

BIOCYCLE WEST COAST18: ACCELERATING ORGANICS RECYCLING

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NATIONWIDE BIOCYCLE SURVEY

Residential Food Waste Collection Access In The U.S.

BioCycle, Official Magazine of the



US Composting
Council®

Residential Food Collection



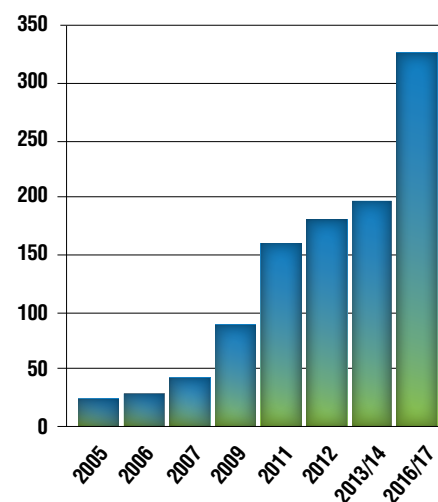
Austin, TX, the newest program included in this year's survey, just rolled out curbside service to 52,000 households at the beginning of October, and plans to expand to all households by 2020.

Survey of residential food waste collection programs across the country from June to November 2017 ultimately identified 148 curbside collection and 67 drop-off programs.

Virginia Streeter and Brenda Platt

Figure 1.
U.S. communities with curbside food waste collection

148 Programs reporting



BIOCYCLE and the Institute for Local Self-Reliance (ILSR) undertook a survey of residential food waste collection programs across the U.S. from June to November 2017. *BioCycle* contracted with ILSR to conduct the 2017 *BioCycle Residential Food Waste Collection Access Study*, which was last updated in 2014 (see “Residential Food Waste Collection In The U.S.,” January 2015). This year’s study — the eighth since *BioCycle* began the national survey in 2005 — includes residential food waste drop-off programs for the first time.

The 2017 survey is utilizing the term “access,” defined as number of households able to participate in a given program, regardless of actual participation. Therefore the number of households with access does not necessarily equal the number of households partaking in the service — not all households in ser-

vice areas will choose to participate.

BioCycle intentionally avoided referring to these programs as “composting” programs. While the majority of programs in this study are sending their collected materials to composting facilities, a few are using anaerobic digestion to process their food waste — such as in South Portland, Maine, where collected food scraps go to Exeter Agri-Energy.

The 2017 *BioCycle Residential Food Waste Collection Access Study* only includes programs that are actively offered or supported by local government. It does not cover private haulers offering subscription service for food waste collection independent of the government’s involvement. A number of private collection programs offer residential services, providing another means of access to numerous communities, but

these programs are outside the scope of this report.

This full report of the 2017 *BioCycle Residential Food Waste Collection Access Study* includes individual program information, along with data on types and sizes of curbside containers, collection service providers, types of drop-off programs, drop-off site staffing, which programs collect food waste

with yard trimmings, and more. Table 1 is a complete listing of all communities in the U.S. with residential food waste collection access via curbside and/or drop-off programs. It includes details on program start date, households with access to curbside and/or drop-off collection, and processing facility for collected organics.

BioCycle thanks all the residential food waste collection program manag-

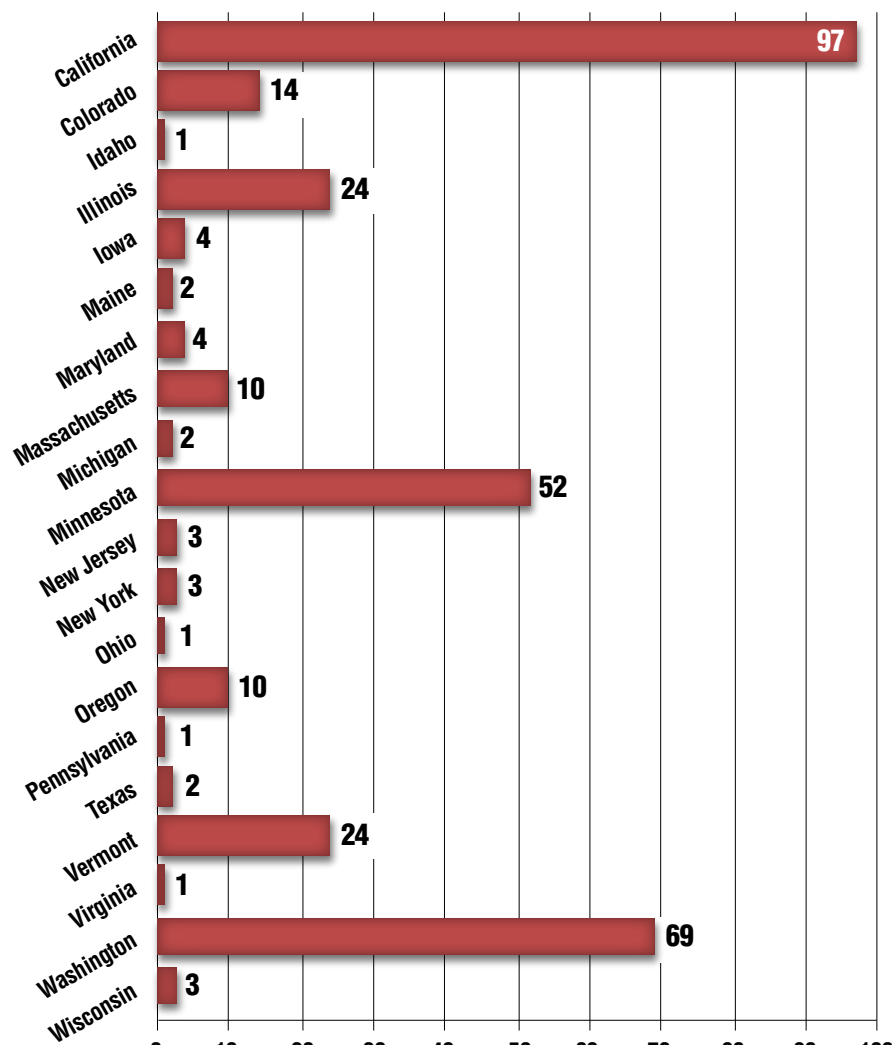
Tables referenced in this report are featured on pages 12-28.

Waste Access In The U.S.



Figure 2.
U.S. communities with access to curbside food waste collection by state

148 Programs reporting



Anoka County, MN has two year-round drop-off locations at county yard trimmings sites. Each site has separate drop-off containers for food waste/soiled paper/compostable plastics, yard trimmings and tree waste.

ers, state organics recycling agencies and many others for their participation in the 2017 *BioCycle Residential Food Waste Collection Access Study*. *BioCycle* also thanks the Foodservice Packaging Institute and the Biodegradable Products Institute for their underwriting of this study.

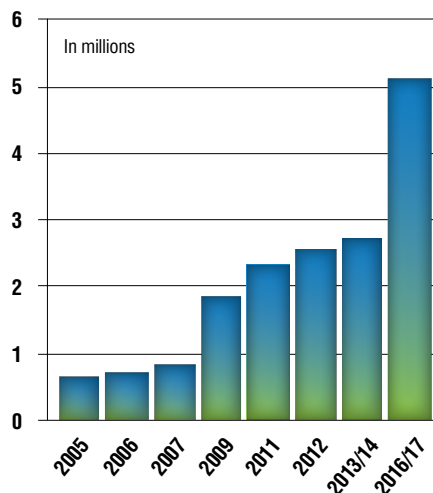
CURBSIDE PROGRAMS

The number of curbside collection programs has increased 87 percent from 2014 to 2017, from 79 to 148. As many programs are administered by counties or solid waste districts, not individual cities, the number of communities being serviced is also counted. For example, Costa Mesa Sanitary District in California has just one program, but since the sanitary district includes the City of Costa Mesa, parts of Newport Beach, and unincorporated Orange County, it is considered three communities. "Communities" are defined as incorporated cities or towns, which is why New York City (NYC) is considered only one community, despite its large size. In the case of county programs that are also serving the unincorporated areas of the county, the entire unincorporated area is counted as one community (as seen with unincorporated Orange County in the Costa Mesa Sanitary District example).

In 2017, residents of 326 communities have access to curbside food waste collection (Figure 1), up from 198 at the time of the last study (a 65% increase). California, Washington, and Minnesota have programs serving the

Figure 3.
U.S. households with access to curbside food waste collection

148 Programs reporting



Cambridge, MA (above) is in the midst of expanding curbside collection access from 5,000 to 25,000 households. Falls Church, VA (above right) started a curbside program in June, operated by Compost Crew, a local hauler. The city was able to keep costs low through an innovative cost-sharing program.

most number of communities (Figure 2). Table 2 compares national data between the 2014 and 2017 curbside access studies.

