

Muskegon County
Solid Waste Planning Committee
February 1, 2017 @ 3 PM
Laketon Township Hall
2335 W. Giles Rd
Muskegon, MI 49445

Jim Fisher, Chair

Kim Arter, Vice Chair

MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Chair Jim Fisher at 3:02 PM.

ROLL CALL

Present: Jim Fisher, Kim Arter, Commissioner Foster, Chris Hall, Kathy Evans, Wayne Kuerth, Mohammed Al-Shatel, Vicki Luthy, Terry Sladick

Excused: Russ Jones, Kerry Rattinger, Sidney Shaw, William Crabtree, Jerry Garman

Staff

Present: Greg Leverage, Solid Waste Supervisor; Sara Damm, Sustainability Coordinator; Mark Eisenbarth, County Administrator

Others

Present: Eric Weiss, Gershman, Brickner & Bratton, Inc. (GBB) via phone; Lori Scozzafava, GBB via phone

SWPC-17-001 ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Moved by Terry Sladick, seconded by Vicki Luthy, to re-elect the existing officers: Jim Fisher, Chair; Kim Arter, Vice Chair; Greg Leverage, Secretary.

Motion carried

SWPC-17-002 APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

Moved by Kim Arter, seconded by Vicki Luthy, to approve the agenda as presented.

Motion carried

SWPC-17-003 APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

Moved by Mohammed Al-Shatel, seconded by Chris Hall, to approve the minutes of the November 2, 2016 special meeting as presented.

Motion carried

SWPC-17-004 COMMITTEE MEETING SCHEDULE

Moved by Mohammed Al-Shatel, seconded by Terry Sladick, to approve the meeting schedule of February, April, June, August, October, December on the 1st Wednesday of the month at 3:00PM, and to modify the bylaws accordingly.

Discussion ensued. Motion carried

OLD BUSINESS

- A. GBB staff gave an update on the Recycling Feasibility Study. Their overall recycling data was lacking, though some of the data provided was useful. They also presented on their next steps of the study to research other communities and their recycling program. Some ideas were presented, but more research will take place. The data collected and researched will be used to determine ways Muskegon County can increase recycling rates.
- B. Chris Hall offered to help collect transfer station data. GBB requested a list of haulers.

NEW BUSINESS

None

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

None

NEXT MEETING

- A. Meeting will be held on April 5, 2017 at 3:00-4:30PM at Laketon Township Hall.
- B. GBB update.
- C. State statute for Solid Waste Plan updates.
 - a. Determine how to update our 1999 Solid Waste Management Plan.
 - b. Landfill expansion presentation from Matt Farrar.

ADJOURN

There being no further business to come before the Solid Waste Planning Committee the meeting was adjourned at 4:53PM.

Jim Fisher, Chair

Muskegon County
Solid Waste Planning Commission
May 3, 2017
3:00 p.m.
Laketon Township Hall
2335 W. Giles Road
Muskegon, Michigan 49445

Jim Fisher, Chair

Kim Arter, Vice Chair

MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Chair Fisher at 3:02 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Present: William Crabtree, Kerry Rattinger, Kim Arter, Chris Hall, Jim Fisher, Russ Jones, Kathy Evans, Mohamed Al-Shatel, Terry Sladick, Commissioner Foster

Excused: Jerry Garman, Wayne Kuerth, Vicki Webster-Luthy

Absent: Sidney Shaw

Staff

Present: Greg Leverage, Solid Waste Supervisor; Matthew Farrar, Director of Public Works; Tina Nash, Public Works Departmental Clerk; Sara Damm, Sustainability Coordinator; Robert Ribbens, Regional Water System Supervisor

After roll call Chair Fisher requested staff to introduce themselves.

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

SWPC-17-005 It was moved by Mohammed Al-Shatel, seconded by Chris Hall, to approve the minutes of the February 1, 2017 meeting as presented.

Voice Vote: **Motion carried**

COMMUNICATIONS

Matthew Farrar informed the members that Sara Damm has accepted another position at the Wastewater Management System. Matthew Farrar informed the members that the Public Works staff will carry on her work. Matthew Farrar introduced Robert Ribbens and stated Robert Ribbens was the original Sustainability Coordinator. Chair Fisher thanked Sara Damm for her service as the Sustainability Coordinator. Chair Fisher along with the members of the committee wished her well.

SCHEDULED MATTERS

None

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

None

OLD BUSINESS

A. Update on Recycle Study (Teleconference with GBB)

Katie Vasquez from GBB presented to the members an update on Task 2 – Research of Different Options of the Recycle Study (see attached). Katie Vasquez informed the members of a delay in the timeline of completing the Recycle Study but still believed it would be completed by August 2017.

Chair Fisher asked how strategies are being developed. Sara Damm stated staff reviewed the information from Task 2 of the Recycle Study and requested GBB to also look at what local communities are doing. Matthew Farrar stated that staff would also be touring other facilities in Michigan to see what is

viable and also what is allowed when it comes to recycling. Commissioner Foster, Kerry Rattinger and Chair Fisher volunteered to be on the sub-committee with staff. Tina Nash will set up a date and time to meet.

B. Information on Solid Waste Plan Update

Katie Venechuck with the MDEQ provided an overview of some of the suggested changes to Part 115 – The Solid Waste Law. The recommendations came from the Solid Waste and Sustainability Advisory Panel. Katie Venechuck stated the focus is more on material management vs. material disposal. Katie Venechuck gave the members handouts on two reports (see attached) and informed the members these were only parts of the reports. The full versions of the reports are available online. Discussion ensued. Chair Fisher thanked Katie Venechuck for the information. Chair Fisher asked for volunteers to form a Solid Waste Plan sub-committee to work with staff. Chris Hall, William Crabtree, Commissioner Foster and Jim Fisher volunteered. Tina Nash will set up a date and time to meet. Matthew Farrar asked the sub-committee to focus on the first section of the current Solid Waste Plan.

NEW BUSINESS

A. Landfill Expansion

Matthew Farrar and Greg Leverage presented on the proposed expansion (see attached). Matthew Farrar stated due to the possibility of a solar farm going to the south of Apple Avenue they are now focusing on north of Apple Avenue and going west of the current landfill facility (approximately 150 acres). Matthew Farrar stated the existing landfill site has about 10 years of capacity remaining. This will depend on the flow of disposal. Greg Leverage presented a possible layout of the new expansion and what services could be offered. Discussion ensued. Chair Fisher asked if staff could set up a tour of the County's landfill and wastewater sites. Matthew Farrar stated staff would work on that. It was also suggested that tours of other landfill/recycling facilities be set up. Matthew Farrar stated staff is open to all ideas.

B. Meeting Location CY2017

Greg Leverage informed the members that the County has a conference room that can be utilized for future meetings. The County's IT department has equipped the conference room with some new technology making it more suitable for holding meetings.

The next meeting will take place on June 7, 2017 at 3PM at the Training Center, 97 E. Apple Avenue, Muskegon, Michigan 49442 – Conference Room 107.

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

None

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Solid Waste Planning Committee the meeting was adjourned at 4:42 p.m.

Jim Fisher, Chair



Muskegon County, MI

Recycling Committee – Recycling Project Update



May 3, 2017



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Today's Discussion



Update on the Recycle Study



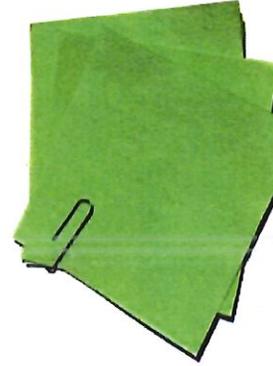
Opportunities and possibilities researched



Additional examples from the research



Two featured stories



Next steps



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Update on the Recycle Study

Progress of the project



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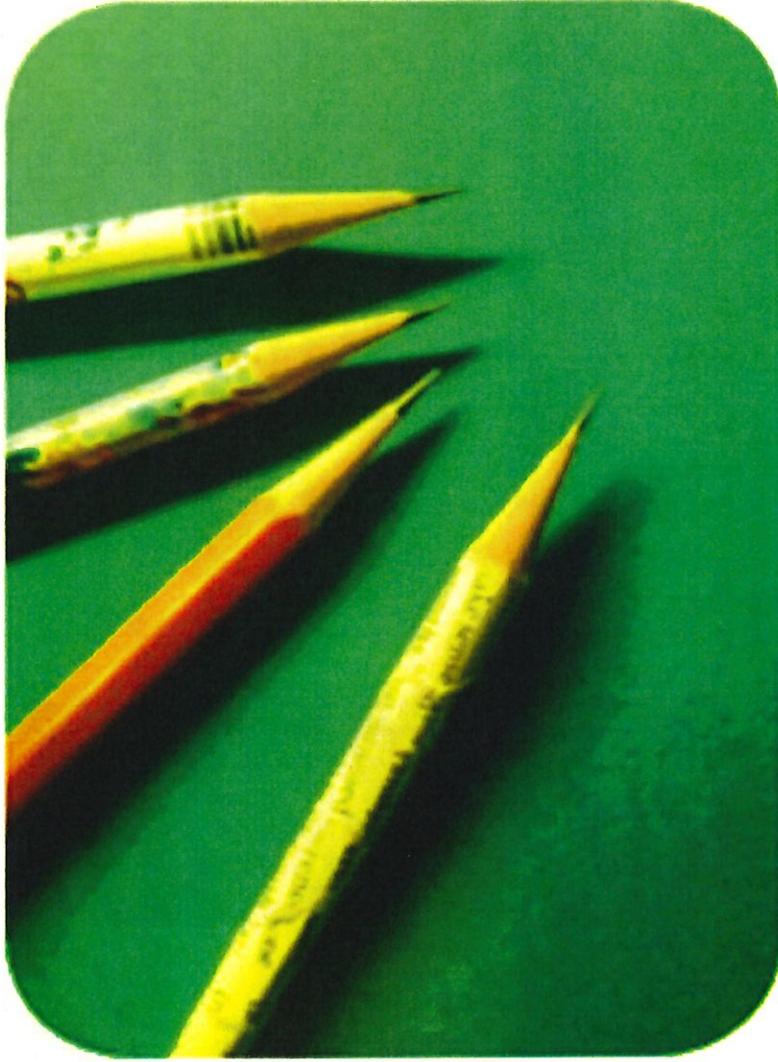


Tasks of the Project

- Task 1 Initial Visit and Current Status Report
 - 99% done
- Task 2 Research of Options to Divert Waste
 - In progress, approximately one-half complete
- Task 3 Evaluation of the Options
 - Our next step
- Task 4 Final Report
 - Compilation of all the tasks into a final report, with executive summary, and presentation thereof



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Opportunities and possibilities researched

Framing the research by topic



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5 Areas of Opportunity

Opportunities to Increase Recycling and Waste Diversion	
Policy Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulations and laws• Market influence (franchising, etc.)• Technical assistance and enforcement
Collection and Transfer Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supporting cities and townships with their procurements• Providing support to the townships with the transfer stations• Direct provision of services
Regional Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public/private partnerships• Authorities• Long-haul and Zero-Waste to Landfill (ZWLF)
Education and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outreach planning and branding• Use of social, earned, and placed media• Staffing and professional services• Integration and messaging in school programs
Management and Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning and reporting• Data collection and utilization• Funding and financing



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- ## Policy Changes
- **Regulations and laws**
 - Market influence (franchising, etc.)
 - Technical assistance and enforcement

Collection of solid waste is most typically regulated at the local level. Most often, the laws apply to service providers, although they may also apply to businesses, property managers, or even individuals.

Laws that apply to haulers typically require safe operations, and set conditions for haulers to operate within their borders. Sometimes, the operating licenses or the local laws require reporting of certain performance information.

Some communities have laws requiring haulers to provide recycling to all customers and mandate how they do so. These also require reporting.

Laws that apply to businesses or property managers usually involve removal of waste in a manner that is sanitary and prevents pollution. There are also sometimes regulations that create a requirement to provide and/or participate in a recycling program.

