A SMART Way to Avert a Trash Crisis & Save Money

- 1 SMART Overview
- Current Situation in CT
- 3 How SMART Could Work

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SMART Overview

SMART is a Better Way to Charge for Waste

Public Service	Measuring Device	Pay for What You Use
Electricity	567 76 5 3 4 5 KILOWATTHOURS	
Water		
Gas	E B B B O O	
Trash	Tax or Flat Fee	Those who use less subsidize those who use more.

SMART (Save Money and Reduce Trash)

Two primary ways to achieve a SMART (unit based) rate structure.



Variable-Rate Carts (VRCs)

Residents choose from among different sizes of carts, paying more for larger carts



Bags within Carts

Residents dispose of waste in official municipal bags (the price of which helps pay for trash service).

Bags can be used with <u>manual or cart-based</u> collection systems.

SMART programs are designed to reduce waste and save money by

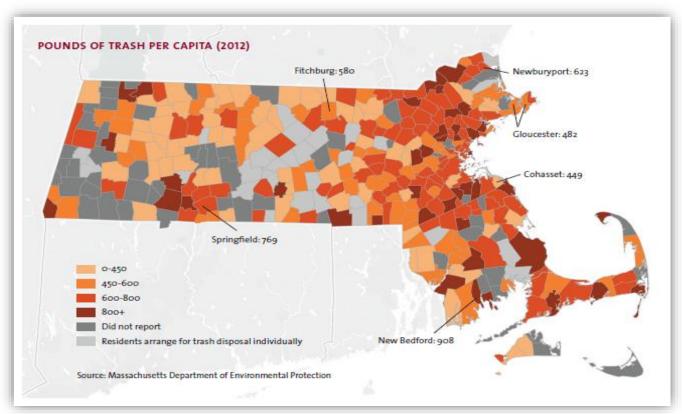
- 1 Charging residents "per unit" for trash service
- 2 Providing recycling "for free"
- 3 Incentivizing residents to reduce waste



Note: VRC pounds per capita data comes from a WasteZero analysis of a range of VRC programs across the US. These programs were highly variable in the waste reduction they were able to deliver. The bag-based data is for the state of MA, and comes from *CommonWealth* Magazine, Jan. 13, 2015. The results of these programs are highly consistent and predictable.

Important Benchmark: Per Capita Disposal

For maximum accuracy, <u>Annual Residential Per Capita Waste Disposal</u> is the best way benchmark the amount of waste disposed after recyclables and other materials are diverted from the waste stream.

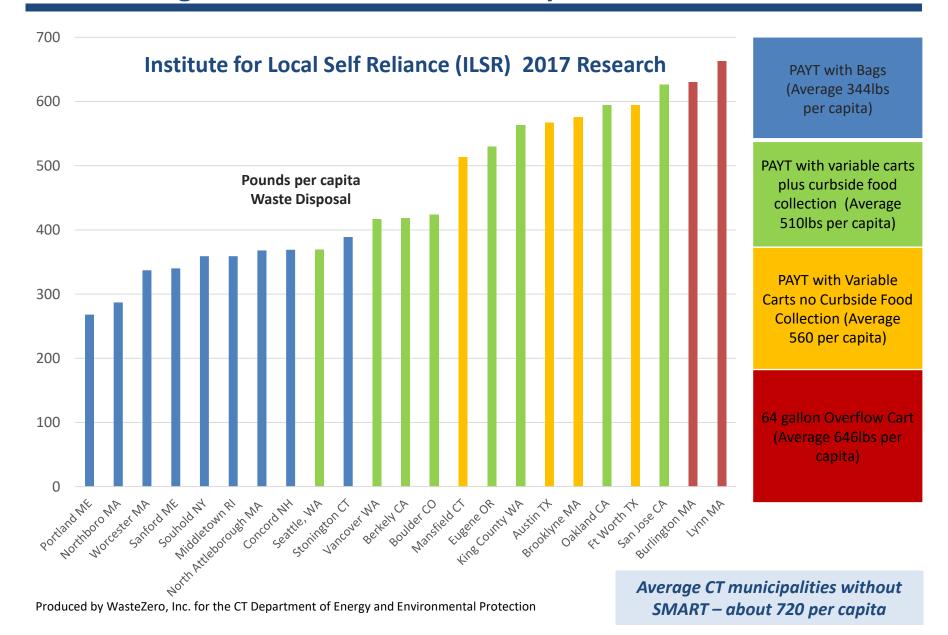


- EPA SMART BET uses per capita disposal.
- Zero Waste
 Europe uses per capita disposal.
- 432 lbs. per capita is the MA average for PAYT communities.

