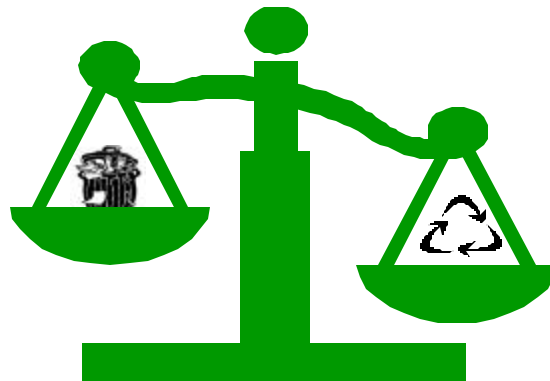


# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

## State Solid Waste Management Plan Amended December 2006

### Executive Summary & Table of Recommended Strategies

Gina McCarthy, Commissioner



### Changing the Balance



State of Connecticut  
Department of Environmental Protection  
79 Elm Street  
Hartford, Connecticut 06106-5127  
[www.ct.gov/dep](http://www.ct.gov/dep)

Pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes Section 22a-228 and Section 22a-228-1(b) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA), the State Solid Waste Management Plan has been amended. Pursuant to RCSA Section 22a-228-1(b)(8), notice of this amendment was provided on December 20, 2006. The effective date of the Amended State Solid Waste Management Plan shall be December 20, 2006.



Gina McCarthy  
Commissioner  
Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection

Dated: December 20, 2006

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**Executive Summary and Table of Recommended Strategies**  
**Excerpted from**  
**STATE OF CONNECTICUT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN,**  
**AMENDED DECEMBER 2006**

This document contains excerpts from the State of Connecticut State Solid Waste Management Plan, Amended December 2006. Included are the **Executive Summary** and the **Table of Recommended Strategies** which lists the objectives and corresponding strategies and outlines for each: the type of action needed; the assigned priority; anticipated new costs; the initiation timeframe; and the lead and/or key partners for implementation.

The entire Plan can be accessed on the CT DEP website at: [www.ct.gov/dep](http://www.ct.gov/dep) The Plan consists of five chapters and eleven appendices. The Plan's contents includes the following:

- **Chapter 1** is the introduction which provides the purpose of the Plan, statutory and regulatory authorities for the Plan, the adoption process, solid waste management plan consistency requirements, the solid waste planning framework, and identifies variables potentially impacting solid waste management in Connecticut.
- **Chapter 2** summarizes Connecticut's current conditions and practices, provides solid waste projections, identifies key factors affecting solid waste management in Connecticut, and identifies key issues that will determine the State's future directions.
- **Chapter 3** presents Connecticut's long range vision to treat solid waste as a valuable resource, including principles and goals that will be used as a guide to the State's efforts in managing solid waste.
- **Chapter 4** presents an outline for action, including specific objectives and strategies for eight critical areas.
- **Chapter 5** outlines implementation approaches to the Plan and begins with a discussion on roles and responsibilities by both the public and private sectors and ends with a comprehensive listing of recommended strategies.

The appendices to this Plan were prepared to provide detailed background information that was considered during the development of the Plan.

The Plan includes eight objectives, with a total of seventy-five strategies. Listed below are the objectives, each with a descriptive narrative.

- **Source Reduction** – Catalyze shifts in consumer, business, product manufacturing, and solid waste processing practices that reduce the amount and toxicity of waste generated in Connecticut.
- **Recycling and Composting** – Move aggressively to strengthen Connecticut's public and private reuse, recycling and composting efforts and infrastructure to increase the quantity and quality of recovered materials and to build resilient, highly efficient and continually improving programs to reduce the amount of solid waste Connecticut disposes, both now

and in the future. Therefore, Connecticut needs to maximize recycling and composting for all types of solid waste generated in the state. Throughout the Plan, recycling includes composting and composting efforts refer only to the composting of source-separated organic material.

- **Management of Solid Waste Requiring Disposal** – Assure that the need for new disposal capacity is minimized, that existing solid waste facilities are used as efficiently as possible, and that the public is fully aware of the potential need for and impacts of disposal options and specific proposals, through a robust public participation process.
- **Management of Special Wastes and Other Types of Solid Waste** – Maximize source reduction, recycling, and beneficial use of special waste and other types of solid waste in a manner that protects human health and the environment; and also assure that special waste and other types of waste that require disposal are disposed in compliance with the State’s solid waste management hierarchy in facilities that meet all regulatory standards for protection of human health and safety, natural resources and the environment.
- **Education and Outreach** – Significantly increase awareness and understanding of waste management needs, impacts and the critical social, economic, and environmental issues facing Connecticut, and build support for programs to engage citizens in actions needed to maximize waste reduction and recycling and minimize the need for additional disposal capacity.
- **Program Planning, Evaluation and Measurement** – Enhance local, state and regional planning, measurement and program evaluation practices to drive continual progress towards achieving Connecticut’s waste management goals.
- **Permitting and Enforcement** - Ensure that permitting and enforcement decisions promote the goals of the Plan and are made in a manner that is fully protective of human health and the environment; promote continuous improvement of the environmental permit application review and decision making process; achieve the highest level of environmental compliance through predictable, timely, and consistent enforcement and effective compliance assistance where appropriate; and improve communication with municipalities, business, industry, and the public on the regulatory process in order to facilitate and improve compliance with environmental requirements.
- **Funding** – Adopt stable, long-term funding mechanisms that provide sufficient revenue for state, regional and local programs while providing incentives for increased source reduction and recycling.

The State Solid Waste Management Plan as amended provides a comprehensive approach to managing the State’s solid waste. All of Connecticut’s citizens will play a critical role in achieving the State’s vision to treat solid waste as a valuable resource.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## Introduction

The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (the Department or CT DEP) has amended the State Solid Waste Management Plan in accordance with Section 22a-228 of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS). It replaces the State Solid Waste Management Plan that was adopted in 1991. CGS Section 22a-229 requires that *...after adoption of a state-wide solid waste management plan pursuant to section 22a-228, any action taken by a person, municipality, or regional authority that is governed by this chapter shall be consistent with such plan.* Since the adoption of the 1991 Plan, solid waste management has changed dramatically from mainly a state and local issue to one that is increasingly a regional, national, and global issue.

This new Plan will now serve as the basis for Connecticut's solid waste management planning and decision making for the period fiscal year 2005 through FY2024. The Plan addresses a wide range of solid wastes, focusing primarily on municipal solid waste (or MSW, what is commonly considered household and commercial trash) and debris resulting from construction and/or demolition activities (C&D waste). Though some other special wastes are addressed, hazardous wastes are not covered. The Plan examines the existing state of solid waste management in Connecticut, identifies the problems that exist and the barriers to solving those problems, sets out a vision and goals and presents strategies to help achieve those goals and realize the vision. Within the immediate five-year period, Connecticut will focus on implementing the higher priority strategies listed in the Plan.

In developing this Plan, the Department worked extensively with the public and the specially created CT DEP Solid Waste Management Plan External Stakeholders Working Group. The External Stakeholders Working group included representatives from municipal and government associations, regional solid waste management authorities, the solid waste management industry, the recycling sector, community and environmental groups, and business and waste generating industries. Implementing the Plan will involve all the citizens of Connecticut to address the solid waste issues facing the state and will require not only changes in personal and business practices, but also legislative changes and increases in funding at the state, regional, and local levels to support new and expanded solid waste management programs.

## Vision Statement and Goals

Connecticut's long-range vision for solid waste management is to:

- Significantly transform our system into one based on resource management through collective responsibility for the production, use, and end-of-life management of products and materials in the state;

- Shift from a *throwaway society* towards a system that reduces the generation and toxicity of trash and treats wastes as valuable raw materials and energy resources, rather than as useless garbage or trash; and
- Manage wastes through a more holistic and comprehensive approach than today's system, resulting in the conservation of natural resources and the creation of less waste and less pollution, while supplying valuable raw materials to boost manufacturing economies.

The goals of the State Solid Waste Management Plan are:

- Goal 1: Significantly reduce the amount of Connecticut generated solid waste requiring disposal through increased source reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting.
- Goal 2: Manage the solid waste that ultimately must be disposed in an efficient, equitable, and environmentally protective manner, consistent with the statutory solid waste hierarchy.
- Goal 3: Adopt stable, long-term funding mechanisms that provide sufficient revenue for state, regional, and local programs while providing incentives for increased waste reduction and diversion.