Much less common are laws regulating behavior by individuals in residential programs. They tend to focus on refraining from contaminating the recyclables or banning certain items from disposal.



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Some localities choose to exercise influence over the marketplace in order to ensure a desired level of service and to control costs for customers. They do this by franchising or licensing collection, contracting out service for one or more areas, or directly providing service to some or all customers. Market intervention can apply to residential customers, to commercial customers, or to both.

- **Policy Changes**
- Regulations and laws
- **Market influence (franchising, etc.)**
- Technical assistance and enforcement

Franchising or licensing limits who can sell service to customers in a particular area. Franchising is usually more comprehensive, and frequently includes negotiated pricing. It is limited in how many haulers can participate in the franchise.

Licensing is more general, and may allow for an unlimited number of haulers to join the marketplace.

Contracting out one or more areas is a procurement process by which the government has control of waste collection in the area and requests bids or proposals to provide a particular set of services to those customers. The locality uses contract compliance to ensure the desired services.

Direct provision by public employees is a traditional way to deliver services. The locality has control of level of service, and prices should be constrained due to the government not having a profit motivation.



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Personnel who work primarily in the field engage in activities ranging from community organizing to expert coaching to inspection.

Policy Changes

- Regulations and laws
- Market influence (franchising, etc.)

• Technical assistance and enforcement

More intensive than education efforts like advertising or web sites, technical assistance and enforcement are usually associated with seeking compliance with regulations.

Use of field staff to perform these functions can be more expensive than outreach and education, in the sense of impressions per dollar spent; however, the results are more readily observed, adapted, and measured.



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Larger governments or membership administrative organizations can support other communities without “taking over” a service.

Collection and Transfer Operations

- **Supporting cities and townships with their procurements**

- Providing support to the townships with the transfer stations
- Direct provision of services

There is usually a partnership of some kind, such as an authority, a planning unit, an intergovernmental agreement, or a memorandum of understanding. The partnership may be general or exist for a specific purpose.

The basic premise for the examples GBB researched is that by working together to procure goods or services, buyers can benefit from more advantageous economies of scale.

In many situations, members do not have full-time certain staff experts, like procurement officers; however, by working together, they can rely on experts employed by one of the other buyers or by the partnership itself.



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Collection and Transfer Operations

- Supporting cities and townships with their procurements
- **Providing support to the townships with the transfer stations**
- **Direct provision of services**

The degree to which the partnership obligates the members can vary.

A partnership might provide management. Members consolidate operations and benefit from consistency and reduced costs.

A partnership might result in direct service provision by the joint organization. The member localities often are billed per customer, per ton, etc., for their use of the services.



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Regional Collaboration

- Public/private partnerships
- Authorities

A public/private partnership can mean different and specific things in different localities and different states. In general, however, it means governmental entities working together with nonprofit organizations or businesses to achieve something.

Solid waste diversion is a natural fit for charities that accept donations of household goods and/or serve to find work suited for adults with challenges or disabilities.

An authority is a public corporation founded by law for a specific purpose. Typically, the authority has the ability to raise revenues, such as by collecting fees or issuing bonds. Their funds are isolated from the member governments, and they are usually required to meet all their financial needs through their “business.”

Solid waste authorities can be founded by multiple governments working together, or serve a single locality.

The level of activity can vary widely, depending on the charge of the authority. An authority might exist for a very narrow reason such as operating one single facility, or it might be a comprehensive solid waste planning unit.



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Education and Outreach

- **Outreach planning and branding**
- Use of social, earned, and placed media
- Integration and messaging in school programs

Comprehensive and strategic planning for outreach and education can make a considerable impact on these efforts. The existence of a multi-year strategy and the ability to track success helps shield this activity from cuts.

Part of a good outreach plan should include branding: the use of a consistent “look and feel” across all of the education efforts. This builds familiarity and helps reinforce all the messages whenever someone sees one.

Both comprehensive planning and sophisticated branding can be difficult or require the assistance of professional services. This makes planning and branding an opportunity for pooling resources and combining results.



Media is more than press releases. Whereas a web site is passive, media reaches people where they are: using Facebook or Twitter; watching the news or listening to the radio; and perusing sources that interest them, such as humor sites or “mommy blogs.”

Education and

Outreach

- Outreach planning and branding
- Use of social, earned, and placed media
- Integration and messaging in school programs

Reaching out to people on social media, writing releases that have interest for local TV or radio, and placing ads in nontraditional publications are all part of using media.

“You have to get to the kids,” is a common sentiment among professionals and residents, alike, seeking to build inroads with regard to recycling.

There are many isolated efforts in schools across the country that solid waste management organizations may not even know about. Identifying and supporting them is a good start for building on children’s activism without have to “start from scratch” to build an entire new program.



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Planning and Reporting

- Planning and reporting
- Data collection and utilization
- Funding and financing

A system of planning and reporting can be described as a “self-fulfilling prophecy” of recycling programs. If a plan is required, and then reporting on the success of that plan follows, the general result will be recycling activity.

Sometimes the hardest part of doing something is getting started, and planning addresses that. Afterwards, a requirement for reporting reinforces that the activity was important and valued.

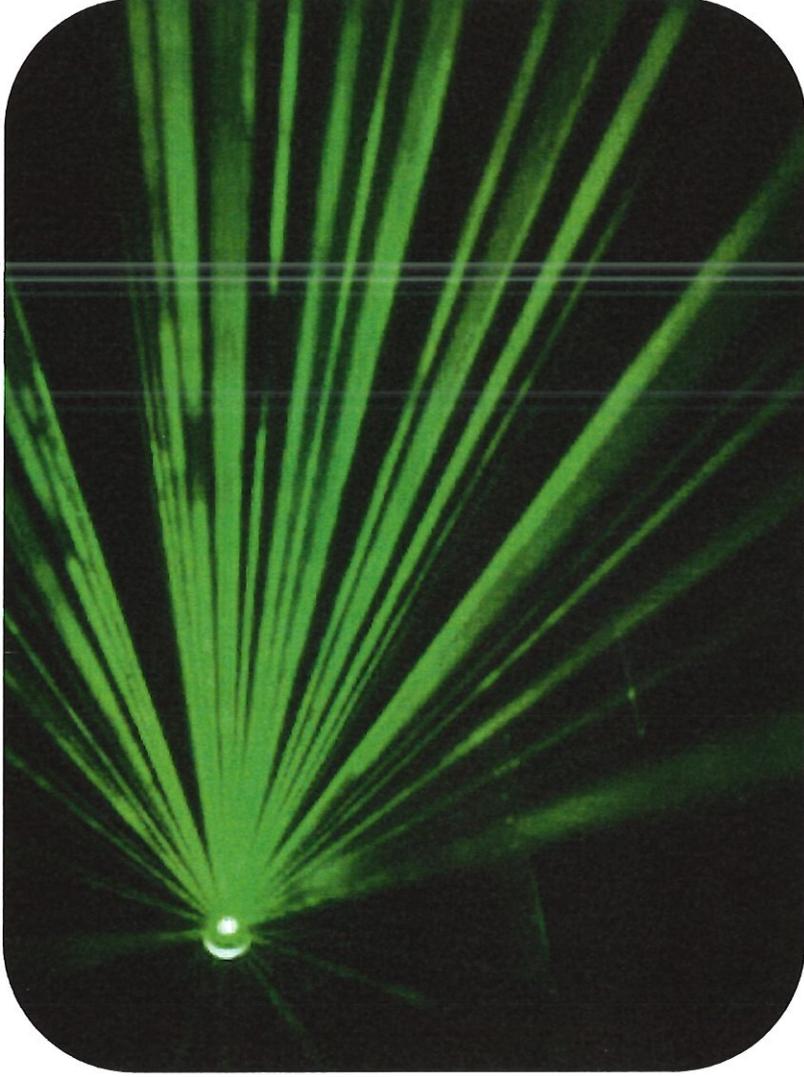
The most powerful way to plan for and evaluate a solid waste management effort is the use of data. Records of tonnages and fees reflect activity level, funding sufficiency, capacity needs, market growth or contraction, impacts of education efforts, and trends in waste generation, among other effects.

With more sophisticated data and analysis, forecasting can be used to help improve performance. Detailed data, properly managed, can have other seemingly unrelated data applied to it for analysis that can lead to improvements.

There are many ways to assess fees and generate funding. We focused on ways to use per-ton fees to fund programs and incentivize less use of the landfills.

GBB

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Additional Examples from the Research

Highlights from what we've learned about



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Technical Assistance

Training of community trainers

- In Kanawha County, WV, the solid waste authority created a program called Recycling Ambassadors.
- Volunteers receive information and training about recycling and other sustainability matters and then volunteer their time to teach and mentor others in their community.
- Suggested activities they can create include participating in online forums to distributing information door-to-door to hosting informational or waste diversion events.

<http://www.kanawharecycles.org/Volunteer/default.aspx>



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Technical Assistance

Deployment of inspectors

- The City of Glendale, AZ, uses a team of about five recycling inspectors to spot-check recycling bins.
- Contaminated recycling containers get a red tag with information on the correct items to recycle. Residents are required to remove the incorrect items and clean the container, if needed.
- If the inspector finds contamination a second time, it is removed for three months. To get the container back, the resident must write a letter acknowledging they understand how to correctly recycle.
- The inspectors also make educational presentations, such as to schools. <http://bit.ly/2mACmdy> and <http://www.glendaleaz.com/green/documents/CleanGreen2017FINAL.pdf>



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Supporting Procurements

Procuring Services on Behalf of Members of Consortium

- The Solid Waste Association of Central Ohio (SWACO) serves Franklin County and neighboring areas with solutions for Solid Waste through effective reduction, recycling and disposal.
- SWACO helps its members (including three “Community Consortiums”) achieve the most competitive collection services by releasing Bids for the collection, processing and disposal of solid waste and recycling on behalf of the members. <http://www.swaco.org/public-notice.aspx>



Supporting Procurements

Assistance with Joint Procurement of Hauling and Other Services

- To meet state mandates, the localities in Tehama County formed a solid waste management authority and granted new franchise agreements to private haulers to provide collection of recycling, yard debris, and trash.
- Tehama County is a rural county located in Northern California.
- Residents pay haulers directly for services and all trash service subscriptions sold under the franchise are required to collect recycling and yard debris separately, no exceptions.
- After one year, diversion was 43%. After three years of program implementation, a third of PAYT customers had sized-down to the smallest available trash cart.



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Supporting Transfer Stations

Provide Grant to Build Transfer Station

- Salisbury/Sharon Connecticut received \$500,000 to construct a transfer station that jointly benefits the residents of both the Town of Salisbury and the Town of Sharon.
- This project will directly benefit the 7,000 residents of both towns as no other outlet for municipal solid waste is available in either.



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Direct Provision of Services

Centralized Collection of Recycling for Transfer to MRF

- West Central Iowa Solid Waste is a solid waste management consortium that operates a landfill and MRF.
- The member counties and cities each have a transfer station/drop off center where material is centrally collected and transferred to landfill or MRF for disposal/processing to create efficiencies in collection and hauling costs.

<http://www.carrollcountylandfill.com/index.php>



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Direct Provision of Services

Operate Re-use Collection Center

- The City of Fort Worth, with a state grant and City funding, has a permanent HHW collection facility known as the Environmental Collection Center.
- It collects HHW from residents throughout Tarrant County and beyond through contracts with over 50 local jurisdictions.
- The facility also offers products for reuse, through a “give-and-take” area called the “Help Yourself Shelf.”

<http://fortworthtexas.gov/env/ecc/>



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Public/Private Partnerships

Operate re-use and recycling centers

- The Metropolitan Environmental Trust (The M.e.t.) in Tulsa, OK, got its start in 1987 as a committee charged with considering alternatives to landfilling Tulsa's trash.
- The M.e.t. has 12 recycling centers in 9 of its member communities, and employs more than 100 people with disabilities to staff its centers and sort recyclables.
- The M.e.t. produces educational resources and provides recycling opportunities for event organizers, schools and other entities.
- The M.e.t. publishes an annual recycling directory, listing all local recyclers and companies that provide recycling services. <http://metrecycle.com>



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Solid Waste Authorities

Low-Level of Public Sector Involvement

- The City of Franklin, TN, and Bi-County Solid Waste System have an interlocal agreement establishing the terms for the provision of hauling and transfer of solid waste processed at the City's transfer station.
- As part of the agreement, the City of Franklin retains Bi-County as an independent contractor to transport, deliver, and dispose of all solid waste from the City's transfer station to the sanitary landfill owned by Bi-County at a negotiated rate.



