

PA 11-217

SB1116

Environment	1928-1938, 1949-1961	24
House	9803-9806, 9852-9853	6
<u>Senate</u>	<u>1985-1995</u>	<u>11</u>
		<b>41</b>

**JOINT  
STANDING  
COMMITTEE  
HEARINGS**

**ENVIRONMENT  
PART 6  
1696 – 2016**

**2011**

The Department of Agriculture has a proven track record of working effectively with agricultural producers in all commodity groups. Forestry would be more effectively served by an agency that understands the needs of producers and the intricacies of a land based enterprise. Many farms own and manage forest land and this resource base is an important component of their agricultural operation. Likewise, there is land under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut DEP that has an agricultural component to it. This agricultural component often needs to be balanced with wildlife management objectives. All of these land based considerations would be best served under a Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

And I would like to also diverge a little bit from my testimony. I've sat through the hearing this morning to listen about the consolidation of Energy and the Department of Environmental Protection under H.B. 6386 and I'm very concerned that forestry would fall further into this -- this large agency and be lost and I'm concerned that that would do a great disservice to over 50 percent of our land base of which 80 percent of that is in private ownership.

SENATOR MEYER: Ms. Nichols, I notice that we have no witness this morning, this afternoon from the Department of Agriculture in support of its accepting this conservation function. Do you know if they have -- Agriculture has a position?

JOAN NICHOLS: I have not heard, no.

SENATOR MEYER: Okay. Any other questions or comments?  
Thank you so much.

JOAN NICHOLS: Okay. Thank you.

SENATOR MEYER: Colleagues we're now turning to House Bill 1116, it's a bill that relates to the

recycling of organic materials by food wholesalers and others. And our first witness is Stan Sorkin followed by Maxwell Warren.

Good afternoon, Mr. Sorkin.

STAN SORKIN: Good afternoon, Senator Meyer and Members of the Environmental Committee. I'm Stan Sorkin, President of the Connecticut Food Association.

I'm here today to testify in support of R.B. 1116, AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECYCLING OF ORGANIC MATERIALS.

The Connecticut Food Association recognizes the environmental and operational benefits that composting facilities would bring to this State and our industry.

Since last year, we've been working with DEP regarding the concerns that we brought up at last year's testimony. They have been addressed in the wording of this year's language and we firmly support the bill as written and we appreciate DEP reaching out to us to help craft the language. So, again, we're proud to testify in support of R.B. 6 --0116, excuse me.

REP. ROY: Thank you, Stan. Any questions or comments? Representative Chapin.

REP. CHAPIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Can you definitively say that if this organics bill were to pass, that it would be cheaper for the grocery stores to --

STAN SORKIN: I can't definitely say that working with the department we've cut the distance that the composted materials would have to travel. We feel based upon some of the language in there where reports have to be generated in terms of economic benefit, economic tracking of the -- the process that we would see if it would be

economically feasible to continue doing that. Our gut feel is it would. We're looking to compost materials in this State, working with the 20 mile limit with the usual -- before gas went up to \$4.00, we thought it would be a reasonable distance to travel to offset the cost of tipping fees et cetera.

REP. CHAPIN: And are you under contract? I assume most of your stores are under contract now to dispose of these materials I guess through the solid waste system. Would this bill in any way impact those contracts?

STAN SORKIN: I don't believe so. Our members have asked for a composting facility, a means of composting in this State. When we checked it out last year that was not anybody's concern. They're looking for ways to increase composting and looking forward to doing it.

REP. CHAPIN: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REP. ROY: Thank you. Any other questions or comments from Members of the Committee? I see none. Stan, you're all set. Thank you.

(Inaudible) -- don't go away. Paul Nonnenmacher to be followed by Anthony Mule.

PAUL NONNENMACHER: Good afternoon, Representative Roy, Members of the Environment Committee. My name is Paul Nonnenmacher and I'm director of public affairs for the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority. We appreciate the opportunity to testify on this bill.

*SB/116*

CRRA wholeheartedly supports the increasing of composting in Connecticut. Less than one year ago DEP released the findings of a waste characterization study. They sent people wading into piles of garbage on the tip floors of trashed energy plants and transfer stations. And

these people sorted, weighed and measured what they found in those piles. What they found is that more than 13 percent of all our garbage is food waste. That's more than 321,000 tons in all per year.

As you know, CRRRA was created by the General Assembly in 1973 to implement the State's Solid Waste Management Plan, which called for an end to land throwing trash, and using it as a resource.

Currently we use two-thirds of everything we throw away as fuel to generate electricity, but we need to do more. The latest update of the Solid Waste Management Plan calls for the State to recycle 58 percent of its solid waste by the year 2024. That rate has been languishing under 30 percent for the last 15 years.

Raised Bill 1116 will score the biggest jump in our recycling rate since recycling itself was started 20 years ago. Enacting this bill will mean entrepreneurs who may have been hesitant to invest in developing composting facilities will know they have a feedstock. Supermarkets, wholesalers, schools and colleges who may have wanted to compost, as we just heard from Mr. Sorokin, but had no outlet for their food waste will have them. And Connecticut will strengthen its position as a leader in responsible waste management.

I'm also the president of the Connecticut Recyclers Coalition, a group of corporate, municipal, institutional, and private entities all involved in recycling. And the CRC Board also enthusiastically supports this bill. And I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

REP. ROY: Thank you. Any questions or comments?  
Representative Chapin.

REP. CHAPIN: Thanks, Mr. Chairman. Not being as familiar with CRRA contracts as -- with the regional authority that my own town is represented by, do -- would any municipalities be at risk from any put-or-pay clauses?

PAUL NONNENMACHER: I don't believe so because while the number of tons of garbage that is currently made up of food waste sounds like a lot, that's not much different than the amount of garbage that we're exporting to landfills and New York State or Pennsylvania or Ohio, because we don't have the capacity in state. There's plenty of garbage to go around, and even if we take this segment out of the waste stream, there will still be enough garbage and I don't believe that that -- if we carved up that increment and broke it down among the towns that have contracts with us, that it would put anybody in jeopardy.

REP. CHAPIN: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REP. ROY: Thank you. Any other questions or comments from Members of the Committee? Paul, you are all set. Thank you.

PAUL NONNENMACHER: Thank you.

REP. ROY: Anthony -- I have -- it looks like Mule. M-u-l-e. Okay. Followed by Catherine Iacarino.

ANTHONY MULE: Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of Waste to Water LLC, a Connecticut company, I would like to thank you for the introduction of this Legislation. It represents a positive step toward stewardship of our State's environment and quality of life of our residents and future generations.