## Current Status Of Solid Waste Management

Through State legislation, Connecticut has formally adopted an integrated waste management hierarchy as a guiding framework for solid waste management efforts. Connecticut's system adheres to this hierarchy by emphasizing source reduction, recycling, composting, and energy recovery from solid waste, while relying on landfill disposal as a last resort.

### MSW

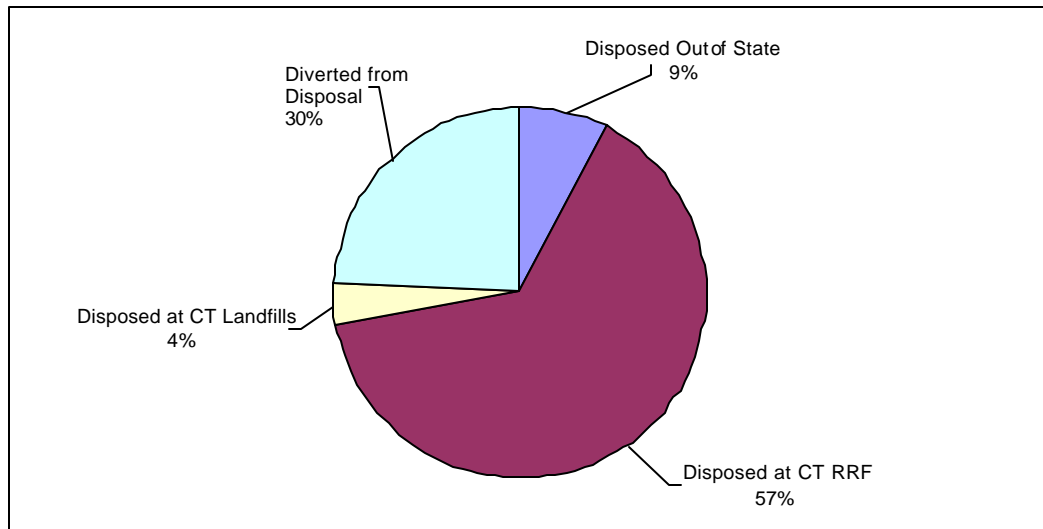
As shown in ES Figure 1, it was projected that in FY2005 approximately thirty percent of the municipal solid waste (MSW) generated was recycled; fifty-seven percent was burned at six regional MSW Resource Recovery Facilities (RRFs); nine percent was disposed out-of-state; and four percent was disposed at in-state landfills. Connecticut is more reliant on waste-to-energy facilities than any other state in the country. This reliance on RRFs results in a significant reduction in the volume of waste ultimately needing disposal at a landfill.

Over the past decade, Connecticut has become more reliant on out-of-state disposal options for MSW (mostly at out-of-state landfills). Since FY1994, out-of-state disposal of Connecticut-generated MSW has increased from approximately 27,000 tons/year to 327,000 tons/year in FY2004. This raises issues regarding inconsistency with the statutory hierarchy, and increased risk due to disposal cost fluctuations and availability.

ES Figure 1

Management of Connecticut MSW, FY 2005; MSW Generated is Estimated at 3,805,000 tons.

(Estimated by R.W. Beck based on FY2003 & FY2004 Data Reported to the CT DEP and Estimates of Non-reported Recyclables)



Through recycling efforts in Connecticut, MSW recycling rates have increased from less than five percent before recycling became mandatory in 1991 to almost thirty percent of the MSW generated in FY2005. This estimate includes non-reported recyclables such as bottle bill material and additional commercial recycling. Composting of yard wastes (leaves and brush) and grass cycling have been successful in Connecticut at both diverting waste from disposal and yielding useful end products. However, composting of other organic materials has been less successful. Consequently, composting of source separated organics remains significantly underutilized in Connecticut. Although recycling and composting have been successful in Connecticut, recycling rates have stagnated over the last ten years. At the same time, the population and per capita waste generation rates have increased. As a result, if waste reduction and recycling efforts are not reinvigorated and if more waste is not diverted from disposal, Connecticut will face an increasing need for disposal capacity at a time when available land is in shorter supply, construction and operating costs are higher, and the public is less willing to accept additional waste disposal facilities.

## RRF Ash Residue

The six MSW RRFs in the State generate an average of approximately 551,000 tons per year of ash residue. Two landfills in the State are permitted to accept and dispose of RRF ash residue. The Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority (CRRA) ash landfill in Hartford is estimated to reach capacity and close in October 2008. The Wheelabrator ash landfill in Putnam is estimated to reach capacity and close by FY2018. This is based on a number of assumptions detailed in the Plan, including the following: no new RRF capacity will be built in Connecticut, all Connecticut RRFs will continue to operate, and the Bristol RRF will start sending its ash residue to the Putnam ash landfill after June 2008, when its current contract with a New York state landfill expires.

## Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste/Oversized MSW

Currently, most of the Connecticut C&D waste/oversized MSW is disposed, with only about seven percent (not including clean fill) reported as being recycled. C&D waste recycling occurs at a much higher level in many other states. Connecticut's low recycling rate, coupled with a severe lack of disposal capacity in Connecticut for C&D related waste, results in most of Connecticut's C&D waste/oversized MSW being disposed of at out-of-state landfills. In FY2004, in-state C&D volume reduction facilities (VRFs) and transfer stations (TSs) reported sending approximately 909,000 tons of Connecticut generated C&D waste/oversized MSW to out-of-state landfills for disposal. All but one of the twenty-four remaining active Connecticut bulky waste landfills are municipally-owned, and most serve only their communities. Many are expected to close soon.

## Special Waste

A special waste category of increasing concern is electronic waste. Our reliance on computers and other electronic devices, along with the continuing advances in technology, have created a huge increase in the volume of these materials requiring disposal. Efforts have been undertaken to develop a consistent national approach to this issue, but no consensus has been reached. As a result, recycling of electronic waste in this state has been limited to those few manufacturers willing to take back old products and to those few municipalities and authorities willing to conduct costly collection programs. In addition to electronic wastes, the Plan discusses other types of special waste. These include land clearing debris, household hazardous wastes, animal mortalities, road wastes, contaminated soils, dredge materials, sewage sludge, water treatment residual solids, disaster debris, waste treated wood, waste sharps and waste pharmaceuticals.

## Projections for MSW, MSW RRF Ash Residue, and C&D Waste

This Plan sets a target to achieve a fifty-eight percent MSW disposal diversion rate by FY2024. Solid waste planning needs to provide strategies for achieving targets and goals and include contingency plans in the event that targets are not met. To provide some of the information needed to develop this Plan, projections were made for the twenty year period FY2005 through FY2024 to help predict the amount of: (1) Connecticut MSW, C&D waste/oversized MSW, and RRF ash residue generated, disposed, and diverted from disposal; (2) the in-state disposal capacity for those wastes; and (3) the in-state disposal capacity shortfall for those wastes. The projections developed are based on a number of factors including: solid waste data reported to the CT DEP; estimates of data not captured by the reporting system; and the development and use of a regression analysis based on Connecticut's population and gross state product. These analyses resulted in the assumption of a 1.6 percent annual increase for some components of the solid waste stream. The assumptions used in making these projections can be found in Chapter Four – Tables 4-1, 4-2, and



4-3, with a more full discussion in Appendix J. Projections were made for four broad scenarios.

## MSW Projections Scenarios

Connecticut's *MSW in-state disposal capacity* is determined by the in-state landfill capacity and the in-state RRF capacity. The *MSW in-state disposal capacity shortfall* is the MSW disposed subtracted from the in-state disposal capacity.

Scenario 1. The current MSW diversion from disposal rate, 30 percent, remains the same and would result in increasing annual in-state disposal capacity shortfalls reaching 1.5 million tons by FY2024.

Scenario 2. The current MSW diversion rate increases to 40 percent (goal prescribed by state statute) by FY2015 and remains at 40 percent through FY2024. A 40 percent MSW disposal diversion rate would still result in increasing annual in-state disposal capacity shortfall for MSW of 931,000 tons by FY2024.