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Solid Waste Authorities

Medium-Level of Public Sector Involvement

- The Tulsa Authority for the Recovery of Energy (TARE) manages solid waste and processes it into fuel and usable materials and products and disposes of non-usable solid waste by burial, incineration or other methods.
- TARE administers the disposal facilities and solid waste collection system to effectively manage the material generated within the City of Tulsa.
- TARE is funded through user fees collected by the tax-roll for both residential and commercial waste customers. <http://www.tulsarefuse.org/>



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Education and Outreach

Public Education and Outreach Campaign

In 2016 Lee County, FL launched “5 for the cart,” a multi-media brand aimed at increasing recycling and reducing contamination of recycling.

The outreach coordinator used feedback and observations when visiting schools and talking with children to develop the theme and content.

<http://www.lee.gov.com/solidwaste/residential/recycling>

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCOuW6G_qYRm6WraaX2MBulw



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Education and Outreach

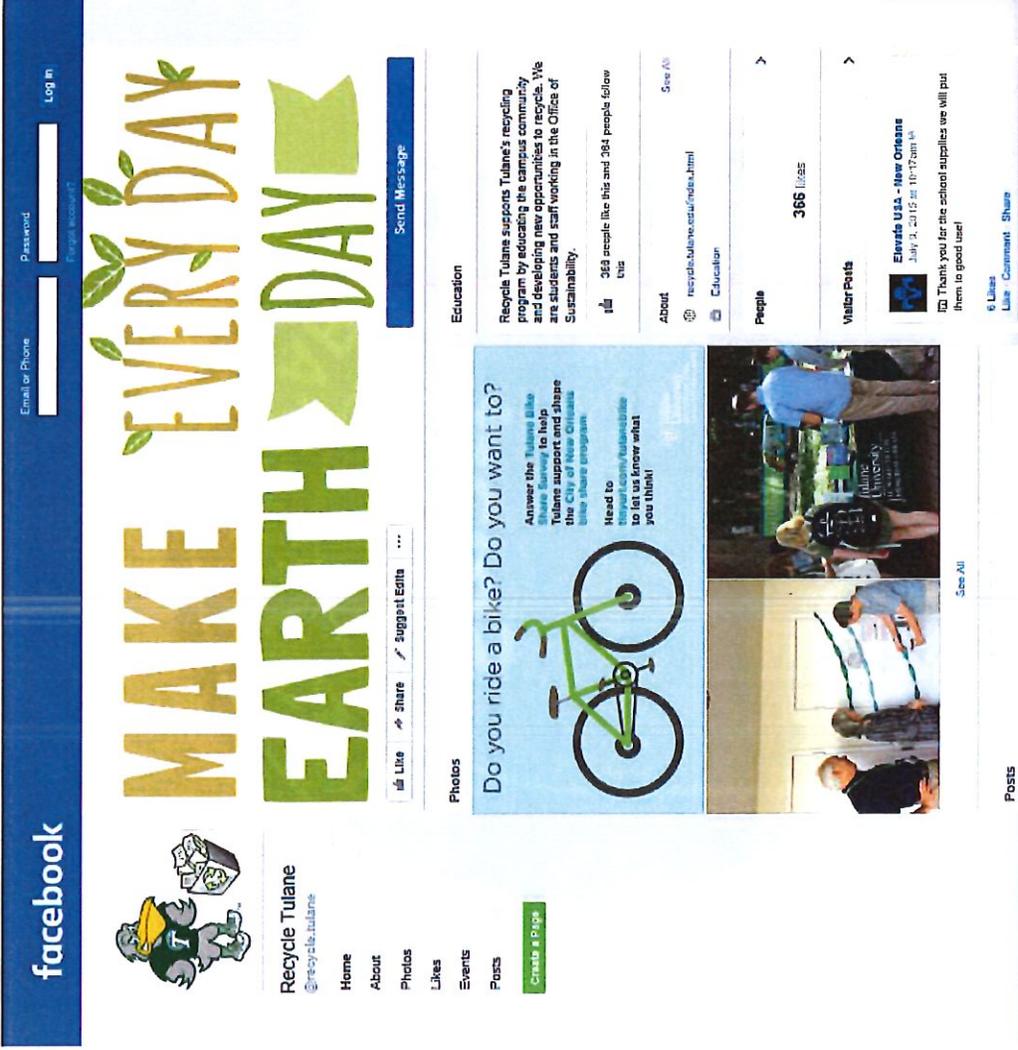
Facebook Groups to Educate the Community

The Office of Sustainability at Tulane University manages a webpage on Facebook called Recycle Tulane.

Recycle Tulane supports Tulane's recycling program by educating the campus community and developing new opportunities to recycle.

Students and Faculty develop content about recycling and sustainability that may be of interest to people engaged in the environmental impact of campus operations.

<https://www.facebook.com/recycle.tulane/>



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Two featured stories

More-in-depth write-ups about two Michigan communities



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“Stories we’re working on”

Kent County / Grand Rapids

- Closest public MRF to Muskegon County
- Seeking possibilities for waste exchange
- Recent developments regarding pricing

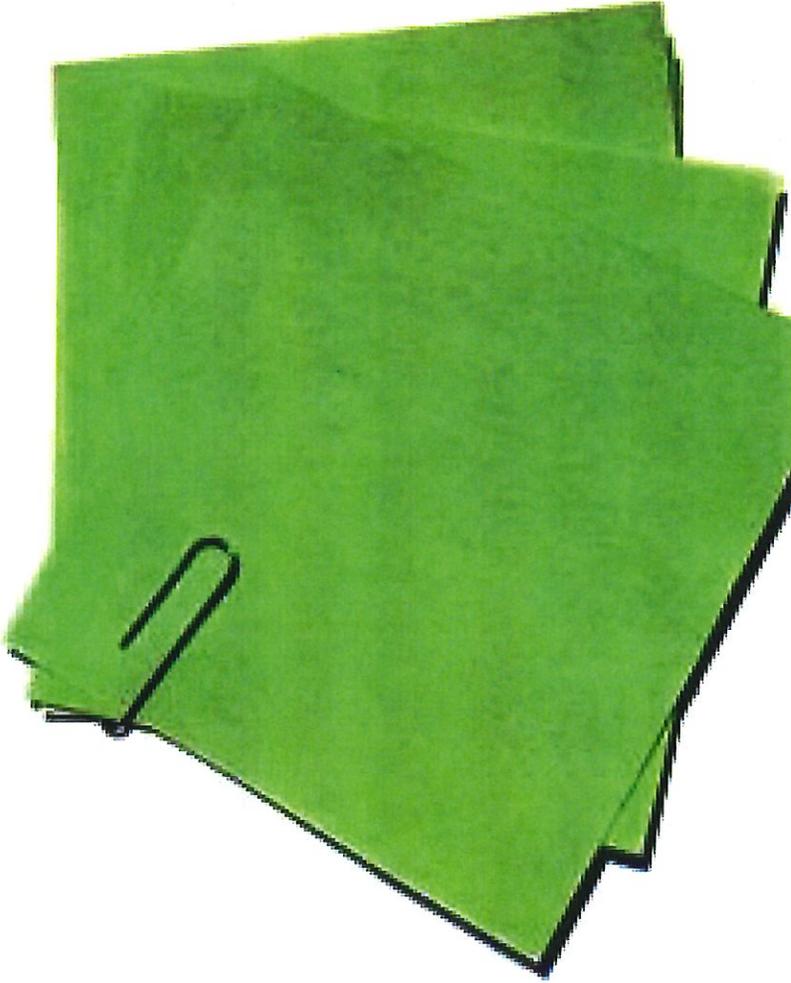
Emmet County

- Comprehensive Services, including organics management and a regional MRF
- Well-developed educational program, illustrated at

www.emmetrecycling.org



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Next Steps

Progressing the project to completion



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Task 2, Task 3, and Task 4

- Finish refining this task, confirming the possibilities and examples with staff
- Task 3 will review the Strengths, Challenges, Prospects, and Limitations of each strategy for Muskegon County
- Task 4 will be production of a compiled report and presentation of the project to DPW staff, the Board of Public Works, and the Recycling Stakeholder group.



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Questions?

Thank you!!

Kate S. Vasquez

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Governor's Recycling Council and
Solid Waste and Sustainability
Advisory Panel Report

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS





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GOVERNOR'S RECYCLING COUNCIL (GRC)

1. Why was the GRC established?

The GRC was created and appointed by Governor Snyder in 2014 to seek recommendations from leading industry experts for the best ways to double Michigan's municipal solid waste recycling rate (currently at 15.3 percent).

www.michigan.gov/snyder/0,4668,7-277-57577_57657-326217--,00.html

2. Who serves on the GRC?

The GRC includes members comprised from industry experts from a variety of organizations. Their appointment to the GRC is in addition to their respective roles in the organizations they represent, and they all have experience with materials management, regulation, and policy.

- Michael Csapo, representing public/private partnerships.
- Jim Frey, representing academics and consultants.
- Linda Gobler, representing retailers.
- Jim Kulp, representing processors.
- Bill Lobenherz, representing bottlers.
- Kerrin O'Brien, representing recycling professionals.
- Tonia Olson, representing waste haulers, waste industry, and landfill owners and operators.
- Don Pyle, representing county and solid waste authority interests.
- Elisa Seltzer, representing public and community interests.

3. What is the Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) role with the GRC?

The DEQ, working with the governor's office, organized, facilitated, and staffed the GRC. The recommendations from the GRC were developed through nearly three years of focused work to identify innovative and achievable steps to double Michigan's recycling rate.

SOLID WASTE AND SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY PANEL (SWSAP)

4. Who created the SWSAP and why?

The DEQ established the SWSAP in 2014 to evaluate whether and how Michigan's 40 year old solid waste law should be amended to promote a more sustainable approach to managing waste and our natural resources.

5. Who are the SWSAP members?

The members represent diverse, wide-ranging interests throughout Michigan, including environmental and recycling groups, local governments, businesses and industry, environmental consulting firms, and academia. Their appointment to the SWSAP is in addition to their respective roles in the organizations they represent, and they all have experience with materials management, regulation, and policy.

The SWSAP includes members:

- Darwin Baas, representing the Michigan Association of Counties.
- Tom Frazier, representing the Michigan Townships Association.
- Christina Gomes (and Matthew Naud), representing the Michigan Municipal League.
- Sean Hammond, representing the Michigan Environmental Council.
- Dana Kirk of Michigan State University, representing academia, recycling, agriculture, and energy.
- Tom McGillis (and Michael Takacs) of U.S. Ecology, representing solid waste processors and the liquid industrial by-products industry.
- Kerrin O'Brien, representing the Michigan Recycling Coalition.
- Tonia Olson, representing Michigan Waste and Recycling Association.
- Harold Register Jr. of Consumers Energy, representing electric utilities.
- Anne Shishkovsky Milne (and Richard Smith), representing the Central Upper Peninsula Planning and Development Regional Commission.
- Arthur Siegal, representing the Michigan Chamber of Commerce.
- Andy Such, representing the Michigan Manufacturer's Association.
- Brad Venman of NTH Consultants, Ltd., representing environmental consulting firms.

6. What is the DEQ's role with the SWSAP?

The DEQ Waste Management and Radiological Protection Division (WMRPD) staff facilitated the SWSAP and coordinated the development of the recommendations report. The WMRPD will continue to be a primary point of contact for the SWSAP and provide information to the public.

