



FUNDING & MANAGING CARTS

Matt Biolette - Chef Container



Why are recycle tubs / totes yesterdays system?

Why do “Carts” improve recycle rates



There are many advantages for changing from the 18 gallon recycling bins to the 95 gallon roll carts. Included:

Greater capacity

Biweekly collection is more efficient and saves money

Safer for recycling crews, reduces workman compensation claims

Based on other communities that have made the change, recycling tons increase and individual household participation doubles

More tons recycled reduces landfill costs and increases revenues from the sale of recyclables

Biweekly collection using carts uses fewer trucks resulting greenhouse gas mitigation and energy savings

Recycle Carts have lids, which will reduce litter , odors, animals and insect problems



Region 4: Municipal Government Toolkit



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Improving Your Recycling Program



Are you all out of ideas on how to improve your recycling program? Do you know the economic gains, energy savings, and greenhouse gas GHG reductions associated with recycling, but need help making it happen? Running a community recycling program is more involved than putting out bins and waiting for material to come. It's more important for program managers to ensure that they regularly evaluate operations, making the program run as efficiently as possible. Below are eight different programmatic approaches that should be evaluated for prime program potential.

Click on the links below to explore eight key considerations for improving your existing program:

1. [Reinforce Communication & Outreach](#)
2. [Evaluate Your Markets](#)
3. [Evaluate Your Contract](#)
4. [Modify Your Collection Techniques](#)
5. [Target Your Non-recyclers](#)
6. [Communicate with Elected Officials](#)
7. [Support Recycling Legislation](#)
8. [Maintain Creativity](#)

Case Study: Town of Clayton, North Carolina, Sees Recycling Surge

Clayton residents more than tripled the amount of waste they recycle thanks to an expanded collection program the town implemented at the beginning of 2008. The waste contractor is hauling an average of 11 pounds of recyclables a week per home - more than two and half-times the amount per home in 2007. The revised recycling program included the replacement of 18-gallon bins with 64-gallon rollcarts, which are easier for residents to use.

Several more items were also added to collection, including magazines, catalogs, phone books, cereal boxes, junk mail, office waste paper, and plastic bottles and jugs numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The waste collector also accepts corrugated boxes if they

ACTIONS BY COUNTY BOARD

General Fund Appropriation: Some Michigan counties allocate general fund dollars to cover their county-wide recycling programs. No action is needed by local units or voters. Ingham, Calhoun, Eaton, Oakland, and Missaukee Counties use general fund monies to fund portions of their programs.

Landfill Surcharge: Michigan counties that have a landfill within their jurisdiction can enact an ordinance that establishes solid waste and recycling programs and imposes a tipping fee Surcharge (e.g., \$3 per ton) on all solid waste coming into the landfill. The operator must collect the surcharge and pay it to the county for use in the established solid waste and recycling programs. No action is needed by local units or voters. Berrien, Eaton, Calhoun, St. Clair, Wexford, Monroe, and Clare Counties use a landfill surcharge to fund recycling programs.

Disposal Facility Surcharge: Michigan counties that have their own solid waste disposal facilities can establish rates for using those facilities that include the costs of running a recycling program. No action is needed by local units unless local unit support is needed to commit waste to the facility. Emmett County Transfer Facility and Wexford, Kent, Jackson, Alpena, Montmorency, Oscoda, and St Clair Counties have their own solid waste disposal facilities.

ACTION BY COUNTY BOARD AND LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

Act 185 Public Works Assessment: Michigan counties can create a board and Department of Public Works (DPW) and then work with some or all of the local units to establish a solid waste and recycling project. The engineers estimate for the project is then used to establish an assessment roll for parcels within the jurisdiction of the local units that have approved an agreement with the county. The county then collects the assessment as a program availability user fee and manages the solid waste and recycling program. Action is needed by the county and the local unit but no action is needed by voters. Property owners can appeal the assessment. Washtenaw County and Western Washtenaw County Authority have create such a board.

Public Act (PA) 69 of 2005: PA 69 of 2005 allows counties to work with some or all of their local units to establish a recycling, composting, and/or household hazardous waste project. The county can collect up to \$25 per year from households in the local units that have approved an agreement with the county. Further, subject to the approval of local voters, the county may collect up to \$4 per month or \$50 per year. Commercial businesses could be subject to the surcharge, with voter approval. To hold an election on the increased surcharge, the county board of commissioners must pass a resolution with specific information. The initial authorization for the additional surcharge is for a period of five years. Subsequent authorizations are for at least 10 years. The surcharge , approved by voters, would not apply to vacant land, land owned by a public-utility, rights-of-way, and easements that do not generate solid waste. Benzie, Leelanau, Allegan, and Cheboygan Counties use this funding mechanism.