I would like to introduce the Bio-Ez. Our patent pending machinery manufactured and assembled in Connecticut, will help Connecticut businesses conform to the requirements of this Legislation.

SB 1116

66  
aac ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

March 14, 2011  
11:00 A.M.

Our units can convert, on a daily basis, up to 2,000 pounds of food waste into a nutrient rich liquid that can be sewerred and treated by nearly any waste treatment facility. The units simply accelerate the natural process of digestion and provide our patent pending microorganisms the proper environment to work aerobically.

Businesses using our system save space, since they will no longer have to store food waste for conventional hauling. Also, our customers enjoy cost savings over compost hauling and contamination charges. Additional benefits of usage are odor reduction, since food waste is no longer stored on site, and vector attraction is minimized.

Usage of our proprietary system will also reduce the amount of diesel vehicles on our State's roadways. Each BEZ V 1500, our largest model, will eliminate the contents of one and a half municipal solid waste trailers from the road per month. That equates to 18 MSW trailers off our roads per year, per unit. I enclose specification sheet of this unit.

I congratulate the introduction of this bill on behalf of Waste to Water LLC and hope that you understand our patent pending system provides assistance to Connecticut businesses to easily conform to the statute. Thank you.

REP. ROY: Thank you. Any questions or comments from Members of the Committee? Seeing none.

ANTHONY MULE: Thank you very much.

CATHERINE IACCARINO: Good afternoon, Representative Roy, Representative Chapin and Committee Members. I have a tendency to be incredibly verbose, so to -- in respect to your three minute time limit, I am going to read what I have written. And I am here today to speak on the ACT CONCERNING THE

SB 1116



RECYCLING OF ORGANIC MATERIALS BY CERTAIN FOOD  
WHOLESALEERS, MANUFACTURERS, SUPERMARKETS AND  
CONFERENCE CENTERS.

This is a large step forward in recognizing our need in sustaining and protecting uncontaminated organic matter. Its high potential for a safe and healthy reusable substance comes from its biological decomposition of carbon, nitrogen, and other various nutrients, all of which enhance and enrich the soil.

This step in recycling, composting and reusing organic waste also helps diminish our need and financial drain on using artificial fertilizers or other additives.

Why is it so important to produce and sustain uncontaminated organic matters? Many countries have already banned or greatly eliminated the use of artificial soil enhancers. This, of course, is not news to our State, which has already placed certain bans on its use. There have been enough studies done researching the health concerns these products create to cause some major alarm.

Uncontaminated organic, however, comes with a guarantee that you know what you are getting and previous knowledge to its safety to the environment and to the health of humans.

Organics have passed the most difficult test of proof there is. It has passed the test of time. This calls to mind the old saying "If it ain't broke, don't fix it".

In providing our State with a large source of organic matter to draw upon, we are not only decreasing our dependencies on alternate or artificial methods, we are working towards a State with a healthier population. This seems to

be a win/win/win for our environment, our health care and our budget.

In staying true, though, to the ability to separate organic waste, it should be noted that materials that do not fit into this category should be labeled as such. In the case of GMOs, though stated to be considered equivalent to its conventional counterpart, the title alone, Genetically Modified Organisms, tells us that the seed -- whoops -- has been modified, ergo changed, altered from its original state. Some seeds have also been rendered sterile, which is a considerable change from the organic seed. There has been a persistent concern and controversy over the health risk of using these products. Numerous organizations, such as Greenpeace, for one, and individuals like Jane Goodall have stepped up to address these concerns.

Haiti, a country of dire need of food, has been noted as burning the GMO seeds that were donated to them. Countries are fighting against their use.

Five countries in the European Union -- due to its rate of environmental risk, have banned the use of their only GMO product made, and Germany is now joining them.

But the only issue here that we're making is the simple request that Genetically Modified Organisms carry the label for which they are named, GMO. It is a request to exercise our right of freedom of choice. The right to choose what is considered as organic waste. Let us move ahead in the comfort of foresight and not the concern of hindsight.

In conclusion, I am happy to see that our State recognizes and stands by the fact that just because it is labeled as organic waste does not mean that it should be wasted.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

REP. ROY: Thank you, Cathie. You note that you're not trying to ban it, as they've been doing in Europe and other places, simply just to label the packaging as GMO so that people are -- are aware that this is altered material?

CATHERINE IACARINO: Exactly, I mean, the labeling of modified materials is -- or products, is not new nor necessarily known as negative.

For instance, milk. Milk has been modified for years and has been labeled as such. You have lactose free -- whoops -- 2 percent, 1 percent, skim, fat free, I mean -- and then people get to choose the milk that they feel is the best for them. So, labeling a modified organism or product is -- is not new or particularly negative. (Inaudible) But -- and the companies that produce GMO, I mean, they are saying that it is healthy for human consumption. They are saying that it is agriculturally decreasing the agricultural impact and they stand by their product and they are saying that they stand by its integrity and they're proud of it. So, for them to put GMO on a label shouldn't really be an issue because their proud of their product.

But I think that we should be allowed the choice to choose if we want to consider GMO products as being organic.

REP. ROY: Thank you. Are there any other questions from members of the Committee? Representative Hennessy.

REP. HENNESSEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. So, are you saying that -- I believe that what these materials are done -- they get burned, right? To be processed into recycled energy?

CATHERINE IACARINO: Are you talking about organic waste matter --

REP. HENNESSEY: Yes.

CATHERINE IACARINO: -- or GMOs?

REP. HENNESSEY: Organic waste matter.

CATHERINE IACARINO: Well, organic waste matter can also be used for composting which goes into the soil. And it's -- I know Mexico actually had issues with GMOs contaminating their soil. I'm not going to go into all the countries that have had issues and why, nor do I know all the information. But in the process of the decomposition, it would be used and also may be substituted for a lot of those fertilizers which have been shown to be unhealthy.

REP. HENNESSEY: So -- so you're saying that the -- identifying it as an organic material is kind of --

CATHERINE IACARINO: Questionable.

REP. HENNESSEY: --questionable.

CATHERINE IACARINO: It has been questioned and it has been resisted and the companies say that it is organic because it is equivalent to its counterpart which would be organic material. There is issue with that. Consistently there has been issues with that. And what I'm saying is Connecticut should be allowed the option to determine do want to put GMOs in with their organic materials, especially what's used for soil. You know, the healthier the soil, the healthier the food.