GRC AND SWSAP

7. The GRC and SWSAP seem to be addressing similar issues. What distinguishes them? What is their relationship?

The GRC and SWSAP complement one another. The GRC is recommending specific steps that will lead to doubling of Michigan's Recycling rate. Those recommendations include both legislative and non-legislative actions. The SWSAP is focused on changes to current solid waste law that are needed now to promote more sustainable approaches to materials management and disposal.

The GRC was established by Governor Snyder as part of his plan of action to increase the recycling of municipal solid waste. GRC appointees have explored ways to increase access to residential recycling. They are focused on long-term policies and goals and advising the DEQ about recycling education, technical assistance, stimulating investment in recycling infrastructure, and developing recycled materials markets. The SWSAP was established to advise the DEQ on what, if any, changes should be made to the Solid Waste Management law, Part 115 of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended. They looked to create a more sustainable materials management approach within the statute, including increasing recycling.

8. The GRC is releasing its report on increasing recycling in Michigan. How do those recommendations relate to the SWSAP's?

The GRC and SWSAP have key issues in common: they both address invigorating the county materials management planning process and integrating waste utilization into those plans. The SWSAP is recommending a major shift in the focus of the planning process. This shift would redirect the focus from disposal and shift it to waste utilization and other materials management options, such as pollution prevention, waste reduction, recycling and composting. The new materials management planning process is the primary mechanism for communities to integrate the policies, practices, and tools being recommended by the GRC to increase recycling.

The SWSAP's recommendations for more guidance and oversight of materials management facilities (i.e., composting and materials recovery facilities) will also help achieve the GRC's goal to stimulate investment in recycling infrastructure.

9. What role will the GRC and SWSAP have going forward?

The best structure for keeping the members of both groups engaged with the DEQ has not been decided, but their advice and advocacy will continue to be essential for successful implementation of the recommendations. The members will assist with the development and promotion of legislation to implement their proposals. They will also advise the DEQ on implementation of the new law, once enacted, including administrative rule amendments and education and outreach.

Advice on implementation of administrative items that do not require legislation will also be sought from the members.

Additional reports of recommendations from the members are not anticipated at this time.

NEXT STEPS

10. Who needs to act on the GRC and SWSAP recommendations, and what happens if they do not?

The DEQ will coordinate with stakeholders and the Legislative Services Bureau to ensure that legislation is drafted consistent with the proposals/recommendations in each report. The successful adoption and implementation of these recommendations will require a concerted coordinated effort by the DEQ, the GRC and SWSAP members, and those whom they represent. The DEQ will also engage with other stakeholders and interested parties to encourage advocacy for these adoption of these recommendations. If action is not taken within the identified legislative timeframe, Michigan will miss a prime opportunity to strengthen its economy and preserve natural resources by creating a program for managing materials in a more sustainable way.

The DEQ will also coordinate pursuit of the recommendations that do not require legislation. For example, the GRC recommends ways that state government can lead by example.

11. What are the next steps for the GRC and SWSAP recommendations?

The next major step is to develop the legislation necessary to support a 21st century sustainable materials management infrastructure.

12. How soon will the GRC and SWSAP recommendations have an effect on how we manage waste?

Some of the most noticeable effects will be realized when new materials management plans for the counties and regions are approved. The current planning process can take up to five years to complete. That is one reason we need to enact legislation soon so the counties and regions can initiate the plan updates and move to a more modern materials management approach. Other recommendations regarding technical requirements for disposal areas and materials management facilities could take effect much sooner.

LEGISLATION

13. Is Michigan's solid waste law inadequate or ineffective?

Michigan's current solid waste laws are outdated and the result of 40+ years of oversight. Michigan now has state-of-the-art landfills and other types of disposal areas, disposal capacity of greater than 26 years, and a program that promotes the beneficial use of certain industrial by-products in construction, agriculture, and other projects. Solid waste is being managed in ways that are protective of people and the environment. The question is whether we can build upon that success and promote additional material management recovery options consistent with Michigan's Solid Waste Policy within the confines of the current statute. The Policy, adopted by the DEQ in 2007, challenges us to recognize solid waste as a resource that should be managed to promote economic vitality, ecological integrity, and improved quality of life in a way that fosters sustainability.

14. Can each of these legislative recommendations be acted upon individually?

The proposals behind these recommendations should all be considered as a whole and are not focused on a limited set of issues or constituencies.

15. Who will be involved in and consulted with during the drafting of any legislation to implement the GRC and SWSAP recommendations?

The DEQ will take the lead in developing draft statutory language and guidance to assist the Legislative Services Bureau with creating draft legislation. The DEQ will coordinate with stakeholders in an inclusive and iterative process with the intent of involving all interested parties early in the process so that any introduced legislation will have broad support.

RESIDENTS

16. What do the GRC and SWSAP recommendations mean for individual residents?

Michigan residents have been very supportive of recycling programs in their communities. The GRC and SWSAP recommendations will promote the development and expansion of recycling opportunities throughout the state. The growth in recycling and other waste utilization activities will also mean job opportunities and a stronger economy that benefits everyone. Residents in some areas may also experience a decrease in odors, noise, and other nuisances from materials management facilities, due to increased oversight of these facilities by DEQ.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

17. What changes are expected for the siting and development of new and expanded facilities?

The new materials management plans will include compost facilities, materials recovery facilities, and other materials management facilities in addition to the traditional disposal areas like landfills. Historically, facilities subject to the plans had to be found consistent with or specifically identified in the plans. The SWSAP recommends an additional option that would allow for siting and developing facilities outside of the plan if they are determined locally to be consistent with land use planning. This option would be most appropriate for the materials management facilities like compost sites that currently are exempt from plans. Regardless of the path to siting and developing new and expanded facilities, it will remain essential to involve local officials and the designated planning agency in all siting decisions.

18. What do the GRC and SWSAP recommendations mean for local units of government?

Local governments will benefit by not being required to ensure adequate disposal capacity, which has historically been done by setting aside land for landfills and by limiting the imports of waste from other counties. Instead of planning for adequate landfill disposal capacity, local governments will plan to meet statewide policy goals for recycling and other waste utilization practices. Instead of siting and developing landfills, they will develop materials recovery, composting, and other waste utilization facilities.

Recognizing that the siting and development of more waste utilization facilities, like compost sites, can be controversial, the SWSAP recommendations include increased state oversight of materials management facilities previously exempt from permits. If those facilities caused nuisance conditions in the community, local governments often had to take action because the DEQ had limited enforcement authorities at non-permitted facilities. Fewer local resources will be needed to keep these facilities in compliance and from being a nuisance to their neighbors.

Local units of government can also expect to benefit from economic growth due to the establishment of recycling and composting facilities in their communities. They not only create jobs, but also attract other businesses looking for a reliable supply of recyclable materials for making new products. In Michigan, it is estimated that up to \$368 million of recyclable materials are disposed in landfills and incinerators each year, and that diverting those materials to the market could grow Michigan's economy by almost \$400 million and create over 2,600 jobs.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

19. What do the SWSAP's recommendations mean for businesses?

Better planning for materials management (collection, materials recovery, etc.) will enable business to more efficiently achieve their zero-landfill goals. It will also help ensure a reliable supply of recyclable materials for manufacturing.

The solid waste industry will benefit from the expanded markets resulting from the elimination of waste import/export provisions in materials management plans and minimum disposal capacity requirements for the planning areas. In addition, the increased oversight of materials management facilities will create a more level playing field in the industry. That level playing field should help assure companies that they will not be undercut in the market by less reputable practices if they are willing to invest in the types of facilities and equipment needed to properly recover and utilize waste as a resource.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

20. What implications are there for other environmental programs?

The increased DEQ oversight of waste utilization facilities under the solid waste program should complement regulatory requirements under the air, water, and other regulatory programs.

INFRASTRUCTURE

21. How do landfills, waste haulers, transfer facilities, materials recovery facilities, composting facilities, and other materials management facilities fit within the current conversation on Michigan's infrastructure needs?

While Michigan's 21st Century Infrastructure Commission necessarily focused on other more pressing infrastructure needs, Michigan's solid waste infrastructure provides an essential service for the protection of public health and the environment. It is recognized as a major infrastructure category by the American Society of Civil Engineers. The GRC and SWSAP recommendations promote the development of a 21st century sustainable materials management infrastructure that will grow Michigan's economy and help preserve Michigan's natural resources.

22. What is sustainable materials management?

Sustainable materials management is an approach that looks to use and reuse materials within a continuum to be more productive throughout their entire life cycle. It is a vision of seeing end-of-life materials as a resource, rather than just waste for disposal.

23. If the GRC and SWSAP recommendations are implemented, will we still need landfills and incinerators?

Yes, because environmentally-sound disposal options will always be needed for things like remediation wastes and residual materials that have reached the end of their useful life or are too contaminated to be reused or recovered.

24. Will the GRC and SWSAP recommendations help reduce the amount of solid waste imported from other states and Canada?

Changes in the solid waste and materials management markets could have an effect on waste imports, but it is difficult to estimate. For example, a shift in focus from disposal capacity to materials management capacity could result in less overall landfill capacity, which could result in higher disposal costs for imports.

FUNDING

25. How will the counties and regions pay for updating and administering their materials management plans?

The SWSAP recognized that counties' and regions' materials management plans will not happen without adequate funding. Funding is integral to any legislation that is developed for the SWSAP's recommendations.

26. Will the DEQ need additional resources or funds to implement the GRC and SWSAP recommendations?

Yes. The DEQ would be required to have additional oversight, inspect more facilities, and to administer a general permit system for them. The DEQ would also be required to roll out and administer a new materials management planning process. The DEQ currently has one full time equivalent staff (FTE) assisting counties with solid waste plan amendments, whereas, for comparison, when plans were routinely updated, the DEQ had five FTE staff overseeing planning. An initial estimate of 1.1 FTE staff to implement the new or expanded programs is subject to change based on how the legislation evolves.

27. Will the bottle deposit law be repealed as part of implementing the GRC and SWSAP recommendations?

There are no specific recommendations to repeal or amend the bottle deposit law. Potential changes that might retain key benefits of the system and some level of redemption and litter prevention could be explored as part of a broader discussion about recycling and funding.

28. Does the state need to cover all of the costs for increasing recycling and developing sustainable materials management infrastructure?

No. Both the GRC and SWSAP recognize the need to develop local funding mechanisms and attract private investment in recycling.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

29. Where can I find more information about the GRC and SWSAP and their recommendations?

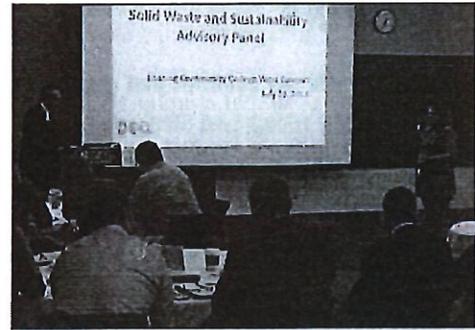
Information about the GRC and SWSAP is available on the Web at: www.michigan.gov/swra.

#2

Public Input

Before finalizing its recommendations to the DEQ, the SWSAP sought public input on the draft proposals. An informational Web page was developed (www.michigan.gov/deqswsap), and a convenient system for providing comments electronically was made available from mid-June through August 1, 2016. In addition, the SWSAP held and broadcasted on the Internet a public meeting at the Lansing Community College West Campus on July 20, 2016. The SWSAP drew considerable media attention and numerous comments (see [Appendix E](#)).

The SWSAP, its draft proposals, and the public meeting were advertised through multiple outlets, including the state's GovDelivery e-mail system, radio interviews of staff and SWSAP members, the AP wire, and state and national environmental and trade organization news.



Public meeting held on July 20, 2016.

The comments from the public were generally supportive of the SWSAP's review and proposals, and many reflected strong industry and public support for recycling and other sustainable materials management practices.

The SWSAP considered all of the comments as it refined the proposals for its final recommendations to the DEQ.



