

Organic Waste Laws

City/State	Scope
Connecticut	Commercial food wholesaler or distributor, industrial food manufacturer or processor, supermarket, resort or conference center that generates an annual volume of 104 or more tons per year of organics and are located within 20 miles of a permitted facility. Annual tonnage decreased to 52 tpy in 2020
Massachusetts	Any facility that disposes of more than 1 ton per week of food and/or vegetative material per location, excluding material from a residence. Went into effect October 1, 2014.
New York City	Any facility generating more than one ton of food waste per week must be sent to a composting facility or to an anaerobic digester for conversion to energy. Went into effect July 1, 2015.
Vermont	The Act required generators of more than 104 tons/year of food scraps to divert them from landfills beginning July 1, 2014 - if an appropriate organics recycling facility exists within 20 miles. By July 1st of 2015, 2016, and 2017, the size of generation affected will be reduced to 52, 26, and 18 tons per year, respectively. By 2020, all food scraps must be diverted.
Vancouver	As of January 1, 2015 it became illegal to toss food scraps into the regular garbage, regardless of whether you live in a single-family home, an apartment complex, or run a business.
Rhode Island	Law becomes effective for 104 ton/year (2 tons/week) generators on January 1, 2016. It requires that "each covered entity and each covered educational institution shall ensure that the organic waste materials that are generated by the covered entity or at the covered educational facility are recycled at an authorized, composting facility, or anaerobic digestion facility or by another authorized recycling method," so long as the recycling option is located within 15 miles. In the original bill, generators of smaller amounts of organic waste materials were going to be subject

	<p>to this landfill ban in subsequent years, but this stipulation was taken out of the final version. Rhode Island also added a unique clause that allows generators to apply for a waiver "if the tipping fee charged by the Rhode Island resource recovery corporation for non-contract commercial sector waste is less than the fee charged by each composting facility or anaerobic digestion facility."</p>
Seattle	<p>Seattle began enforcing this month a new law, which aims to curb the amount of food sent to landfills. As of January 1, residents of the city, including all commercial establishments, must have a composting service haul away their food waste, drive the waste to a processing site, or compost it themselves at home or on-site. The law applies not only to food but also any cardboard or paper with food on it. January 2015</p>