REP. HENNESSEY: So, this composting material goes to, say, an organic certified farm and then possibly can lose that certification?

CATHERINE IACARINO: Whatever the State of Connecticut chooses to do with this organic waste. You can use it as a type of fertilizer, and school grounds, instead of artificial fertilizers. You can use it for farm. You can use it in organic - producing organic products. I guess the State has a variety of things they can choose to do with it. But it is a healthier soil.

REP. HENNESSEY: Thank you. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

REP. ROY: Thank you. Any other questions or comments from Members of the Committee? I see none Cathie, thank you.

CATHERINE IACARINO: Thank you.

REP. ROY: We're going to go back to item one. A gentleman who is going to speak on this issue has decided he wants to speak on the other. So, Maxwell Warren, come forward.

MAXWELL WARREN: Thank you Representative Roy and Members of the Committee. I apologize for being out of sequence. When I arrived here at 9:30 this morning, I just signed my list on the -- my name on the list without realizing that there were certain bills and that was my fault. So please accept my apology.

I'm here speaking on H.B. 6386. I applaud and support your efforts to pass this bill. I would like to see the bill expanded to promote even greater energy conservation while at the same time promoting job growth and increasing State revenue.

The expanded bill would have the potential of affecting every homeowner in the State by specifically establishing an Energy Star rating program for existing homes and condos. The new program could be simple in nature, with the home and condo owners verifying their own energy

Government Affairs  
 State Public Policy  
 Industry Information

Partnerships  
 Trade Services  
 Retailer Services



**Environmental Committee Testimony  
 By Stan Sorkin, President  
 Connecticut Food Association  
 Monday, March 7, 2011**

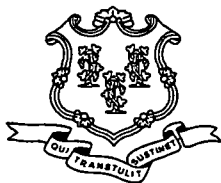
**Testimony in Support of RB1116. An Act Concerning the Recycling of Organic Materials by Certain Food Wholesalers, Manufacturers, Supermarkets, and Conference Centers**

Good afternoon, Chairman Roy, Chairman Meyer and Members of the Environmental Committee. My name is Stan Sorkin, President of the Connecticut Food Association. I am here today to testify on behalf of the members of the Connecticut Food Association in support of RB1116.

The Connecticut Food Association is the state trade association that conducts programs in public affairs, food safety, research, education and industry relations on behalf of its 240 member companies—food retailers, wholesalers, distributors, and service providers in the state of Connecticut. CFA's members in Connecticut operate approximately 300 retail food stores and 250 pharmacies. Their combined estimated annual sales volume of \$5.7 billion represents 75% of all retail food store sales in Connecticut. CFA's retail membership is composed of large multi-store chains, regional firms, and single store independent supermarkets. CFA's 90 associate members include the supplier partners of its retail and wholesale members.

Our Association understands the leadership role our members must play in creating public awareness and adopting programs that can generate environmental benefits. The CFA recognizes the environmental and operational benefits that composting facilities would bring to the state and our industry. Since last year, we have been working with the Department of Environmental Protection to craft language regarding the establishment of composting facilities in CT that would take into account concerns that were brought up during our testimony last year. CFA appreciates the DEP's willingness to seek out our input and incorporate it in the bill. Thus, the CFA fully supports RB1116 and our members look forward to working with DEP and the operators of the new composting facilities to increase composting in the state.

**We urge you to pass RB6116. An Act Concerning the Recycling of Organic Materials by Certain Food Wholesalers, Manufacturers, Supermarkets, and Conference Centers**



**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**



Public Hearing – March 14, 2011  
 Environment Committee

Testimony Submitted by Acting Commissioner Daniel C. Esty  
 Department of Environmental Protection

**Raised Senate Bill No. 1116 - AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECYCLING OF ORGANIC MATERIALS BY CERTAIN FOOD WHOLESALERS, MANUFACTURERS, SUPERMARKETS AND CONFERENCE CENTERS**

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony regarding Raised Senate Bill No. 1116 - AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECYCLING OF ORGANIC MATERIALS BY CERTAIN FOOD WHOLESALERS, MANUFACTURERS, SUPERMARKETS AND CONFERENCE CENTERS.

We appreciate the Committee's willingness to raise this bill at the request of the Department of Environmental Protection (Department). This proposal, which we strongly support, consists of important and simple steps to advance statewide recycling and clean energy goals by strengthening the infrastructure capacity for recycling and recovering energy from commercial food residuals.

Connecticut's Solid Waste Management Plan has identified food residuals recycling as one of the state's most critical strategies for reaching the state's source reduction and recycling objectives in the coming years to reduce our reliance on resource recovery facilities and landfills. This means we will need facilities in which to process and recycle food residuals.

***Why this bill is important:***

This proposal would apply to the following large-volume generators of commercial food residuals: 1) commercial food wholesalers or distributors, 2) industrial food manufacturers or processors, 3) supermarkets, and 4) resorts and conference centers. These sectors account for the majority of the statewide volume of commercial food wastes produced.

According to the Connecticut 2009 Statewide Solid Waste Composition and Characterization Study<sup>1</sup>, food residuals, by weight, are the single most common potentially recyclable material currently disposed of statewide. Collectively, food waste, other organics such as yard wastes, and compostable paper represent almost one-third of the materials currently disposed of rather than recycled. Residential and commercial food waste accounts for 321,481 tons per year of the state's disposed solid waste, about 13.5%. Leaves & grass represent 7.2%. Compostable paper (soiled, waxed, or otherwise unrecyclable) represents an additional 8.2%.

Connecticut has an economic development opportunity to significantly increase its food residuals recycling capacity such that it provides a network of large-scale processing facilities throughout the state, making it convenient and economically sensible for businesses to separate food residuals for recycling rather than disposal. Massachusetts has more than two dozen such facilities ranging in size from 15 – 150 tons per day received, while Connecticut has one facility located in New Milford that received a total of

<sup>1</sup>[http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/waste\\_management\\_and\\_disposal/solid\\_waste/wastecharstudy/ctcompositioncharstudymay2010.pdf](http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/waste_management_and_disposal/solid_waste/wastecharstudy/ctcompositioncharstudymay2010.pdf)

about 6,500 tons total for the year 2010. Mandating the recycling of source-separated commercial and organic wastes within a certain time period after establishment of an organics recycling facility in the state would guarantee feedstock and thereby would provide certainty and predictability to potential new businesses considering establishing operations in Connecticut. With an adequate statewide network of food residuals recycling capacity in place, capturing and recycling the food waste segment of the waste stream will improve recycling rates and divert organic materials from landfills and resources recovery facilities, reducing greenhouse gas emissions from landfills, and minimizing capacity shortfalls at in-state resources recovery facilities. It would also provide fuel for clean energy anaerobic digestion plants as well as create a marketable commercial product for local retailers, such as high quality compost and soil amendments.