Scenario 3. The current MSW diversion rate increases to 49 percent by FY2024 thereby maintaining a consistent tonnage of MSW requiring disposal from FY2005 through FY2024. A 49 percent MSW disposal diversion rate would only slightly increase the current annual in-state disposal capacity shortfall and would be 471,000 tons by FY2024.

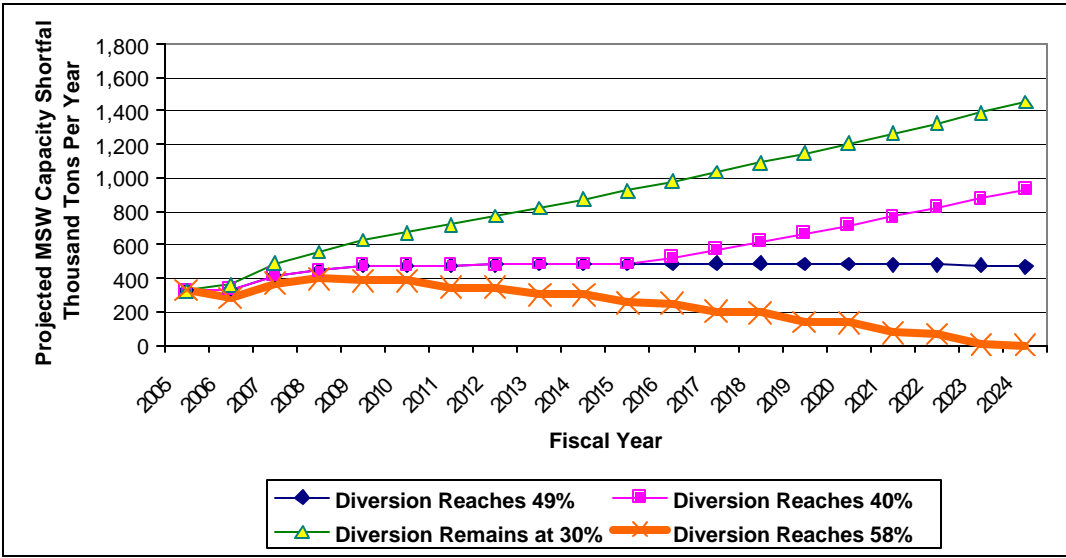
Scenario 4. The Plan's target of a 58 percent MSW disposal diversion rate is achieved by FY2024 and the projected in-state disposal capacity shortfall is eliminated by FY2024.

Unless Connecticut can successfully divert more waste from disposal, the in-state disposal capacity shortfall for MSW will grow as depicted in ES Figure 2 which shows the projections of in-state MSW disposal capacity shortfall under the four scenarios described above.

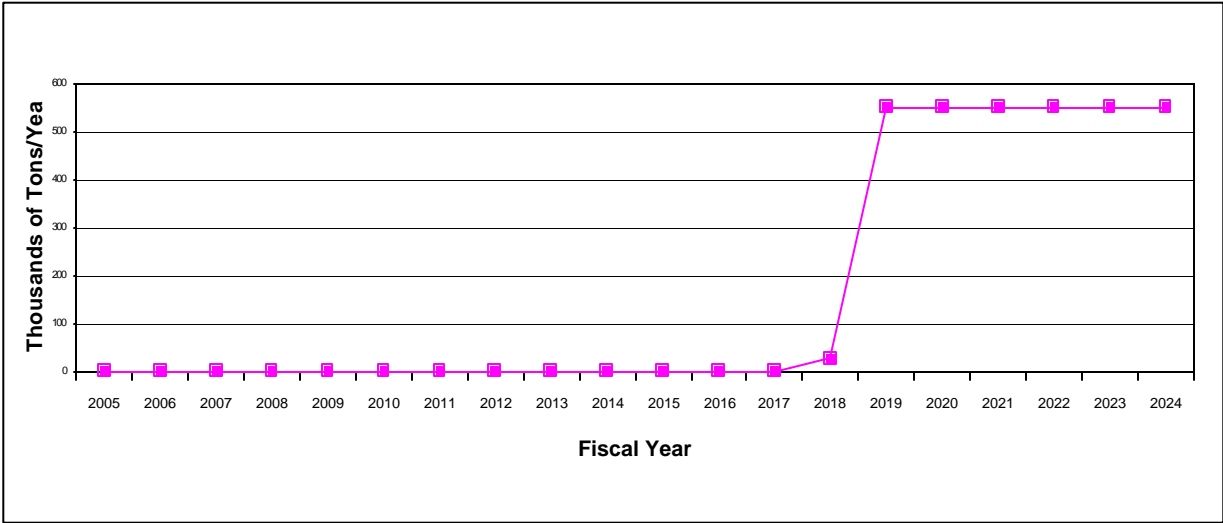
## MSW RRF Ash Residue Projection Scenarios

Based on a number of assumptions as detailed in the Plan, it is projected that in-state disposal capacity for MSW RRF ash residue will be sufficient to meet the needs of all the state's RRF ash residue generated through the end of FY2018. Projections of generation of Connecticut MSW RRF ash residue requiring disposal and in-state disposal capacity were made based on the following: no new MSW RRF capacity will be built in-state during the planning period; the amount of MSW processed at Connecticut RRFs remains constant; and the amount of RRF ash residue requiring disposal remains constant. Figure 3 shows the projections of in-state MSW RRF ash residue disposal capacity shortfall for the period FY2005 through FY2024.

ES - Figure 2  
 Projections of In-State MSW Disposal Capacity Shortfall Under Various Waste Diversion Assumptions for the Period FY2005 through FY2024.



ES - Figure 3  
 Projections of In-State MSW RRF Ash Residue Disposal Capacity Shortfall for the Period FY2005 through FY2024



## C&D waste/oversized MSW Projection Scenarios

Based on the available data regarding the generation of C&D waste/oversized MSW, it is difficult to set a specific goal for reducing the amount of this type of waste requiring disposal. Nonetheless, an effort will be made to maximize the diversion of this waste from disposal. The projections for the amount of C&D waste generated was based on reported data and assumed a 1.6 percent annual increase in the amount of such waste generated. Listed below are three scenarios.

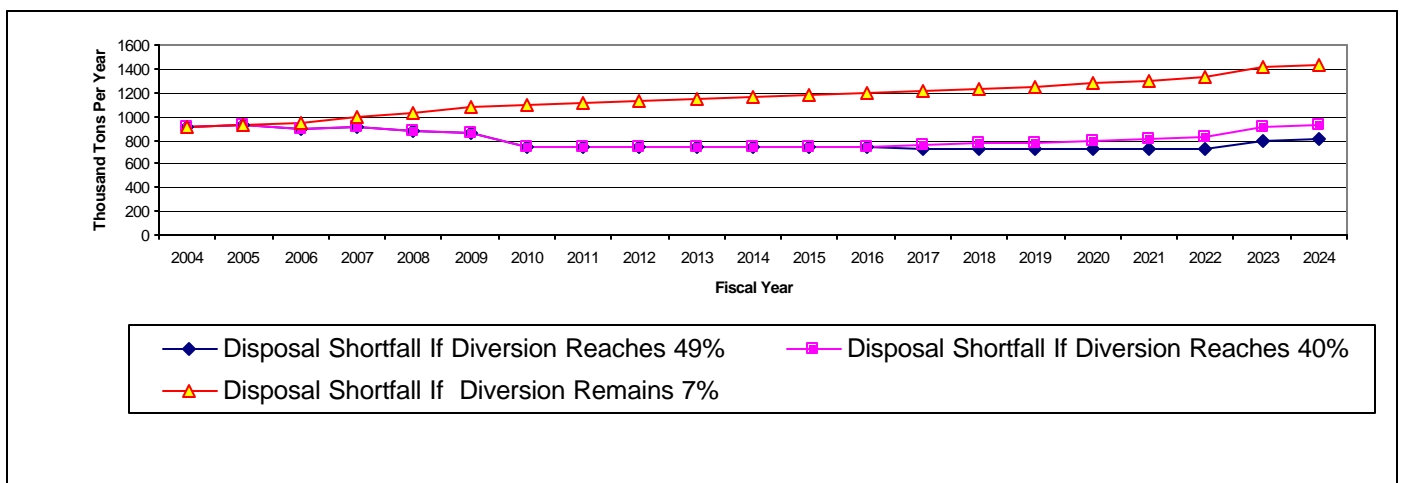
Scenario 1. The current diversion from disposal rate, seven percent, for C&D waste/oversized MSW remains the same through FY2024. This would result in increasing annual in-state disposal capacity shortfalls through FY2024 for C&D waste/oversized MSW and would be 1.4 million tons by FY2024.