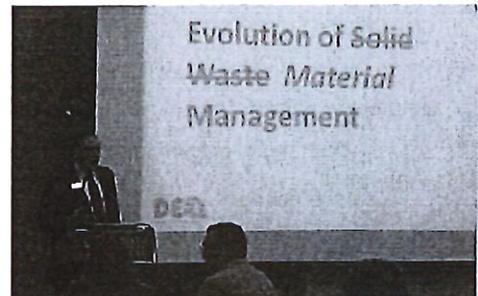
News articles advertising the work of the SWSAP and the public meeting.

PROPOSALS

The SWSAP reached a general consensus on the following proposals to guide the development and analysis of legislation to amend Part 115, Solid Waste Management, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended. The proposals are not intended to be statutory language. Rather, they are intended to inform the development of subsequent legislation that can receive broad support.

Materials Management Planning

Solid waste management planning – or materials management planning as it should be called- drives much of the decision-making for how solid waste is managed. Every county or region needs a plan to manage the solid wastes or materials it generates. County and regional planning must evolve as Michigan relies less on disposal and moves toward a broader materials management scheme to support the state's Solid Waste Policy and the Governor's goal of doubling Michigan's recycling rate. This vision of seeing waste as a resource and focusing on utilization instead of solely on disposal has led to the transition from solid waste management planning to materials management plans.



Steve Silver relays the message of materials management at the public comment meeting on July 20, 2016.

For purposes of planning, materials management means activities or practices consistent with the concept of sustainable materials management. Sustainable materials management has many definitions, including the U.S. EPA's from their Sustainable Materials Management webpage: *"Sustainable materials management is a systemic approach to using and reusing materials productively over their entire lifecycles. It represents a change in how our society thinks about the use of natural resources and environmental protection. By looking at a product's entire lifecycle we can find new opportunities to reduce environmental impacts, conserve resources, and reduce costs."*

There should be a balance of materials management with solid waste management. It is recommended that the materials management planning provisions under Part 115 maintain accountability for local officials, grandfather inclusion and consistency granted in solid waste management plans, be amended to support the solid waste policy, and clarify and improve requirements as follows:

- **P1:** The Materials Management Plan (MMP) should contain goals for utilization of managed materials and develop a framework to demonstrate progress towards the achievement of these goals consistent with or exceeding the state's Solid Waste Policy.
- **P2:** The MMP should not incorporate import/export authorizations; however, origins of waste should be reported in tons to the planning agency to ensure that the planning agency can effectively plan for its managed materials. A local unit of government may enact flow-controls to publicly-owned facilities only.
- **P3:** The MMP should not drive disposal capacity (e.g. 66 months disposal capacity triggers the siting process), but it should provide for the siting and development of other materials management capacity that is predictable and necessary to manage what is not disposed (e.g. composting or anaerobic digestion for yard clippings).
- **P4:** The MMP should contain a siting process with a minimum set of criteria and a process whereby facilities can be developed, but a facility that documents that it meets all local zoning requirements should not require siting under the plan. Further, the facility that is sited under the MMP must demonstrate that it has met all of the required Part 115 rules and regulations, and has sought approval from the Host Community (i.e., Resolution, HCA, etc.). A facility sited under the MMP without host community approval is required to address, to the extent practicable, host community concerns and operational requirements that are not under DEQ's jurisdiction (including, but not limited to hours of operation, odor control, ingress/egress, and visual compatibility).
- **P5:** To the extent practicable, every County/Region should inventory and identify all managed materials and identify all currently available management options (landfill disposal, recycling, composting, incineration, waste to energy, anaerobic digesters, other waste transfer and processing facilities; etc.). Where the MMP must include capacity for materials that are not disposed (e.g. yard clippings), it must identify new facilities that have already obtained host community approval (i.e. Resolution, HCA, etc.) or identify where the new facilities can be sited and developed.
- **P6:** Waste utilization facilities should report to a system that is available to the State of Michigan/County/Region (Planning Agency) the origin of managed materials in tons, so that the planning agencies can effectively plan for the management of these items. The DEQ should provide a reporting mechanism to collect and reflect the data provided on an annual basis by discard and by-product categories, consistent with Part 175.
- **P7:** Counties or regional planning agencies should review their plans every 5 years, similar to the master plan process, and amend the plan as needed.
 - When the Michigan Solid Waste Policy is significantly changed, the DEQ Director will initiate a plan update.
 - Each county should contact its neighboring counties regarding the feasibility of doing a regional plan and provide documentation indicating the outcome of that contact.
- **P8:** Intermediate deadlines and default mechanisms are needed in the process (see flow chart in [Appendix B](#)).
- **P9:** Support regional plans and develop incentives, if appropriate, for counties to work together.

A shift in emphasis from disposal to utilization should make restrictions on the import or export of solid waste less meaningful unless it is to ensure flow to a public-owned facility. It is recognized that public-owned facilities may need a dependable flow of material and revenue to cover the public investment. However, when a public-owned facility is competing in markets beyond its jurisdiction, the tax and public-funding advantages it may enjoy become more controversial. The SWSAP members discussed the

controversy surrounding public-owned facilities competing in the private marketplace and could not come to consensus on how to address the controversy. However, it was agreed that Part 115 should not give publically-owned facilities any advantages over private facilities.

Additionally, import/export restrictions could actually hinder the development of a sustainable materials management infrastructure in Michigan. It has been argued that Michigan has too much excess disposal capacity, due in part to a very successful planning process that now preserves capacity for individual counties and regions. That excess capacity has been one of the factors keeping disposal costs low, which makes the costs of recycling and other more sustainable materials management practices less attractive when commodity markets decline.

While the SWSAP members recommend that MMPs no longer drive disposal capacity, SWSAP members recommend that MMPs ensure the efficient availability of anticipated material management capacity. For example, yard clippings are prohibited from landfills and incinerators and must, therefore, be managed at compost facilities, anaerobic digesters, or other facilities for organic wastes, which must be specified in the MMP. The SWSAP envisions a robust MMP process that will challenge the counties and regions to first work with municipalities and attempt to obtain a host community approval rather than preempt them when siting and developing new facilities. Where counties are unable to ensure this capacity through existing grandfathered facilities within the county or region, they should be held accountable by the MDEQ to site and develop new ones. The MDEQ should not site new facilities.

The SWSAP recognized that its proposals to add materials management facilities to the planning process would raise concerns if additional preemptions of local ordinances would result. The solid waste management plans already specify where permitted and licensed disposal areas may be located, regardless of local ordinance. Under its proposals, waste utilization facilities that have not historically been permitted and licensed (e.g., yard clippings composting facilities) could now be sited with similar preemption of local ordinance, which could be of concern in some communities that have found poorly run operations to be a considerable nuisance to their neighbors. Therefore, the siting and development of a new facility must be done under a system that ensures any concerns of the most affected communities that are not under DEQ's jurisdiction are addressed (including, but not limited to, hours of operation, odor control, ingress/egress, and visual compatibility). However, because they serve more than just the host community, and because the establishment of new waste utilization facilities is essential to furthering the state's sustainability goals, the system must allow for county-level approval when host community approval cannot be obtained. The decision tree in [Appendix B](#) depicts how new facilities could be determined to be compliant or consistent with the MMP process.

Note the proposed introduction of an alternative path for facilities to be sited is simply that they be found consistent with local zoning, which conforms to the traditional path that many of the current materials management facilities must take today. This path to siting is not envisioned for the siting and development of landfills. Even when this path is taken, prior notice and opportunity to consult with the designated planning agency will help ensure the siting and development is done in light of overall county or regional planning.

The current path of siting a new facility by amending the MMP would be retained. While it may be a longer, more expensive and less predictable process, it provides the ability to include facilities in the plan without having to wait for the next 5-year update and affords the same level of planning and public involvement as the update process.

Regarding enforceability, the MMP should include the identity of any contracts, intergovernmental agreements, laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, or other legally enforceable methods whereby a person is authorized to take action to carry out the plan. The MMP provisions, including the goals for utilization of managed materials, should only be enforceable through the legally enforceable methods identified in the MMP; the MMP itself is not to be a legally enforceable document.

In its review, the SWSAP also agreed that the DEQ Director should continue to be the final decision maker on materials management plans and whether a facility is consistent with it (a determination necessary for issuance of a permit or license), to ensure that all plans are administered in conformance with state requirements.



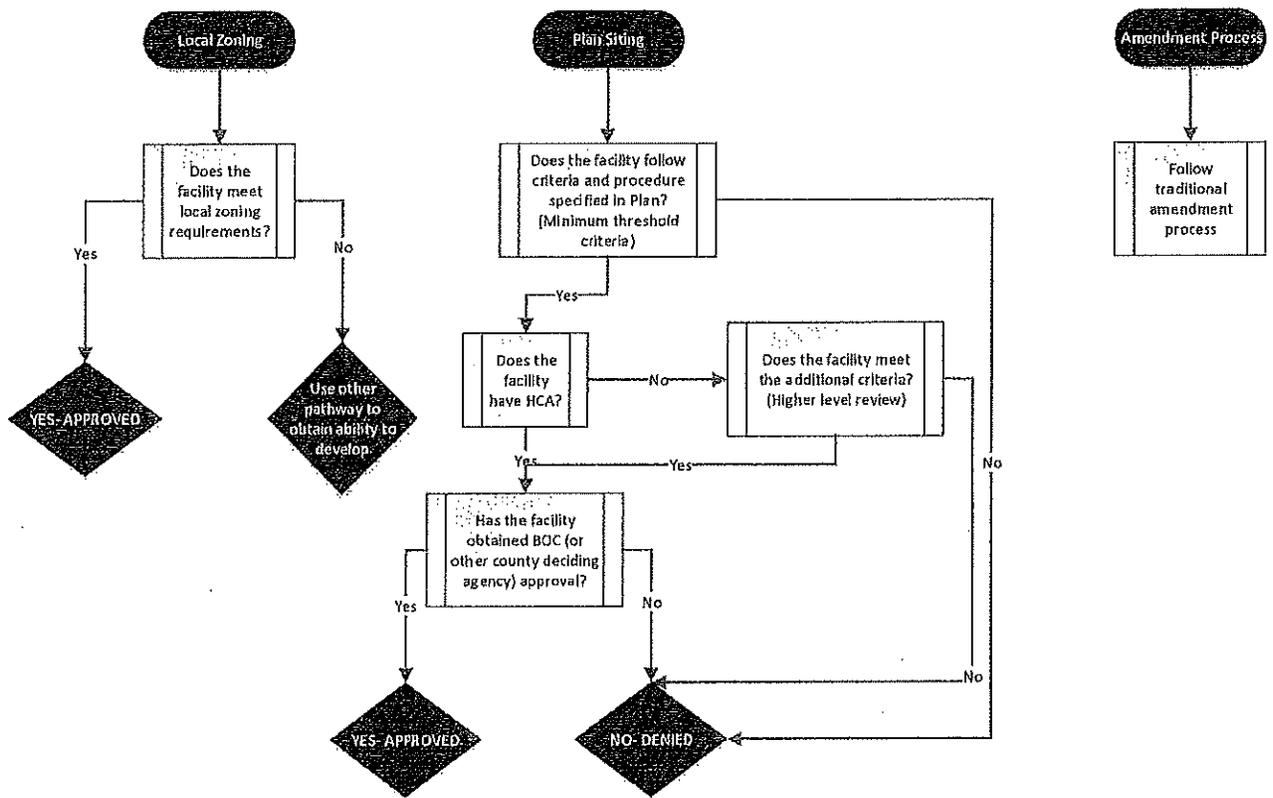
APPENDIX B: MMP CONCEPTS

The following concepts were developed to support the proposals for improving materials management planning. While they may not be the only considerations, they should be recognized when drafting amendments to Part 115. The contents of this appendix does not represent a consensus opinion of the SWSAP participants.

