

**HB253: Environment – On–Farm Composting Facilities – Permit Exemption**

Senate Education, Energy, and the Environment Committee

House Environment and Transportation Committee

February 15, 2023

**Positon: Favorable**

Dear Chairman Barve and Members of the Committee,

Clean Water Action supports HB253 to expand the footprint of on-farm compost operations that accept food scraps to match the footprint of on-farm compost for manure. HB253 mirrors legislation that the Senate passed unanimously in 2022, with amendments this committee made which we requested to improve the bill. Farmers are allowed to compost manure up to 40,000 square feet on their farms. **Passing HB253 will allow farmers to incorporate food scraps into those existing compost piles, enabling them to create higher quality compost and divert food waste from landfills where it creates methane gas.**

As amended in 2022, this bill:

- Requires that new food waste brought onto the farm must be immediately incorporated with carbonaceous (woody) material - this ensures that farms can only accept food scraps for which they are prepared
- Requires incorporation into active composting within 24-hours
- Requires recordkeeping of food scraps brought onto the farm including both date and time
- Clarifies feedstock definitions, which line up with existing regulations and makes it clear that liquid, fats, and grease are not considered food scraps

Under the current permit structure, farmers are allowed to compost their own animal mortalities and bring in off-site manure and can use up to 40,000 square feet of land under a permit exemption, without needing to seek out additional permits. HB253 codifies these practices and expands the permit exemption to allow farmers to also incorporate food scraps to that same 40,000 square feet footprint. Under current law, if a farmer decides to accept food scraps they are limited to 5,000 square feet of composting capacity, severely limiting the ability for farmers to compost food scraps. I have attached the existing regulations to this testimony.

To reiterate, **under current law farmers may compost manure, yard waste, and on-site food scrap up to 40,000 square feet and if farmers accept off-site food scraps they are limited to 5,000 square feet. HB253 would add food scraps to the 40,000 square feet limit allowable materials list, putting it on even footing with what is already permissible for manure and**

**animal mortalities. This change will expand the environmental benefits that farmers may offer to their communities.**

A critical piece missing in Maryland's effort to divert food waste from landfills and incinerators is the capacity to compost food scraps. Meanwhile, Maryland farms use compost in their operations, and the ability to have a routine source of compost while earning income for accepting food scraps is a positive. Many farms across the state are using the current small compost permit exemption, even within the constraining 5,000 square foot limit, to take food scraps from nearby producers and incorporate it into their compost, creating better mixes of compost. The ability to add food scraps to on-farm generated materials allows farmers and composters to create a higher quality product.

High quality compost needs a mix of materials, the "green" and the "brown." Greens are moist things like coffee grounds, vegetable scraps, and animal manure, while browns are dry materials like leaves, corn stalks, and paper. Greens tend to be rich in nitrogen and protein and help heat up the pile, while browns are carbon rich and provide the bulk in the pile to allow air to filter through. A proper balance of these materials helps produce high quality compost, but relying on on-farm generation of materials does not often produce the right mix.

Compost is also a valuable mechanism for waste diversion. According to the US EPA and USDA, food scraps are [54.1% of compostable material](#), and they represent 21.6% of the total waste generated. In Maryland, around 927,000 tons of food waste are generated each year, but only 15.5% is recycled through composting or other means. By comparison, paper and yard trimmings, which are also organic waste, are recycled at 39% and 94% respectively.

Expanding access to composting also benefits the environment. Decomposition in landfills produces significant levels of methane. Composting food waste is preferable to disposing of it in landfills, because it does not produce methane and carbon dioxide at these levels. This is because of the difference between anaerobic decomposition and aerobic decomposition. Landfills establish [anaerobic decomposition](#), in which no oxygen is present during the decomposition of municipal waste. This process produces very high levels of methane. The EPA cites these municipal landfills as the third-largest source of human-related methane emissions in the US.

By contrast, compost uses [aerobic decomposition](#). In this process, oxygen is present during decomposition. When oxygen is present, the microbes that produce methane are not active. As a result, aerobic decomposition, and thereby composting, does not produce methane at the rate that anaerobic decomposition does.

In fact, composting [actively reduces greenhouse gas](#) in the atmosphere. This is because composting promotes carbon sequestration in the soil. Microbes only present when there is

oxygen take up carbon dioxide while converting organic matter into compost, removing it from the atmosphere and storing it in the soil. Composting as a waste diversion tactic therefore not only prevents methane emissions caused by landfills, but also promotes the reduction of greenhouse gases.

Composting on farms has been a haven supporting new and growing compost companies within the state of Maryland. Expanding the ability of farmers to compost on their land and create an important soil supplement is a great opportunity to address the issues of food waste, soil health, and carbon sequestration.

For these reasons, we urge a favorable report.

Thank you,

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