

**2014 -- S 2315 SUBSTITUTE A**

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LC003877/SUB A/2  
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**STATE OF RHODE ISLAND**

**IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2014**

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A N A C T

RELATING TO HEALTH AND SAFETY -- FOOD RESIDUALS RECYCLING

Introduced By: Senators Cool Rumsey, Sosnowski, Goldin, Archambault, and Conley

Date Introduced: February 12, 2014

Referred To: Senate Environment & Agriculture

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1           SECTION 1. Section 23-18.9-7 of the General Laws in Chapter 23-18.9 entitled "Refuse  
2 Disposal" is hereby amended to read as follows:

3           **23-18.9-7. Definitions.** -- As used in this chapter, the following terms shall, where the  
4 context permits, be construed as follows:

5           (1) "Beneficial reuse material" means a processed, nonhazardous, solid waste not already  
6 defined as recyclable material by this chapter and by regulations of the Rhode Island department  
7 of environmental management that the director has determined can be reused in an  
8 environmentally beneficial manner without creating potential threats to public health, safety,  
9 welfare or the environment or creating potential nuisance conditions.

10           (2) "Beneficial use determination" (BUD) means the case-by-case process by which the  
11 director evaluates a proposal to use a specific solid waste as a beneficial reuse material for a  
12 specific purpose at a specific location within the host municipality.

13           (3) "Cocktailing" means the adding, combining or mixing of hazardous waste as defined  
14 in section 23-19.1-4 with construction debris and demolition debris.

15           (4) "Construction and demolition (C&D) debris" means non-hazardous solid waste  
16 resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of utilities and structures; and  
17 uncontaminated solid waste resulting from land clearing. This waste includes, but is not limited  
18 to, wood (including painted, treated and coated wood and wood products), land clearing debris,  
19 wall coverings, plaster, drywall, plumbing fixtures, non-asbestos insulation, roofing shingles and

1 other roof coverings, glass, plastics that are not sealed in a manner that conceals other wastes,  
2 empty buckets ten (10) gallons or less in size and having no more than one inch of residue  
3 remaining on the bottom, electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous liquids, and  
4 pipe and metals that are incidental to any of the previously described waste. Solid waste that is  
5 not C&D debris (even if resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of  
6 utilities, structures and roads and land clearing) includes, but is not limited to, asbestos, waste,  
7 garbage, corrugated container board, electrical fixtures containing hazardous liquids such as  
8 fluorescent light ballasts or transformers, fluorescent lights, carpeting, furniture, appliances, tires,  
9 drums, containers greater than ten (10) gallons in size, any containers having more than one inch  
10 of residue remaining on the bottom and fuel tanks. Specifically excluded from the definition of  
11 construction and demolition debris is solid waste (including what otherwise would be  
12 construction and demolition debris) resulting from any processing technique, other than that  
13 employed at a department-approved C&D debris processing facility, that renders individual waste  
14 components unrecognizable, such as pulverizing or shredding.

15 (5) "Construction and demolition debris processing facility" means a solid waste  
16 management facility that receives and processes construction and demolition debris of more than  
17 fifty (50) tons per day. These facilities must demonstrate, through records maintained at the  
18 facility and provided to the department, that seventy-five percent (75%) of all material received  
19 by the facility is processed and removed from the site within six (6) weeks of receipt on a  
20 continuous basis, and that in no case stores material on site for over three (3) months; provided,  
21 however, these facilities do not include municipal compost facilities.

22 (6) "Construction and demolition debris separation facility" means a facility that  
23 receives, separates and or screens construction and demolition debris into its components for  
24 subsequent resale or processing which includes, but is not limited to, grinding, shredding,  
25 crushing, or landfilling at another location separate and apart from the location on which the  
26 separation occurs.

27 (7) "Director" means the director of the department of environmental management or any  
28 subordinate or subordinates to whom the director has delegated the powers and duties vested in  
29 him or her by this chapter.

30 (8) "Expansion" means any increase in volume, size, or scope, either vertically,  
31 horizontally, or otherwise; provided, however, that this section does not apply to the vertical  
32 expansion of the Charlestown Municipal landfill until the closure date of July 1, 2000.

33 (9) "Person" includes an individual, firm, partnership, association, and private or  
34 municipal corporation.

1 (10) "Recyclable materials" means those materials separated from solid waste for reuse.  
2 The director of the department of environmental management through regulations shall specify  
3 those materials that are to be included within the definition of recyclables. The materials to be  
4 included may change from time to time depending upon new technologies, economic conditions,  
5 waste stream characteristics, environmental effects, or other factors.

6 (11) "Segregated solid waste" means material separated from other solid waste for reuse.