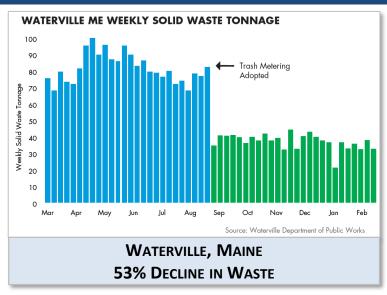
Source: Seriously, Is This the Best We Can Do?, Commonwealth Magazine, Winter 2015

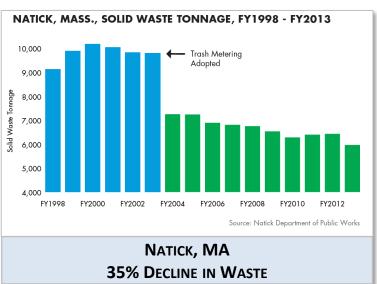
Using recycling rates as a benchmark can create a false sense of accomplishment.

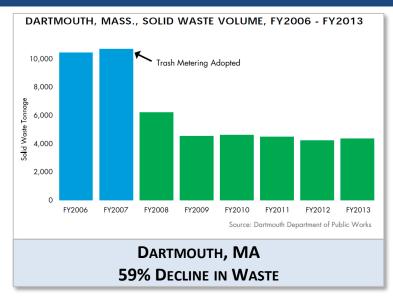
Portland Maine ranked #1, disposing of less waste per person and moving closer to Zero Waste than peer communities.

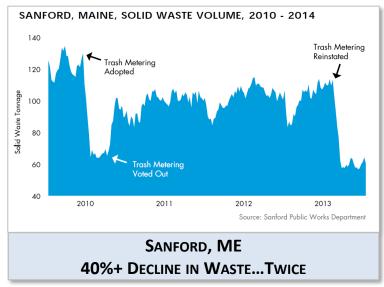


Results: MSW Reduction of 44% on Average



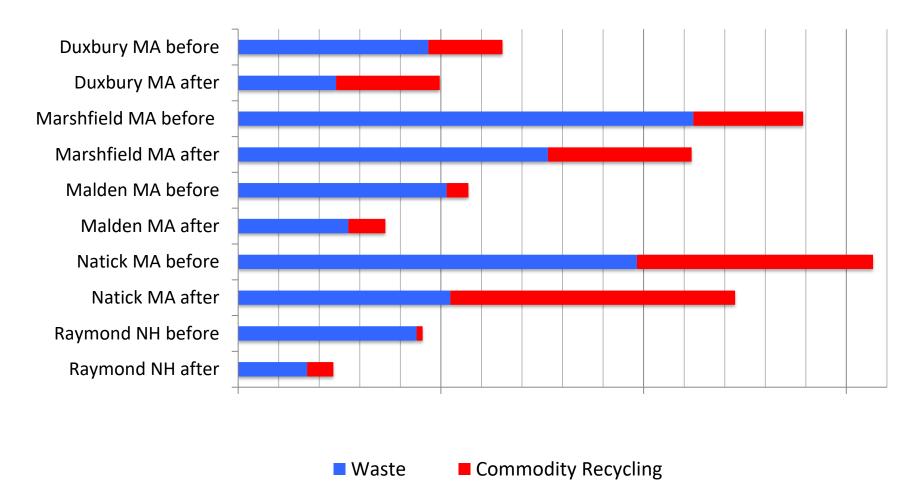






SMART – Decreases Overall Generation – 20+%

SMART's price signal produces source reduction and moves materials into all other programs, increases donations and home composting.