Scenario 2. The current C&D waste/oversized MSW disposal diversion rates increases to 40 percent by FY2015 and remains at 40 percent through FY2024. A 40 percent disposal diversion rate by FY2024 is projected to slightly decrease and then increase the level of C&D waste/oversized MSW annual disposal capacity shortfall so that by FY2024 the disposal capacity shortfall would be similar to current levels.

Scenario 3. The current C&D waste/oversized MSW diversion rate increases to 48 percent by FY2024 and would result in a slight decrease in the annual in-state disposal capacity shortfall for this waste by FY2024.

Unless Connecticut can successfully divert more waste from disposal, the in-state disposal capacity shortfall for C&D waste/oversized MSW will grow as depicted in ES Figure 4 which shows the projection for in-state C&D waste/oversized MSW disposal capacity shortfall.

ES Figure 4.  
Projections of In-State C&D Waste/Oversized MSW Disposal Capacity Shortfall Under Various Waste Diversion Assumptions for the Period FY2005 through FY2024.



## Key Factors Affecting Solid Waste Management in Connecticut

The context for solid waste management in Connecticut has changed substantially since the last statewide solid waste management plan was adopted in 1991. The following are among the key issues that will shape solid waste management in coming years:

- If Connecticut doesn't substantially increase the rate of MSW disposal diversion, it is projected to have an increasing shortfall of MSW in-state disposal capacity.
- Currently there is increasing out-of-state capacity for solid waste disposal at competitive prices.
- Solid waste is a commodity subject to interstate commerce laws.
- Bonds that financed the construction of the MSW RRFs will be paid off, and municipal contracts to supply MSW to Connecticut's RRF facilities will expire over the next two to fourteen years. Over this same time period, disposal capacity at four of the six MSW RRFs may shift from public to private ownership.
- Recycling and solid waste management services are increasingly privately run and market-driven.
- Connecticut's waste diversion infrastructure is stagnant and State and municipal funding is inadequate to support and achieve increased source reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting.
- Nationally, recycling of non-traditional material streams has grown significantly.
- National and global recycling markets have grown substantially.
- Other states and communities have demonstrated an ability to achieve higher waste diversion rates than Connecticut has achieved to date.
- There is a growing interest in product stewardship and producer responsibility policies.

## Major Recommendations

### MSW Disposal Diversion Rate

The Plan has established a target of 58 percent MSW disposal diversion by FY2024. To help identify and assess the strategies needed to meet this target rate, the Department will conduct a waste characterization study; continue to monitor the State's disposal diversion rates and conduct a comprehensive analysis of that rate at the mid-point of this planning period, i.e. by FY2016, for the purpose of determining the success to date and future expectations in achieving the desired results; and encourage and promote research, consider and evaluate new technologies, and assess and eliminate institutional barriers in order to establish such activities in-state.

## Source Reduction, Recycling, Composting

The recommendations regarding source reduction, recycling, and composting represent the centerpiece of this Plan. After rapid growth in the early to mid 1990s, Connecticut's recycling efforts have become stagnant and are in need of reinvigoration. This Plan sets forth objectives and strategies to be implemented so as to reduce our per capita disposal rate from 0.8 tons/person/year in FY2005 to 0.6 tons/person/year in FY2024. This is to be accomplished by adopting a fifty-eight percent MSW disposal diversion rate by FY2024. This rate is consistent with the Connecticut Climate Change Action Plan 2005 recommendation that called for an increase in recycling and source reduction of municipal solid waste to achieve significant greenhouse gas reductions. While much of the burden of accomplishing this will fall on the Department, a greater amount will necessarily be borne by municipalities and businesses. Significant increases in funding will be needed to support these efforts.

The State needs to take advantage of increasing demand for recycled material, especially in overseas markets, by increasing the amount of marketable material recovered for recycling. The State must also facilitate the development of a more robust recycling business infrastructure in Connecticut for almost all materials including paper, metals, electronics, and compostable organics. In particular, significant results can be achieved through increased efforts to compost source separated commercial and institutional food wastes, as is being done in other states. In order to reduce the amount and toxicity of waste being generated, Connecticut must focus more effort on packaging. The State will continue to work with the Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse to enforce existing laws and to encourage producers to reduce the amount and toxicity of packaging being used.

## Disposal Capacity

There is not enough disposal capacity in-state to handle all the Connecticut solid waste requiring disposal. This is true for the major components of the solid waste stream: MSW and C&D waste. The adopted 1991 State Solid Waste Management Plan and the proposed 1999 Plan were based on the premise that the state should have sufficient in-state capacity for recycling, processing and disposal to manage all Connecticut MSW and ash residue generated by Connecticut resources recovery facilities. This Plan continues to recognize that self-sufficiency in managing our solid waste represents good public policy for Connecticut for many reasons, including the ability to better control costs and other risks related to solid waste disposal. This Plan emphasizes that a significant reduction in the amount of waste disposed must be achieved as the primary means of attaining self-sufficiency.

## Public or Private Ownership and Control

Another key issue is whether the RRF capacity in Connecticut and the RRF ash residue landfill capacity in Connecticut will be owned and controlled by public or private entities. Bonds that financed the construction of the RRFs will be paid off

over the next two to fourteen years and contracts for disposal at the RRFs will expire over that same time. Further, the Hartford landfill, where CRRA sends the ash generated at the Hartford RRF, will be closing in two years, leaving one (privately owned) RRF ash residue landfill in Connecticut. These events will lead to a major shift in control of the majority of the MSW and RRF ash residue disposal capacity in the state from public to private entities. Private owners will be free to enter into contracts with out-of-state generators for some of the existing capacity that today is contracted to and/or used by Connecticut's municipalities. While this Plan does not advocate for or against private ownership, it does urge the state's decision-makers to take note of the issue, fully debate it, and make the prudent decisions necessary to ensure that the interests of Connecticut's citizens and businesses are protected.

## **Planning, Evaluation, and Measurement**

This Plan replaces the last Plan adopted by the Department fifteen years ago in 1991. That is clearly too much time between plan revisions. Therefore, one of the recommendations of this Plan is that the Department regularly identify the critical solid waste issues facing the state and make appropriate revisions to this Plan. In order to ensure that these efforts are comprehensive and reflect diverse views, the Department will form a standing Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee, with representation from the public and private sectors. Finally, rather than expecting 169 towns to prepare their own solid waste management plans as envisioned by existing law, the Department should ensure that its planning efforts thoroughly evaluate and reflect municipal accomplishments, needs, and trends. Collecting data is critical to perform these evaluations. To facilitate this, changes must be made to existing municipal reporting requirements so they are less burdensome and more meaningful.

## **Permitting and Enforcement**

During the public process, many urged the Department to streamline its permitting processes, especially for those activities that support the goals of this Plan, such as increased recycling and composting. The Department agrees with these suggestions, and this Plan makes several recommendations for improving the permitting process. Some of the most significant recommendations are as follows:

- make review of the applications for recycling, composting, and other beneficial facilities a high priority for the permit program;
- develop fact sheets, model permits, and other helpful materials for prospective permit applicants;
- form a review team whose primary responsibility will be to review applications for beneficial activities;
- require permitting or some other regulation of waste haulers, consistent with the Governor's Task Force Report recommendations that are carried forward; and
- evaluate opportunities to reduce permitting requirements for the beneficial reuse of certain waste materials.

It is recognized that the Department must make enforcement of solid waste laws a high priority, and the Plan includes recommendations for accomplishing this task. In addition, recognizing that most of the potential for improvement in recycling rates exists in the municipalities, recommendations are made to increase the level of enforcement at the local level, using existing authorities. The Department will work with municipalities to identify barriers to accomplishing this and will partner with municipalities to take appropriate enforcement actions.