7 (12) "Solid waste" means garbage, refuse, tree waste as defined by subsection 14 of this  
8 section and other discarded solid materials generated by residential, institutional, commercial,  
9 industrial, and agricultural sources, but does not include solids or dissolved material in domestic  
10 sewage or sewage sludge or dredge material as defined in chapter 6.1 of title 46, nor does it  
11 include hazardous waste as defined in chapter 19.1 of this title, nor does it include used asphalt,  
12 concrete, or Portland concrete cement.

13 (13) "Solid waste management facility" means any plant, structure, equipment, real and  
14 personal property, except mobile equipment or incinerators with a capacity of less than one  
15 thousand pounds (1,000 lbs.) per hour, operated for the purpose of processing, treating, or  
16 disposing of solid waste but not segregated solid waste. Any solid waste management facility that  
17 stores waste materials containing gypsum on site over three (3) months must install and maintain  
18 an active gas collection system approved by the department of environment management.

19 (14) (a) "Tree Waste" means all parts of a tree including stumps, branches and logs  
20 which shall be considered solid waste for purposes of this chapter unless the tree waste meets the  
21 following criteria:

22 (1) The tree waste remains on the property where it was generated; or

23 (2) The tree waste remains in the possession of the person who generated it and is stored  
24 above the ground surface, on property that the same person controls, for purposes of recycling  
25 and reuse; or

26 (3) The tree waste, whether generated on or off-site, is being actively managed as a  
27 usable wood product such as landscape mulch, wood chips, firewood, or mulch.

28 (b) The application of the criteria set forth in this section shall not be deemed to  
29 abrogate, diminish, or impair the enforcement of the requirements established pursuant to chapter  
30 28.1 of this title or the authority of the state and/or a city or town to protect the public health,  
31 safety or welfare from a public nuisance resulting from the storage and handling of tree waste.

32 (15) "Organic waste material" means the organic material portion of the solid waste  
33 stream, including, but not limited to, food scraps, food processing residue and soiled or  
34 unrecyclable paper that has been separated from nonorganic material.

1 (16) "Composting facility" means land, appurtenances, structures, or equipment where  
2 organic materials originating from another process or location that have been separated at the  
3 point or source of generation from nonorganic material are recovered using a process of  
4 accelerated biological decomposition of organic material under controlled aerobic conditions.

5 (17) "Anaerobic digestion facility" means a facility employing a closed vessel to perform  
6 a closed process of accelerated biodegradation of organic materials and/or organic solid wastes  
7 into biogas and digestate, using microorganisms under controlled conditions in the absence of  
8 oxygen.

9 (18) "Other authorized recycling method" means:

10 (i) Recycling organic waste material on site or treating organic waste material via on-site  
11 organic treatment equipment permitted pursuant to the general laws or federal law; or

12 (ii) Diverting organic waste material for agricultural use, including consumption by  
13 animals.

14 (19) "Covered entity" means each commercial food wholesaler or distributor, industrial  
15 food manufacturer or processor, supermarket, resort or conference center, banquet hall,  
16 restaurant, religious institution, military installation, prison, corporation, hospital or other medical  
17 care institution, and casino.

18 (20) "Covered educational institution" means an educational or research institution.

19 (21) "Covered educational facility" means a building or group of two (2) or more  
20 interconnected buildings owned or used by a covered educational institution at which organic  
21 waste materials are generated.

22 SECTION 2. Chapter 23-18.9 of the General Laws entitled "Refuse Disposal" is hereby  
23 amended by adding thereto the following sections:

24 **23-18.9-17. Food waste ban.** – (a) On and after January 1, 2015, each covered entity and  
25 each covered educational institution shall ensure that the organic waste materials that are  
26 generated by the covered entity or at the covered educational facility are recycled at an  
27 authorized, composting facility, or anaerobic digestion facility or by another authorized recycling  
28 method if:

29 (1) The covered entity or covered educational facility generates not less than one hundred  
30 four (104) tons per year of organic waste material; and

31 (2) The covered entity or covered educational facility is located not more than fifteen (15)  
32 miles from an authorized composting facility or anaerobic digestion facility with available  
33 capacity to accept such material.

34 (b) A covered entity or covered educational institution may petition the department for a

1 waiver of the requirements of subsection (a) of this section if the tipping fee charged by the  
2 Rhode Island resource recovery corporation for non-contract commercial sector waste is less than  
3 the fee charged by each composting facility or anaerobic digestion facility located within fifteen  
4 (15) miles of the covered entity's location.

5 **23-18.9-18. Reporting requirements.** – Each covered entity or covered educational  
6 institution shall keep a written record of the amount of solid waste it generates and the amount of  
7 organic waste material it recycles at composting or anaerobic digestion facilities. The covered  
8 entity or covered educational institution, upon request, shall make the written records available  
9 for inspection to the department.

10 SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on July 1, 2014.

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EXPLANATION  
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
OF

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1           This act would require certain large commercial food scrap generators and covered  
2 educational institutions/facilities to divert food residuals to composting facilities.

3           This act would take effect on July 1, 2014.

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