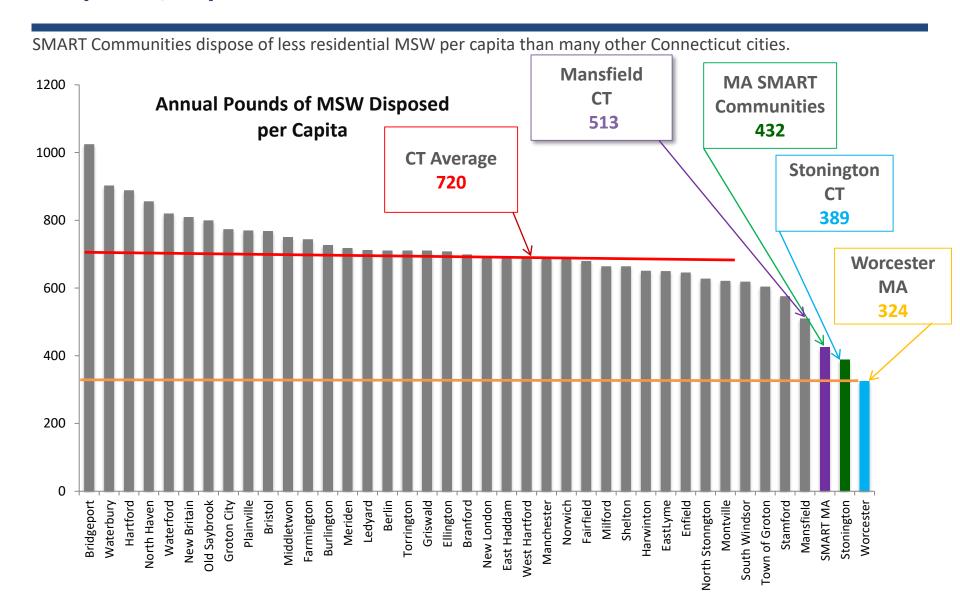
Used Nationally and Internationally

In the US, SMART is mandatory in WA, OR, MN, and VT. Most CA municipalities also have SMART-type programs. It is also successful throughout Europe and Asia.

United States	Europe	Asia		
 Massachusetts: 43% of municipalities use SAYT Average waste is 50% below the national average in those cities & towns 	Zurich, Switzerland:Over 50% Diversion	Seoul, South Korea: Dropped Waste 42% Kyoto, Japan: • Waste dropped 40%		
Connecticut:CT DEEP is intensely studying and promoting SMART	 ZEROWASTE EUROPE ZeroWaste Europe's 1st Category Municipalities must 	Taipei, Taiwan:Recycling rate is > 50%Dropped waste over 30%		
 Hong Kong: Beginning an SMART program for residential & commercial trash in November 2019 	 use SMART Low per-capita disposal (200-400 lbs./year) with SMART in 			

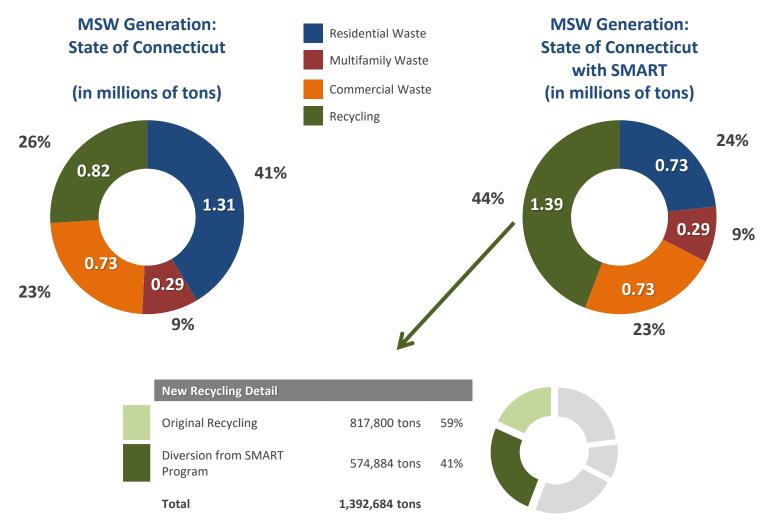
Current Situation

Disposal / Capita



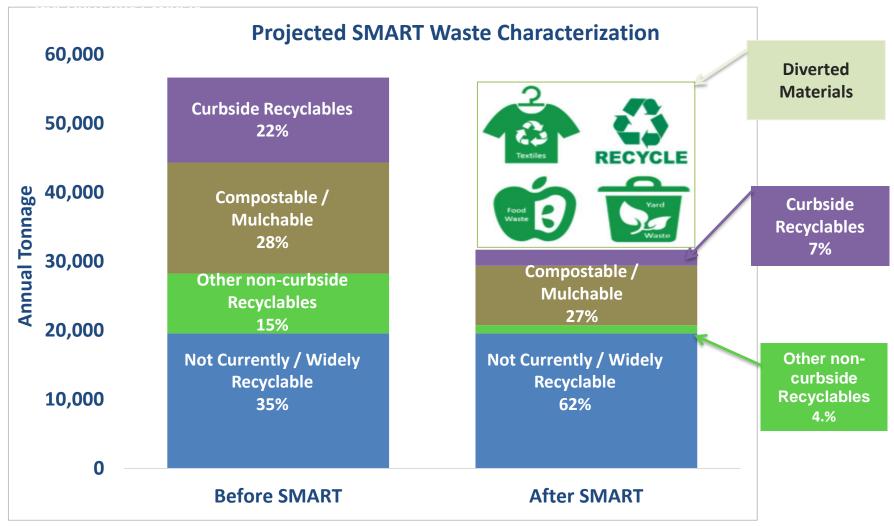
Projected Annual Tonnage Shift with Statewide SMART

Assuming that 2.8 million residents of Connecticut have residential trash service, we estimate that a statewide SMART program will have the following impacts:



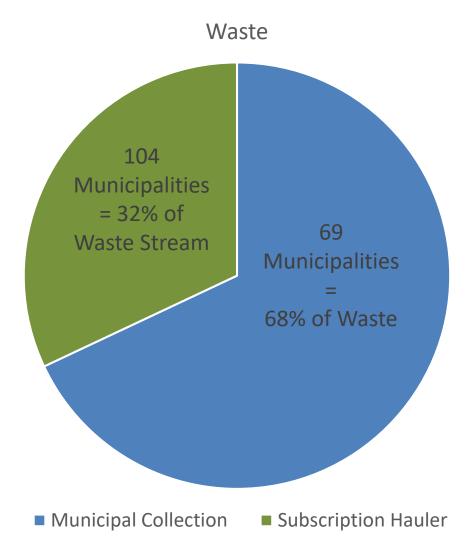
Estimated Waste Characterization Change with SMART?

With SMART, approximately 40% of diverted materials will move into curbside recycling and 30% will move into backyard compost, home mulching, non-curbside recycling, and reuse.



CT Residential Waste Make Up

Two types of communities: Subscription and non-Subscription.



Estimated Annual Environmental Impact of Statewide SMART

CO₂e (Greenhouse Gas)

Annual Reduction

1,084,000Metric Tons

- Reduced carbon footprint
- Less pollution
- Healthier environment for residents



Equivalent to:



Removing

212,550

passenger vehicles from the road

or

Reducing gasoline consumption by

21,525,000

gallons



BTUs (Energy Used)

Annual Reduction

9,019,000
Million Units

- Reduced costs
- Reduced carbon footprint
- Increased energy security



Equivalent to:



Powering

80,220

residential homes

or

Installing

1,119,100

rooftop solar panel arrays



Source: EPA Warm Model

How SMART would work

SMART Is Easy for Residents (not much has to change)



How SMART Works: How the Bags Pay for Trash

The average home will spend \$61 on bag fees annually.



\$1.50 per Bag					
Bag & Bag Distribution	\$0.31				
Trash Incineration+ some operational costs	\$1.19				
Total	\$1.50				



\$.80 per Bag				
Bag & Bag Distribution	\$0.21			
Trash Incineration + some operational costs	\$0.59			
Total	\$0.80			

More Efficient Revenue-Generation

SMART can help New Britain cover solid waste costs while asking 13% less from residents to fund the solid waste budget.



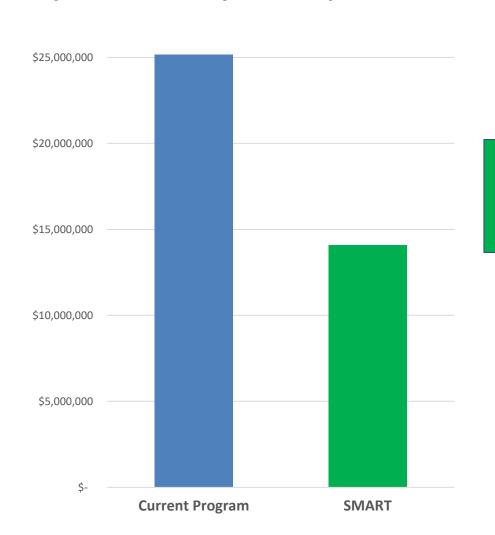
New Britain CT Example
Two-tiered rate structure

- Lower burden on taxpayers
- ✓ More fiscally responsible
- ✓ Less dependence on property tax