## **Funding**

This Plan charts an aggressive course for meeting the challenges of managing Connecticut's solid waste over the twenty year planning period. Action is recommended through the implementation of seventy-five strategies over the next several years to deal with these difficult issues. As with many other important programs, addressing these needs will require significant support in the form of funding at the local, state, and regional level.

One of the most difficult, but clear, challenges that face decision-makers and the citizens of Connecticut is to find the resources for these programs when other critical needs are competing for the same limited public dollars. As the public, legislators, and other officials make decisions on which strategies will be implemented, appropriate sources of funding must be identified. The following are the specific potential funding sources identified in this Plan:

- capture some or all of the unclaimed bottle and can deposits (escheats);
- expand the Solid Waste Assessment to all disposed solid waste, including all MSW, C&D debris, and oversized MSW, whether disposed in-state or out-of-state;
- increase the Solid Waste Assessment beyond the present \$1.50 per ton;
- direct enforcement penalties to a special account for distribution to municipalities and regional authorities aimed at recycling; and
- bond funds for infrastructure to support demonstration projects and/or development of publicly controlled recycling facilities.

Without adequate funding, many of the critical needs identified in this Plan will not be met. It is up to all citizens of Connecticut to fully debate these issues and make the decisions necessary to properly manage the solid waste that we generate.

## **Statutory and Regulatory Changes Needed**

Many of the changes needed to meet the goals of this Plan cannot be implemented without action by the legislature to change Connecticut's solid waste statutes, and possibly other areas of the law such as those affecting taxes and revenue. The following are some of the more significant recommendations identified in this Plan that will require statutory and/or regulatory change:

- establish a recycling program for electronics;

- increase funding sources, and increase the authority to pass adequate funding along to municipalities and regional entities;
- prohibit the disposal of unprocessed construction and demolition waste;
- add plastics #1 and #2 and magazines to the list of mandated recyclables;
- create incentives to encourage businesses to create or expand activities that will move the state forward in meeting its waste diversion goals;
- amend the permit program;
- expand the bottle bill to include plastic water bottles, and increase the deposit to ten cents;
- require liners for all new C&D/oversized MSW/bulky waste landfills; and
- comprehensively align and update solid waste management laws.

## Critical Issues for Decision Makers

The issues raised in this Plan present significant challenges to Connecticut's citizens, businesses, and government leaders. Many critical decisions must be made over the next several years in order to successfully meet those challenges. The most critical issues or decisions, and those who will need to help address them, are outlined below:

### State Legislators

- Find ways to help fund the actions outlined in this Plan, and support those needing additional resources including state agencies, regional authorities, and municipalities.
- Evaluate the role of CRRA given the changing conditions in the state with regards to the MSW RRFs and the changing and complex nature of managing the solid waste stream.
- Expand authority allowing state agencies, regional authorities, and municipalities to more effectively manage and regulate solid wastes.
- Help define what role government entities should play in directly managing and/or controlling the solid waste management infrastructure.
- Expand recycling mandates.
- Establish incentives to encourage expansion and creation of new recycling and composting infrastructure.
- Continue to support environmentally preferable purchasing by state government, including Connecticut's state colleges and universities.



## Department of Environmental Protection

- Serve as a model for other governmental entities, businesses, and citizens to enhance source reduction, composting, recycling, and buying environmentally preferable products.
- Maximize resources to support and maintain solid waste education, assistance, recycling, permitting, and enforcement.
- Establish a standing Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee.
- Establish permitting of beneficial activities as a high priority for the Agency.
- Continually monitor solid waste issues nationally, regionally, and locally and help guide Connecticut to manage its solid waste in response to those issues in a manner that best protects the environment and human health.

## Other State Agencies

- Provide support to research, develop, and market recycling processes and products.
- Adopt purchasing practices that create less waste and buy environmentally preferable products.
- Increase source reduction and recycling efforts in agency operations.

## Local Officials and Regional Waste Authorities

- Continue to play an active role in the proper and efficient management of solid waste in their communities.
- Expand recycling/source reduction programs and efforts.
- Increase enforcement of local recycling ordinances.
- Enact or amend ordinances to reflect new State programs.
- Change purchasing practices to create less waste and purchase environmentally preferable products.

## Businesses

- Provide cost effective and efficient solid waste management opportunities.
- Increase efforts to recycle and source reduce the solid waste generated.
- Establish new businesses to expand recycling and composting infrastructure.
- Change purchasing practices to create less waste and buy environmentally preferable products.
- Adopt a product stewardship ethic.

## Citizens

- Change practices to create less waste.
- Purchase environmentally preferable products.
- Increase recycling efforts.
- Compost food waste and other organics.

## Summary

The efforts made over the next five to ten years will largely determine the success or failure of the State in meeting the challenges set out in this Plan. Connecticut's existing approach to solid waste management has served its citizens well. However, the solid waste field has continued to evolve to the point where new approaches and greater effort will be needed to meet the challenges. Future discussions and actions will determine the State's success in significantly reducing our per capita disposal rate, reliance on Resource Recovery Facilities, the potential need for new disposal facilities, the role of landfills, and how much Connecticut will pay for these programs. Most importantly, they will determine whether or not Connecticut's citizens and businesses will make a greater commitment to source reduction, recycling, and composting. This Plan is only a starting point. The on-going, hard work of a diverse set of stakeholders will be needed for Connecticut to achieve its Solid Waste Management Vision.

## **Table of Recommended Strategies**

**Excerpted from  
STATE OF CONNECTICUT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN,  
AMENDED DECEMBER 2006**



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## Table of Recommended Strategies

This Plan proposes numerous strategies for achieving the State's long-term solid waste management goals. For planning purposes, as well as the prudent use of resources, it is essential that priorities among the Plan's strategies be established. The relative importance of each strategy needs to be assessed given that resources will be insufficient to undertake all strategies simultaneously or to the fullest possible extent. In addition, strategies need to be mapped chronologically so that all parties involved have a sense of when they are to be undertaken. These priorities were established based on consideration of the following criteria:

- The importance of the strategy in bringing Connecticut closer to its solid waste vision and goals;
- The ease of implementation and institutional feasibility of the strategy;
- The costs and cost-effectiveness of the strategy relative to the resources available; and
- The extent to which other strategies are dependent upon the strategy.

Table 5-1 presents an annotated list of recommended strategies for solid waste management in Connecticut. The Table identifies for each of the seventy-five strategies, the following: the type of action needed; the assigned priority; new costs; initiation time frame; and the lead and/or key partners for implementation. Of the total number of strategies, forty-five are high priority; twenty-two are medium priority; and eight are low priority. The CT DEP will, in conjunction with the Agency Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee, be preparing an operational work plan that will target those high priority strategies and will further refine associated implementation costs. Many of the high priority strategies are focused on attaining a much higher diversion rate for MSW disposal. Diversion includes reducing MSW at the source, recycling or composting. As discussed in the Plan, the greatest opportunity for increasing diversion rates is to develop new programs for materials that have very low diversion rates at present, while enhancing, improving and maintaining existing source reduction, composting and recycling programs.

Based on available information and best professional judgment, cost estimates have been prepared for those high priority strategies found in Table 5-1. Assuming that the focus of the efforts will be directed towards:

- Enhancing and improving the existing municipal recycling programs;
  - Targeting certain waste streams, such as: the recycling of electronics, mixed paper, and commercial C&D wastes; and the composting of commercial food waste.
  - Promoting and developing options for Pay as you Throw (PAYT) programs or unit pricing throughout Connecticut for MSW;
  - Enhancing and improving the state's solid waste management database system;
  - Conducting a waste characterization study; and
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- Improving permitting and enforcement activities.

Program costs under each of these efforts may include staffing and education, collection and processing infrastructure and other related costs. Much of the responsibility for implementing these efforts will involve multiple partners, including the CT DEP and other state agencies, regional waste authorities, municipalities, private haulers, processors, environmental groups, and private citizens. It is expected that in the first 12 to 18 months, the need for new resources necessary for administration, planning and coordination, and start-up activities would be evenly divided between state and regional/municipal partners. From year two forward, resource allocations would favor regional/municipal partners in ratios of 3 to 1, to as much as 5 to 1. The estimated costs for the first five years of implementation, targeting high priority strategies, are estimated to be approximately 28 million dollars ranging from 4.5 million dollars the first year to about 7 million dollars in the peak second and third years. As programs become established, some programs are expected to become self-sustaining through user fees and, in addition, the annual costs level off again in the 4.5 million dollar range.