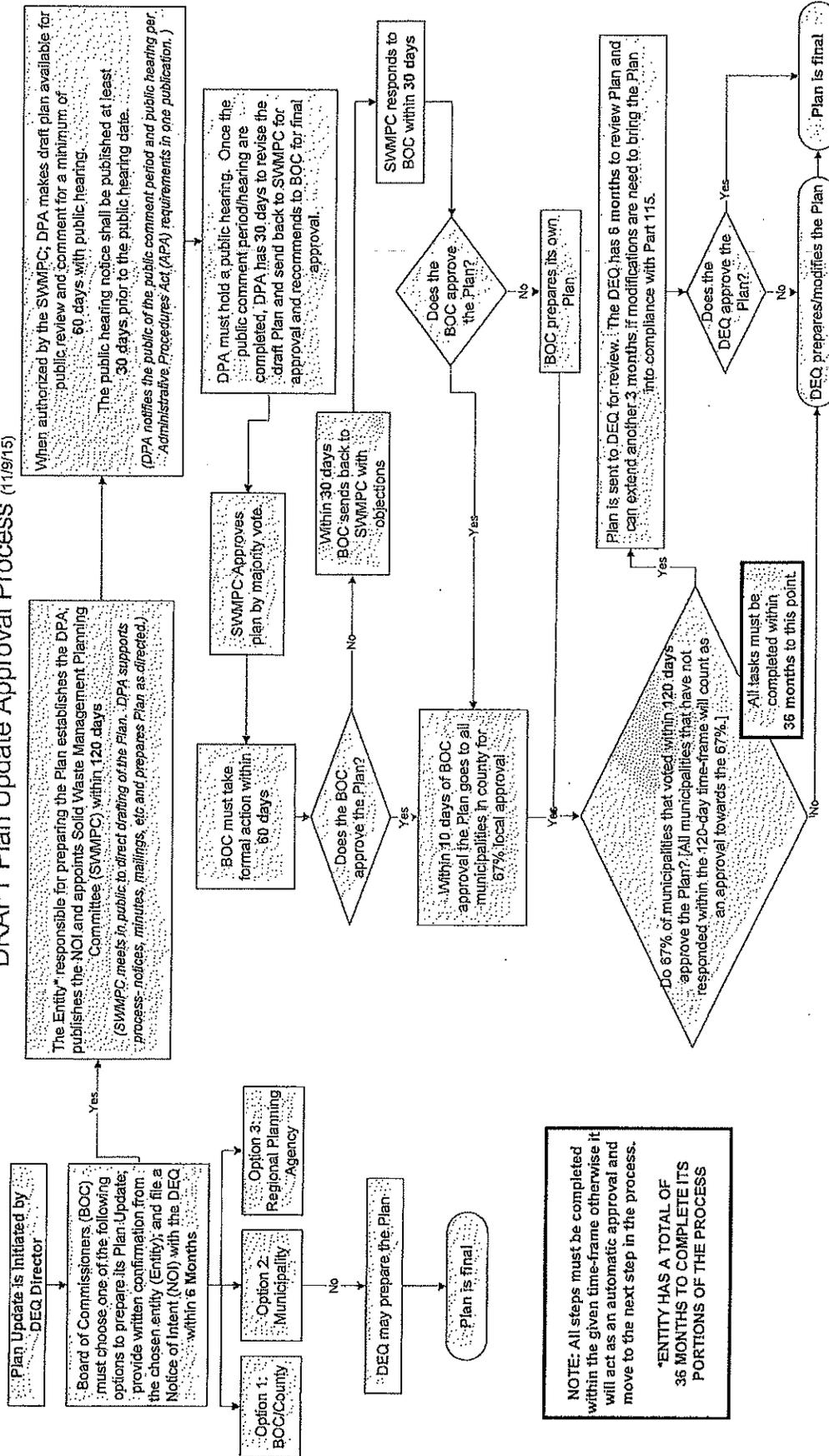
1. A landfill expansion should be deemed consistent with the MMP if the following items have been achieved; the facility has met all of the required Part 115 rules and regulations and has an approval from the local jurisdiction (i.e. Resolution, HCA, etc.)
2. An MMP should contain a provision and an enforceable mechanism if a flow-control ordinance is enacted (i.e. hauler licenses, etc.). A county may enact an ordinance to direct flow to a publically owned facility that is operated by a private entity (Public/Private Partnerships). A county may enact an ordinance that restricts or limits imports to a publically owned facility within their county/region to protect their disposal capacity. Each county within a region may enact an ordinance to direct flow to a regional authority public owned facility.
3. Siting (Non-capacity driven). An MMP that contains a siting process should contain a criterion that requires prior approval by the local jurisdiction as part of the siting process (resolution, host community agreement, etc.). An approval should not be unreasonably withheld or denied.
4. Capacity. To the extent practicable each MMP should identify and demonstrate that the capacity for the managed materials meets the planning area's need.
5. Goals/Objectives. The MMP should not be approved by the DEQ Director unless it identifies the resources (capacity, staff, education, and outreach, etc.) needed for implementing the materials management goals.
6. Goals/Objectives. The State should define how goals are measured, and the MMP should identify inputs for the calculations; utilizing the guidance tools provided by DEQ.
7. MMPs should identify a responsible party for monitoring and implementing the MMP and provide any reporting to the DEQ if required.
8. A greenfield Type II landfill site (i.e., not contiguous property (R.299.4102(g)) should not be consistent with an MMP unless the director determines a regional disposal capacity shortfall exists.
9. No MMP should designate a new municipal solid waste incinerator.
10. Ordinance. Retain the ability for counties to enact local ordinances (flow-control, etc.) under Part 115.
11. Siting (Capacity Driven). The MMP should not mandate the siting of any type of facility.
12. Siting (Non-capacity driven). All disposal areas and municipal and commercial waste utilization facilities that are permitted through a site specific or general permit should be consistent with the MMP.

13. Siting (Non-capacity driven). All facilities sited should be consistent with the framework established for achieving the county/region's materials management goals.
14. Siting (Non-capacity driven). Any facility that requires a permit should be consistent with the MMP.
15. Siting (Non-capacity driven). The department should conduct an independent review of the MMP to ensure that the proposed facility complies and is consistent with the MMP; and the department should have the final say on consistency with the Plan.
16. Siting (Non-capacity driven). The MMP should determine which types of facilities should be sited and/or developed to properly direct its managed materials.
17. Siting of captive Type III landfills should be deemed automatically consistent with the MMP, so long as they are associated with an onsite industrial facility. NOTES: This requirement will not over-rule local zoning because the facility would have to meet local zoning prior to being built. And this principal would not give a captive facility that ability to develop a landfill site off-site without being consistent with the MMP.
18. The MMP should include objective standards that enable the county to determine if expansions are consistent with the MMP.
19. The MMP should not unreasonably prohibit the development of materials management facilities and activities.
20. The MMP should promote the development of materials management facilities and activities.
21. Each county or planning region should have a meeting with other solid waste management planning agency contacts that are a part of its watershed (an area of the state that shares a common solid waste disposal system) or counties where its materials are managed (recycling, composting, , incineration, waste to energy, anaerobic digesters, other waste transfer and processing facilities, etc.
22. The MMPs should not be construed to establish a right to develop a disposal area beyond what is authorized in a permit or license.
23. An MMP should contain an "Adjacent Community Process," whereby each adjacent community within a two mile radius of a proposed landfill expansion must: 1) be notified of the proposed facility and given the opportunity to provide comments and concerns related to the expansion or development of the facility; 2) to the extent practicable each concern should be considered by the facility and the MMP; and 3) documentation demonstrating this process should be included as part of the siting and development process. An MMP should contain a similar process for processing and transfer facilities and materials management facilities for each community within a one mile radius.
24. The MMP should support local managed materials strategies (e.g., bulk purchasing, product stewardship council) that support local business procurement of preferred packaging accepted in county materials management streams (include in MMP template).

2-22-17 DRAFT PROPOSED FACILITY COMPLIANCE/CONSISTENCY DEMONSTRATION PROCESS



DRAFT Plan Update Approval Process (11/19/15)

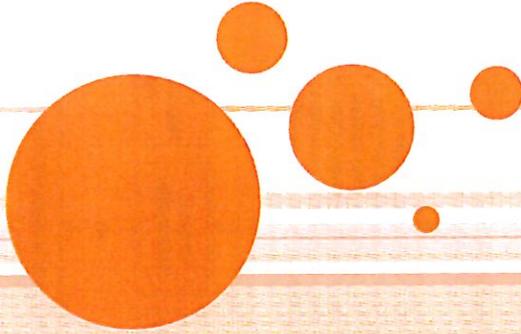


NOTE: All steps must be completed within the given time-frame otherwise it will act as an automatic approval and move to the next step in the process.

*ENTITY HAS A TOTAL OF 36 MONTHS TO COMPLETE ITS PORTIONS OF THE PROCESS

MUSKEGON COUNTY SOLID WASTE

FUTURE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AREA AND
ASSOCIATED FACILITY DEVELOPMENT



THE EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



- ADEQUATE LANDFILL SPACE SINCE INCEPTION
- DEPLETION WITHIN 10 YEARS
- BOUNDED BY ENSLEY, STORAGE LAGOONS, SWANSON AND M-46
- 100 ACRE LANDFILL FOOTPRINT



HISTORICAL LANDFILL EXPANSION PLAN LOCATION



CONCEPTUAL LAYOUT OF HISTORICAL LANDFILL EXPANSION AREA



NEXT STEPS

- CONFIRM FUTURE LOCATION BEFORE WORK BEGINS ON APPROVALS
- SEEK APPROVAL FROM THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS TO UTILIZE THE PROPERTY FOR SANITARY LANDFILL AND RECYCLING OPERATIONS
- SEEK APPROVAL FROM THE SWPC FOR CONSISTENCY AND INCLUDE LOCATION IN PLAN REVISION

QUESTIONS??



Muskegon County
Solid Waste Planning Commission
June 7, 2017
3:00 p.m.

Muskegon Governmental Complex / Training Center – Room 107
97 E. Apple Avenue
Muskegon, Michigan 49442

Jim Fisher, Chair

Kim Arter, Vice Chair

MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Chair Fisher at 3:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Present: William Crabtree [arrived at 3:03 p.m.], Wayne Kuerth, Kerry Rattinger, Kim Arter, Sidney Shaw, Jim Fisher, Kathy Evans, Commissioner Foster

Excused: Chris Hall, Russ Jones, Mohammed Al-Shatel, Vicki Webster-Luthy, Terry Sladick

Absent: Jerry Garman

Staff

Present: Greg Leverage, Solid Waste Supervisor; Matthew Farrar, Director of Public Works; Tina Nash, Public Works Departmental Clerk; Robert Ribbens, Regional Water System Supervisor

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

SWPC-17-006 It was moved by Kathy Evans, seconded by Sidney Shaw, to approve the minutes of the May 3, 2017 meeting with correction.

Voice Vote: **Motion carried**

COMMUNICATIONS

None

SCHEDULED MATTERS

None

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

A. Recycle Study Committee

The Recycle Study subcommittee members informed the committee what was discussed at the May 16, 2017 subcommittee meeting. The Recycle Study subcommittee determined increasing curbside recycling to 30% should be the focus. Greg Leverence stated the subcommittee agreed some of the options GBB presented at the last meeting would not work for Muskegon County. Greg Leverence asked the committee to select 4 items GBB should focus on. Greg Leverence and Matthew Farrar informed the committee they have spoken to GBB and asked them to pause the study until it is determined what direction the study should take. Chair Fisher asked if this would push the timeline out. Matthew Farrar stated it would a little bit. Discussion ensued regarding landfill space, reducing energy, desired commodities, education, grants available, market changes, landfill tipping rates and the economics of recycling. Greg Leverence will provide the committee the results of a waste assessment conducted at the landfill in May 2015. Chair Fisher asked staff to invite Katie Venechuk to the next meeting to discuss what potential grant funds are available. Sidney Shaw suggested also inviting Rep. Terry J. Sabo and Rep. Holly Hughes to a future meeting.

B. Deliverables Requested

Greg Leverence distributed the information to the committee requested by the Recycle Study subcommittee. The information included the user

charge/tipping fees at three recycling facilities, letter from Kent County DPW and a Grand Haven Township ordinance (attached).