Source: New Britain 2015 Budget

If New Britain Saves Money – Residents Save Money

Comparison of Projected Tip Fee Costs – Current vs. SMART

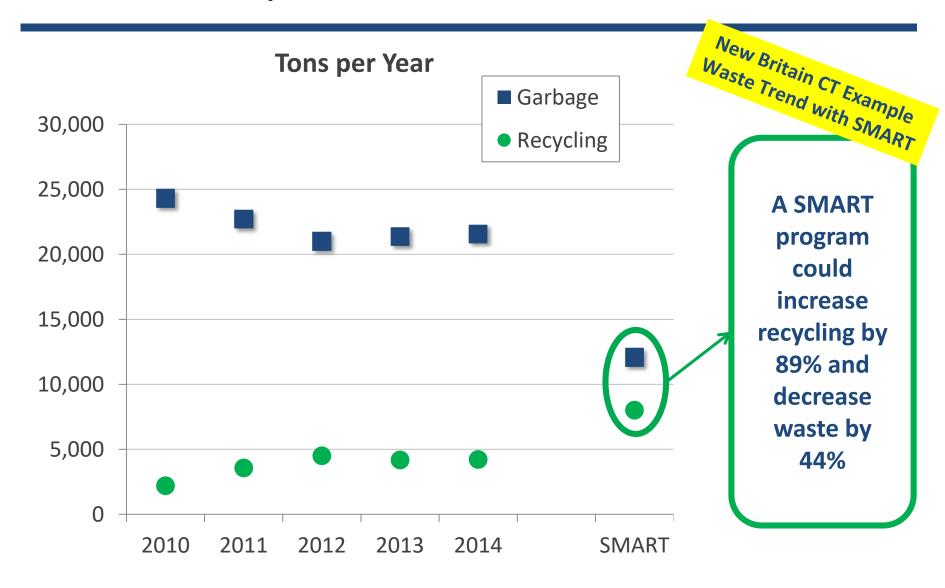


New Britain CT Example
Exponential Tip savings

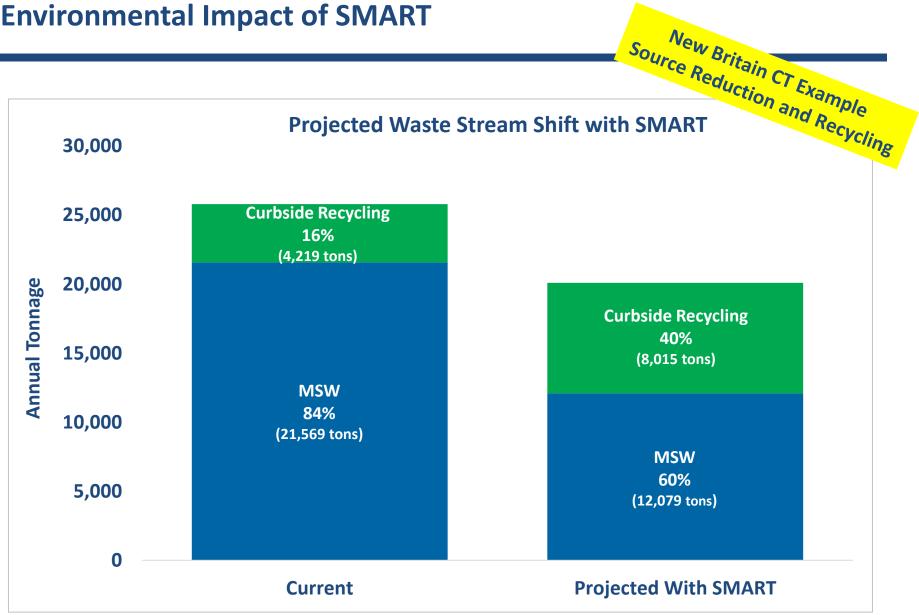
SMART SAVES \$11 Million

¹ New Britain and WasteZero analysis. Projection assumes a one time tip fee price increase of \$100/ton in 2022; an annual increase of Produced by WasteZero. Inc. for the CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. 2.5% in all other years beginning with 2017; and that MSW Volumes remains constant. Source: New Britain and WasteZero.

Environmental Impact of SMART



Environmental Impact of SMART



SMART Project Status

		Interest Level		Status			
Year	Municipality	Highest Level Official	DPW / Other	Serious Internal Discussion	Multiple Public Meetings	Current Position	
3	Branford	Strong	Strong	Yes	Planning	Applied for Grant	
3	Ledyard	Strong	Medium	Yes	Planning	Starting Process	
3	Montville	Strong	Strong	Yes	Yes	Starting Process	
3	Old Saybrook	Strong	Strong	Yes	Planning	Starting Process	
2	Stamford	Strong	Strong	Yes	Planning	Applying for Grant	
3	Torrington	Strong	Strong	Yes	Yes	Applying for Grant	
3	East Haddam	Strong	Strong	Yes	Planning	Evaluating	
1	Farmington	Strong	Strong	Yes		Council Turnover	
3	Harwinton	Strong	Strong	Yes	Planning	Evaluating	
3	Middletown	Strong	Strong	Yes	Planning	Evaluating	
2	New London	Strong	Strong	Yes	Yes	Back to Committee to Study	
2	North Haven	Strong	Strong	Yes		Evaluating	
2	Plainville	Strong	Strong	Yes	Planning	Evaluating	
1	West Hartford	Strong	Strong	Yes	Yes	Looking for Resident Support	
1	Bridgeport	Strong	Strong	Yes		Mayor Turnover	
2	Enfield	Low	Strong			Town Turnover	
2	Groton (City)	Strong	Strong			Mayor Turnover	
2	Hartford	Medium	Strong			Mayor Running for Gov	
2	Manchester	Strong	Strong	Yes		DPW Turnover	
2	Meriden	Strong	Low				
1	Milford	Low	Strong	Yes			
1	New Britain	Strong	Strong	Yes	Yes	Mayor running for LT Gov.	
2	Shelton	Medium	Low				
3 Pr	Waterbury	Low ero Inc. for the C	Medium	nt of Energy and Env	ronmental Protection		

