Legislations List - United States of America

The following legislations/mandates help drive the mission to either:
(a) Bans food ending up in landfill
(b) Support market demand for certified compostable bags

State/Municipality	Food Scrap/Compostables Policy	Description	Status (mandatory, voluntary or in progress)	Targeted at Resident or Business?	Enforcement Process	More Details
California	SB 1383	To reduce methane emissions, SB1383 goals include the following targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organics: (1) A 50-percent reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020. (2) A 75-percent reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2025.	Mandatory	Resident and Business	Minor violation: \$500 to \$4,000 per violation per day Moderate violation: \$4,000 to \$7,500 per violation per day Major violation: \$7,500 to \$10,000 per violation per day	https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB1383
Washington State	House Bill 1114	Aims to halve food waste in Washington state by 2030, relative to 2015 levels in order to: (1) Prevent and reduce the wasting of edible food by residents and businesses (2) Help match and support the capacity for edible food that would otherwise be wasted with food banks and other distributors that will ensure the food reaches those who need it; and (3) Support productive uses of inedible food materials, including using it for animal feed, energy production through anaerobic digestion, or other commercial uses, and for off-site or on-site management systems including composting, vermicomposting, or other biological systems.		Resident and Business	N/A	https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.20 5.715#:~:text=RCW%2070A.205.715%20Food%20wa ste%20reduction%20%E2%80%94%20Goal%20%E2% 80%94,the%20amount%20of%20edible%20food%20t hat%20is%20wasted.
Portland, Oregon	AR 5.15-4000	Requires the largest food service businesses to separate their food scraps from othe garbage.	r Voluntary/In Progress	Business (effective March 2022)	N/A	https://www.oregonmetro.gov/food-scraps-policy
Boulder, Colorado	Universal Zero Waste Ordinance	Requires all properties in Boulder to have separated compost, recycling and trash service. All businesses must provide correctly placed collection containers have required signs, train employees on proper sorting. All property owners, both residential and commercial, must subscribe to compost, recycling and trash collection service regularly provide occupants information on where bins are located.	Mandatory	Resident and Business	If compliance is not achieved within 14 days of Code Enforcement opening an investigation, a fine of \$500 will be assessed, followed by second fine of \$1000 then fines of \$2000 for each occurrence, if compliance is not reached upon subsequent 14-day inspections.	
Maryland	HB264	Requires certain waste generators within 30 miles of a composting facility to either reduce, divert to food rescue organizations, farms for animal feed operations, or compost or anaerobically digest the residuals.	Mandatory	Resident and Business (effective January 2023)	N/A	https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/land/recyclinga ndoperationsprogram/pages/foodscraps.aspx
Connecticut	Chapter 446d	Requires waste generators to source-separate their organic materials, then either (a compost or treat source-separated organic materials on-site using permitted equipment, or (b) ensure that such source-separated organic materials are recycled at an authorized source-separated organic material composting facility. Generators are affected by the mandate if they are located within 20 miles of an authorized source-separated organic material composting facility, but only if the facility has available capacity and is willing to accept such material. At this time institutions such as schools, universities, and prisons to recycle food scraps, are not required due to anticipated disposal cost savings.		Business (commercial food wholesalers and distributors; industrial food manufacturers and processors; supermarkets; resorts; and conference centers)		https://ilsr.org/rule/food-scrap-ban/connecticut-organics-recovery/
Massachusetts	2030 Solid Waste Master Plan	Establishes goals to reduce disposal statewide by 30 percent (from 5.7 million tons in 2018 to 4 million tons in 2030) over the next decade. It sets a long-term goal of achieving a 90 percent reduction in disposal to 570,000 tons by 2050.	n Mandatory	Businesses	N/A	https://www.mass.gov/guides/commercial-food- material-disposal-ban
New York, New York	NYC Commercial Organics Law	Requires large generators of food scraps (generators of more than 2 tons of wasted food and food scraps per week on average) to redirect wholesome edible food to those in need and food scraps to organics recycling facilities where they will be recycled into a product beneficial to our environment. Large generators of food scraps must: • Separate and donate edible food • Separate and recycle all remaining food scraps if within 25 miles of an organics recycler	Mandatory	Businesses (i.e Restaurants, grocery stores, hotels & motels, colleges & universities, malls, event centers, etc)	No fines issues until July 31, 2022	https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dsny/site/services/food-scraps-and-yard-waste-page/commercial-requirements
New York, New York	Bill 8428	Provides that bags exempt from bag waste reduction shall not be tinted green or brown unless it is a compostable bag.	In progress			https://legiscan.com/NY/text/A08428/2021
Vermont	Vermont Universal Recycling Law (Act 148)	State law bans food scraps from the trash or landfills.	Mandatory	Both	N/A	https://dec.vermont.gov/waste- management/solid/materials-mgmt/organic-
Austin, TX	Universal Recycling Ordinance (Austin City Code Chapter 15-6)	Requires commercial business owners and multifamily properties to ensure that all commercial tenants, multifamily residents and employees have access to recycling, and food-permitted businesses to ensure that all employees have convenient access to diversion methods that keep organic materials out of landfills. Organic material can include unused food, food scraps and food-soiled paper.	Mandatory	Both	Violations of the URO (Austin City Code Chapter 15-6) are a Class C misdemeanor, punishable by fines up to \$2,000 per day, per offense.	https://www.austintexas.gov/uro

^{*}Last updated: 02/01/2022

^{*}For additional resources, contact EcoSafe's Sustainability Programs Manager at samantha@ecosafe.green

Legislations List - Canada

The following legislations/mandates help drive the mission to either:
(a) Bans food ending up in landfill
(b) Support market demand for certified compostable bags

State/Municipality	Food Scraps Policy	Description	Status (mandatory, voluntary or in progress)	Targeted at Resident or Business?	Enforcement Process	More Details
Ontario		Implement an action plan to reduce the volume of food and organic wastes going to landfill	Voluntary (in progress)	Resident and Business	Plan to launch in 2022	https://www.ontario.ca/page/strategy-waste-free- ontario-building-circular-economy
Nova Scotia	Disposal Sites in Nova Scotia	Through the Environment Act and the Environmental Goals and Sustainable Prosperity Act (EGSPA), the Nova Scotia Government is committed to maintaining a goal of 50% waste diversion and to reach a target for waste disposal of no more than 300 kilograms per person per year (kg/per/yr) by the year 2015	,	Resident and Business	N/A	https://novascotia.ca/nse/waste/banned.asp
P.E.I	separation program	Requires residents to use a three-stream separation program so that all recyclable products are recovered for recycling and organic waste is recovered for composting.	Mandatory	Residents and Business	N/A	https://iwmc.pe.ca/wp- content/uploads/2019/12/IWMCWasteWatchProg ram2011.pdf

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