ACTION BY COUNTY BOARD AND/OR LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

Intergovernmental Agreement and Independent Cost Sharing: Counties and local units and/or local units working together on their own can act in unison through intergovernmental agreements to run recycling programs. Each local unit can be obligated for their fair share and then come up with their own methods of paying for that share. No action by voters is required. Mid-Michigan Waste Authority, Southeastern Oakland County Resource Recovery Authority (SOCRRA), Resource Recovery and Recycling Authority of Southwest Oakland County (RRRASOC) use this funding mechanism. Funding Options for Michigan Recycling Programs Page 2 September 2010

Intergovernmental Agreement and Hauler Licensing: Counties and local units and/or local units working together on their own can act in unison through intergovernmental agreements and a uniform ordinance that requires private waste haulers to meet certain recycling requirements in order to do business and to include the costs for those programs in their overall solid waste service fees. No action by voters is required. Grand Traverse County Curbside Recycling, Eaton and Kalamazoo Counties use this funding mechanism.

ACTION BY COUNTY BOARD AND/OR LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

Dedicated Millage: Incorporated Cities and Charter Townships in Michigan can charge an additional millage for solid waste and recycling services up to limits specified by statute. No action by voters is required. Royal Oak, Ann Arbor, Troy, Birmingham, Southfield, and Pontiac Counties use this funding mechanism.

Organized Collection: Any local unit of government can use contracting and ordinances to select a single hauler to provide solid waste and recycling services to all households, all businesses, or both and establish a fee collection mechanism to cover the cost for the same. Through intergovernmental agreements a third party (BPW, authority, etc.) can be assigned this responsibility by the local unit. No action by voters is required. Shelby Township hauler does the fee collection, Superior Township (rate is established by bid, hauler does billing).

Operating Revenues: A program operated with public agency involvement can charge additional fees for various services that will help offset the public sector's costs for the program. An example would be a multi-township recycling and solid waste drop-off facility that collected a per bag charge for the solid waste dropped off by citizen's and use that revenue to help offset operating costs such as staffing, building improvements, etc. The City of Ann Arbor/Washtenaw County drop-off program uses this funding mechanism.

Material Sales Revenues: A program operated with public agency involvement can use the revenue from sales of recycled materials to help offset the public sector's costs for the program. An example would be a regional recycling facility owned by a multi-county authority and operated under contract by a private firm, with the public agencies offsetting some of their costs with a share of the revenue from sale of recyclables. RRRASOC, Emmet and Neway Counties use this funding mechanism.

VOTER APPROVED MEASURES

Voter Approved Millage: Any local unit of government and/or a county can put a vote to the people for a temporary or permanent millage to fund a solid waste or recycling program. Examples of this include Royal Oak, Chippewa, Charlevoix, and Tuscola Counties.

Fee

If approved by voters, a city may collect a per household fee to fund a recycling program.

For more information contact:

Matt Flechter Recycling and Composting Coordinator

Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Environment

Environmental Resource Management Division

“Michigan recognizes solid waste as a resource... [and] will facilitate waste management options...by educating its citizenry about the options available to avoid waste generation, furthering the development of infrastructure to reuse and recycle wastes,... It is important that Michigan develop the infrastructure necessary to utilize wastes by converting them into resources.”

Michigan Solid Waste Policy

<http://www.michiganrecycles.org/images/pdf/stateofrecycling2011mrc.pdf>

ELEMENTS OF A BEST-IN-CLASS RECYCLING PROGRAM

The Michigan Recycling Coalition (MRC) urges the State of Michigan to adopt a comprehensive approach to recycling. This includes making the investment necessary for Michigan to accomplish adopted State goals and providing the leadership necessary to realize the economic and environmental benefits of achieving those goals. In the report *“2011 State of Recycling in Michigan: A Way Forward”*, the MRC documents the significant return on investment offered by addressing the funding needs associated with the components of a comprehensive, and successful statewide recycling program.

Learn About The Six Steps:

Measurement and Data Collection
Community Services and Infrastructure
County Planning

Education and Technical Assistance
Market and Economic Development
State Solid Waste Policy Administration

<http://www.michiganrecycles.org/images/pdf/recycling%2oelements%2ofact%2osheet.pdf>

Impact Analysis

Garbage Trucks are particularly harmful on pavement. A University of Michigan transportation Research Institute study suggests the frequent starting and stopping of garbage trucks increase road wear by 50% to 100%. This information is based on a garbage truck having an ESAL of 1.0, equal to 1,000 automobile trips. Assuming that a garbage truck drives the entire road once per week, the annual equivalent of 52,000 automobile trips is attributable to a single truck.

If a program has refuse & recycling trucks that would double to 104,000 automobile trips in a single year.

Now let us assume you have an open collection community with three haulers, which equals 312,000 trips down each road per year



ESAL = Equivalent Single Axle Load, is a pavement term

Presented by:

Michigan Recycling Coalition
Chef Container, LLC

Matt Biolette

616-212-3900

mbiolette@chefcontainer.com