- 79% strong support from Town Manager/ Mayor
- 83% strong support from Public Works
- 75% strong support from both Town Manager/ Mayor and DPW
- 42% have had or plan to have public meetings
- 6 more communities will likely also start public discussion

Anticipated Objections (specifically from Social Media)

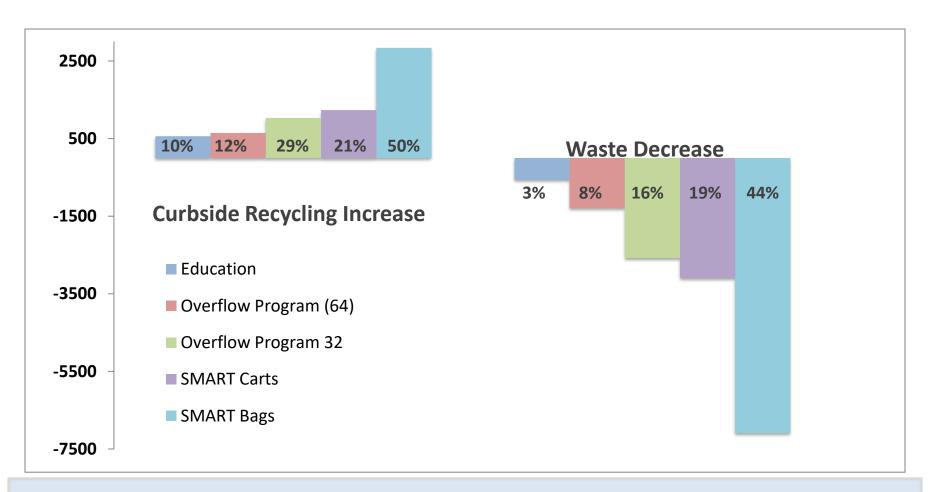
Anticipated Objections

There must be a better way. We should study this more thoroughly and try other solutions first.

The State of Connecticut as well as other states cities around the country have worked for decades to find programs that increase recycling. SMART is the single most effective way to reduce trash while also saving money.

Waste Reduction Program Comparison

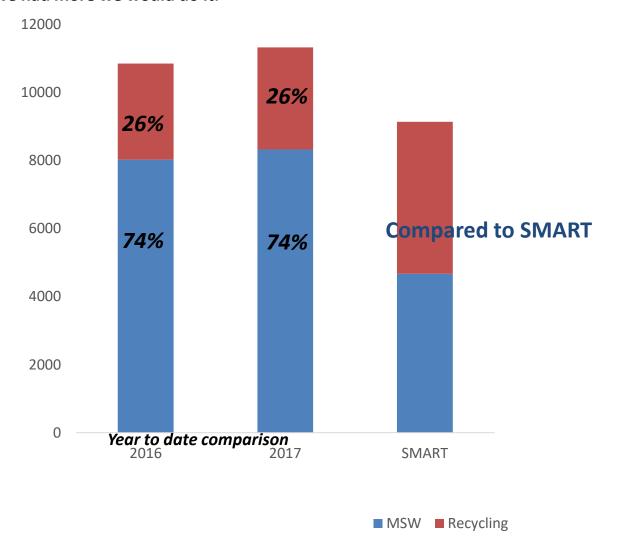




Its important to compare apples to apples when evaluating recycling programs

West Hartford Switch from Bi-weekly to Weekly Recycling

If we recycle weekly we will not have to do this stupid program. We don't have enough opportunity to recycle but if we had more we would do it.



All other efforts are like wildling a wood with a plastic knife. The tool is a SMART rate structure.

SMART: Big Impact

Westport banned plastic bags about 10 years ago. Banning plastic bags is also a difficult political lift. Although the ban was important for multiple reasons, if you look at waste reduction alone, the diversions pales in comparison to a policy

10 Year Estimated Plastic Bag
Ban Results
390 tons
\$27,300



10 Year Estimated SMART Results
80,000 tons
7 Million Dollars in avoided
disposal



Anticipated Objections

Residents will hate it.

Actually, residents like the program once they have given it a try.

Strong Support for Pay-as-You-Throw

In a Public Policy Polling survey of ~1,000 PAYT participants from 10 communities, significant majorities said they are satisfied with PAYT, see it as fair and easy, and believe it is effective.

Favorability

79% have either a very or somewhat favorable opinion of PAYT, with an outright majority (52%) having a very favorable opinion.