CT DEP's Food Residuals Mapping Study identified hundreds of in-state large-scale generators of commercial food residuals ranging from supermarkets and resorts to food product distributors. From all of these large-scale generators, a potential of 99,000 – 153,000 tons per year of commercial food scrap generation was estimated available for recycling (per "Identifying, Quantifying, and Mapping Food Residuals from Connecticut Businesses and Institutions *An Organics Recycling Planning Tool Using GIS FINAL REPORT*" September, 2001).

***Implementation model is the same Connecticut has successfully used before for other recyclable materials:***

This approach of instituting a recycling mandate once capacity is available is the same model the state successfully used for implementing our statewide recycling program and establishing regional processing centers for paper, glass, and cans, as described in CGS Section 22a-241b. This regulatory driver should help stimulate development of and demand for new infrastructure by assuring such facilities a steady supply of material, and may further promote and encourage markets for the recycled materials.

Sections 1 and 2 add the definition of "source-separated organic material" to both the solid waste management chapter (446d) and the solid waste management services chapter (446e). This is necessary to describe the materials that would be identified as recyclable at organics recycling facilities that are the subject of Section 3. Section 2 also adds a definition for "composting facility" to the solid waste management services chapter (446e). Last session this definition was added to the solid waste management chapter as part of an updating of definitions in that chapter and this proposal would define composting facilities in a uniform manner between the solid waste management chapter and the solid waste management services chapter.

***Stakeholders' comments have been incorporated:***

Our intention in Section 3 is to be clear that the requirement to recycle food residuals is dependent on the capacity becoming available within a close distance of the food waste generator. Section 3 was part of a broader recycling bill in 2010 (now known as Public Act 10-87). During last year's legislative session stakeholders recommended that the Department change the distance between a generator and a recycling facility from thirty miles to twenty miles, as well as other refinements. The suggestions and refinements offered last session are reflected in the language proposed in today's bill.

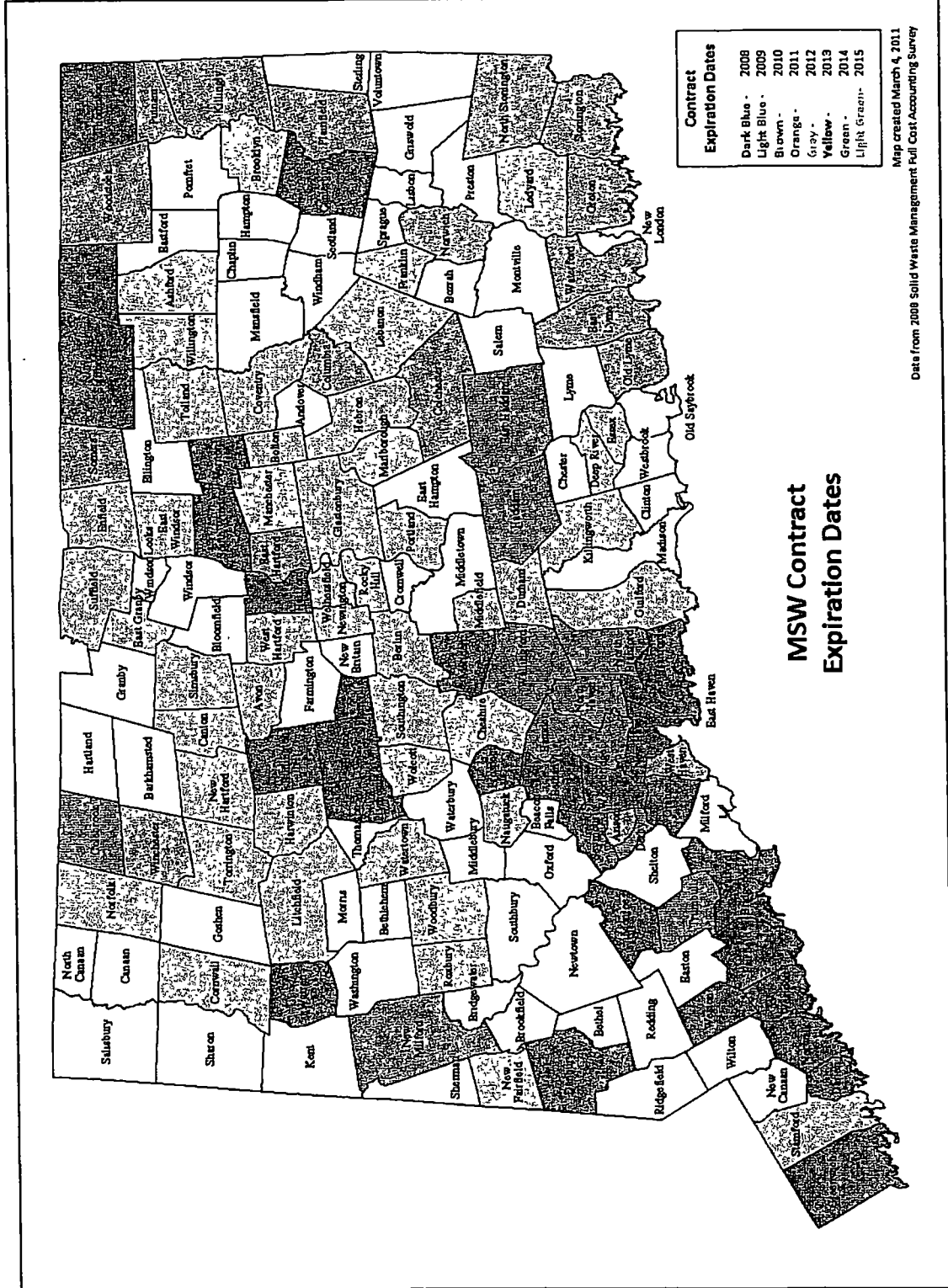
***Consistency with state plans:***

Creating the necessary infrastructure and diverting organic materials from resources recovery facilities and landfills advances Objective 2 of the Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan, and is also consistent with the Connecticut Climate Change Action Plan (Policy Action #43 Increase Recycling & Source Reduction, specifically, increase composting of source separated organics from commercial, industrial, and institutional generators). Recycling and composting have the greatest potential to sustainably move Connecticut to its vision of reducing the amount of waste it disposes and treating waste materials as a resource.



