waste stream that is visible, easily accessible, adjacent to each bin or container for trash other than that recyclable waste stream, except in restrooms, and clearly marked with educational signage.
	2019 AB 954	Requires the Department of Food and Agriculture to publish information to encourage food manufacturers, processors, and retailers to voluntarily use uniform terms on food product labels to communicate quality dates and safety dates. Encourages food distributors and retailers to develop alternatives to customer-facing sell-by dates.
Maine	2019 SB 162	Specifies that an individual, organization, or institution that donates food waste to a swine producer for use in swine feed, is not required to verify that the swine producer has a license to feed garbage to swine.
	2019 HR 398	Directs the Department of Education to develop a school food sharing policy to encourage schools and food banks to work together to collect whole and packaged school cafeteria surplus or leftover food and share it with the community.
Maryland	2017 HB 171	Requires the Department of the Environment to study and make recommendations regarding certain matters that relate to the diversion of yard waste, food residuals, and other organic materials from refuse disposal facilities, including certain infrastructure.
Minnesota	2019 SB 7	Allocates funding for reducing and diverting food waste, redirecting edible food for consumption, and removing barriers to collecting and recovering organic waste.
New Jersey	2019 AB 4707	Directs the Department of Agriculture to establish a public awareness campaign for food waste.
	2019 AJR 172	Designates the Thursday of the third week of September of each year as Food Waste Prevention Day.
	2019 AJR 174	Urges large food retailers in the state to reduce food waste.
	2019 AB 4705	Revises provisions relating to the State Food Waste Task Force. States that the Task Force is responsible for identifying and examining the factors that lead to food waste in the state, and for identifying strategies, policies, and legislative and executive actions that may be used for specified purposes.
New York	2019 SB 1508	Establishes a food scraps hierarchy for the state of New York. It focuses on source reduction, feeding wholesome food to hungry people, repurposing the feeding of animals and recycling.
Washington	2019 HB 1114	Reduces the wasting of food in order to fight hunger and reduce environmental impacts. Establishes state wasted food reduction goals and state wasted food reduction strategy.

Enacted State Legislation, 2017-2019

[Rhode Island's](#) (R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-18.9-17) food waste ban, established in 2016, requires businesses that produce more than 2 tons of organic waste per week to divert such waste from landfills if they are located within 15 miles of a composting or anaerobic facility.

[Washington](#) state (Wash. Rev. Code §70.95.815) enacted legislation in 2019 that aims to develop and adopt a wasted food reduction plan by October 2020. The goal of the reduction plan is to cut food waste in the state in half by 2030.

In Maryland, (MD Code, Environment, § 9-1706.1) lawmakers approved a study in 2017 on methods to improve composting infrastructure and divert food waste from landfills. The [final report](#) was released in July 2019. Maryland Governor Larry Hogan reaffirmed the state's commitment to reducing waste, signing an [executive order](#) in January 2017 to establish a sustainable materials management policy.

Federal Action

In 2015, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set a [goal](#) to cut food waste in half by 2030.

The EPA's [Food Recovery Hierarchy](#) prioritizes actions with the most benefit. Source reduction is first, followed by donations, feeding animals, industrial uses such as anaerobic digestion, and composting.

Congress held the first [federal hearing](#) on food waste in 2016 and the Food Recovery Act ([H.R. 3444/S. 1680](#)) was introduced earlier that year.

In 2018, the USDA, EPA, and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) created a partnership around food waste and released their plan, [Winning on Reducing Food Waste Initiative](#), to cut food waste in half by 2030. The initiative focuses on improving coordination and communication across federal agencies and increasing education on reducing food waste and food loss.

The federal government also supports private sector initiatives. The [U.S. Food Loss and Waste 2030 Champions](#) group includes corporations such as General Mills, Sodexo, Unilever and Walmart, all of which have made a sizable commitment to reduce food waste.

EcoSafe has found many great articles discussing the increase in Landfill Diversion efforts. Here are just a few.

Information taken from Waste Today Article, Published on March 23, 2020 by: Kelly Maile

Approximately 40 percent of food in the United States goes uneaten. Most of this wasted food ends up in landfills, and food is the largest single component of municipal solid waste in landfills, according to the 2019 report, ["Bans and Beyond: Designing and Implementing Organic Waste Bans and Mandatory Organics Recycling Laws."](#)

As more businesses, states and municipalities roll out sustainability initiatives, such as San Diego's Zero Waste Plan that includes a 75 percent waste diversion goal by 2020, organic waste bans to reduce or divert food scrap from landfills are gaining momentum across the country.