Fairness

More than two-thirds—68%—see the program as fair.

Ease of Participation

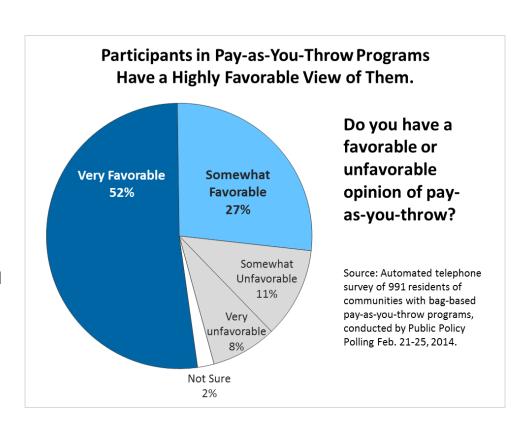
74% think it is not difficult to take part in PAYT.

Effectiveness

89% said PAYT is performing better than or as well as they expected.

Minimal Political Impact

77% said they are either more likely to vote for leaders who brought in PAYT or that it does not make a difference in their vote.



Anticipated Objections

The recycling will be contaminated.

Actually, recycling is less contaminated in communities with unit based pricing because residents have an incentive to read the directions.

Residents in SMART communities know the rules, so contamination is not an issue

Southern ME towns w/ curbside collection (2017)

Municipality	Population	lbs/capita	
Waterville	15,722	235	
Portland	66,318	265	
Windam	17,001	268	
Gorham	16,381	328	
Sanford	20,798	340	
Cumberland	7,211	370	
North Yarmouth	3,565	376	
Augusta	19,136	428	
South Portland	25,002	491	
Hollis	4,281	514	
Scarborough	18,919	619	
Jay	4,851	667	

- SMART communities had 44.8% less waste than non-SMART communities
- SMART communities had much lower recycling contamination

- Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corp has been charging for recycling contamination for the past 3 years. To date Middletown RI the only curbside SMART community in the state, has never even had a warning for contamination.
- Waste Management in south western Massachusetts also claims lower contamination from SMART communities.

SMART non-SMART

Anticipated Objections

Why Recycle – The media (New York Times) says recycling is costing money? – Why bother?

Actually, now is the best time for a SMART program because the overall lower waste generation offsets the new recycling costs – even when recycling increases.

Now is the Best Time for SMART

	NoSMARTB-\$80per/tonRecyclingTip				With SMART 2			
				Tonnage with	Net 35 avings 377	Net 35 avings 35 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16		
	<u> </u>	Tonnage	Cost	SMART	(Recycling50)	(Recycling\$40)	(Recycling\$80)	
	Waste?	21,569	\$1,337,278	12,079				
New B ritain	Recycling	4,219	\$ 0	6,376				
	Total	25,788	\$1,337,278	18,455	\$588,380	\$502,100	\$415,820	
	Waste?	18,824	\$1,280,032	10,541				
West Hartford	Recycling	6,852	_ \$0	9,751				
	Total	25,676	\$1,280,032	20,292	\$563,214	\$447,258	\$331,302	
	Waste?	13,500	\$972,000	7,560				
Torrington	Recycling	2,268	\$0	4,644				
	Total	15,768	\$972,000	12,204	\$427,680	\$332,640	\$237,600	
	Waste?	2,268	\$149,688	1,270				
Old ® aybrook	Recycling	535	\$0	884				
	Total	2,803	\$149,688	2,154	\$65,863	\$51,892	\$37,921	
	Waste?	9,663	\$672,545	5,411				
Branford	Recycling	1,436	\$0	2,380				
	Total	11,099	\$672,545	7,791	\$295,939	\$263,176	\$227,805	
	Waste?	10,177	\$590,266	5,699				
New London	Recycling	vcling 2,269	\$0	4,060				
	Total	12,446	\$590,266	9,759	\$259,724	\$188,084	\$116,444	
	Waste?	4,958	\$287,564	2,776				
Ledyard	Recycling	1,468	\$0	2,340				
	Total	6,426	\$287,564	5,116	\$126,556	\$91,676	\$56,796	