In summary, the DEP strongly supports Raised Senate Bill #1116 AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECYCLING OF ORGANIC MATERIALS BY CERTAIN FOOD WHOLESALERS, MANUFACTURERS, SUPERMARKETS AND CONFERENCE CENTERS because it saves businesses money through avoided disposal costs, reduces trash, increases recycling, and promotes clean energy businesses.

Thank you for the opportunity to present the Department's views on this proposal. If you should require any additional information, please contact the Department's legislative liaison, Robert LaFrance, at (860) 424-3401 or [Robert.Lafrance@ct.gov](mailto:Robert.Lafrance@ct.gov).



865 Brook Street  
Rocky Hill, Connecticut 06067-3444  
T 860 563 0015  
www.ctcleanenergy.com

Administered by Connecticut Innovations



**CONNECTICUT  
CLEAN ENERGY FUND**

**Statement of the Connecticut Clean Energy Fund Regarding Raised Bill 1116  
An Act Concerning The Recycling Of Organic Materials By Certain Food  
Wholesalers, Manufacturers, Supermarkets And Conference Centers.**

The Connecticut Clean Energy Fund (CCEF) supports the objectives of RB 1116. This bill appears to provide for a process that takes a present-day waste stream and establishes guidelines for converting it into an in-state sustainable resource. The CCEF along with various partners encourages and supports communities throughout Connecticut engaging in sustainable resource practices, through education, awareness, and leadership. Furthermore, CCEF believes a comprehensive approach to energy policy and environmental protection is in furtherance of numerous established goals, such as, the Renewable Portfolio Standard, Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, and climate change and transportation policy objectives. The "Source-separated organic material" as defined within this bill, when properly digested and gasified, would provide a source of methane. This methane could potentially prove to be a reliable fuel option in various applications. As such, RB 1116 may ultimately provide economic, environmental, and energy benefits to Connecticut.

We thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and stand ready to work with this committee if requested.



## Waste to Water, LLC

Scan

1160 Silas Deane Hwy  
#401  
Weathersfield, CT 06109

Phone: 347-295-0395  
Fax: 347-295-0399  
<http://www.wastetowaterenv.com>



Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of Waste to Water, LLC, a Connecticut company, I would like to thank you for the introduction of this legislation. It represents a possitive step towards stewardship of our states environment and quality of life of our residents and future generations. SB1116

I would like to introduce the Bio-Ez. Our Patent Pending machinery, manufactured and assembled in Connecticut, will help connecticut businesses conform to the requirements of this legislation. Our units can convert up to 2000 pounds of food waste into a nutrient rich liquid that can be sewerred and treated by nearly any waste treatment facility. The units simply accelerate the natural process of digestion and provide our Patent Pending microorganisms the proper environment to work aerobically.

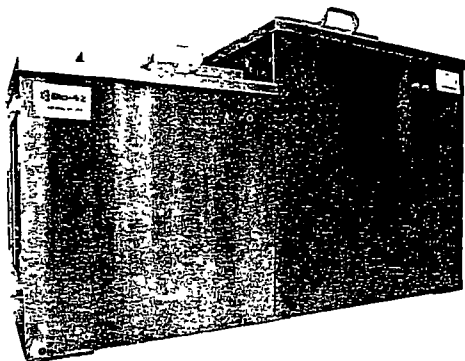
Businesses using our system save space since they will no longer have to store food waste for conventional hauling. Also, our customers enjoy cost savings over compost hauling and contamination charges. Additional benefits of usage are; odor reduction since food waste is no longer stored on site and vector attraction is minimized.

Usage of our proprietary system will also reduce the amount of diesel vehicles on our states roadways. Each BEZ V 1500, our largest model, will eliminate the contents of 1.5 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) trailers from the road per month. That equates to 18 MSW trailer off our roads per year per unit. I enclose a specification sheet of this unit.

I congratulate the introduction of this bill on behalf of Waste to Water, LLC and hope that you understand our Patent Pending system provides assistance to Connecticut businesses to easily conform to the statute.

Thank You

## BIO-EZ MODEL V1500



BIO-EZ offers a totally self-contained, continual feed, organic waste disposal system designed to biologically convert solid food waste materials into liquid. Using a process perfected by nature, it decomposes food waste into a nutrient rich liquid that is virtually odor free, and is safely disposed of through existing sanitary sewer systems.

The primary function of the BIO-EZ machine is to accelerate the natural decomposition process by maintaining optimal levels of aeration, moisture, temperature. Under these controlled conditions, our unique, Patent Pending formula of microorganisms can safely decompose food waste at a much faster rate than traditional decomposition.

DIMENSIONS	Height	Depth*	Length
V1500	56 Inches	33.5 Inches	92 Inches

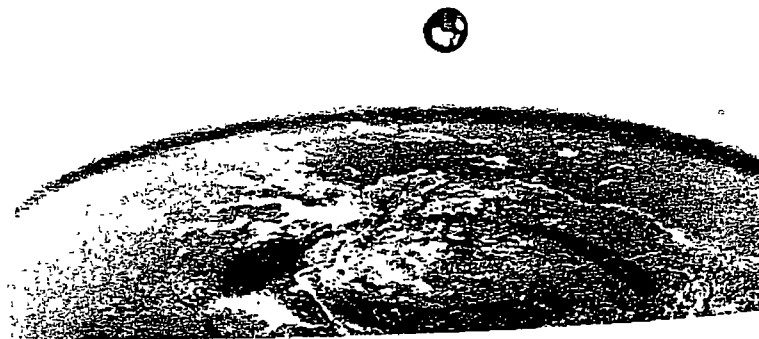
\*Sized to fit through any standard doorway

## FEATURES and BENEFITS

- Integrated Chopper Unit – to handle large and hard items (such as rinds and pits) and faster digestion for greater financial return
- Cold Water only usage – lower usage costs
- Long-lasting microbial formula (minimum of 1 year) – lower usage costs
- No heater units – minimizes odor and aids in aerobic digestion of food waste with lower electric use
- ETL listed certification for safety and reliability
- No deodorizer used or needed for the units – lower usage cost
- Patent Pending #12/076,677 for equipment, formula and process – credibility of our company
- Material Data Safety Sheet (MSDS) available for our microbial formula – safety, reliability and availability assurance
- Made In the USA - BIO-EZ units are fabricated, built and assembled in Connecticut. All replacement parts can be sourced domestically. Our BIO-HELPER formula is also sourced within the US



WASTE  
TO WATER, LLC.