Some states—California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont—and municipalities—Austin, Texas; Boulder, Colorado; Hennepin County, Minnesota; Portland, Oregon; New York City; San Francisco; and Seattle—have passed organic waste bans or mandatory organics recycling laws. Other states, such as Maryland, and localities are looking to pass similar legislation.

“The issue is getting attention. I don’t think we’re done seeing these types of policies come into place,” says Lorenzo Macaluso, director of Green Business Services at Massachusetts-based environmental nonprofit [Center for EcoTechnology \(CET\)](#), which authored the Bans and Beyond report in collaboration with the [Harvard Law School Food Law and Policy Clinic](#).

The legislative landscape

Connecticut was the first state to pass a commercial organic waste law in 2011, followed by California, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont in 2014 and New York in 2019.

Connecticut requires food waste generators, including supermarkets and food manufacturers, to divert their food waste to an organics processing facility. In January, the law extended to other businesses, which can comply by donating surplus food, using food scraps for animal feed, processing food scraps on-site or sending food scraps to a composting or anaerobic digestion (AD) facility.

California’s mandatory commercial recycling law requires certain businesses to subscribe to organic waste recycling services. Massachusetts established its disposal ban through regulation. In 2014, the [Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection \(MassDEP\)](#) added “commercial organic material” to a list of several materials already barred from landfills.

“Some of the bans are legislatively driven. Those often result more in a law [being passed]. Some are regulatory in nature,” Macaluso says. “New York went through a more legislative process, where it went through the governor’s office.”

Rhode Island’s law requires certain businesses and institutions to divert organic waste to authorized composting or AD facilities, or a “facility that uses any other authorized recycling method, including on-site treatment and animal feed.”



While Vermont’s Universal Recycling Law passed in 2012, the phased-in food scrap disposal ban began in 2014. By July, all individuals, businesses, corporations and public entities, in addition to commercial food waste generators, will be banned from disposing of food scraps. Prior to 2020, businesses and households were exempt from the law if they weren’t located within 20 miles of a processing facility.

“We have over 100 transfer stations now across the state that offer food scrap collection,” says Josh Kelly, materials management section chief for the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, which is part of the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). “That was required because if you’re going to have a ban on something, you need to make it convenient for people.”

New York's food scrap recycling requirement passed in 2019 as part of the state's 2020 budget process. The law, which will take effect in 2022, requires food scrap generators that produce more than two tons per week to donate food scraps. It also requires certain food scrap generators to divert food scraps to organic processing facilities.

"Comparing where we are today to several years ago, there's very significant advancement in the level of activity and awareness about food waste in a handful of states in the Northeast and California. There are also a rising number of jurisdictions either on a county or city level that have similar policies in place," Macaluso says.

Organic recycling ordinances have popped up in Hennepin County, Minnesota, which adopted new commercial organic recycling and new residential collection requirements in 2018. In Portland, Oregon, a city council ordinance will require businesses to separate and divert food waste in 2020.

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According to a MassDEP survey targeting organic waste haulers, processors and composters, all three sectors reported "significant growth" over the last decade. The ban supported more than 500 additional jobs across the sectors from 2010 to 2016 and nearly \$175 million in industry activity. Processors planned the highest average capital investments for 2017, followed by haulers, and the analysis projects that growth to continue in Massachusetts.

For haulers, organic waste bans by nature create increased demand for food waste collection services. According to a hauler survey conducted by CET, commercial haulers in Massachusetts reported their customer base grew from 1,350 in 2014 to 2,300 in 2018.

Driven by the market

In 2017, Vermont composting facilities collected more food scraps than ever before, a 9 percent increase from 2016, according to a 2019 Universal Recycling status report.

In 2018, the legislature also made reasonable changes to the law to "address some concerns of different stakeholders," Kelly says. The modifications included removing the hauler requirement to collect leaf and yard debris and postponing the food scrap hauling requirement to 2020.

"There was a lot of debate around the food scrap hauling requirement," says Kelly, whose team at DEC oversees implementing the ban. "We surveyed haulers and our municipalities and districts. We came back with results that showed haulers overwhelmingly don't want to offer food scrap collection."

Another modification requires haulers to only provide pickup services to businesses and apartment buildings, unless another hauler can provide the service, Kelly says. The state now has more than 20 haulers offering food scrap pickup services.