Of the estimated costs, a combination of funding mechanisms may be appropriate and could include: an on-going general fund line item appropriation; bonding; and fee based programs. As indicated throughout the Plan, a large portion of the work will be undertaken at the regional and municipal level and the allocation of resources would necessarily follow this level of effort. Refinement of these cost estimates will need to follow the development of more detailed action plans and will require a great deal of additional discussion with stakeholders. The State Solid Waste Management Plan provides the foundation for the work that must be done to best manage our solid waste in a social, economic and environmentally responsible manner.

**EXCERPTED FROM IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS**

**Table 5-1  
Annotated List of Recommended Strategies for Solid Waste Management in Connecticut**

Strategy Number	Recommended Strategy	Type of Action	Priority	New Costs <sup>(1)</sup>	Initiation Time Frame <sup>(2)</sup>	Responsibility Lead/ Key Partners <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Objective 1</b>	<b>Source Reduction</b>					
1-1	Continue to implement the CT DEP's Pollution Prevention Plan that establishes goals and identifies strategies to reduce the quantity and toxicity of wastes discharged to the land, air, and waters of the state.	Administrative	Medium	Staff = \$	Existing	DEP
1-2	Educate consumers and businesses about the effects of their purchasing choices and behaviors on waste generation, and provide education and incentives to help change purchasing and behavioral practices to reduce the amount and toxicity of waste produced.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$\$ Other = \$\$	Short term	DEP
1-3	Continue to support regional and national efforts to change manufacturer practices to produce products that generate less waste and less toxic waste.	Administrative	Medium	Staff = \$	Existing	DEP
1-4	Continue to promote environmentally preferable purchasing ("EPP") standards in state and local government; encourage state agencies and municipalities to become members of EPA's WasteWise Program; and support green design standards and encourage their adoption by Connecticut local governments and institutions.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$	Existing	DAS/ DEP & municipalities
1-5	Provide funding to promote reuse and publicize product reuse opportunities.	Legislative, Administrative	Medium	Other = \$	Short term	TBD
1-6	Promote through such activities as technical assistance, start-up funding, and/or other incentives, the implementation of effective pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) pricing systems by municipalities and haulers for managing solid waste from residents and small businesses to achieve waste reduction.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$\$ Other = \$\$	Mid term	TBD/ Municipalities & Regional

(1) Costs estimates include start up & on-going implementation: \$ = ~ 1Fte or < \$100,000; \$\$ = 2-5 Ftes or \$100,000 to \$500,000; \$\$\$ = >5 ftes or > \$500,000; Other costs include capital costs, grants, consulting fees, etc

(2) Existing; Short term = 2006-2008; Mid term = 2008-2010; Long term after 2010

(3) Lead will be responsible for initiating action; Key Partners may be responsible for implementation

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1-7	Seek partnerships, provide funding, and coordinate a model source reduction program to reduce the amount and toxicity of solid waste generated in at least one Connecticut community.	Administrative	Low- Medium	Staff = \$ Other = TBD	Mid term	DEP/ Municipalities and others TBD
1-8	Continue to enforce Connecticut's Toxics in Packaging Act and other toxic reduction programs and efforts. Continue to work in conjunction with the Toxics in Packaging Clearing House and other member states to assess compliance rates with toxics in packaging laws.	Administrative	Medium	Minimal	Existing	DEP/ Regional
<b>Objective 2</b>	<b>Recycling and Composting</b>					
2-1	Update Connecticut's beverage container deposit system by increasing the deposit amount and expanding coverage to at least plastic water bottles.	Legislative	High	Staff = \$ Other = \$\$\$	Short term	DEP/ Private sector
2-2	Add plastics PET #1 and HDPE #2 and magazines to the list of State mandated recyclables.	Legislative	High	Staff = \$ Other = \$\$	Short term	DEP/ Municipal & private sector
2-3	Continue to support Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) at CT DAS and promote and ensure state agencies and political subdivision utilization of EPP standards. CT DEP and CT DAS will evaluate the relevant statutes to ensure their completeness and effectiveness in actual State purchasing practices.	Administrative	High	Minimal	Short term	DAS/ DEP & municipal
2-4	Through the Agency's Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee identify incentives for municipalities and haulers to implement effective PAYT pricing systems for managing solid waste from residents and small businesses to achieve waste reduction. (See 6.3)	Administrative	High	Minimal	Mid term	DEP/ Multi-stakeholder committee

(1) Costs estimates include start up & on-going implementation: \$ = ~ 1Fte or < \$100,000; \$\$ = 25 Ftes or \$100,000 to \$500,000; \$\$\$ = >5 ftes or > \$500,000; Other costs include capital costs, grants, consulting fees, etc

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2-5	Increase technical assistance, education, outreach, and enforcement with regard to the business and industry sectors (especially the small businesses) and institutions to decrease their waste disposal rates by increasing recycling and source reduction. Promote EPP, including recycled content products, by Connecticut's businesses, industries, and institutions.	Administrative, Regulatory	High	Staff = \$\$ Other = \$\$	Short term	DEP/ Municipal, regional and others TBD
2-6	Continue the CT DEP's Municipal Recycling Honor Roll Awards Program and the Green Circle Awards Program to recognize and support exemplary source reduction and recycling practices and promote technology transfer.	Administrative	Medium	Minimal	Existing	DEP
2-7	CT DEP, in collaboration with regional authorities and the hauling industry, will identify incentives for haulers to increase the amount of material recovered for recycling.	Administrative	Medium	Staff = minimal Other = \$ - \$\$	Mid term	DEP/ Private, Regional
2-8	Develop the infrastructure necessary to increase the amount of paper that is recycled. Create incentives and funding for increased paper recycling and for source reducing the amount of waste paper generated.	Administrative	Medium	Staff = \$ Other = \$	Mid term	TBD/ Regional, Private
2-9	Support the continued recycling of non-mandated recyclables.	Administrative	Low	Minimal	Existing	Municipal & Regional
2-10	CT DEP, the Agency's Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee and other State Agencies will work with recycling business representatives to facilitate the development, expansion, and creation of markets for recycled materials.	Administrative	Low – Medium	Staff = \$ Other = \$\$	Mid term	DEP/ other state agencies TBD
2-11	Build local, regional, and state capacity for implementing State recycling policies, regional planning and program implementation, and recycling information sharing.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$\$\$	Short term	TBD/ DEP, Municipal, Regional, & others

(1) Costs estimates include start up & on-going implementation: \$ = ~ 1Fte or < \$100,000; \$\$ = 25 Ftes or \$100,000 to \$500,000; \$\$\$ = >5 ftes or > \$500,000; Other costs include capital costs, grants, consulting fees, etc

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2-12	CT DEP and regional recycling entities will work to build partnerships with groups that can assist with and support the State's recycling efforts. Potential partners include regional recycling programs, municipalities, CRRA, trade associations, non-governmental organizations, universities and others.	Administrative	Medium	Staff = \$	Mid term	DEP/ Regional & other stakeholders
2-13	CT DEP will designate a "State Source Reduction and Recycling Coordinator" to coordinate and implement the strategies described in this section and other sections of the Plan to increase source reduction, recycling, and composting.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$	Short term	DEP
2-14	Identify the internal barriers and solutions to streamlining the permitting process for source separated organic material recycling, especially for those institutional, commercial, and industrial operations that process food scraps, soiled paper and waxed cardboard.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$	Mid term	DEP/ Private
2-15	The Agency's Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee will be requested to discuss options that could stimulate organics recycling, especially food scraps, soiled paper, and waxed cardboard from the institutional, commercial and industrial sectors.	Administrative	High	Minimal	Short term	DEP/ Stakeholders
2-16	Include compost and compostable materials in a statewide or regional on-line materials exchange to link generators of source separated organic material with processors and compost users.	Administrative	Low	Staff = \$ Other = \$	Mid term	TBD/ Private
2-17	Encourage the marketing of compost products for such uses as erosion control, potting soil blends, topsoil blends, playing field mediums, etc.	Administrative	Low	Minimal	Mid term/ existing	TBD/ Stakeholders
2-18	Promote home composting and grasscycling.	Administrative	Medium	Other = \$-\$\$	Mid term	DEP/ Municipal