Strong Investment in US for Processing

- Jerry Powell, Resource Recycling Magazine "China's recent crackdown has led to new investments in U.S. plastics recycling facilities, will help soak up a lot of the supply of used plastics previously headed to China. Long-term, these investments will provide a more stable *domestic* market for recycled materials and also increase the number of U.S. jobs in plastics recycling."
- GDB International Inc., for example, plans "very, very sizable investments" to set up factories in New Jersey and Ohio to make pellets from recycled plastics that it previously exported to China.
- Recology, which operates waste management systems for more than 700,000 homes and 100,000 business on the West Coast, is seriously exploring setting up its first plastics factories, which would include extrusion lines to make pellets.
- Ecomelida is a subsidiary of Zhangzhou Sanlida Environmental Technology Corporation, will process food and beverage packaging into pulp and pellets.
- Longtime Chinese plastics processor to launch a new facility in Alabama. Roy Tech Enviro
- A subsidiary of China-based Nine Dragons Paper has agreed to purchase two U.S. paper mills in Maine and Wisconsin for high-growth packaging paper and pulp products.
- Chinese operators are decreasing investment in China and expanding aggressively overseas. Tranlin Paper (Virginia) and Sun Paper (Arkansas).
- July 2018 Birch Paper VA to reopen the plant because of undersupply
- Reopening of abandoned mills that still have their papermaking equipment, in Paciffic northwest.
- Chinese firms that used to import plastic waste from developed countries have now started investing in recycling operations in the United States.

[•] ProSC Department being courted by companies from Chinatilapan and Taiwan

Anticipated Objections

This information does not tell the entire picture. What about all the programs that failed?

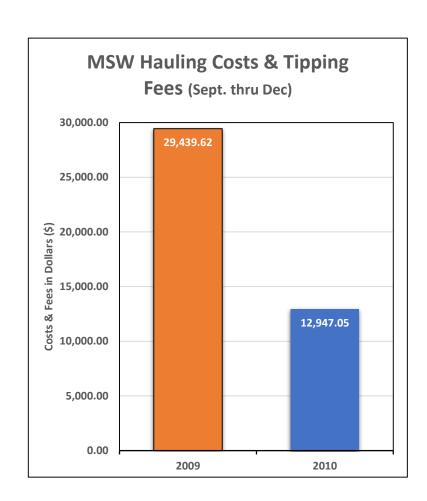
There are hundreds of SMART bag programs around the world. Only a handful of programs that have been discontinued – two are located in Connecticut. The programs were discontinued for political reasons not because of poor results.

Case Study: Columbia CT

Columbia voted at a Town Hall Meeting to Eliminate the Program

Program Results:

- Municipal Solid Waste Decreased by 54%
- MSW Hauling Costs and tipping fees reduced by 49%
- Recycling hauling costs and tipping fees reduced by \$7,481.72 in just four months
- Bag Revenue exceeded previous expectations:
 - \$25,000 was budgeted for the entire 6 month trial and, only 4 months into the trial, net bag revenues exceeded this number at \$28,000
- Recycling rate increased from 27% to 41%
- Despite the SWRAC recommendations, and overall program results, the town of Columbia voted to eliminate the program at a local town meeting in February 2011



Case Study: East Lyme

The East Lyme Council Decided to Discontinue the Program in 1998

- > Trash went up from 4,571 (1997) tons to 7,179 tons (1998)
- > Current per capita trash is 650
- > Stonington current per capita trash is 389
- > Stonington had a referendum and the strong majority of residents chose to keep the program
- > East Lyme Council decided to discontinue the program
- > Stonington has saved approximately 4.5 Million dollars since the programs inception

Anticipated Objections

My neighbors will not comply and therefore it will cost me more and not them.

Compliance from neighboring state programs, as well as Stonington is approximately 99%. Studies also show that there is no notable increase in illegal dumping.

Anticipated Objections

The City does not have the ability to enforce the program.

Actually, most residents comply as soon as they understand the rules and a monitoring and warning process should be enough to achieve close to 99% compliance. Some cheating can be built into the model to make sure that compliance costs are covered.

Compliance is easy to handle through geolocation.



Official bags are placed in the carts



Trucks have video cameras on the hopper



Camera shows driver what goes into hopper



Driver pushes button on app if non-compliant bags are spotted



Non-compliant addresses auto-upload to database



Loads easily spot checked during start up phase

Anticipated Objections

This will cost so much. I will use 5 bags a week and this will cost me hundreds?

Actually, based on a database of 800 communities, the average home will only use .9 bags per week. Statistically it would be impossible for the average home to spend hundreds of dollars.

Current Situation

ILSR Rate Comparison Portland Maine and Seattle Washington

Seattle, WA (369 lbs/capita)

Cart Size	Monthly Cost
96 Gallon Waste Cart:	\$111.45
64 Gallon Waste Cart:	\$74.20
32 Gallon Waste Cart:	\$37.15
20 Gallon Waste Cart:	\$28.55
12 Gallon Waste cart:	\$23.30

Portland, ME (268 lbs/capita)



Official Portland City Bags 30 Gallon \$2.70 15 Gallon \$1.37

According to ILSR research Seattle and Portland (268 lbs/capita) ranked best cart program. Both cover all costs in rate structure.