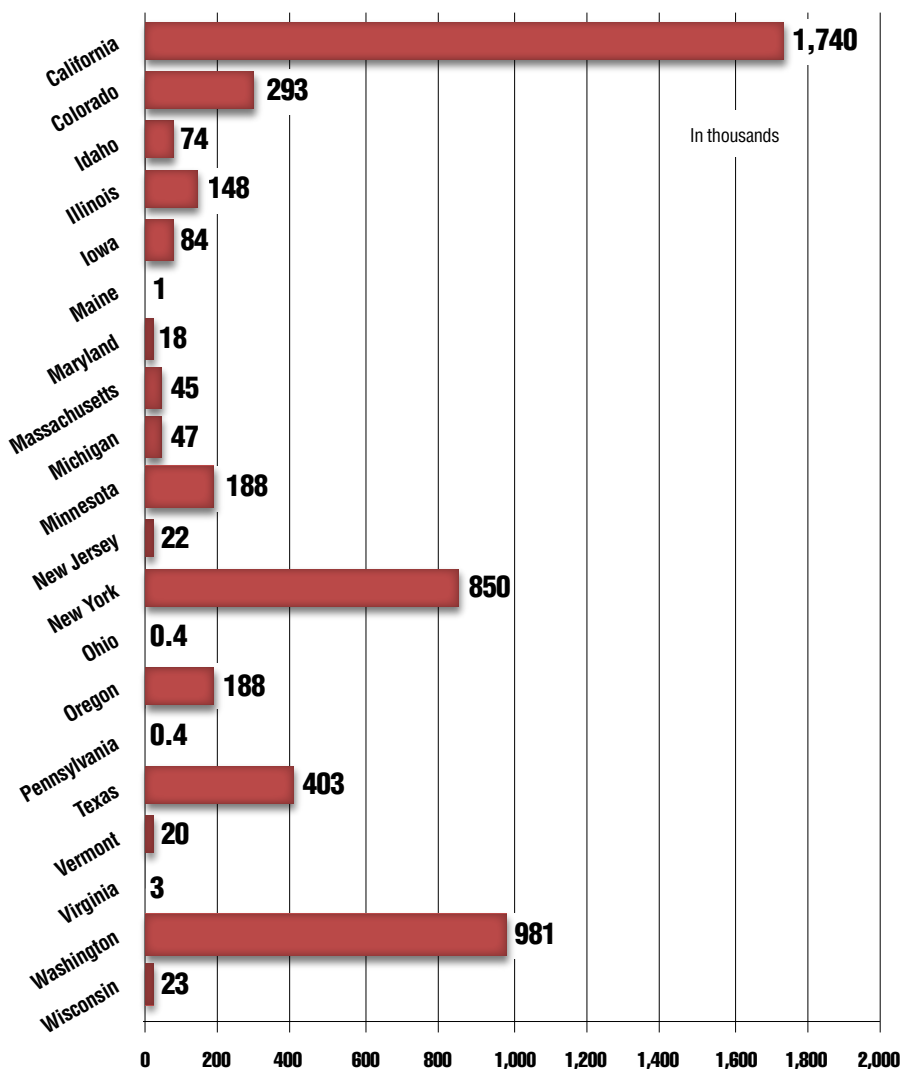
There are curbside programs in 20 states; three of those states (Virginia, Idaho, and Maine) added programs since 2014, and thus are totally new to this study. Two states (Kentucky and Connecticut) were included in the last study, but had very small pilot programs which have since ended — although Connecticut now has five drop-off programs, including the one community that had a curbside pilot in 2014 (Bridgewater). Finally, 5.1 million households have access to curbside collection, a growth of 2.4 million since the last study (Figure 3). California, Washington, and New York provide access to the largest number of households (Figure 4).

Type and Scale of Curbside

Curbside program types are classified as either standard offering, opt-in, or mandatory. Of 77 programs reporting data for this question, 47 are “standard,” meaning organics collection is offered alongside trash and recycling, with no extra steps needed for residents to participate (Table 3, Figure 5). “Opt-in” programs, which represent 21 of the 77, require residents to sign up to receive food waste collection service. Often, these programs are serving only a small portion of households with access. For example, in Bellingham, Washington, 19,000 households have access to curbside collection, but only 5,000 have signed up to participate. Finally, there are the mandatory programs, where all residents must

Figure 4.
U.S. households with access to curbside food waste collection by state

148 Programs reporting





The Department of Public Works in Washington, DC, launched a drop-off program Earth Day 2017. Local partner Compost Cab is contracted to operate the Saturday drop-off sites at a farmers market (top) in each of the city's eight wards. Compost Cab also drops off food scraps at several sites that are part of the DC Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Community Compost Cooperative Network. DPR operates 50 compost cooperatives at community gardens throughout the city, giving local residents the opportunity to drop off their own food scraps and participate in the composting process (above).



Chittenden County, VT has operated a drop-off program for 16 years. There are currently eight sites, open to residents year round.

Figure 5.
U.S. curbside program types

77 Programs reporting

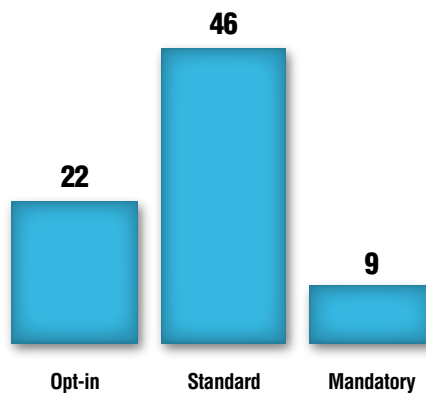
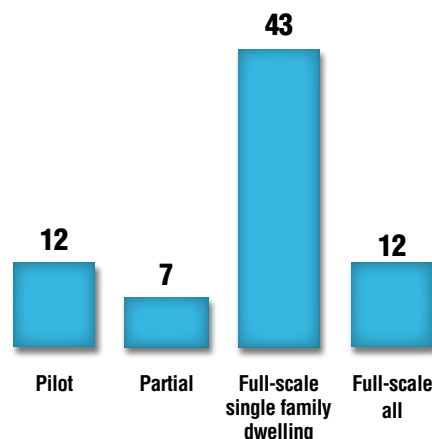


Figure 6.
Scale of U.S. curbside programs

74 Programs reporting



participate. There are 9 mandatory programs, 5 of which are in California (Davis, Fremont, Oakland, Palo Alto and San Francisco). The other 4 mandatory programs are Seattle, WA; North Barrington, IL; North Liberty, IA; and Wenham, MA. Davis, CA is fairly unique in that service is mandatory for everyone in the city: single-family households, multifamily households, and businesses alike.

Programs are also classified by their scale of service — either a pilot, partial, full-scale single-family dwellings, or full-scale all (Table 3). Out of the 74 programs reporting this data, 11 are pilots, serving a relatively small number of households (Figure 6). Seven programs are partially rolled out, with plans to expand service. The majority of programs are full-scale single-family dwellings, meaning all single-family households receive service. (This may include small multifamily dwellings in cities that provide trash service.) Full-scale “all” means every single household has access to service, including multifamily dwellings. Only 12 cities have reached this scale of service.

Another way of classifying programs is through the service provider; either the government (such as the Department of Public Works) is directly providing the service, or curbside collection is contracted out to a private hauler. The vast majority of curbside programs (Table 3) contract out service — 61 of 81 programs reporting. Seventeen programs are government services, and six are either a combination of the two or private haulers provide service under franchise agreement or exclusive ordinance.

Curbside Materials Accepted

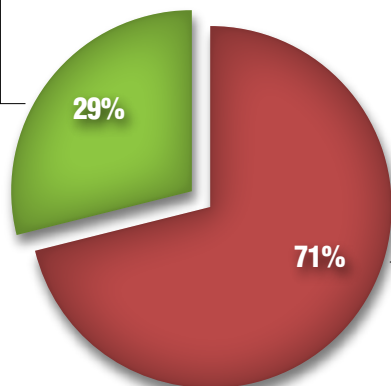
This year, the access study delved further into what materials each program accepts. All 148 programs take fruit and vegetable scraps, and over 90 percent of programs accept meat, fish, and dairy, but after that there is quite a lot of variation (Table 4). The majority of programs (101 of 148 and 105 of 148, respectively) also take paper bags and uncoated food-soiled paper. Most programs (71%) are cocollecting yard trimmings with food waste (Figure 7). For communities already collecting yard trimmings, “ride-along” programs, where residents are allowed to put food waste in with the yard trimmings already being set out for collection, are a fairly easy and low-cost way to begin food waste collection. From the last survey to this one, Illinois grew from one program to 24; much of that growth is directly attributable to the popularity of ride-along programs in Lake County.

Less than half of programs are accepting any compostable plastic prod-

Figure 7.
U.S. curbside programs co-collecting
food waste and yard trimmings

148 Programs reporting

Collects food waste without yard trimmings



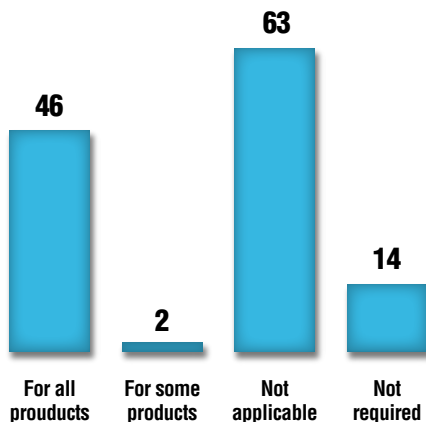
Collects food waste with yard trimmings



Cambridge, MA uses rear-loading, semi-automated trucks for its curbside collection program.

Figure 8.
BPI certification requirements,
U.S. curbside programs

125 Programs reporting



Households in communities utilizing Organix Solutions' Blue Bag program have one container where trash and organic waste are co-collected. The blue colored bags of organics are separated at a materials sorting facility.