“If somebody is wanting to get into this market, then that could exempt the other haulers, but I will say they don’t really love the idea of another hauler providing a service, so they start to compete with each other,” he says.

Before the ban went into effect, three of the state’s largest haulers—[Casella Waste Systems](#), [Gauthier Trucking](#) and [Myers Container Service](#)—offered waste, recycling and food scrap collection services.

Since the ban, new hauling companies, especially those focused on providing residential food scrap pickup services, have sprouted up. Starting in the summer of 2020, Got Trash and Ruggiero Trash Removal will debut food scrap collection services to residents across several Vermont counties. [No Waste Compost](#), a rising hauler in the commercial and residential space, also reports doubling its customer base from 2018 to 2019, Kelly says.

Vermont has also seen an increase in composting and AD facilities as well as in “traditional solid waste haulers owning and operating these facilities,” he says. Casella, Rutland, Vermont, is opening an organics recovery facility. [Vanguard Renewables](#), Wellesley, Massachusetts, is also developing an anaerobic digestion facility in Salisbury and the construction of the Wyman Frasier Compost Facility is also underway in the state. These facilities didn’t exist before the ban, Kelly notes.

“In Vermont’s experience with the food waste ban, it leads to businesses springing up to meet the demand,” Kelly says. He adds food rescue has increased 50 percent in Vermont since the ban went into effect.

When Vermont passed its Universal Recycling Law, stakeholders worked with the state to develop a set of standardized recycling symbols residents and businesses could recognize, Kelly says, including an apple core on a green background to encourage composting and a whole apple on a purple background to encourage food donation and rescue. Since these symbols were released, haulers and solid waste companies have started displaying them on their trucks and collection bins.

“We’re hopeful that the symbol is used universally for food scrap recycling,” Kelly says. “I hope 20 years from now, you see that apple core everywhere.”

This article originally ran in the March issue of Waste Today.

Below are some excerpts from the EPA.Gov website in the area of sustainable management of food and food loss & waste. These are pushing states and cities across the US to start new initiatives to reduce food waste and divert food waste from landfills.

United States 2030 Food Loss and Waste Reduction Goal

Helpful Links

- [Food Loss and Waste Factsheet](#)
- [Food Recovery Challenge](#)
- [Reducing Wasted Food at Home](#)
- [International Efforts on Wasted Food Recovery](#)
- [Further With Food](#)

[EPA estimates that in 2018](#) in the United States, more food reached landfills and combustion facilities than any other single material in our everyday trash, at 24 percent of the amount landfilled and at 22 percent of the amount combusted with energy recovery. Reducing wasted food will help the United States address climate change, as 20 percent of total U.S. methane emissions come from landfills. By keeping wholesome and nutritious food in our communities and out of our landfills, we can help address the [35.2 million Americans that live in food insecure households](#).

U.S. 2030 Food Loss and Waste Reduction Goal

On September 16, 2015, in alignment with [Target 12.3 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals](#), the [United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#) and EPA announced the first ever domestic goal to reduce food loss and waste by half by the year 2030. By taking action on the U.S. 2030 Food Loss and Waste Reduction goal (2030 FLW reduction goal), the United States can help feed the hungry, save money for families and businesses and protect the environment. Led by USDA and EPA, the federal government is seeking to work with communities, organizations and businesses along with our partners in state, tribal and local government to reduce food loss and waste by 50 percent over the next 15 years.

Measuring the Success of the Goal

To measure and describe progress against the goal, the following two different, but equally important, baselines were chosen for the 2030 FLW reduction goal:

- For food waste in the United States, EPA's "[Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: Facts and Figures](#)" provides an estimate of the amount of food going to landfills and combustion with energy recovery from residences, commercial establishments (e.g. grocery stores and restaurants), and institutional sources (e.g. school cafeterias). Preconsumer food generated during the manufacturing and packaging of food products is not included in EPA's food waste estimates. Using the available data, 2010 was selected as a baseline at 218.9 pounds of food waste per person sent to landfills and combustion with energy recovery. The 2030 FLW reduction

goal aims to reduce food waste going to landfills and combustion with energy recovery by 50 percent to 109.4 pounds per person.

- For food loss in the United States, [USDA's Economic Research Service](#) has estimated the amount of available food supply that went uneaten at the retail and consumer levels. In the baseline year of 2010, food loss was 31 percent of the food supply, equaling 133 billion pounds and an estimated value of \$161.6 billion. The 2030 FLW reduction goal aims to cut food loss at the retail and consumer level in half, by approximately 66 billion pounds.