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Strategy Number	Recommended Strategy	Type of Action	Priority	New Costs <sup>(1)</sup>	Initiation Time Frame <sup>(2)</sup>	Responsibility Lead/ Key Partners <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>Management of Solid Waste Requiring Disposal</b>					
3-1	Minimize the need for additional capacity for disposal of MSW, MSW RRF ash residue and C&D waste through aggressive implementation of the source reduction, recycling, composting, and other initiatives in this Plan. This Plan establishes a target of achieving a 58 percent MSW disposal diversion rate by FY2024.	All types	High	\$\$\$	Short term	All partners
3-2	The State will monitor waste generation and capacity on a regular basis, and with input from the Agency's Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee, evaluate the need for additional MSW, MSW RRF ash residue and C&D waste disposal capacity.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$	Mid term	DEP
3-3	The Department will seek legislative authorization to require any applicant for new RRF or landfill capacity, at the time any application is submitted to the CT DEP, to create a fund to be accessed by the host municipality to: (1) fund a local advisory committee and (2) hire appropriate expertise to assist the host municipality in reviewing the application and taking part in the application process. The local advisory committee should include elected officials and residents from both the host community and contiguous communities.	Legislative, Administrative	High	Staff = \$ Other = \$\$	Short term	DEP/ Applicants and stakeholders
3-4	Require C&D waste to be processed to the greatest extent practicable prior to its disposal at any solid waste facility.	Legislative, Administrative	High	Staff = \$ Other = \$\$\$	Short term	DEP/ Private sector
3-5	Research and track new solid waste management technologies that have the potential to reduce environmental impacts and maximize benefits.	Administrative	Low	Minimal	Long term	TBD

(1) Costs estimates include start up & on-going implementation: \$ = ~ 1Fte or < \$100,000; \$\$ = 25 Ftes or \$100,000 to \$500,000; \$\$\$ = >5 ftes or > \$500,000; Other costs include capital costs, grants, consulting fees, etc

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<b>Objective 4</b>	<b>Management of Special Waste and Other Types of Waste</b>					
4-1	The Agency Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee will be requested to discuss and identify opportunities to reuse and recycle building related C&D waste.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$	Short term	DEP/ Private
4-2	Revise the statutory and regulatory definitions of solid wastes and solid waste categories to more accurately reflect the character and management of these wastes.	Legislative, Regulatory	Medium	Staff = \$	Mid term	DEP
4-3	Manage building related C&D waste that cannot be reduced, reused, recycled, or composted, in a manner that ensures protection of land, air, and water resources and the public health, in compliance with the state hierarchy for managing solid waste.	Administrative, Regulatory	High	Staff = \$ Other = \$\$\$	Mid term	DEP/ Private & other stakeholders
4-4	Support reuse and recycling of highway/road C&D waste, and dispose of that portion that cannot be reduced, reused, recycled, or composted, in a manner that ensures protection of land, air, and water resources and the public health in compliance with the state hierarchy for managing solid waste.	Administrative	Medium	Minimal	Existing	DEP/ DOT, Municipal
4-5	Increase the recycling, composting, and beneficial use of land clearing debris.	Administrative	Medium	Staff = \$ Other = \$\$	Mid term	DEP/ Private, Municipal, private sector
4-6	Increase the reuse and recycling of oversized MSW.	Administrative	Low	TBD	Long term	DEP/ Regional, and other partners
4-7	Manage oversized MSW that cannot be reused or recycled in a manner that ensures protection of land, air, and water resources and the public health in compliance with the state hierarchy for managing solid waste.	Administrative, Regulatory	High	Staff = \$ Other = \$\$\$	Mid term	TBD
4-8	Seek legislation that provides for recycling of electronic wastes based on a producer responsibility model.	Legislative	High	Staff = \$ Other = TBD	Short term	DEP/ private stakeholders

(1) Costs estimates include start up & on-going implementation: \$ = ~ 1Fte or < \$100,000; \$\$ = 25 Ftes or \$100,000 to \$500,000; \$\$\$ = >5 ftes or > \$500,000; Other costs include capital costs, grants, consulting fees, etc

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Strategy Number	Recommended Strategy	Type of Action	Priority	New Costs <sup>(1)</sup>	Initiation Time Frame <sup>(2)</sup>	Responsibility Lead/ Key Partners <sup>(3)</sup>
4-9	Enhance the statewide Household Hazardous Waste Program.	Administrative	Low	Staff = min. Other = \$\$\$	Long term	DEP/ municipal
4-10	CT DEP will continue to monitor and research management options for other types of special wastes that have not been adequately addressed to date, or as problems and the need arises, and as resources allow. Types of wastes that need to be addressed include: animal mortalities; road wastes; dredge material from Long Island Sound; contaminated soils; sewage sludge; water treatment residual solids; preservative treated wood; sharps and waste pharmaceuticals; disaster debris; and other materials as appropriate.	Administrative	Low - high	TBD	Short term – Long term	DEP/ Others
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>Education and Outreach</b>					
5-1	Undertake education and outreach actions using minimal additional resources. Such actions could include: coordinating existing resources and sharing information; enhancing the CT DEP website; promoting awareness through recognition programs; integrating solid waste issues with other environmental issues; ongoing outreach to media; and encouraging municipalities to provide solid waste and recycling information to residents and businesses.	Administrative	High	Staff = min. Other = \$	Short term	DEP/ Municipal and others TBD
5-2	Undertake education and outreach actions using additional resources. These actions can include: providing comprehensive assistance to regional and local outreach programs; developing partnerships; and assessing and modifying outreach programs on a two year basis.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$ Other = \$\$	Mid term	DEP/ Municipal and others TBD

(1) Costs estimates include start up & on-going implementation: \$ = ~ 1Fte or < \$100,000; \$\$ = 25 Ftes or \$100,000 to \$500,000; \$\$\$ = >5 ftes or > \$500,000; Other costs include capital costs, grants, consulting fees, etc

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5-3	Undertake education and outreach actions using expanded resources. These actions can include: researching and developing effective outreach approaches; disseminating new educational and outreach materials; developing an independent recycling web site that acts as a clearinghouse and listserve for municipal and regional recycling coordinators; and developing education and technical assistance for targeted sectors.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$\$ Other = \$\$\$	Long term	DEP/ Municipal and others TBD
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>Program Planning, Evaluation, and Measurement</b>					
6-1	Establish per capita waste disposal minimization goals for MSW and C&D/oversized MSW.	Administrative	High	Minimal	Short term	DEP
6-2	Minimize the reporting burden for municipalities and others by only requiring the collection of data necessary to support the goals of the Plan and provide the information needed for on-going solid waste management planning and evaluation.	Administrative, Regulatory	High	Staff = \$ Other = \$\$	Mid term	DEP/ Municipal
6-3	Establish a standing Agency Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee of affected stakeholders to help implement the new State Solid Waste Management Plan, revise the Plan, identify emerging issues, and find solutions.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$	Short term	DEP
6-4	Implement an iterative planning process for the State's Solid Waste Management Plan to allow revisions on a more frequent and as needed basis, following a management system model of Plan/Do/Check/Act. A strong on-going stakeholder process, local and regional planning, and an improved methodology for measuring success will inform the planning cycle.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$	Short term	DEP/ Stakeholders

(1) Costs estimates include start up & on-going implementation: \$ = ~ 1Fte or < \$100,000; \$\$ = 25 Ftes or \$100,000 to \$500,000; \$\$\$ = >5 ftes or > \$500,000; Other costs include capital costs, grants, consulting fees, etc