## BIO-EZ MODEL V1500



### BIO-EZ V1500 FINANCIAL BENEFITS

The BIO-EZ V1500 can process up to 2,000 pounds of food waste in 24 hours. With nearly twice the throughput of any other unit, the economy of this model is realized in the incremental savings compared with traditional garbage disposal costs. At average use this unit can process over 50,000 pounds of food waste each month or over 600,000 pounds each year. Please refer to the cost avoidance calculator at [www.wastetowaterenv.com](http://www.wastetowaterenv.com) for an initial evaluation of your location.

### BIO-EZ V1500 ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Waste in landfill goes through 3 stages. The first stage is called aerobic decomposition. The solid wastes that are biodegradable react with the oxygen in the landfill and begin to form carbon dioxide and water.

The next stage is the anaerobic process where microorganisms that don't need oxygen break the wastes down into hydrogen, ammonia, carbon dioxide and inorganic acids.

In the third stage of decomposition in a landfill, methane gas is produced. Sufficient amounts of water and warm temperatures have to be present for the microorganisms to form the gas. About half of the gas produced during this stage will be carbon dioxide, but the other half will be methane.

Each pound of food waste in a landfill will produce 833 pounds of methane. This is significant because in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, methane is considerably more dangerous than carbon dioxide. Each pound of food that we eliminate from landfill deposit will relate to a reduction of greenhouse gas production.

PLEASE CONTACT US TODAY  
TO REVIEW YOUR PARTICULAR  
REQUIREMENTS BY VISITING  
OUR WEB SITE:

[www.wastetowaterenv.com](http://www.wastetowaterenv.com)

or by calling us at

**(347) 295-0395**



WASTE  
TO WATER, LLC

Senator Meyer, Representative Roy,  
 Senator Roraback, Rep. Chapin, & members of  
 the committee (Cathy Iaccarino)  
 SB1116

I am here to speak on the act concerning the recycling of organic materials by certain food wholesalers, manufacturers, supermarkets and conference centers. This is a large step forward in recognizing our need in sustaining and protecting uncontaminated organic matter. Its high potential for a safe and healthy reusable substance comes from its biological decomposition of carbon, nitrogen and other various nutrients, all of which enhance and enriches the soil. This step in recycling, composting and reusing organic waste also helps diminishes our need and financial drain of using artificial fertilizers or other additives.

SB1116

Why is it so important to produce and sustained uncontaminated organic matter? Many countries have already banned or greatly limited the use of artificial or altered soil enhancers. This, of course, is not news to our State, which has already placed certain bans on its use. There have been enough studies done researching the health concerns that these products create, to cause a major alarm. Uncontaminated organic, however, comes with a guarantee that you know what you are getting and previous knowledge to its safety to the environment and the health of humans. Organics have passed the most difficult test of proof there is. They have passed the test of time. This calls to mind the old saying "If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

In providing our State with a larger source of organic matter to draw upon we are not only decreasing our dependency on altered or artificial methods, we

are working towards a State with a healthier population. This seems to be a win/win/win for our environment, our health care and our budget.

In staying true to the ability to separate organic waste, it should be noted that materials that do not fit into this category should be labeled as such. In the case of GMOs, though stated to be considered equivalent to its conventional counterpart, the title alone, Genetically Modified Organisms, tells us that the seed has been modified, ergo changed, altered, from its original organic state. Some seeds have also been rendered sterile which is a considerable change from the organic seed.

There has been a persistent concern and controversy over the health risked of these products. Numerous organizations, such as Greenpeace, for one and individuals like Jane Goodall, have stepped up to address these concerns. Haiti, a country in dire need of food, was noted as burning the GMO seeds donated to them. Countries are fighting against their use. Five countries in the European Union, <sup>due in threat to the environment</sup> ~~due to health risks~~, have banned the use of their only GMO product, maize, and Germany is now joining them.

The only issue being made here, at this time, is the simple request that Genetically Modified Organisms carry the label for which they are known, <sup>named</sup> GMO. It is a request to exercise our right of freedom of choice. The right to choose what is considered as organic waste. Let us move ahead in the comfort of foresight and not the concern of hindsight.



In conclusion I am happy to see that our state recognizes and stands by the fact that just because it is labeled as organic waste does not mean that it should be wasted.

Thank you for your time and consideration.



Testimony of the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority  
Before the Environment Committee

Re: **Raised Bill No. 1116, AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECYCLING OF ORGANIC MATERIALS  
BY CERTAIN FOOD WHOLESALERS, MANUFACTURERS, SUPERMARKETS AND  
CONFERENCE CENTERS.**

March 14, 2011

Senator Meyer, Representative Roy and members of the Environment Committee:

My name is Paul Nonnenmacher, and I am the director of public affairs for the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on Raised Bill 5878, An Act Concerning the Recycling of Organic Materials by Certain Food Wholesalers, Manufacturers, Supermarkets and Conference Centers.

CRRA wholeheartedly supports the increasing of composting in Connecticut. Less than one year ago, the Department of Environmental Protection released the findings of a waste characterization study. They sent people wading into piles of garbage on the tip floors at trash-to-energy plants and transfer stations, then sorted, weighed and measured what was in those piles. They found that more than 13 percent of our garbage is food waste – more than 321,000 tons in all.

DEP's Solid Waste Management Plan calls for the state to recycle 58 percent of its solid waste by the year 2024, yet that rate has been languishing under 30 percent for the last 15 years. Raised Bill 1116 will spur the biggest jump in our recycling rate since recycling itself was started 20 years ago. Enacting this bill will mean entrepreneurs who may have been hesitant to invest in developing composting facilities will know they'll have a feed stock. Supermarkets, wholesalers, schools and colleges who may have wanted to compost but had no outlet for their food waste will have them. And Connecticut will strengthen its position as a leader in responsible waste management.

I am also president of the Connecticut Recyclers Coalition, representing corporate, municipal, institutional and private members involved in recycling, and the CRC board adds its enthusiastic support for this bill.

Now I'll be happy to answer any questions you may have.

**H – 1120**

**CONNECTICUT  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE**

**PROCEEDINGS  
2011**

**VOL.54  
PART 29  
9635 – 9973**

pt/tj/lxe/gbr  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

508  
June 8, 2011

Calendar 535.

THE CLERK:

On page 21, Calendar 535, substitute for Senate  
Bill Number 1116, AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECYCLING OF  
ORGANIC MATERIALS BY CERTAIN FOOD WHOLESALERS,  
MANUFACTURERS, SUPERMARKETS AND CONFERENCE CENTERS.