OLD BUSINESS

A. Update on Recycle Study (Greg and Matt)

Update was provided under Reports of the Committees - A.

B. Information on Solid Waste Plan Update (Greg – Governor’s Recycling Summit)

Greg Leverence stated he attended the summit in Lansing on May 19, 2017.

Greg Leverence informed the committee the Governor attended.

Communities and companies were present to share their success stories. The MDEQ Director was also present and shared what the MDEQ is doing with regard to increasing the state recycling rate. The Governor stated he had read the Solid Waste and Sustainability Advisory Panel (SWSAP) report recommendations and some need to move forward. The Governor stated the State needs to do a better job educating its citizens. The Governor also mentioned the need for funding recycling and the need to revise the Solid Waste law.

Discussion ensued regarding landfill tipping fees, rate increase, a surcharge on trash, flow control and the carbon footprint. Matthew Farrar will look at the current data and run some numbers.

Kim Arter asked if GBB would increase the cost of the study due to the requested changes. Greg Leverence stated GBB did not anticipate any additional costs.

The Recycle Study subcommittee will meet on Monday, June 19th at 10AM to revise the scope of the recycle study and inform GBB what information the committee would like them to focus on.

[Kim Arter left meeting 4:25 p.m.]

NEW BUSINESS

A. Virtual Tour of Recycle Facilities in Region

Will view at a future meeting.

Chair Fisher asked Kerry Rattinger if members of the committee could tour Republic's Community Recycling Center. It was determined the August 2nd meeting would be held at Republic's hauling facility (located at 2611 Olthoff Drive in Muskegon) starting at 2:30 p.m. and a tour of Community Recycling Services (the Republic MRF) would follow.

Kerry Rattinger suggested inviting Matthew Flechter to a future meeting to update the committee on the market for recycled materials.

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

None

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Solid Waste Planning Committee the meeting was adjourned at 4:31 p.m.

Jim Fisher, Chair

Leverence, Greg

From: Ribbens, Rob
Sent: Thursday, June 01, 2017 3:41 PM
To: Leverence, Greg
Subject: Reycling costs

Republic – Muskegon : \$57.75/ton

Kent County - \$40

Chef – they negotiate and have no set gate rate.

ROBERT J. RIBBENS

WATER SYSTEM SUPERVISOR

SOIL EROSION AGENT

131 EAST APPLE

MUSKEGON, MI 49441

231.724.6525

231.724.6118 (FAX)



KENT COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

November 2016

2016 BOARD

Theodore J. Vonk
Chair

Shana Shroll
Vice Chair

William Byl
Secretary

Dave Bulkowski

David Groenleer

Dan Koorndyk

Richard Vander Molen

Darwin J. Baas
Director

Dear Recycler:

Kent County operates the Recycling & Education Center where curbside recycling collected from home is delivered by your waste hauler to be processed. Bottles, cans, paper and other accepted materials are sorted, baled and sold to companies that make new products. Placing your bottles, cans, jars, cardboard and paper into a recycling cart instead of the trash gives these items, originally made from natural resources like oil, timber, and iron ore new life as clothing, park benches, packing materials and cars.

In 2016, for the first time in our 25 years of operation, the Department of Public Works applied a \$10 per ton service fee for recyclables delivered to our facility to help reduce the operational loss we experienced in 2015 of over \$1 million. There were several reasons for the shortage:

Lower commodity values. The average price per ton of processed recyclables dropped from \$152 to just \$77 per ton. We continue to process recyclables but are paid a lot less.

Changing materials. Most recyclables are consumer packaging: bottles, cans, boxes. As the packaging industry changes their products to respond to consumer needs, the type of materials we process changes, too. Water bottles, for example, are much thinner, so much so that they easily crumple when grasped. While less plastic is needed to transport bottled water to the consumer, recycling facilities must handle many more bottles to capture the same amount of material.

Increasing contamination. Recycling is important. Recycling "right" is critical. Last year 15 percent of what Kent County received as "recyclables" was landfilled at a cost of \$150,000 because it was too dirty or wasn't material that is able to be processed at our facility. Please refer to the guidelines that we have included to check what is acceptable. The phrase "when in doubt, throw it out" still applies.

To help move us closer to a break-even operation in 2017, service fees will be \$35 per ton for recyclables coming from Kent County and \$40 per ton for material from surrounding communities. The typical household recycles around 500-750 pounds per year, about 1/4 ton or so.

Earl G. Woodworth Building
1500 Scribner Avenue NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49504-3233

Telephone: 616.632.7920
Facsimile: 616.632.7925
kcdpw@kentcountymi.gov

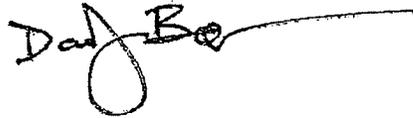
- next page -

What we're doing on our end:

1. Working at the neighborhood level to spread the word about 'Right Recycling'
2. Improving recycling availability away from home: at schools, events and public spaces
3. Setting goals to reduce discarded materials going to landfill and engaging community partners

Thank you for your commitment to recycling. The increase in cost will sustain operations. We encourage your participation in "right recycling" and supporting the network of local businesses that buy the processed material from Kent County's Recycling & Education Center for use.

KENT COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



Darwin J. Baas
Director



40.0400

**RESTATED WASTE HAULERS/COLLECTORS
LICENSING ORDINANCE
TOWNSHIP OF GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN
ord. no. 334 eff. Sept. 21, 2000**

An Ordinance to provide for the licensing of collectors or haulers of refuse, as defined herein, and recyclables, to provide licensing and operating requirements for such collectors or haulers, and to provide penalties for the violation of these requirements.

THE TOWNSHIP OF GRAND HAVEN, OTTAWA COUNTY, MICHIGAN,
ORDAINS:

40.0401 **Sec. 1 TITLE**

This Ordinance shall be known and referred to as the "Grand Haven Charter Township Restated Waste Haulers/Collectors Licensing Ordinance".
(ord. no. 334 eff. September 21, 2000)

40.0402 **Sec. 2 DEFINITIONS**

In the enforcement and interpretation of this Ordinance, the following words, terms, or phrases are defined as stated herein, unless specifically stated otherwise.

1. **APPLICATION.** The documents and representations provided by any licensee to the Township and/or the Township ' s attorney and any application for a license, including information conveyed during any discussions between the licensee and the Township or the Township ' s attorney subsequent to the submission of an application for a license but prior to the award of and acceptance of the license.
2. **BAGS.** Plastic sacks, constructed from a minimum of fifty (50) percent recycled materials, designed to store refuse or recyclables and having sufficient wall strength to maintain physical integrity if lifted from the top when full, and securely tied or closed.
3. **BULKY WASTE.** Discarded or unusable stoves, refrigerators, water tanks, washing machines, furniture, and other waste materials, except construction debris, dead animals, hazardous waste, or stable materials in amounts that cannot be stored in containers.
4. **BUNDLES.** Tree, shrub, or brush trimmings, which are securely tied together, in a package that is not longer than four (4) feet nor weighs more

the street. However, if the customer disagrees with the waste hauler's determination, the Township Superintendent will make the determination after consultation with the customer and the waste hauler.

- L. Require all employees or personnel involved with the actual collection, hauling, or removal of refuse or recyclables to wear a fluorescent orange warning garment which shall also be reflectorized so that the employee or person is visible. Reflectorized means fabric containing patchwork or strips which will reflect vehicle headlights. (ord. no. 177 eff. Jan. 1, 1993; amend. by ord. no. 184 eff. April 11, 1993, amend by ordinance 334 eff. September 21, 2000.)

2. **RECYCLING COLLECTION SERVICE.** The waste hauler shall develop, implement, maintain, and provide a curbside recycling program ("Recycling Program") for the Township. The Recycling Program shall be developed pursuant to the following standards:

- A. The Recycling Program shall be carried out weekly, on the same day the waste hauler provides its curbside collection of household refuse, unless the Township shall authorize, in writing, a less frequent collection of recycling materials.
- B. Curbside recycling shall be provided by the waste hauler through the use of a bag, bin, box, or other collection method provided by the waste hauler as part of its monthly service fee to a residential customer and as approved by the Township.
- C. The waste hauler in providing this service is deemed to warrant to the Township that all materials collected for recycling will be recycled to the fullest extent possible and as required by the rules and regulations implemented by Township's Recycling Program.
- D. The Recycling Program, along with the collection of household garbage and refuse may utilize car-type containers with a capacity not exceeding ninety-five (95) gallons in addition to the designated recycling bags, bins, or boxes.
- E. In addition to compliance with the provisions of this subsection, the waste hauler shall comply with all applicable provisions of the standards set forth in Section 7.1 of this Ordinance not in conflict herewith.
- F. In the event that the waste hauler is unable to recycle the items collected through the Recycling Program, because the materials are in a condition which renders them unfit for recycling, the waste hauler shall dispose of such materials in accordance with applicable law.

However, in the event such an unacceptable condition is caused by the negligence, recklessness, or intentional act of the waste hauler (or its employees, agents, or representatives), the waste hauler shall be liable to the Township for the gross market value of such materials as if they were in recyclable condition. In the event the waste hauler is unable to secure a recycler for such Recycling Program because of its refusal to accept any materials collected by reason of the inability to find a viable market for such materials after reasonable efforts, then likewise such materials shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable law. The waste hauler agrees to provide reasonable efforts and resources to locate a viable market for materials collected through the Recycling Program and to furnish certified documentation to the Township on a quarter-annual basis as to the diversion of such recycled material and any promotional activities undertaken by the waste hauler during the year to encourage the implementation of the Recycling Program. The quarter annual reports shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

- 1) The total tonnage of recyclables collected;
- 2) The total tonnage diverted from landfills to recycling;
- 3) The names and addresses of the businesses, firms, or persons to whom the diverted recyclables have been delivered and the amounts delivered to each.

(ord. no. 177 eff. Jan. 1, 1993, ord. No. 334 eff. September 21, 2000)

40.0408 **Sec. 8 RATES AND RULES**

All persons licensed to collect refuse or recyclables pursuant to this Ordinance shall only charge such rates and will be subject to additional rules as are set forth in a rate schedule approved on an annual basis by the Township. The rate schedule shall be based upon a proposed rate schedule which shall initially be filed by the waste hauler with its application and modified from time to time as evidenced by the resolution which establishes approved rates as adopted on an annual basis by the Township. No increase of rates shall be permitted after a license is issued pursuant to this section and a resolution approving the rates has been adopted, unless the increase has been approved by the Township by subsequent resolution. The proposed rates shall bear a proper relation to the cost of the waste hauler's operation of its waste and trash hauling business within the Township limits including the cost of similar services being offered by other operators within the Township.

(ord. no. 177 eff. Jan. 1, 1993)

40.0409 **Sec. 9 RENEWAL**

decision, or other consequence or occurrence arising out of the discharge of her or his duties and responsibilities pursuant to this Ordinance.

(ord. no. 177 eff. Jan. 1, 1993)

40.0416 Sec. 16 VIOLATIONS

Any person, firm, or corporation which violates the provisions of this Ordinance shall be responsible for a municipal civil infraction. The penalty for a violation of this Ordinance shall be a civil fine of not less than \$50.00, plus costs and other sanctions. Increased civil fines may be imposed for repeated violations of this Ordinance by a person, firm, or corporation. A "repeat violation" of this Ordinance is a second or subsequent violation of this Ordinance committed by a person, firm, or corporation within six (6) months of a prior violation of this Ordinance, and for which the person, firm, or corporation admits responsibility or is determined to be responsible. The penalty for a violation of this Ordinance which is a first repeat violation shall be a civil fine of not less than \$250.00, plus costs and other sanctions. The penalty for a violation of this Ordinance which is a second or subsequent repeat violation shall be a civil fine of not less than \$500.00, plus costs and other sanctions. The Township Supervisor, Township Superintendent (Township Manager), an authorized Township official, any law enforcement officer of the Ottawa County Sheriff's Department or the Michigan State Police, and the Township Attorney are authorized to issue municipal civil infraction citations for violations of this Ordinance.

