

**CITY OF BALTIMORE
COUNCIL BILL 15-0202R
(Resolution)**

Introduced by: Councilmembers Henry, Branch, Costello, Kraft, Clarke, Reisinger, Middleton,
Welch, Holton, Scott, Mosby, Curran, Stokes, Spector, President Young

Introduced and read first time: February 9, 2015

Assigned to: Judiciary and Legislative Investigations Committee

REFERRED TO THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES: Department of Public Works, Department of Planning,
Department of Finance

A RESOLUTION ENTITLED

1 A COUNCIL RESOLUTION concerning

2 **Investigative Hearing – Municipal Composting**

3 FOR the purpose of requesting the Director of Public Works, and the Chief, Bureau of Solid
4 Waste to update the Council on the Department’s progress toward creating a comprehensive
5 Municipal Composting Program, to provide a fiscal impact statement on creating the
6 program, and estimate a time line for citywide implementation of municipal composting.

7 **Recitals**

8 The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reports that yard trimmings and food
9 residuals together constitute 27% of the U.S. municipal solid waste stream – a lot of waste to
10 send to landfills when it could become useful and environmentally beneficial compost instead.
11 Compost offers the obvious benefits of resource efficiency and creating a useful product from
12 organic waste that would otherwise have been landfilled.

13 The EPA defines compost as organic material that can be used as a soil amendment or as a
14 medium to grow plants. Mature compost is a stable material with a content called humus that is
15 dark brown or black and has a soil-like, earthy smell. It is created by: combining organic wastes
16 (e.g., yard trimmings, food wastes, manures) in proper ratios into piles, rows, or vessels; adding
17 bulking agents (e.g., wood chips) as necessary to accelerate the breakdown of organic materials;
18 and allowing the finished material to fully stabilize and mature through a curing process.

19 The Biodegradable Products Institute’s Case Studies on Municipal Composting finds that
20 community composting is a big success story. As much as 65% of grass and yard waste – leaves,
21 brush, and trimmings – is being composted. While this is a significant achievement, more than
22 60 million tons of compostable solid waste – food scraps and soiled/wet paper – are still being
23 sent to landfills.

24 The Urban Garden Center reports that more and more people are discovering that municipal
25 composting programs are a perfect fit to their busy lives, providing them the opportunity to
26 recycle and do their part in protecting the planet. An additional benefit to home gardeners is that
27 they get a high-quality soil-enhancer to make their trees, flowers, and shrubbery flourish while
28 helping to clean the air.

EXPLANATION: Underlining indicates matter added by amendment.
~~Strike out~~ indicates matter deleted by amendment.

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1 Program rules vary from community to community, but generally the city in charge of the
2 project encourages – and often requires – residents to collect for composting organic waste such
3 as grass clippings, leaves, tree branches and other yard material. Some programs also accept
4 food scraps, which when processed at a compost facility, make an excellent fertilizer for most
5 types of trees and plants.

6 In June 2009, a City Council resolution calling for an informational hearing on the recycling
7 of yard waste found that in Baltimore City the processing of yard waste is limited. At that time,
8 the Department of Public Works provided for the collection of unlimited bagged leaves one day a
9 week from the beginning of October of one year through the end of January of the next. This
10 approach was held to be not only environmentally unfriendly, but wasteful as well.

11 The resolution also expressed the will of the Council that “as the City institutes the One Plus
12 One program to protect the environment by producing less waste and recycling more, it is only
13 appropriate that the issue of yard waste be addressed to produce an equally beneficial outcome.”

14 In July of 2012 the Council again held a hearing on a resolution asking for information about
15 the City’s progress in establishing municipal composting. At that time, it was clear that little had
16 yet been done to establish a municipal composting program in Baltimore City. The current
17 legislation is introduced in the hope of showing progress made in bringing to the residents of the
18 city a composting program that will provide people with one of many ways to “go green” and
19 help preserve the health and natural resources of our planet.

20 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,** That the
21 Director of Public Works, and the Chief, Bureau of Solid Waste are requested to report to the
22 Council on the Department’s progress toward creating a comprehensive Municipal Composting
23 Program, to provide a fiscal impact statement of creating the program, and estimate a time line
24 for citywide implementation of municipal composting.

25 **AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Mayor, the
26 Director of Public Works, the Chief of the Bureau of Solid Waste, the Director of Planning, the
27 Associations listed in the Department of Planning’s Directory of Community Associations, and
28 the Mayor’s Legislative Liaison to the City Council.