In order to encourage participation, the drop-off program in Scarsdale, NY provides residents with a starter kit of collection container, compostable plastic bags, and a written guide to the program.

ucts, such as compostable plastic bags, compostable plastic-coated paper products, and compostable plastic packaging and foodservice items. Molded fiber containers and food-soiled paper coated with conventional plastic are the least commonly accepted feedstocks — less than a quarter of all curbside programs accept molded fiber containers, and only 10 of 148 programs will take the conventional plastic-coated paper.

Of 125 programs responding to the question on whether Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) certification is required for the compostable plastics accepted, 63 don't accept any compostable plastics (Figure 8), so the question is not applicable to them. Fourteen of the programs do not require BPI certification, and the remaining programs do. Although the *BioCycle* survey specifically asked about BPI certification, some communities in Washington State also require a second certification to meet the stipulations of their composting service provider, Cedar Grove. The composting company has an extensive list of tested and approved compostable products, so many of the programs in the Seattle/King County region in Washington also want compostable plastic products it accepts to be BPI certified and Cedar Grove-approved.

Collection Containers, Vehicles

Of 60 programs reporting on collection container size, the majority (33) are using containers between 10 and 19 gallons. (Note: programs may have more than one bucket size.) Nineteen of these 33 programs are actually "Blue Bag" programs, so the "container" in these programs is actually a 13-gallon compostable plastic bag. The next most common sizes are 30-39 gallons (21 programs), 60-69 gallons (19 programs), and 90-99 gallons (15 programs).

For the most part, curbside programs

are collecting trash, recycling, and food waste once a week, with few exceptions. Interestingly, Mountain View, California, tested diversion rates with every week trash collection versus every other week trash collection, and found that food waste diversion rates were higher with every other week trash collection (and weekly food waste collection). However, the city decided to stick with every week trash collection when rolling out its permanent program, and to



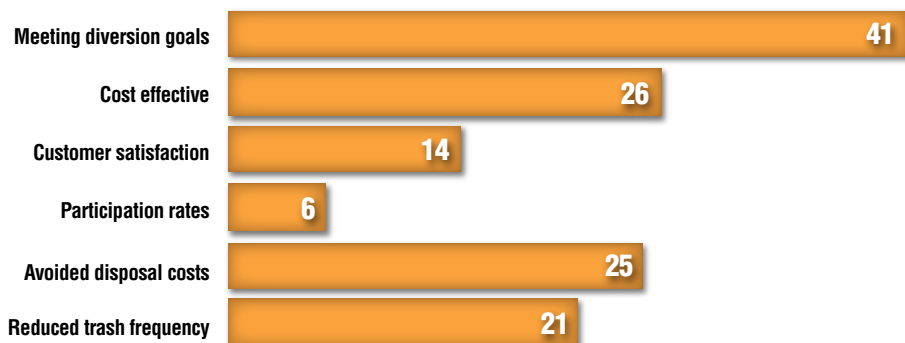
Typically, each waste stream has its own collection container for residents to put at the curb, as seen with these Portland, OR containers.



Davis, CA clearly labels its curbside bins with what materials are and are not accepted.

Figure 9.
Reasons for successful U.S. curbside programs

50 Programs reporting



revisit the idea of every other week at a later time.

The 2017 access study collected data on the kinds of trucks used for curbside collection. Based on responses from 64 of the curbside programs, side-loading trucks are the most popular at 39, followed by rear-loading (37) and automated (34). It should be noted that some programs may use more than one style of truck, and some trucks may fall into multiple categories.

Success of Curbside Programs

Fifty-four out of 71 survey respondents reporting for their programs consider their program successful. Fifty of those programs provided reasons for success (Figure 9). Meeting diversion goals was by far the most prevalent reason (41 of 50), followed by cost effectiveness (26 of 50) and avoided disposal costs (25 of 50). Only five out of 71 consider their program unsuccessful. Survey respondents for Morgan Hill, CA, Brooklyn Center, MN, Maple Plain, MN, and New Hope, MN believe that participation levels are too low for the program to be successful, and the respondent for Elk River, MN believes

that the program is too expensive for residents. All four of the Minnesota communities utilize the “Blue Bag” program where bags of trash and organics are collected in the same curbside bin (using a blue BPI-certified compostable bag for organics). The bags are then sorted at a materials recovery facility.

Twelve of 71 survey respondents reporting for their programs weren’t sure whether their programs are successful. Most commonly, this was due to the newness of the program. Five of the programs are still in the pilot phase, and four had just started or were still in the process of rolling out at the time of the survey. The other three programs deemed they did not have the necessary tools to measure success.

Case Study: Falls Church, VA

Falls Church, Virginia began its very successful drop-off program in 2016. The City contracted with a local hauler, Veteran Compost, to collect food waste from a drop-off site at the farmers market. The program proved to be so successful — receiving 100 to 125 gallons of food scraps every week — that the City created a permanent drop-off site by City Hall. Since creating the permanent site, the drop-off program collects 325 to 390 gallons weekly.

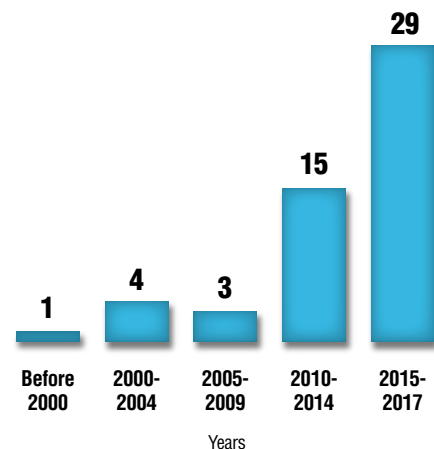
Due to the success of the drop-off program, the City of Falls Church decided to start a curbside collection program in 2017. The program in Falls Church is especially innovative due to its “cost-sharing” arrangement. Residents pay only \$6/month to participate, or \$66 a year, and the City pays the rest. Costs decrease for the City as more residents sign up, so to incentivize participation, the City paid \$15,000 upfront, in order to give the first 600 participants six months of free service. Compost Crew, a small and local organics hauler, was given



Residents using the drop-off program in Chittenden County, VT cover their food scraps with wood chips to provide carbon and to avoid odors and flies. This also helps when unloading food scraps.

Figure 10.
Start date of U.S. dropoff programs

52 Programs reporting



Cambridge, MA does not accept yard waste with food scraps; containers emphasize “Food Scraps Only.”



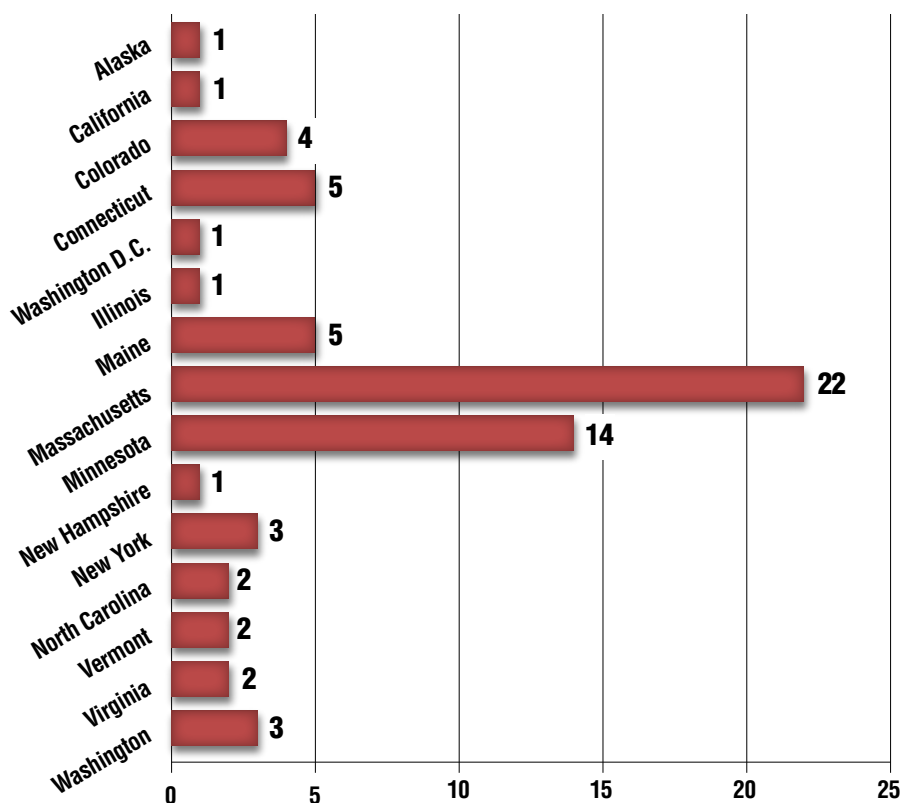
Wake County, NC operates 11 multi-material recycling “convenience” centers. Four sites offer drop-off for food scraps (up from 2 in 2015); almost 2 tons/month of food scraps are collected. Paid staff operate the centers, open 7 days/week.



Most drop-off programs provide clear outreach materials, like DC’s above, explaining how to participate and which materials are accepted.

Figure 11.
U.S. food waste dropoff programs by state

67 Programs reporting



the contract to run the program.

The cost-sharing model has allowed the City to keep costs relatively low. Leveraging the existing resources of a small-scale hauler (such as Compost Crew’s customer service portal) has also kept costs low. In addition to the \$15,000 for subscriptions, the City paid approximately \$4,000 for bins and marketing. Going forward, it estimates that the total cost for the program will be \$20,000 annually. Falls Church’s program has a 15 percent participation rate of residents living in single-family homes.