(ord. no. 177 eff. Jan. 1, 1993; amend ord. no. 492 eff. Dec. 15, 2010)

40.0417 Sec. 17 REPEAL

All Ordinances or parts thereof which are in conflict in whole or in part with any of the provisions of this Ordinance as of the date of this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

(ord. no. 177 eff. Jan. 1, 1993)

40.0418 Sec. 18 EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance was approved and adopted by the Township Board on August 14, 2000, after its introduction and first reading on July 24, 2000, and after its publication in the manner provided by Public Act 359 of 1947, as amended. This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the Charter Township of Grand Haven.

(ord. no. 177 eff. Jan. 1, 1993; amend by ord. no. 334 eff. Sept. 21, 2000)

Muskegon County
Solid Waste Planning Committee
August 2, 2017
2:30 p.m.
Republic Services
2611 Olthoff Street
Muskegon, Michigan 49444

Jim Fisher, Chair

Kim Arter, Vice Chair

MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Chair Fisher at 2:45 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Present: William Crabtree, Jerry Garman, Kerry Rattinger, Sidney Shaw, Jim Fisher, Russ Jones [arrived at 2:48 p.m.], Kathy Evans, Vicki Webster-Luthy, Terry Sladick, Commissioner Foster

Excused: Wayne Kuerth, Kim Arter

Absent: Chris Hall, Mohammed Al-Shatel

Staff

Present: Greg Leverage, Solid Waste Supervisor; Tina Nash, Public Works Departmental Clerk; Robert Ribbens, Regional Water System Supervisor

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

SWPC-17-007 It was moved by Kathy Evans, seconded by Commissioner Foster, to approve the minutes of the June 7, 2017.

Voice Vote: **Motion carried**

COMMUNICATIONS

None

SCHEDULED MATTERS

None

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

A. Recycle Study Committee

Commissioner Foster gave an overview of what took place at the sub-committee meeting. Commissioner Foster stated staff provided GBB with defined tasks which were realistic to Muskegon. Commissioner Foster stated the sub-committee has been beneficial.

B. Requested Deliverables

Waste Audit Download – <https://wmsbf.org/msw>

Greg Leverence informed the committee the link provided gives the results of the study completed at the Muskegon County landfill. Chair Fisher requested Greg Leverence send the committee a copy of the study. Matt Flechter stated the MDEQ commissioned the study. The purpose was to get better data to drive decisions at the local level.

OLD BUSINESS

A. Consider GBB Study Recommendation (attached)

Chair Fisher stated the requested changes to the study were cost neutral. Chair Fisher spoke on the timeline GBB provided for the recycle study report. Commissioner Foster asked the committee to inform either himself or Chair Fisher of any concerns they may have with the information GBB is providing. Chair Fisher pointed out information on page 2/Revised Task 3: Action Analysis.

SWPC-17-008 It was moved by Commissioner Foster, seconded by Vicki Webster-Luthy, to approve the recommendation to accept the revised proposal from GBB.

Voice Vote: **Motion carried**

Discussion ensued regarding the information provided by GBB and the information GBB would provide going forward.

Chair Fisher requested staff schedule a conference call with GBB and have the sub-committee present.

Matt Flechter stated the information provided by GBB will give the County a jump start on updating the Solid Waste Plan.

Kathy Evans requested GBB define the tasks and deliverables.

NEW BUSINESS

A. Katie Venechuk – MDEQ General Updates and Grant Information

Katie Venechuk introduced herself. Katie Venechuk suggested the committee request GBB to include funding opportunities in the recycle study report. Katie Venechuk spoke on recycling grants in Michigan (attached). Katie Venechuk stated grant funding changes by year depending on the general fund appropriations. Katie Venechuk stated grants for 2018 will likely be for curbside recycling carts. Katie Venechuk stated funding and target projects will be announced in the fall. Sidney Shaw asked Katie Venechuk if it had to be carts. Katie Venechuk stated it does. Matt Flechter stated the reason for carts is due to the initiative to double recycling rates, increase access and increase the amount of materials sent to recycling facilities. Katie Venechuk and Matt Flechter stated there are also national partners who offer grants. Matt Flechter stated national partners are corporate sponsors.

Matt Flechter updated the committee on where they are at regarding statutory changes to the Solid Waste law. Discussion ensued. Sidney Shaw asked if our State Representative should be included. Matt Flechter stated it was very important to have them involved. Chair Fisher suggested meeting with Matt Flechter at a later date to further discuss this.

Kathy Evans asked if there were national partners interested in cardboard and glass. Matt Flechter stated it is not based on commodity.

B. Matt Flechter – MDEQ Market Development Update

Matt Flechter stated the value of recyclable materials as a whole is going up. Matt Flechter stated the exception is glass and mixed plastics. Matt Flechter spoke on national trends. Matt Flechter stated the need for stronger market development in Michigan using recycled materials.

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

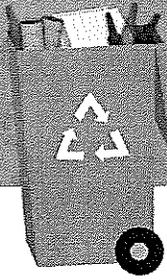
Chair Fisher reminded the committee of the next scheduled meeting on October 4th.

Chair Fisher requested Greg Leverage send committee members the instructions on how to renew their appointments to the Solid Waste Planning Committee.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Solid Waste Planning Committee the meeting was adjourned at 3:42 p.m.

Jim Fisher, Chair



RECYCLING GRANTS in Michigan

POPULAR NATIONAL GRANTS

Coca Cola Bin Grant

Supports recycling in communities and on college and university campuses by providing bins to selected grant recipients for the collection of beverage container recyclables.

bingrant.org

Keep America Beautiful Grants and Awards

Partners with sponsors in the business community to provide significant grants to Keep America Beautiful affiliates that can be used for creating and expanding local programs.

www.kab.org

Crush It Crusade Recycling Grants

Helps organizations launch sustainable recycling programs. Each grant recipient receives \$500-\$5,000, a Crush it Crusade Starter Kit with ZeroHero Recycling Tents, and Waste Diversion and Recycling Training.

candaid.org/crush-it-crusade-grants

The Recycling Partnership

The Recycling Partnership leverages grants and technical assistance to transform the US curbside recycling system. Counties, municipalities, and solid waste authorities are eligible for funding for cart procurement and educational outreach.

recyclingpartnership.org

Foam Recycling Coalition's Grant Program

The Foam Recycling Coalition provides grants of \$15,000 to \$50,000 to public and private entities that operate a material recovery facility or manage residential curbside recycling programs, with the goal of increasing access to foam recycling opportunities.

www.fpi.org/foamrecyclinggrant

Walmart Foundation

Grants are awarded to non-profit, government, schools, and churches supporting a variety of project types, including sustainability initiatives. Community grants range from \$250-\$2,500.

giving.walmart.com/apply-for-grants/local-giving-guidelines

Partners for Places

A matching grant program which works to build partnerships between local government sustainability offices and place-based foundations. Grants range from \$25,000-\$150,000.

www.fundersnetwork.org/partnersforplaces

DEQ GRANTS

Community P2 Grants Program

Seeks to bring local government, businesses, planning agencies, and residents together to achieve measurable waste reductions of pollutants using innovative, sustainable pollution prevention practices.

Scrap Tire Cleanup Grant

Grants available for cleanup of abandoned scrap tires at collection sites, as well as for scrap tire collection at community cleanup days.

Scrap Tire Market Development Grant

Grants available to support the development of increased markets for scrap tires.

DEQ Recycling Grants

Grants available through the Governor's new recycling initiative to enhance existing recycling programs or establish new recycling programs in Michigan.

www.michigan.gov/mirecycles

To receive updates about DEQ grants, sign up for the "OEA Grant and Loan Opportunities" listserv. Sign up for DEQ listservs by clicking on the red envelope on the bottom border of DEQ web sites or using the QR code below.



SCHOOL RECYCLING GRANTS

Project Learning Tree

Offers grants for service-learning projects that improve schools or restore natural habitats.

www.plt.org

The NRAA School Recycling Club

Provides contests, challenges, and awards for classrooms of all ages to help promote recycling and sustainability practices.

www.schoolrecycling.net/grant-fundraiser-contest/contests-challenges-awards/

Captain Planet Foundation

Grants range from \$500-\$2,500 and are focused on supporting hands-on environmental education/projects for children and youths ages 6-18.

captainplanetfoundation.org/apply-for-grants

OTHER

Closed Loop Fund Loan Program

Provides 0% interest loans for municipalities and below-market interest loans to private companies to develop recycling infrastructure.

www.closedloopfund.com

Great Lake Protection Fund

Provides funding for ideas for action-oriented projects that will drive positive ecological change in the Great Lakes. Help teams test the application of new technologies, new approaches to governance, and new styles of leadership.

glpf.org

EPA Environmental Education (EE) Grants

Since 1992, EPA has distributed between \$2 and \$3.5 million in grant funding per year, supporting more than 3,600 grants.

www.epa.gov/education/environmental-education-ee-grants

Continued on following page

RESEARCHING GRANTS

Contact local entities in your area such as conservation groups, civic groups, tribal groups, community foundations, or local businesses for grants that may be available.

These websites may be useful in looking for other grants:

www.grants.gov

www.grantwatch.com

www.foundationcenter.org

www.michiganfoundations.org

michigan.grantwatch.com/cat/10/environment-grants.html

OTHER FUNDING METHODS

Visit the DEQ Recycling web site for information about other funding methods:

Guide: Operational and Funding Options for Municipal Recycling Programs

Guide: Use of Special Assessments to Fund Recycling Services & Facilities



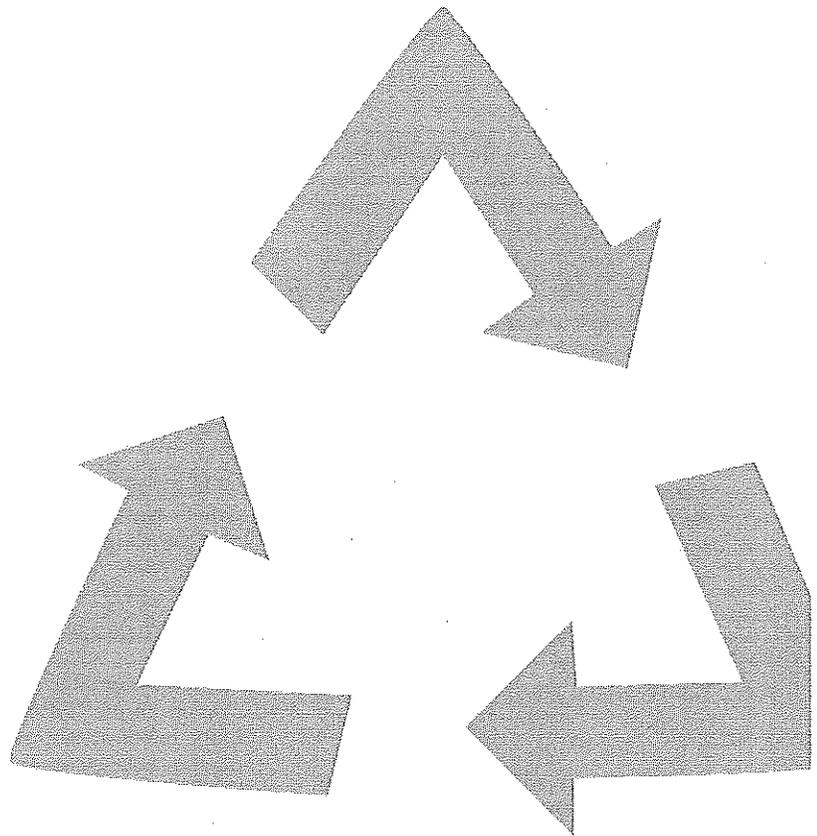
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality

PO Box 30457

Lansing, MI 48909-7957

1-800-662-9278

www.michigan.gov/mirecycle



MEETING CANCELLATION

Notice is hereby given that the Solid Waste Planning Committee meeting of October 4, 2017, is cancelled.

Jim Fisher, Chair

October 3, 2017
231.724.6001