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6-5	Evaluate and make recommendations for changes to underlying legal authorities to improve state, regional, and local solid waste planning and coordination. Develop system performance benchmarks relevant at both the state and local levels aimed at achieving a unified solid waste management vision. Explore opportunities to fund planning activities at the state, regional, and local level and develop incentives for full participation.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$\$ Other = \$\$	Mid term	DEP/ Stakeholders
6-6	Provide training and informational materials to municipal officials, regional and local waste management and recycling staff regarding best practices and strategies for strengthening solid waste and recycling programs. Encourage communities and regional recycling programs to share their best practices and strategies. Investigate the possibility of established a municipal solid waste/recycling mentor program.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$ Other = \$	Short term	DEP/ Municipal
6-7	The CT DEP will conduct a solid waste characterization study.	Administrative	High	Other = \$\$	Short term	DEP/Stakeholders
<b>Objective 7</b>	<b>Permitting and Enforcement</b>					
7-1	CT DEP will make the permitting of solid waste facilities that increase waste diversion from disposal a priority.	Administrative	High	Minimal	Short term	DEP
7-2	CT DEP will designate a permitting team whose responsibility is to review all solid waste diversion applications and to make determinations in a timely manner.	Administrative	High	Minimal	Short term	DEP
7-3	CT DEP will facilitate the permitting process by developing model permits and fact sheets for applicants and interested parties, so that the process and the applicant's obligations are well defined and readily comprehensible.	Administrative	Medium	Staff = \$ - \$\$	Mid term	DEP
7-4	CT DEP will establish target time frames for acting on solid waste diversion and beneficial use applications.	Administrative	Low	Minimal	Mid term	DEP

(1) Costs estimates include start up & on-going implementation: \$ = ~ 1Fte or < \$100,000; \$\$ = 25 Ftes or \$100,000 to \$500,000; \$\$\$ = >5 ftes or > \$500,000; Other costs include capital costs, grants, consulting fees, etc

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7-5	CT DEP will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the state statutes and regulations as they relate to solid waste management and to the implementation of the State Solid Waste Management Plan. In its review, the CT DEP should take into account broader environmental concerns, such as air and water issues.	Administrative, Legislative, Regulatory	High	Staff= \$ Other = 0	Short term	DEP
7-6	CT DEP will streamline the beneficial use process, with consideration given to an exemption from permitting for certain types of materials.	Administrative, Legislative, Regulatory	High	Staff = \$	Short term	DEP/ Stakeholders
7-7	CT DEP will establish a streamlined method of regulating waste haulers in order to incorporate reporting and other substantive requirements, along with a simple means of assessing the solid waste fee. Any action taken by the CT DEP will be consistent with the Governor's Task Force Report recommendations that are carried forward.	Legislative, Regulatory	High	Staff = \$ Other = \$\$	Short term	DEP/ Stakeholders
7-8	CT DEP will seek authority to establish categories of demonstration projects that would not require traditional permitting.	Legislative, Regulatory	Medium	Staff = \$	Mid term	DEP
7-9	CT DEP will continue to identify activities appropriate for approval by general permit, and devote staff resources to this effort.	Administrative	Medium	Staff = \$	Existing	DEP
7-10	CT DEP will develop a procedure to allow the modification of existing permit approvals in order to facilitate improved or modified business operations and enhanced protection of the environment that are needed due to evolving technologies, markets conditions, and environmental concerns.	Administrative, Regulatory	Medium	Staff = \$	Mid term	DEP

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7-11	CT DEP will seek amendments to CGS Section 22a-208a(d) to allow municipal transfer stations to accept and do minimal separation of residentially generated construction and demolition waste without requiring full permit modifications and fees.	Legislative, Regulatory	Medium	Staff = \$	Short term	DEP
7-12	CT DEP will establish criteria for C&D waste Volume Reduction Facilities to help ensure that more of this waste stream is diverted from disposal.	Administrative	Medium	TBD	Mid term	DEP
7-13	CT DEP will seek and encourage public input at the appropriate steps with regard to the development of General Permits for certain activities and Beneficial Use General Permits.	Other	High	Minimal	Short term	DEP
7-14	CT DEP will consider host community agreements as part of the re-writing of the solid waste regulations. Until such time regulations are adopted, host community agreements shall be encouraged on a case-by-case basis.	Administrative, Regulatory	High	Minimal	Short term	DEP
7-15	CT DEP will continue to evaluate the environmental impacts of the alternatives for solid waste disposal and will examine its authority to require an applicant for new capacity and disposal to provide detailed information on such impacts.	Administrative	High	Minimal	Short term	DEP/private sector
7-16	CT DEP will increase its compliance outreach efforts to develop a more comprehensive and mutually supportive network of communications with land use, public works, and other municipal officials who are directly involved in solid waste activities. CT DEP will take appropriate actions to ensure compliance.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$-\$\$	Short term	DEP/ Municipal and others
7-17	CT DEP will take enforcement actions against recycling law violators as necessary to ensure compliance.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$ Other = \$\$	Existing	DEP/ Municipal and others
7-18	CT DEP will evaluate incentives that would encourage municipalities to take on enforcement responsibilities they are already authorized to do.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$	Short term	DEP/ Municipal

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7-19	CT DEP will establish civil penalty regulations for violations of recycling laws.	Regulatory	Medium	Staff = \$	Short term	DEP
7-20	CT DEP will evaluate additional tools for taking enforcement actions against violators of the solid waste statutes, regulations, and permits.	Administrative	Medium	TBD	Mid term	DEP/ Stakeholders
7-21	CT DEP will ensure that RRF's and other solid waste facilities including landfills and transfer stations comply with CGS Section 22a-220c(b) which requires solid waste facilities periodically to inspect loads delivered to them for significant quantities of recyclables and report such violation back to the municipalities.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$\$	Mid term	DEP/ Municipal, Authorities, & Private sector
<b>Objective 8</b>	<b>Funding</b>					
8-1	Adopt a comprehensive, long term, integrated solid waste management funding system to ensure that adequate revenue is available to implement the strategies and achieve the goals of this Plan. The Agency's Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee will assume a major role in identifying appropriate funding mechanisms.	Legislative	High	\$\$\$	Short term	DEP/ OPM, Stakeholders
8-1(1)	Expand the current \$1.50 fee on waste processed at Connecticut RRFs to all disposed solid waste, including all MSW, C&D debris, and oversized MSW, whether disposed in-state or out-of-state.					
8-1(2)	Capture some portion of the unclaimed bottle and can deposits (escheats) to fund needed solid waste source reduction and recycling/composting programs at the state, regional, and local levels.					
8-1(3)	Direct penalty monies from solid waste enforcement actions to municipal and regional recycling and other diversion programs.					

(1) Costs estimates include start up & on-going implementation: \$ = ~ 1Fte or < \$100,000; \$\$ = 2-5 Ftes or \$100,000 to \$500,000; \$\$\$ = >5 ftes or > \$500,000; Other costs include capital costs, grants, consulting fees, etc

(2) Existing; Short term = 2006-2008; Mid term = 2008-2010; Long term after 2010

(3) Lead will be responsible for initiating action; Key Partners may be responsible for implementation

**EXCERPTED FROM IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS**

**Table 5-1  
Annotated List of Recommended Strategies for Solid Waste Management in Connecticut**

Strategy Number	Recommended Strategy	Type of Action	Priority	New Costs <sup>(1)</sup>	Initiation Time Frame <sup>(2)</sup>	Responsibility Lead/ Key Partners <sup>(3)</sup>
8-1(4)	Increase the Solid Waste Assessment beyond the present \$1.50 per ton.					
8-1(5)	Use state bond funds for needed infrastructure projects such as publicly controlled composting facilities and recycling facilities.					
8-2	CT DEP will initiate discussion with the Connecticut General Assembly regarding options for funding, including directing a significant portion of any new funds to municipal and regional programs.	Legislative	High	Other = \$\$\$	Short term	DEP
8-3	CT DEP will work with the CT Department of Economic Development and Community Development to identify the types of economic assistance that are needed and could be provided to businesses, especially recycling, composting or other businesses that directly support the goals of the Plan.	Administrative	High	Staff = \$	Short term	DEP, State agency

(1) Costs estimates include start up & on-going implementation: \$ = ~ 1Fte or < \$100,000; \$\$ = 25 Ftes or \$100,000 to \$500,000; \$\$\$ = >5 ftes or > \$500,000; Other costs include capital costs, grants, consulting fees, etc

(2) Existing; Short term = 2006-2008; Mid term = 2008-2010; Long term after 2010

(3) Lead will be responsible for initiating action; Key Partners may be responsible for implementation