Starting household food waste collection with a drop-off program was key to the City’s success in creating a curbside program. Program director Chris McGough notes that even if growth in participation is modest, investing in the curbside program will still be worthwhile given the powerful momentum that created at the outset.

DROP-OFF PROGRAMS

As noted, the 2017 *BioCycle Residential Food Waste Collection Access Study* includes data on drop-off programs — a growing phenomenon — for the first time. While no historic data is available for comparison, according to survey participants, 29 of 52 drop-off programs re-

porting this data have started in the past three years — more than any other time period (Figure 10). Table 5 summarizes the national drop-off program data.

In total, 67 drop-off programs are included in 15 states — five of which have no curbside programs, demonstrating the value of drop-off programs in introducing food waste collection to new areas (Table 6). In some areas, such as in the Falls Church example discussed above, drop-off programs have become the basis of future curbside expansion. Drop-off programs can also be a valuable method of education and outreach for curbside programs; New York City (NYC) has drop-off sites in all 5 boroughs of the city, including at heavily-trafficked locations like subway stops, which has helped NYC raise awareness of its curbside program, which is being rolled out to households in phases.

In terms of number of drop-off programs, Massachusetts and Minnesota far outstrip all other states (Figure 11). The drop-off programs included in the 2017 study serve 318 communities; 6.7 million households have access. (Note: due to NYC’s extensive drop-off program, all residents are considered to have access, meaning that NYC accounts for 3.9 million households of the 6.7 mil-



Alexandria's (VA) "resource recovery stations" are located at several farmers markets around the city.



Minneapolis, MN hosts drop-off containers at city parks.



The drop-off bins in South Portland, ME have clear signage to explain accepted items.

lion.) Like with curbside, programs run by counties or solid waste districts are counted as multiple communities.

Drop-off programs have an advantage over curbside in being relatively easy to start-up and maintain. They also have the ability to address challenges that may be presented by a curbside program. For instance, in Duluth, Minnesota, one of the larger cities serviced by the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD), the steep, narrow streets and large student population would make a curbside collection program fairly difficult to run. Thus, WLSSD began a drop-off program in 2003 — one of the first in the country. Centralized, permanent drop-

off locations help avoid the challenges of collecting curbside within Duluth, and allow the city to serve a constantly transient population of students.

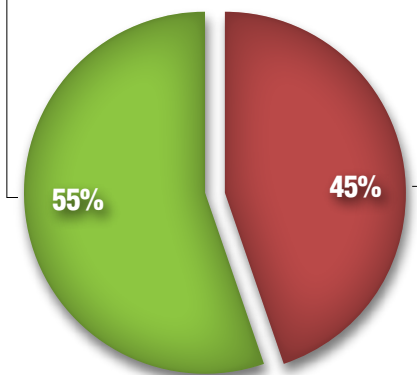
Drop-Off Program Types, Locations, Staffing

The types of drop-off programs are varied, from round-the-clock access to weekly availability at farmers markets. Programs vary widely in where their drop-off sites are hosted (Table 7). Some are located at transfer stations or recycling depots, where residents can bring their food waste along with household recyclables. New York City has been operating drop-off sites at more than 50 farmers markets for

Figure 12.
U.S. dropoff programs co-collecting food waste and yard trimmings

67 Programs reporting

Collects food waste without yard trimmings



Collects food waste with yard trimmings



Seattle, WA has posters of materials accepted available in 18 languages.



Outreach efforts around the drop-off program in Scarborough, ME include signage at local grocery stores.

a number of years. Host locations are categorized into farmers markets, community gardens, city parks, multimaterial recycling drop-off centers, transfer stations, and municipal buildings, such as a Department of Public Works office building (Table 7). Of 67 drop-off programs reporting locations, the largest number (32) use multimaterial recycling drop-off centers. Twenty of the programs use transfer stations, six use farmers markets, seven use municipal buildings, five use city parks, four use the composting/yard trimmings facility, and two use community gardens. Seven of the 67 programs utilize “other” locations, such as schools or grocery stores.

Looking at the number of programs using each type of site is a little misleading, however, in determining what type of sites are most prevalent. For instance, only NYC and Washington, DC host their drop-off programs at community gardens, but NYC has a network of around 100 community gardens with drop-off programs, and DC has 50. On the other hand, the 32 programs using multimaterial recycling centers as drop-offs generally just have the one drop-off site.

Of 67 programs reporting on their drop-off locations, 33 staff all drop-off sites, four staff some, and nine do not staff (Table 6). Thirty-four of the 37 programs staffing all or some sites reported additional data on their staff — 31 pay all staff, two pay some, and only

one program is solely volunteer.

Like curbside programs, drop-off program service is provided by either government or contracted private entities. Drop-off programs are the reverse of curbside, though, with the vast majority being serviced directly by government, and relatively few being operated by contracted private organizations (Table 6). Of 63 programs reporting, 48 have drop-off sites run by government, 10 contract with private enterprises, and five have a mix of both.

Drop-Off Materials Accepted

Like the curbside programs, all drop-off programs accept fruit and vegetable scraps, and the vast majority also take meat, fish, and dairy (Table 8). Other feedstocks that the majority accept include uncoated food-soiled paper, paper bags, and compostable plastic bags. Yard trimmings is accepted by less than half of drop-off programs (Figure 12). All compostable plastic items other than compostable plastic bags are accepted by less than half of drop-off programs. Of those accepting compostable

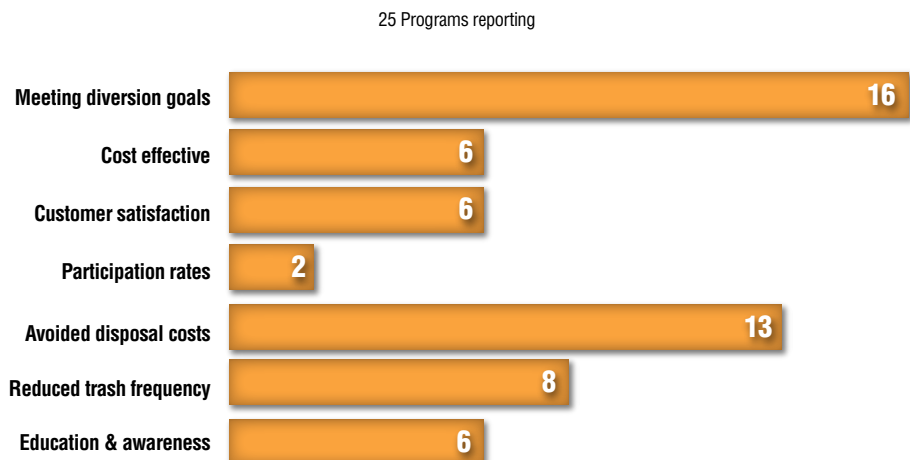
five of the 30 programs were labeled a success. Among the 25 successful programs, the most commonly cited reasons were meeting diversion goals and avoided disposal costs, which were also two of the top three reasons seen in curbside programs (Figure 13). Every other potential reason had fewer than 10 programs, with participation rates coming in last, as only two of the 25 programs considered that a reason for success.

Five of 30 respondents to this success question weren’t sure if their programs could be counted as a success. Of these, two believed it is too soon to tell, as the programs are very new. The other three expressed concerns over participation rates and contamination levels.

Case Study: Washington, DC

Two agencies in the District of Columbia support drop-off collection of food waste. The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) created a community composting cooperative network at community gardens throughout the city, which has been operating

Figure 13.
Reasons for successful U.S. dropoff programs



plastics, the majority do require BPI certification. Again, molded fiber containers and conventional plastic-coated food-soiled paper were the least common items accepted, with only about a quarter of programs allowing inclusion of molded fiber containers, and only four allowing conventional plastic-coated paper.

Success of Drop-off Programs

Of 30 survey respondents reporting on the success of their drop-off programs, not a single one considers their program to be unsuccessful. Twenty-



Falls Church, VA also has a drop-off program run by Veteran Compost, located at City Hall.

successfully for several years, and the Department of Public Works (DPW) started a drop-off program at eight farmers markets in 2017, contracting out collection to Compost Cab, a local hauler. The DPR community garden sites actively engage residents in the composting process. In order to participate, residents take a one-hour compost training, and volunteer at the garden for a total of nine hours a year. Once training is complete, members of the co-operative can drop off their food waste whenever they want.

The DPW program is a very different model, but one that has also proved popular. Each ward in the District has a drop-off site open on Saturdays during the farmers market. Three of the 8 drop-off sites will continue service through the winter; the other 5 will re-open in the spring. While a less hands-on experience with composting than the DPR program, the farmers market drop-offs have introduced composting to many new people; the sites collectively receive food waste from over 400 households each week. Food waste collected at the farmers markets goes to the community composting sites for processing. Having two types of drop-off programs in the District of Columbia has helped raise the profile of composting in the District, and allows residents to be involved in composting at whatever level they want.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

The number of households with access to food waste collection continues to grow rapidly. Programs vary widely. Thus local governments looking to replicate the success of early adopters have much to consider: materials



Food scraps from the South Portland, ME program are sent to the Exeter Agri-Energy anaerobic digestion facility.

to accept, type of containers to provide, offering starter kits, whom to provide service, and whether households can opt in or not. The most successful curbside programs provide containers to facilitate participation. Most of these programs collect food waste with yard trimmings. Drop-off programs are proving a good entry point for local government to support food waste recovery. Several communities that started by providing drop-off access at seasonal farmers markets, subsequently established permanent sites and then curbside programs.