By 2030, we hope to see 50 percent reductions in both baseline measurements.

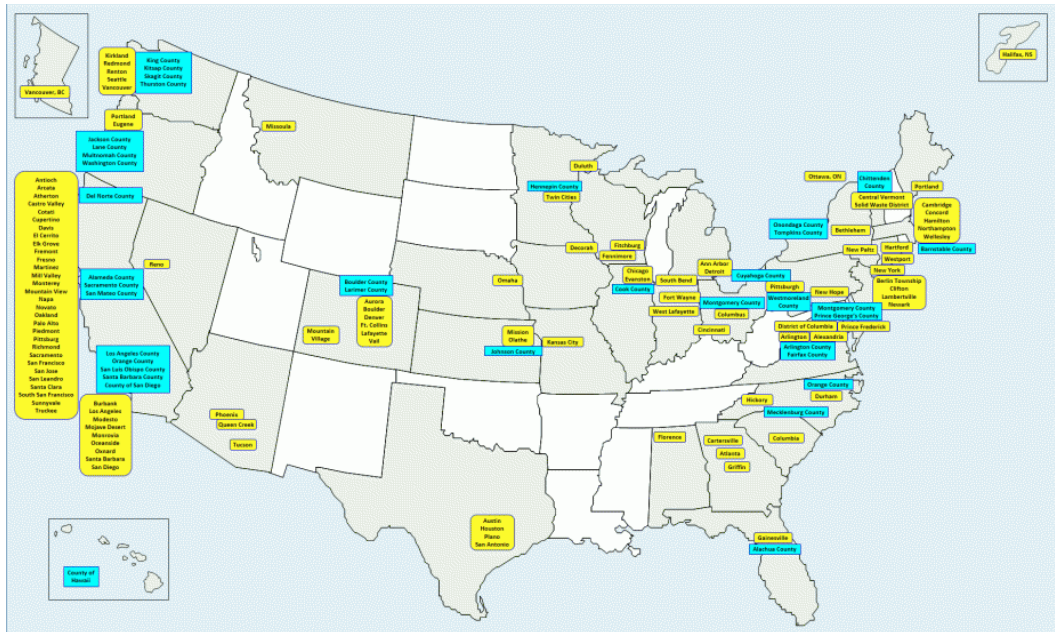
How Does EPA Plan to Take Action on the Goal?

Working with USDA and partners in the states and tribes, EPA plans to secure action on the 2030 FLW reduction goal by working with leaders in the food system (e.g., private, government, nonprofit, academia, faith) to promote action and bring more successful interventions and tools to advance the sustainable management of food.

EPA launched a [Call to Action by Stakeholders](#) page, which identifies current opportunities and challenges in reducing food loss and waste in the United States. EPA will continue to help facilitate discussion by co-hosting summits where leaders in various sectors can exchange ideas and identify needed actions, provide leadership and technical assistance, conduct outreach and share information, develop new tools, and celebrate the successes of stakeholders.

The EPA and USDA are working in conjunction with many non-profit organizations including the US Composting Council to help educate waste generators on the prospect of reducing food waste and diverting the food waste that is generated. EcoSafe is the ONLY company in this space that has the extensive programs to educate the waste generators on how to divert their food waste from landfill.

Below is a map of communities that have enacted the EPA Tools for Managing and Transforming Waste Streams in the US. A major part of these tools include the diversion of food waste from landfill.



Below are some examples of communities that have implemented these tools in their communities and how this process is working. – Note, EcoSafe has hauling customers and end users utilizing our liners and programs in each of these example communities.

Examples

- **Montgomery County, MD**
 The County adopted an Executive Regulation establishing a goal of recycling 70% of the solid waste stream generated in the County by 2020 and is implementing a comprehensive 10-year plan
 - [Montgomery County regulation on solid waste and recycling \(PDF\)](#) (3 pp, 148 K, [About PDF](#))
 - [Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for the Years 2012 through 2023](#)
- **Alameda County, CA**
 The County adopted a 75% diversion goal and is implementing a number of waste reduction policies and recycling and composting requirements
 - [Resolution establishing waste reduction goals \(PDF\)](#) (3 pp, 58 K, [About PDF](#))
 - [StopWaste](#)