Favorable report of the Committee on General Law.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ALTOBELLO:

Representative Roy, you have the floor.

REP. ROY (119th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move acceptance of the  
Committee -- Joint Committee's Favorable Report and  
passage of the bill.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ALTOBELLO:

Question is acceptance and passage. Please  
proceed.

REP. ROY (119th):

Thank you. What this does is it -- the bill  
requires large generators of source-separated organic  
materials to begin recycling these materials within  
six months after at least two source-separated organic  
material compost facilities are permitted. To that  
extent, it diverts some of the amount of municipal  
solid waste out of these -- out of the solid waste

pt/tj/lxe/gbr  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

509  
June 8, 2011

stream and this (inaudible) would obtain some savings and reduce tipping fees. I move passage.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ALTOBELLO:

Question before the Chamber is passage. Further on this bill? Representative Roy.

REP. ROY (119th):

I would like to put it in the Consent Calendar, yes, sir. There's no amendments. Mr. Speaker, I've got it. LCO -- the Clerk has it as Amendment LCO 7203. I ask that it be called and I be allowed to summarize.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ALTOBELLO:

Surely. Would the Clerk please call LCO 7203.

THE CLERK:

LCO Number 7293, House "A" offered by Representative O'Neill.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ALTOBELLO:

Representative Roy, please proceed.

REP. ROY (119th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move adoption.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ALTOBELLO:

Question before the Chamber is adoption. Will you remark?

REP. ROY (119th):

pt/tj/lxe/gbr  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

510  
June 8, 2011

This exempts the university dormitories -- no, it requires only one such recycling receptacle on each floor of a dormitory, but not limited to (inaudible) floors.

A VOICE:

Speaker.

REP. ROY (119th):

I move adoption.

REP. CAFERO (142nd):

Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ALTOBELLO:

One moment, Representative Roy.

Representative Cafero. Representative Cafero.

REP. CAFERO (142nd):

I think things are working out.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ALTOBELLO:

Very good.

Representative Roy, you have the floor.

REP. ROY (119th):

Thank you. I'd move to withdraw the amendment that we put out in front of us.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ALTOBELLO:

House "A" is withdrawn. Further on the bill?

REP. ROY (119th):

pt/tj/lxe/gbr  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

511  
June 8, 2011

Thank you. Move to Consent, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ALTOBELLO:

Question before the Chamber is whether or not to  
add this to Consent. Seeing no objection, so ordered.

Would the Clerk please call Calendar 568.

THE CLERK:

On page 25, Calendar 568, substitute for Senate  
Bill Number 1138, AN ACT CONCERNING THE STRENGTHENING  
OF SCHOOL BULLYING LAWS. Favorable report of the  
Committee on Appropriations.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ALTOBELLO:

Representative Fleischmann of the 18th, you have  
the floor, sir.

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I move  
acceptance of the Joint Committee's Favorable Report  
and passage of the bill in concurrence with the  
Senate.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ALTOBELLO:

Question before the Chamber is acceptance and  
passing in concurrence with the Senate. Please  
proceed.

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

pt/tj/lxe/gbr  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

557  
June 8, 2011

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This represents our first Consent Calendar of the evening and I move its adoption.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Will the Clerk please read through the numbers on the Consent Calendar for the Chamber's edification, please.

THE CLERK:

Calendar 99, House Bill 6429. Calendar 331, Senate Bill 980. Calendar 399, Senate Bill 883. Calendar 439, House Bill 6632. Calendar 503, Senate Bill 1110. Calendar 585, Senate Bill 212. Calendar 586, Senate Bill 227. Calendar 491, Senate Bill 799. Calendar 535, Senate Bill 1116. Calendar 568, Senate Bill Number 1138. Calendar 637, Senate Bill 1160. Calendar 569, Senate Bill 1199. Calendar 616, Senate Bill 973. Calendar 583, Senate Bill 98. And Calendar 517, Senate Bill

SB1062

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

The question before us is on passage of the bills on today's -- Consent Calendar. Will you remark? If not, staff and guests please come to the Well of the House, members take your seats, the machine will be open.

THE CLERK:



pt/tj/lxe/gbr  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

558  
June 8, 2011

The House of Representatives is voting by roll call. Members to the Chamber. The House is voting today's Consent Calendar by roll call. Members to the Chamber.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Have all the members voted? Have all the members voted? If all the members have voted, please check the board to determine if your vote has been properly cast. If all the members have voted, the machine will be locked, Clerk will take a tally. Clerk, please announce the tally.

THE CLERK:

On today's Consent Calendar,

Total Number voting 148

Necessary for passage 75

Those voting Yea 148

Those voting Nay 0

Those absent and not voting 3

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Consent Calendar is passed.

Representative Sharkey, you have the floor, sir.

Is there business on the Clerk's desk?

THE CLERK:

**S - 617**

**CONNECTICUT  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
SENATE**

**PROCEEDINGS  
2011**

**VOL. 54  
PART 6  
1735- 2085**

mhr/gbr  
SENATE

40  
May 19, 2011

Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK:

Yes. It's Calendar page 36, Calendar Number 274, Files Number 456 and 729, substitute for Senate Bill 1116, AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECYCLING OF ORGANIC MATERIALS BY CERTAIN FOOD WHOLESALERS, MANUFACTURERS, SUPERMARKETS, AND CONFERENCE CENTERS, Favorable Report of the Committee on Environment, and General Law.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Meyer.

SENATOR MEYER:

Thank you, Madam President.

Excuse me. I move acceptance of the Committee's Joint and Favorable Report and move passage of this bill and request the opportunity to summarize.

THE CHAIR:

Acting on approval of the bill, will you remark further, sir?

SENATOR MEYER:

I will.

Briefly, colleagues, this is a bill that comes out of the Department of Environmental Protection. It's one of our -- our recycling bills. We've been pretty aggressive and active with respect to recycling

mhr/gbr  
SENATE

41  
May 19, 2011

in Connecticut in recent years. This bill puts in a recycling system for something we haven't been recycling before, and that is it provides for recycling organic materials.

And organic materials are -- include food scraps, food processing residue and soiled or unrecyclable paper. The -- the bill would require recycling on these conditions:

First, there would be recycling just by large generators of these organic materials. And "large generators" are defined to mean that you're -- you're averaging at least 104 tons of organic materials a year.

And, secondly, the bill would not become effective until there were two composting -- composting facilities in Connecticut. Right now, there is one in New Milford, and DEP is -- is trying to arrange for the construction of a second composting facility. And this bill would become effective upon -- upon the creation of that second composting facility.