Outreach and marketing are common critical features, with a wide range of techniques used (e.g., social media, posters in multiple languages, and engaging signage at drop-off

sites). Cities are also trying new initiatives to encourage participation, such as the first six months free service or educational signage at supermarket produce departments. As we were going to press, new programs were coming online. If we missed your program, let us know! ■

Brenda Platt directs the Composting for Community Project at the Institute for Local Self-Reliance and is the lead author of the State of Composting in the U.S.: What, Why, Where & How. Virginia Streeter is a Research Associate for ILSR's Composting for Community Project. ILSR interns Emily Saba and Colton Fagundes assisted with research for the 2017 BioCycle Residential Food Waste Collection Access Study

Table 1. Residential Food Waste Collection Access in the U.S., 2017

State/City/County/ Waste District	Start Date	Curbside (CS)	Drop-Off (DO)	Households With Access To Curbside	Households With Access To Drop-Off	Processing Facility
Alaska						
Gustavus	1996		x		500	The Disposal and Recycling Center (DRC)
California						
Alameda	2002	x		30,708		Recology Grover, Newby Island Resource Recovery Park (RRP)
Albany		x		7,377		Recology Grover
Berkeley	2007	x		23,000		Recology Blossom Valley Organics North
Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (13) ¹	2006	x		66,000		West Contra Costa (Richmond) Compost Fac.
Costa Mesa Sanitary District (3) ¹	2015	x		18,124		CR&R anaerobic digester (Perris)
Cupertino	2010	x		14,051		South Valley Organics
Davis	1970	x		24,873		Napa Recycling composting facility in Zamora (Upper Valley)
Dublin	2005	x		13,338		Recology Blossom Valley Organics
Emeryville		x		6,205		
Fremont	2003	x		43,057		Newby Island RRP
Hayward		x		46,713		
Livermore		x		30,182		
Marin County (12) ¹	2012	x		102,633		WM Earth Care Compost Facility, Redwood Landfill
Modesto	2011	x		55,000		City of Modesto Compost Facility
Morgan Hill		x		10,000		South Valley Organics
Mountain View	2017	x		14,500		South Valley Organics
Napa County (2) ²	2017	x		26,500		Napa Materials Diversion Facility
Newark		x		13,436		
Oakland	1995	x		159,601		Redwood Regional Composting Facility, Recology Grover
Oceanside	2017	x		1,600		Agri Service, Inc. El Corazon Compost Facility
Palo Alto	2015	x		28,000		Zero Waste Energy Development Company
Piedmont	2014	x		3,757		West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill Organics Material Processing Facility
Pleasanton		x		26,020		
San Francisco	1998	x		350,000		Jepsen Prairie Organics & EBMUD
San Leandro	2005	x		21,000		Newby Island RRP
San Luis Obispo County (8) ¹	2016	x		50,000		Engel & Gray Inc.
Santa Clara County (unincorporated)	2015	x		16,500		Zero Waste Energy Development Company
Santa Monica	2013	x		11,000		Agromin
Sonoma County (10) ¹		x		187,782		Sonoma Compost
South Bayside Waste Management Authority (12) ³	2009	x		93,000		Recology Grover, Newby Island RRP
South San Francisco		x		21,136		South San Francisco Scavenger Company/ Blue Line Transfer anaerobic digester
Stockton	2005	x		90,000		Modesto City & Forward, Inc. (Republic)
Sunnyvale		x		55,094		
Tulare County (9) ¹	2009	x		18,295		
Union City	2004	x		20,000		Newby Island RRP
Visalia		x	x	41,730	41,730 ⁴	
Colorado						
Boulder County (11) ¹	CS, 2000-2016; DO, varies	x	x	180,000	290,000	A1 Organics
Denver	CS, 2008; DO, 2016	x	x	100,000	275,795	A1 Organics
Golden		x		7,225		A1 Organics
Lafayette	2015	x		6,100		A1 Organics
Longmont	2010		x		29,500	A1 Organics
Pitkin County (4) ¹	2010		x		6,000	Pitkin County Solid Waste Center
Connecticut						
Bridgewater	2013		x		735	New England Compost
New Fairfield	2016		x		4,919	New England Compost
Newtown	2015		x		10,098	New England Compost
Redding	2016		x		3,811	New England Compost
Ridgefield	2015		x		8,801	New England Compost

Table 1. Residential Food Waste Collection Access in the U.S., 2017 (cont.)

State/City/County/ Waste District	Start Date	Curbside (CS)	Drop-Off (DO)	Households With Access To Curbside	Households With Access To Drop-Off	Processing Facility
District of Columbia						
Washington	2017		x		255,000	Community composting sites in DC
Idaho						
Boise	2017	x		73,738		Boise City Twenty Mile South Farm Composting Facility
Illinois						
Arlington Heights	2016	x		18,169		
Bannockburn ⁵	2016	x		451		Lakeshore
Barrington ⁵	2016	x		3,390		Groot
Deer Park ⁵	2016	x		978		Groot
DeKalb	2017	x		87		
Fox Lake ⁵	2017	x		3,912		Waste Management, Inc. (WMI)
Glen Ellyn	2016	x		27,761		
Glenview	2016	x		14,843		Groot
Grayslake ⁵	2016	x		6,674		
Hawthorn Woods ⁵	2016	x		2,099		WMI
Highland Park ⁵	2016	x		9,300		Lakeshore
Highwood ⁵	2017	x		979		Lakeshore
Island Lake ⁵	2016	x		2,892		Prairieland
Lake Bluff ⁵	2017	x		21,000		DK Organics
Lake County (53) ¹	2016		x		207,000	Midwest Organics Recycling
Mill Creek Special Service Area ⁶	2017	x		2,300		Compost Supply
Mundelein ⁵	2017	x		11,630		Groot
North Barrington ⁵	2015	x		1,300		Midwest Organics
Northfield	2016	x		2,155		WMI
Oak Park	2013	x		12,055		Land & Lakes
Port Barrington ⁵	2016	x		518		Prairieland
River Forest	2015	x		3,000		Roy Strom Collection
Riverwoods	2016	x		1,228		Lakeshore
Tower Lakes ⁵	2016	x		430		Prairieland
Volo ⁵	2017	x		1,297		Groot
Iowa						
Cedar Rapids	1999	x		41,150		Cedar Rapids Linn County Solid Waste Agency
Dubuque		x		23,901		Dubuque Metro SWA
Iowa City	2017	x		15,500		Iowa City Landfill & Recycling Center
North Liberty	2014	x		3,050		Iowa City Landfill & Recycling Center
Maine						
Falmouth	2015		x		4,000	We Compost It/MB Bark
Freeport			x		3,550	We Compost It/MB Bark
North Yarmouth	2017		x		1,297 ⁴	Kay-Ben Farms
Scarborough	2017	x		258		Ecomaine
South Portland	2017	x	x	668	10,524 ⁴	Ecomaine, Exeter Agri-energy
Yarmouth	2006		x		3,641	Yarmouth Transfer Station Recycling Center
Maryland						
Howard County ⁷	2011	x		14,000		Alpha Ridge Landfill Municipal Composting
Prince George's County	2017	x		200		Prince George's County Organics Composting Facility (OCF)
Takoma Park	2013	x		3,300		Prince George's County OCF
University Park	2011	x		925		Prince George's County OCF
Massachusetts						
Acton			x		8,720 ⁴	
Amherst			x		10,145 ⁴	Martins Farm, 360 Recycling
Barnstable			x			Watts Family Farm
Beverly	2015	x		360		North Shore Farms
Boston	2013		x		287,571	Rocky Hill Farm
Cambridge	CS, 2014; DC, 2012	x	x	5,600	45,779	Rocky Hill Farm
Chatham			x		3,160	Watts Family Farm
Chilmark			x		420	Beetlebung Farm, Morning Glory Farm & Goodale Construction
Dennis			x		6,883 ⁴	Watts Family Farm
Dover	2012	x		2,008		Hidden Acres Medway

Table 1. Residential Food Waste Collection Access in the U.S., 2017 (cont.)

State/City/County/ Waste District	Start Date	Curbside (CS)	Drop-Off (DO)	Households With Access To Curbside	Households With Access To Drop-Off	Processing Facility
Massachusetts (cont.)						
Edgartown			x		1,200	Beetlebung Farm, Morning Glory Farm & Goodale Construction
Egremont	2013		x		900	Egremont Transfer Station
Greenfield			x		7,731 ⁴	Martins Farm, 360 Recycling
Hamilton	2012	x		2,950		Brick Ends Farm
Ipswich	2011	x		5,200		Brick Ends Farm
Leverett	2014		x		717	Martin's Farm
Manchester By The Sea	2014	x		2,369 ⁴		Town of Manchester Compost Facility (operated by BEC)
Mashpee	2015		x		9,786	Compost With Me
Medfield			x		4,090 ⁴	
Natick	2016	x		10,450		Another municipality
New Salem	2011		x		427	Clear View Composting
Newburyport	2015	x		400		North Shore Farms
Northfield	2011		x		1,141	Martin's Farm
Northampton			x		11,484 ⁴	Martins Farm, 360 Recycling
Orange	2011		x		2,459	Clear View Composting
Salem	2014	x		14,578		Black Earth Compost
Wendell	2016		x		374	Clear View Composting
Wenham	2012	x		1,404		Brick Ends Farm
West Tisbury			x		800	Beetlebung Farm, Morning Glory Farm & Goodale Construction
Whately	2003		x		568	Clear View Composting
Winchester	2016		x		7,748	JRM Hauling and Recycling-Organics Collection
Michigan						
Ann Arbor	2006	x		47,179		City of Ann Arbor/WeCare
Mackinac Island	1992	x		240		Mackinac Solid Waste
Minnesota						
Anoka County (18) ¹	2016		x		124,477	Specialized Environ. Technologies (SET), Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community Compost Site (SMSC)
Brooklyn Center ⁹	2016	x		10,996		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
Buffalo	2015	x		4,990		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
Carver County (11) ¹	2007		x		35,000	SET
Columbia Heights ⁹	2015		x		6,440	SMSC Compost Site
Corcoran ⁹		x		1,157		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
Delano		x		1,843		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
Elk River	2008	x		7,600		
Ham Lake ⁸	2017		x		16,073	
Hennepin County (43) ¹			x		361,896 ⁴	
Hutchinson	2001	x		4,000		Creekside Organics Processing Facility
Lake Crystal	2017		x		1,200	
Lino Lakes ⁸			x		6,706 ⁴	
Linwood Township ⁸	2016		x		2,008	SET
Loretto ⁹		x		268		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
Mankato	2016		x		11,500	Full Circle Organics
Maple Grove ⁹		x		4,659		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
Maple Plain ⁹	2012	x		501		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
Medicine Lake ⁹		x		160		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
Medina ⁹	2013	x		1,902		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
Minneapolis	2015	x	x	106,000	168,385	SET
Minnetonka ⁹		x		6,406		SET
Montrose		x		1,084		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
New Hope ⁹	2016	x		8,265		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
North Mankato			x		5,858 ⁴	Riverbend Recycling Center
Orono ⁹		x		1,211		SET
Osseo ⁹		x		1,128		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
Plymouth ⁹		x		6,474		
Ramsey County (20) ¹	2014		x		219,000	
Shorewood ⁹	2017	x		784		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
St. Bonifacius ⁹	2014	x		760		Randy's Transfer Station, SET
St. Louis Park ⁹	CS, 2013; DO, 2017	x	x	12,300	13,300	SET
Swift County (30) ¹	2000	x		4,231		Swift County
Wayzata ⁹	2013	x		1,296		Randy's Transfer Station, SET

Table 1. Residential Food Waste Collection Access in the U.S., 2017 (cont.)

State/City/County/ Waste District	Start Date	Curbside (CS)	Drop-Off (DO)	Households With Access To Curbside	Households With Access To Drop-Off	Processing Facility
Minnesota (cont.)						
Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD) (17) ¹	2004		x		115,173	WLSSD
New Hampshire						
Portsmouth	2016		x		5,244	Mr. Fox Composting
New Jersey						
Lambertville	2014	x		1,958		Ag Choice
Lawrence Township		x		12,363		
Princeton	2011	x		7,200		
New York						
New York City	CS, 2013; DO, 2007	x	x	790,000	3,113,535 ⁴	Staten Island Compost Site, Newtown Creek WWTP, multiple additional regional processors
Scarsdale	2017		x		5,500	
Tompkins County (11) ¹	2013		x		40,000	Cayuga Compost
Watervliet	2017	x		90		Anaerobic digester
North Carolina						
Orange County (6) ¹	2016		x		57,000	Brooks Contractor
Wake County (14) ¹	2015		x		452,000	McGill Compost
Ohio						
Luckey	2010	x		443		Hirzel Farms
Oregon						
Eugene	2016	x		1,500		Rexius
Forest Grove		x		5,500		
Hood River	2017	x		2,100		Dirt Hugger
Keizer		x		4,497		
Lake Oswego	2016	x		12,000		Pacific Region Compost
Portland	2011	x		157,000		Nature's Need, Pacific Region Compost, Dirt Hugger, Compost Oregon
Silverton		x		1,558		
Stayton		x		2,599		
Turner		x		671		
Woodburn		x		1,016		
Pennsylvania						
State College	2013	x		3,600		State College Borough Composting Facility
Texas						
Austin	2013	x		52,000		Organics by Gosh
San Antonio	2017	x		351,000		New Earth
Vermont						
Chittenden County (20) ¹	2001		x		67,000	Green Mountain Compost
Windham County (24) ¹	2013	x	x	19,767	26,840	Windham Solid Waste Management District
Virginia						
Alexandria	2013		x		20,000	Prince George's County (MD) OCF
Falls Church	2017	x	x	3,025	5,166	Compost Crew farm & Veteran Compost
Washington						
Bellingham	2006	x		19,000		Green Earth Technology
Burlington	2004	x		824		Skagit Soils
Deer Park ¹⁰		x	x	1,394	1,394 ⁴	Barr-Tech, LLC
Edmonds	2008	x		8,500		Cedar Grove
King County (40) ¹	2004	x		337,462		Cedar Grove
Kitsap County (5) ¹	2007	x		70,000		
Lake Stevens		x		10,213		Cedar Grove
Monroe		x		4,777		
Mukilteo		x		7,900		
Olympia	2008	x		23,000		Silver Springs Organics
Redmond	2004	x		11,313		Cedar Grove Composting
Seattle	2005	x		296,633		Cedar Grove Composting

Table 1. Residential Food Waste Collection Access in the U.S., 2017 (cont.)

State/City/County/ Waste District	Start Date	Curbside (CS)	Drop-Off (DO)	Households With Access To Curbside	Households With Access To Drop-Off	Processing Facility
Washington (cont.)						
Spokane County (13) ¹	CS, 2010; DO, 2003	x	x	134,562	197,228	Barr-Tech, LLC
Tacoma	2012	x	x	55,000	55,000	Waste Connections, Compost Factory
Wisconsin						
Madison	2011	x		3,000		Blue Ribbon Organics
Milwaukee	2016	x		20,076		The Farms
Shorewood	2017	x		100		Blue Ribbon Organics
Total		148	67	5,073,069	6,701,927	

¹Number of communities with residential food scraps collection programs. ²Full county is not serviced—only City of Napa plus unincorporated area immediately surrounding the city. ³Twelve member agencies: Atherton, Belmont, Burlingame, East Palo Alto, Foster City, Hillsborough, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo, the County of San Mateo and the West Bay Sanitary District. ⁴Number based on census data; otherwise provided by program contact. ⁵In Lake County. ⁶Mill Creek is a community within the City of Geneva, but the curbside pilot is administered by Kane County. ⁷Howard County's pilot area spans several unincorporated towns such as Ellicott City, however the pilot spans 3 routes, which are not specific to any community. Thus, it is counted here as serving just one community. ⁸Community in Anoka County but has its own program. ⁹Located in Hennepin County. Each of these cities and towns has its own curbside program. Hennepin County is listed separately for its countywide drop-off program. ¹⁰Deer Park is in Spokane County but has its own curbside and drop-off programs.

Table 2. Curbside collection, 2013/14 vs. 2016/17 BioCycle studies

Year	2013/14	2016/17
Number of programs ¹	79	148
Number of communities	198	326
Number of states	19	20
Number of households	2,740,000	5,073,069

¹In some cases, one program covers multiple communities

Table 3. Curbside collection: Program scale, type and collection provider (77 programs reporting)

City/County/ Waste District	Curbside Scale ¹	Curbside Type ²	Curbside Collection Provider
California			
Berkeley	Full-scale all	Std.	Government (Govt)
Costa Mesa Sanitary District(3) ³	Full-scale all	Std.	Contractor
Davis	Full-scale SFD	Mand.	Contractor
Dublin	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Fremont	Full-scale SFD	Mand.	Contractor
Modesto	Partial	Std.	Contractor
Morgan Hill	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Mountain View	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Napa County(2) ⁴	Full-scale all	Std.	Contractor
Oakland	Full-scale all	Mand.	Contractor
Oceanside	Pilot	Std.	Govt
Palo Alto	Full-scale all	Mand.	Govt
San Francisco	Full-scale all	Mand.	Exclusive collector
San Leandro	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Santa Monica	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Govt
Colorado			
Boulder County(11) ³	Full-scale SFD	Opt-in	Contractor/1 Govt
Denver	Partial	Opt-in	Govt
Lafayette	Full-scale SFD	Opt-in	
Idaho			
Boise	Partial	Std.	Govt
Illinois			
Lake Bluff ⁵	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Mill Creek Special Service Area ⁶	Pilot	Std.	Contractor
Mundelein ⁵	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
North Barrington ⁵	Full-scale SFD	Mand.	Contractor
Northfield	Pilot	Opt-in	Contractor
Oak Park	Full-scale SFD	Opt-in	Contractor
Iowa			
Cedar Rapids	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Govt
North Liberty	Full-scale SFD	Opt-in	
Maine			
Scarborough	Pilot	Mand.	Contractor
South Portland	Pilot	Std.	Contractor
Maryland			
Howard County ⁷	Pilot	Opt-in	Contractor
Prince George's County	Pilot	Opt-in	Contractor
Takoma Park	Full-scale SFD	Opt-in	Govt
University Park	Pilot	Opt-in	Govt
Massachusetts			
Beverly			Contractor
Cambridge	Pilot	Std.	Govt
Dover			Contractor
Ipswich	Full-scale all	Opt-in	Govt + contractor
Manchester By The Sea			Contractor
Newburyport			Contractor
Wenham	Full-scale all	Mand.	Contractor
Minnesota			
Brooklyn Center ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Buffalo	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Corcoran ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Delano	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Elk River	Full-scale SFD	Opt-in	Contractor
Hutchinson	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Maple Grove ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Maple Plain ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Medina ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Minneapolis	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Govt + contractor
Minnetonka ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Montrose	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor

Table 3. Curbside collection: Program scale, type and collection provider (cont.)

City/County/ Waste District	Curbside Scale ¹	Curbside Type ²	Curbside Collection Provider
Minnesota (cont.)			
New Hope ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Orono ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Plymouth ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Shorewood ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
St. Bonifacius ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
St. Louis Park ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Opt-in	Contractor
Wayzata ⁸	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
New Jersey			
Lambertville	Partial	Opt-in	Contractor
Princeton		Opt-in	
New York			
New York City	Partial	Std.	Govt
Ohio			
Luckey		Std.	Contractor
Oregon			
Eugene	Pilot	Std.	Contractor
Hood River	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Lake Oswego	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Portland ⁹	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Franchise haulers(14)
Pennsylvania			
State College	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Govt
Texas			
Austin	Partial	Std.	Govt
San Antonio	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Govt
Vermont			
Windham County(24) ³	Full-scale SFD	Std.	Contractor
Virginia			
Falls Church	Full-scale SFD	Opt-In	Contractor
Washington			
Bellingham	Full-scale all	Opt-in	Contractor
King County(40) ³		Std.	Contractor
Olympia		Opt-in	Govt
Seattle		Mand.	Govt
Spokane County(13) ³		Std.	Govt + Contractor
Tacoma		Opt-in	Govt
Wisconsin			
Madison	Partial	Opt-in	Contractor
Milwaukee	Pilot	Opt-in	Contractor
Shorewood	Pilot	Opt-in	Contractor

¹Partial = program not fully rolled out to entire community. Full-scale all = fully rolled out community-wide including all multifamily households. Full-scale SFD = single family (all single-family households OR all households with city trash service). ²Opt-in = households must sign up to take part. Std. = standard offering, offered along with trash and recycling, but participation is optional. Mand. = mandatory, offered along with trash and recycling, but participation is required. ³Number of communities with residential food scraps collection programs. ⁴Full county is not serviced — only City of Napa plus unincorporated area immediately surrounding the city. ⁵In Lake County. ⁶Mill Creek is a community within the City of Geneva, but the curbside pilot is administered by Kane County. ⁷While Howard's pilot area spans several unincorporated towns such as Ellicott City, this pilot spans 3 routes, which are not specific to any community. Thus, it is counted here as serving just one community, the county (which has no incorporated communities.) ⁸Located in Hennepin County. Each of these cities and towns has its own curbside program. Hennepin County is listed separately for its countywide drop-off program. ⁹Households contract directly with hauler to provide collection.

Table 4. Materials accepted, curbside programs

State/City/County/ Solid Waste District	Fruit & Vegetable Scraps	Meat, Fish & Dairy	Yard Trimblings/ Green Waste	Paper Bags	Uncoated	Food Soiled Paper Coated w/ Conventional Plastics	Coated w/ Compostable Plastics	Molded Fiber Containers (e.g. bagasse)	Compostable Plastic Foodservice Items & Packaging	Compostable Plastic Bags
California										
Alameda	x	x		x	x					
Albany	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	
Berkeley	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Central Contra Costa Sanitary District	x	x	x	x	x					
Costa Mesa Sanitary Dist.	x	x	x	x						x
Cupertino	x									
Davis	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dublin	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Emeryville	x	x	x	x	x					
Fremont	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hayward	x	x	x	x	x					
Livermore	x	x	x	x	x					
Marin County	x	x	x	x	x			x		
Modesto	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Morgan Hill	x	x	x	x	x					
Mountain View	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
Napa County	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Newark	x	x	x	x	x					
Oakland	x	x	x							
Oceanside	x		x							
Palo Alto	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Piedmont	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
Pleasanton	x	x	x	x	x					
San Francisco	x	x	x		x		x	x		x
San Leandro	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		
San Luis Obispo County	x	x								
Santa Clara County (uninc.)	x	x		x	x				x	
Santa Monica	x	x	x	x	x					
Sonoma County	x	x	x		x			x		
South Bayside WMA	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
South San Francisco	x	x	x	x	x		x			
Stockton	x	x								
Sunnyvale	x	x								
Tulare	x	x	x	x	x					
Union City	x	x	x	x	x					
Visalia	x		x		x					
Colorado										
Boulder County	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Denver	x	x	x	x	x				x	x
Golden	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
Lafayette	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Idaho										
Boise	x		x	x						
Illinois										
Arlington Heights	x		x							
Bannockburn	x	x	x							
Barrington	x	x	x							
Deer Park	x	x	x							
DeKalb	x	x	x							
Fox Lake	x	x	x							
Glen Ellyn	x	x	x							
Glenview	x	x	x							
Grayslake	x	x	x							
Hawthorn Woods	x	x	x							
Highland Park	x	x	x							
Highwood	x	x	x							
Island Lake	x	x	x	x	x		x			
Lake Bluff	x		x							
Mill Creek Special Service Area	x		x	x						
Mundelein	x		x							
North Barrington	x	x	x	x						
Northfield	x	x	x	x	x					

Table 4. Materials accepted, curbside programs (cont.)

State/City/County/ Solid Waste District	Fruit & Vegetable Scraps	Meat, Fish & Dairy	Yard Trimmmings Green Waste	Paper Bags	Uncoated	Food Soiled Paper Coated w/ Conventional Plastics	Paper Coated w/ Compostable Plastics	Molded Fiber Containers (e.g. bagasse)	Compostable Plastic Foodservice Items & Packaging	Compostable Plastic Bags
Illinois (cont.)										
Oak Park	x	x	x	x	x		x			x
Port Barrington	x	x	x							
River Forest	x	x	x		x		x		x	x
Riverwoods	x	x	x							
Tower Lakes	x	x	x							
Volo	x		x							
Iowa										
Cedar Rapids	x		x	x	x					
Dubuque	x	x	x	x	x					
Iowa City	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
North Liberty	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Maine										
Scarborough	x	x		x	x		x			x
South Portland	x	x			x					
Maryland										
Howard County	x		x	x	x		x			x
Prince George's County	x	x	x	x	x					x
Takoma Park	x	x		x	x		x		x	x
University Park	x									
Massachusetts										
Beverly	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Cambridge	x	x		x	x			x	x	x
Dover	x	x								
Hamilton	x	x	x				x		x	x
Ipswich	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x
Manchester-by-the-Sea	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Natick	x	x		x	x		x		x	x
Newburyport	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Salem	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Wenham	x	x		x	x					
Michigan										
Ann Arbor	x	x	x							x
Mackinac Island	x	x	x		x					x
Minnesota										
Brooklyn Center	x	x		x	x				x	
Buffalo	x	x		x	x				x	
Corcoran	x	x		x	x				x	
Delano	x	x		x	x				x	
Elk River	x	x		x	x		x		x	x
Hutchinson	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
Loretto	x	x		x	x				x	
Maple Grove	x	x		x	x				x	
Maple Plain	x	x		x	x				x	
Medicine Lake	x	x		x	x				x	
Medina	x	x		x	x				x	
Minneapolis	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Minnetonka	x	x		x	x				x	
Montrose	x	x		x	x				x	
New Hope	x	x		x	x				x	
Orono	x	x		x	x				x	
Osseo	x	x		x	x				x	
Plymouth	x	x		x	x				x	
Shorewood	x	x	x	x					x	x
St. Bonifacius	x	x		x	x				x	
St. Louis Park	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Swift County	x	x	x							
Wayzata	x	x			x		x		x	x
New Jersey										
Lambertville	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x

Table 4. Materials accepted, curbside programs (cont.)

State/City/County/ Solid Waste District	Fruit & Vegetable Scraps	Meat, Fish & Dairy	Yard Trimming Green Waste	Paper Bags	Food Soiled Paper Coated w/ Conventional Plastics	Paper Coated w/ Compostable Plastics	Molded Fiber Containers (e.g. bagasse)	Compostable Plastic Foodservice Items & Packaging	Compostable Plastic Bags
New Jersey (cont.)									
Lawrence Township	x	x	x	x	x				x
Princeton	x	x	x	x	x				x
New York									
New York City	x	x	x		x	x	x		x
Watervliet	x	x							
Ohio									
Luckey	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Oregon									
Eugene	x	x	x						
Forest Grove	x	x	x		x				x
Hood River	x		x						
Keizer	x	x	x						
Lake Oswego	x	x	x	x	x		x		
Portland	x	x	x	x	x				
Silverton	x	x	x						
Stayton	x	x	x						
Turner	x	x	x						
Woodburn	x	x	x						
Pennsylvania									
State College	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Texas									
Austin	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
San Antonio	x	x	x	x	x				
Vermont									
Windham County	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Virginia									
Falls Church	x	x		x	x	x		x	x
Washington									
Bellingham	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burlington	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Deer Park	x	x	x	x	x				x
Edmonds	x	x	x	x	x				
King County	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kitsap County	x	x		x	x				
Lake Stevens	x	x	x	x	x				x
Monroe	x	x	x	x	x				x
Mukilteo	x	x	x	x	x				x
Olympia	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Redmond	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Seattle	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Spokane County	x	x	x	x	x			x	
Tacoma	x	x	x						
Wisconsin									
Madison	x	x		x	x	x			x
Milwaukee	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Shorewood	x	x		x	x			x	
Totals	148	135	105	101	105	10	51	33	60

Table 5. Drop-off programs summary

Drop-off Programs, 2016/17

Number of programs ¹	67
Number of communities	318
Number of states	15
Number of households	6,701,927

¹In some cases, one program covers multiple communities

Table 6. Drop-off program characteristics

State/City/ County	Number of Sites	Number of Participants Per Week	Year Round	Pilot	Service Provider	Staffed	Paid Staff
Alaska							
Gustavus	1	125-150	Yes		Government (Govt)	Yes	Yes
California							
Visalia	2		No		Contractor		
Colorado							
Boulder County	6		Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Denver	1	450			Govt	Yes	Yes
Longmont	1	40	Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Pitkin County	1	25	Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Connecticut							
Bridgewater	1	70	Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
New Fairfield	1	50	Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Newtown	1	510	Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Redding	1	50	Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Ridgefield	1	140	Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia							
Washington	58	400	Mix		Govt + contractor	Mix	Yes
Illinois							
Lake County	2				Govt + contractor	No	
Maine							
Falmouth	1		Yes		Govt		
Freeport	1		Yes		Govt		
North Yarmouth	1		Yes	Yes	Contractor		
South Portland	1			Yes	Contractor	Yes	Yes
Yarmouth	1				Govt	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts							
Acton	1		Yes		Govt		
Amherst	1						
Barnstable	1				Govt		
Boston	6			Yes	Govt	No	
Cambridge	4				Govt	No	
Chatham	1						
Chilmark	1		Yes		Govt		
Dennis	1						
Edgartown	1				Govt		
Egremont	1		Yes		Govt	Yes	Mix
Greenfield	1				Govt		
Leverett	1		Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Mashpee	1		Yes		Contractor	Yes	Yes
Medfield	1		Yes		Govt		
New Salem	1		Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Northampton	1		Yes		Govt		
Northfield	1		Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Orange	1		Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Wendell	1		Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
West Tisbury	1		Yes		Govt		
Whately	1		Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Winchester	1	200-300			Govt	Yes	Yes
Minnesota							
Anoka County	2		Yes		Contractor	Yes	Yes
Carver County	1	40	Yes		Contractor	Yes	Yes
Columbia Heights	1		Yes		Govt	Yes	No
Ham Lake	1		Yes	Yes	Govt		
Hennepin County	1				Govt		
Lake Crystal	1			Yes	Govt + contractor	No	
Lino Lakes	3				Govt		
Linwood Township	1	65			Govt	No	
Mankato	3		Yes	Yes	Govt	No	
Minneapolis	7		No	Yes	Govt	No	
North Mankato	1				Govt		
Ramsey County	8		Yes		Govt		

Table 6. Drop-off program characteristics (cont.)

State/City/ County	Number of Sites	Number of Participants Per Week	Year Round	Pilot	Service Provider	Staffed	Paid Staff
Minnesota (cont.)							
St. Louis Park	3	55	No	Yes	Contractor	No	
Western Lake Superior Sanitary District	7		Yes		Govt	Mix ¹	
New Hampshire							
Portsmouth	1		Yes	Yes	Contractor	Yes	Yes
New York							
New York City	100		Yes		Govt + contractor	Mix	
Scarsdale	1	800	Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Tompkins County	11	200-300	Yes		Contractor	Yes	Yes
North Carolina							
Orange County	2		Yes		Govt	Yes	Mix
Wake County	4		Yes	Yes	Govt	Yes	Yes
Vermont							
Chittenden County	8		Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Windham County	11		Yes		Govt + contractor	Mix	
Virginia							
Alexandria	4	580	Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Falls Church	1		Yes		Contractor	No	
Washington							
Deer Park	1						
Spokane County	4		Yes		Govt	Yes	Yes
Tacoma	1				Govt	Yes	Yes

¹Mix = Both staffed and unstaffed

Table 7. Drop-off locations

City/County State	Multimaterial Recycling Drop-off Center/Site	Transfer Station	Municipal Building ¹	Farmers Market	City Park	Composting Site	Community Garden	Other
Alaska								
Gustavus	x			x				
California								
Visalia	x							
Colorado								
Boulder County	x							
Denver	x							
Longmont	x							
Pitkin County						x		
Connecticut								
Bridgewater								x
New Fairfield	x							
Newtown		x						
Redding	x							
Ridgefield	x							
District of Columbia								
Washington				x			x	
Illinois								
Lake County	x							
Maine								
Falmouth		x						
Freeport		x						
North Yarmouth			x					
South Portland	x							
Yarmouth	x							
Massachusetts								
Acton		x						
Amherst		x						
Barnstable		x						
Boston								x
Cambridge	x				x			x
Chatham		x						
Chilmark	x							
Dennis	x							
Edgartown	x							
Egremont		x						
Greenfield		x						
Leverett		x						
Mashpee	x							
Medfield		x						
New Salem		x						
Northampton		x						
Northfield		x						
Orange		x						
Wendell		x						
West Tisbury	x							
Whately		x						
Winchester		x						
Minnesota								
Anoka County						x		
Carver County	x							
Columbia Heights	x							
Ham Lake			x					
Hennepin County	x							
Lake Crystal			x					
Lino Lakes			x		x			
Linwood Township	x							
Mankato	x		x					
Minneapolis	x				x			
North Mankato	x							
Ramsey County					x	x		

Table 7. Drop-off locations (cont.)

City/County State	Multimaterial Recycling Drop-off Center/Site	Transfer Station	Municipal Building ¹	Farmers Market	City Park	Composting Site	Community Garden	Other
Minnesota (cont.)								
St. Louis Park					x			
Western Lake Superior Sanitary District	x							x
New Hampshire								
Portsmouth	x							
New York								
New York City				x			x	x
Scarsdale	x							
Tompkins County				x				x
North Carolina								
Orange County	x			x				
Wake County	x					x		
Vermont								
Chittenden County	x							
Windham County	x							
Virginia								
Alexandria				x				
Falls Church				x				
Washington								
Deer Park			x					
Spokane County	x		x					x
Tacoma				x				
TOTALS	32		20	7	6	5	4	7

¹Examples include Department of Public Works building, municipal office building

Table 8. Materials accepted, drop-off program

State/City/County/ Solid Waste District	Fruit & Vegetable Scraps	Meat, Fish & Dairy	Yard Trimblings/ Green Waste	Paper Bags	Uncoated	Food Soiled Paper Coated w/ Conventional Plastics	Coated w/ Compostable Plastics	Molded Fiber Containers (e.g. bagasse)	Compostable Plastic Foodservice Items & Packaging	Compostable Plastic Bags
Alaska										
Gustavus	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
California										
Visalia	x		x	x	x					
Colorado										
Boulder County	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Denver	x	x	x	x	x				x	x
Longmont	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
Pitkin County	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Connecticut										
Bridgewater	x	x	x		x					
New Fairfield	x	x	x		x					
Newtown	x	x	x		x					
Redding	x	x	x		x					
Ridgefield	x	x	x		x					
District of Columbia										
Washington	x									
Illinois										
Lake County	x	x								
Maine										
Falmouth	x	x			x					
Freeport	x	x			x					
North Yarmouth	x	x			x					
South Portland	x	x			x					
Yarmouth	x		x							
Massachusetts										
Acton	x	x	x	x	x					
Amherst	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
Barnstable	x	x			x					
Boston	x			x						x
Cambridge	x	x		x	x			x	x	x
Chatham	x									
Chilmark	x	x			x					
Dennis	x	x	x		x					
Edgartown	x	x			x					
Egremont	x		x							x
Greenfield	x	x								
Leverett	x	x	x	x	x					
Mashpee	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
Medfield	x	x								
New Salem	x									
Northampton	x	x			x					
Northfield	x	x	x	x						
Orange	x	x	x	x	x					
Wendell	x	x	x	x	x					
West Tisbury	x	x			x					
Whately	x	x	x	x	x					
Winchester	x	x								x
Minnesota										
Anoka County	x	x		x	x			x	x	x
Carver County	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Columbia Heights	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Ham Lake	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Hennepin County	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Lake Crystal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lino Lakes	x	x							x	x
Linwood Township	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Mankato	x	x		x	x		x	x		x
Minneapolis	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x

Table 8. Materials accepted, drop-off program (cont.)

State/City/County/ Solid Waste District	Fruit & Vegetable Scraps	Meat, Fish & Dairy	Yard Trimming Green Waste	Paper Bags	Uncoated	Food Soiled Coated w/ Conventional Plastics	Paper Coated w/ Compostable Plastics	Molded Fiber Containers (e.g. bagasse)	Compostable Plastic Foodservice Items & Packaging	Compostable Plastic Bags
Minnesota (cont.)										
North Mankato	x	x		x	x		x		x	x
Ramsey County	x	x		x	x		x		x	x
St. Louis Park	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Western Lake Superior Sanitary District	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
New Hampshire										
Portsmouth	x	x		x	x					x
New York										
New York City	x	x	x		x		x	x		x
Scarsdale	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Tompkins County	x	x			x					x
North Carolina										
Orange County	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
Wake County	x	x		x	x	x	x			x
Vermont										
Chittenden County	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Windham County	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Virginia										
Alexandria	x				x					x
Falls Church	x	x		x	x		x		x	x
Washington										
Deer Park	x	x	x	x	x					x
Spokane County	x	x	x	x	x				x	
Tacoma	x	x	x							
Totals	67	59	30	38	54	4	24	18	26	36