Below is a summary of many State Laws/Bills/Acts regarding Organics Diversion:

State: California

AB 2449 (2006) – Single Use Plastic Ban – Statewide

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/05-06/bill/asm/ab_2401-2450/ab_2449_bill_20060930_chaptered.pdf

AB 1972 (2008) – Compostable Product Certification (ASTM)

AB 341 (2011) – Statewide Zero Waste Mandate for 2020

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/11-12/bill/asm/ab_0301-0350/ab_341_bill_20111006_chaptered.pdf

SB 54 / AB 1080 (2019) - Plastic pollution reduction act

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB1080

AB 1826 (2014) – Solid Waste – Organics Recycling Legislation

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140AB1826

SB 1383 (2016) – Methane emissions reduction (Food Waste)

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB1383

City of San Francisco

100-09 (2006) – Mandate for recycling and composting

https://sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/policy/sfe_zw_sf_mandatory_recycling_composting_ord_100-09.pdf

State of Colorado

City of Boulder:

Code 6-3-13, ordinance 8045 (2015) – Organics recycling law

https://www-static.bouldercolorado.gov/docs/Universal_Zero_Waste_Ordinance_Boulder-1-201511201253.pdf

State of Connecticut

SB 22a-226e, Act 11-217, Act 13-285 (2014) – Organics recycling law

<https://www.cga.ct.gov/2011/ACT/Pa/pdf/2011PA-00217-R00SB-01116-PA.pdf>

SB 584 (2019) – Compostable product bag law

https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&bill_num=SB00584&which_year=2019

State of Maryland

HB1349 (2017) – Compostable Products Labeling

<http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2017RS/bills/hb/hb1349f.pdf>

HB 171 / SB 99 (2019) – Organics material study requirement

http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2017RS/Chapters_noln/CH_384_hb0171e.pdf

State of Massachusetts

Bill 310 – CMR 19,000 (2014) – Organics waste ban

<https://www.mass.gov/doc/310-cmr-19000-commercial-organic-material-waste-ban-amendments/download>

State of Minnesota

HF 430 (2010) – Mandate use of Compostable Bags

<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/2010/cite/325E.046>

HF 2564 (2014) – Solid Waste Reduction goal

<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=house&f=HF2564&ssn=0&y=2013>

Hennepin County MN:

Ordinance 13 (2020) – Organic waste recycling ordinance

<https://www.hennepin.us/your-government/ordinances/ordinance-13>

City of Saint Paul:

Ordinance 17-29 (2019)

<https://stpaul.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=3101327&GUID=00F9AA27-C1E6-4F20-84F2-100692CCE152&Options=&Search=&FullText=1>

State of New Jersey

A 3726 (2019) – Food waste recycling law

<https://legiscan.com/NJ/bill/A3726/2018>

State of New York

Bill 27-2201 (2019) – Food waste recovery and composting

<https://legislation.nysenate.gov/pdf/bills/2019/S1508C#page=42>

City of New York:

LL 77 (2013) – Curbside collection of organics

https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dsny/docs/about_OrganicsCollection-LL77-DiversionReportI-2014_0815.pdf

LL 146 (2013) – Commercial organics waste ban

<https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=1482542&GUID=DDD94082-C0E5-4BF9-976B-BBE0CD858F8F>

City of Portland Oregon:

20-5067 (2018) – Commercial organics composting rule

<https://www.oregonmetro.gov/food-scrap-policy>

State of Rhode Island

Law 23-18.9-17 (2019) – Waste disposal and food waste ban

<http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE23/23-18.9/23-18.9-17.HTM>

City of Austin Texas:

Law 15-6-91, 20140612-010 (2018) – Universal recycling ordinance

https://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Resource_Recovery/URO_Adopted_06-12-14.pdf

State of Vermont

Act 148 (2012) – Universal recycling law

<http://www.leg.state.vt.us/docs/2012/Acts/ACT148.pdf>

S.285, Act 208 (2018) – Food waste disposal ban

<https://dec.vermont.gov/sites/dec/files/wmp/SolidWaste/Documents/2018-Leg-Changes-Summary-UR-Bottle-Bill.pdf>

State of Washington

HB 1569 (2019) – Compostable product labeling

<http://lawfilesexxt.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2019-20/Pdf/Bills/House%20Passed%20Legislature/1569-S.PL.pdf>

City of Seattle:

SMC 21.36.086 (2010) – Eliminate disposable plastics in food service

<http://clerk.ci.seattle.wa.us/search/results?s1=&s2=&s3=116250&s4=&s5=&Sect4=and&l=20&Sect2=THESON&Sect3=PLURON&Sect5=CBOR1&Sect6=HITOFF&d=CBOR&p=1&u=%2F~public%2Fcbor1.htm&r=1&f=G>

SMC 21.36.082, .083 (2014) – Food waste disposal ban

<http://www.seattle.gov/utilities/your-services/collection-and-disposal/food-and-yard/food-waste-requirements>

Here are some other helpful items regarding regulations for food waste composting:

Food Waste Recycling Laws and Bans: Economic Benefits of Food Waste Diversion from Landfills

Articles on Food Waste Recycling Laws and Bans:

- 1) Leib, Emily Broad; Rice, Christina; Mahoney, Jill; Fresh Look at Organics Bans and Waste Recycling Laws, *BioCycle*; *Emmaus* Vol. 57, Iss. 10, (Nov 2016): 16-18,20.
- 2) **Leib, E. Broad; Sandson, K, Macaluso, L; Mansell, C;. Organic Waste Bans And Recycling Laws To Tackle Food Waste, *BioCycle*; *Emmaus* Vol. 59, Iss. 8, (Sep 2018): 35-40.**
- 3) Sandson, Katie and Leib, E. Broad, (July 2019). Bans and Beyond: Designing and Implementing Organic Waste Bans and Mandatory Organics Recycling Laws. Retrieved from https://www.chlpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Organic-Waste-Bans_FINAL-compressed.pdf.
- 4) **Jones, Carol Adaire; Organics Disposal Bans and Processing Infrastructure, .*BioCycle*; *Emmaus* Vol. 58, Iss. 8, (Sep 2017): 54-57.**
- 5) Johnston, Marsha W; Repurposing Composting Infrastructure, *BioCycle*; *Emmaus* Vol. 59, Iss. 4, (May 2018): 15-16.
- 6) Goldstein, Nora; Food Waste Composting Infrastructure in the U.S. *BioCycle*; *Emmaus* Vol. 60, Iss. 1, (Jan 2019): 23.
- 7) Broad, E., C. Rice, O. Balkus, and J. Mahoney. 2016. Keeping Food Out of the Landfill: Policy Ideas for States and Localities. Harvard Food Law and Policy Clinic. Available online: <https://www.chlpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Food-Waste-Toolkit_Oct2016_smaller.pdf>.

State of Composting in the US: Economic Benefits

- 1) Platt, Brenda, Goldstein, Nora, Coker, Craig and Brown, Sally, (July 2014), State of Composting in the US, What, Where, Why, and How. Retrieved from <https://ilsr.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/state-of-composting-in-us.pdf>
- 2) Platt, Brenda, Bell, Bobby, and Harsh, Cameron, (May 2013), Pay Dirt, Composting in Maryland to Reduce Waste, Create Jobs. and Protect the Bay, Retrieved from <https://ilsr.org/report-composting-key-business-green-jobs/>.
- 3) **Josephson, Amelia, (August 20,2018), The Economics of Composting. Retrieved from <https://smartasset.com/mortgage/the-economics-of-composting>.**
- 4) **Stone, Joanna, Davenport, Kate, Ukena, Bryan, Zero Waste Composting, *BioCycle*; *Emmaus* Vol. 55, Iss. 5, (Jun 2014): 33-37.**
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Below are the very best mapping tools we have available to track the availability of composting facilities, waste bans, collections, and other important information regarding compostable services, and compostable packaging.

Compost Pick-up Services:

<https://compostnow.org/compost-services/>

Composting Facilities:

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/olga2630#!/vizhome/CompostingFacilitiesintheUnitedStates/CompostingFacilities>

Composting Packaging and other Compostable serviceware:

https://public.tableau.com/profile/olga2630#!/vizhome/CompostingFacilitiesintheUnitedStates/Hotspots_Pckg

Legislation / Bans:

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/olga2630#!/vizhome/CompostingFacilitiesintheUnitedStates/StateCitiesRegs>

City Bans on Food Waste:

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/olga2630#!/vizhome/CompostingFacilitiesintheUnitedStates/CitiesRegs>

Recycling and Composting Lookup:

<https://search.earth911.com/?what=Composting&where=27023&list filter=all&max distance=25&family id=&latitude=&longitude=&country=&province=&city=&sponsor=>