The -- the Commissioner of DEP testified that this is an economic development opportunity for Connecticut to increase its food residual recycling

mhr/gbr  
SENATE

42  
May 19, 2011

capacity. He said the bill will save businesses money through avoided disposal costs. It will reduce trash, increase recycling, and promote clean energy. So for all those reasons, I urge passage.

Thank you, Madam President.

THE CHAIR:

Thank you, Senator.

Will you remark? Will you remark?

Senator Kissel.

SENATOR KISSEL:

Thank you, very much, Madam President.

Just a few questions through you to the proponent.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Meyer.

Please proceed, sir.

SENATOR KISSEL:

Thank you.

I note that in the General Law Committee, I was one of four people who did vote no on this, and I'm just wondering. It's my recollection that this would actually have a financial impact on certain businesses.

mhr/gbr  
SENATE

43  
May 19, 2011

Has it been determined whether there would be any financial impact on any businesses in the State of Connecticut? Through you, Madam President.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Meyer.

SENATOR MEYER:

Through you, Madam President, to Senator Kissel, there was no -- there was no business opposition in the public hearing to this bill, but the bill on its face obviously has some cost to those large generators of organic materials, because they will be having to bring the -- the organic materials to the composting facility. We've reduced that expense by providing in the bill that they will not -- the large generators of these materials will not have to bring the materials to a composting facility unless the composting facility is within 20 miles of the large generator of these materials. So there will be some transportation cost; it -- it appears it will be nominal. And, again, there was no opposition to the bill.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Kissel.

SENATOR KISSEL:

Thank you, very much.

mhr/gbr  
SENATE

44  
May 19, 2011

And -- and does the bill still contain a labeling requirement? Through you, Madam President.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Meyer.

SENATOR MEYER:

Through you, Madam President, to Senator Kissel, no, the labeling was dropped.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Kissel.

SENATOR KISSEL:

Okay. Thank you. That answers my questions.

THE CHAIR:

Thank you.

Senator Kane.

SENATOR KANE:

Thank you, Madam President.

Good afternoon.

THE CHAIR:

Good afternoon, sir.

SENATOR KANE:

Through you, a quick question for the proponent of the bill?

THE CHAIR:

Please proceed, sir.

mhr/gbr  
SENATE

45  
May 19, 2011

SENATOR KANE:

Thank you, Madam President.

Through you, in your conversation with Senator Kissel, Senator Meyer, you mention about these facilities have to be with 20 miles of the site that generates the recyclables.

Can you speak to the -- I -- I believe in the OLR analysis is says that it's unclear what happens if there is no facility within that 20-mile radius. Can you explain that process? Through you.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Meyer.

SENATOR MEYER:

Yes. Through you, Madam President, to Senator Kane, the fact is that if there is no composting facility with 20 miles of the generator of -- of these organic materials, there will be no requirement under law, under this bill, by which the generator has to recycle the organic materials. In other words, the recycling process is triggered if there's a composting facility within 20 miles.

And right now there are -- there are only -- there's only one in the state, in New Milford. A



mhr/gbr  
SENATE

46  
May 19, 2011

second one is being arranged by DEP; we don't know where that's going to go.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Kane.

SENATOR KANE:

Thank you, Madam President.

So, through you, if I'm -- if I can clarify it, so there is -- currently there is one composting facility available, and there, through DEP there may be future, other ones. So this bill, in effect, only affects those within that first or only compost facility? Through you.

SENATOR MEYER:

Through you --

THE CHAIR:

Senator Meyer.

SENATOR MEYER:

Yeah. Through you, Madam President, this bill right now affects only large generators of organic materials within 20 miles of New Milford.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Kane.

SENATOR KANE:

Thank you, Madam President.

mhr/gbr  
SENATE

47  
May 19, 2011

Thank you to Senator Meyer for answering those questions.

THE CHAIR:

Thank you.

Senator Fasano.

SENATOR FASANO:

Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, to the proponent of the bill, for the purposes of clarification.

THE CHAIR:

Please. Please proceed, sir.

SENATOR FASANO:

Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, through you, it's my understanding that with respect to farming operations, if the organic material could be recycled on the farm, which is normal practice today, that would not affect that normal practice. Is that correct, through you, Madam President?

SENATOR MEYER:

Yes. Through --

THE CHAIR:

Senator Meyer.

SENATOR MEYER:

mhr/gbr  
SENATE

48  
May 19, 2011

Through -- through you, Madam President, Senator Fasano is correct.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Fasano.

SENATOR FASANO:

Madam President, I thank you, and I thank the Senator for clarifying that point.

Thank you.

THE CHAIR:

Thank you.

Will you remark further? Will you remark further?

Senator Meyer.

SENATOR MEYER:

Madam President, if there's no objection, I'd ask that this be moved to the Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

Seeing no objection, so ordered. Oops -- excuse me. Sorry about that.

Senator Stillman.

SENATOR STILLMAN:

Thank you, Madam President.

I object.

THE CHAIR:

mhr/gbr  
SENATE

49  
May 19, 2011

Okay. At this time, I'd ask for a roll call vote and ask the Clerk for -- to call for an immediate roll call vote, and I will open the machine.

THE CLERK:

Immediate roll call has been ordered in the Senate. Will all Senators please return to the Chamber. Immediate roll call vote has been ordered in the Senate. Will all Senators please return to the Chamber.

THE CHAIR:

We're having a little bit of problem with the machine, if you can all just stand at ease for a moment, please.

(Chamber at ease.)

THE CHAIR:

Okay. The machines will now be open.

Mr. Clerk, you want to just announce it again, please.

THE CLERK:

The Senate is voting by roll call. Will all Senators please return to the Chamber. The Senate is

mhr/gbr  
SENATE

50  
May 19, 2011

now voting by roll call. Will all Senators please  
return to the Chamber.

THE CHAIR:

Have all members voted? Have all members voted?  
The machine will be locked. And will the Clerk please  
call the tally.

THE CLERK:

Motion is on passage of Senate Bill 1116.

Total number voting	35
Those voting Yea	25
Those voting Nay	10
Those absent and not voting	1

THE CHAIR:

The bill has been adopted.

Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, if the Clerk might mark -- if we  
might mark two additional items go at this time.

First is Calendar page 4, Calendar 101, House

Bill 6096; and the next item is Calendar page 27,

Calendar 75, Senate Bill 936. If those items might be  
called next.

THE CHAIR: