EBC Connecticut Solid Waste Webinar

7th Annual Update on Solid Waste Management in Connecticut

Environmental Business Council of New England

Energy Environment Economy
Welcome

Dana Huff

Chair, EBC Connecticut Chapter

Senior Vice President, Tighe & Bond
Thank you to our Sponsors
In Remembrance

Christopher P. McCormack

(1957 – 2020)
Introduction

Jeff Martirano

Program Chair & Moderator
Managing Engineer
Barton and Loguidice, DPC
Commercial Food Scraps / Organics Collection

Eric Fredericksen

Director of Sales & Operations
USA Hauling & Recycling, Inc.
COMMERCIAL FOOD SCRAPS/ORGANICS RECYCLING

Eric Fredericksen
Director of Sales & Operations
eric@usarecycle.com
ABOUT US

Family owned and operated waste and recycling company, founded in 1974

Corporate offices - Enfield, CT

Servicing Connecticut and Western Massachusetts

Seven (7) hauling/dispatch sites

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Fleet

Solar Powered CNG Fueling Station (East Windsor, CT)
Fundamentals

1. We are in the SERVICE business

2. Our SUCCESS is measured by the solutions we provide

3. Trucks don't run on LOVE
EXPERIENCE

2010 - Grocery Chain Pilot Program

2014 - Residential Pilot Program (Bridgewater)

2014 - Commercial collection routes established

Current - two (2) Commercial collection routes and various industrial (roll off) customers
BY THE NUMBERS

- Over 6,500,000 lbs of food scraps collected annually
- Steady increase in tonnage (15%) in recent years
- March 2020 resulted in significant drop off in food scrap/organic material
If you are a commercial food wholesaler or distributor, industrial food manufacturer or processor, supermarket, resort or conference center, AND you generate a projected annual volume of 52 or more tons per year of source separated organic material, AND you are located within 20 miles of a permitted recycling facility that can accept that material, then you must ensure that those materials are recycled.
Food Waste = 500 lbs/yard

Waste Ban impact = 4 yards per week of food waste
THE PROCESS

REACTIVE

PROACTIVE
REACTIVE

CUSTOMER
- Internal pressure (employees)
- External pressure (customers)
- Compliance
- Inspections/Enforcement

HAULER
- Load inspections/ Enforcement
- Waste audit
PROACTIVE

CUSTOMER
- Sustainability Goals
- Optics
- Internal ideals and values (employees)

HAULER
- Targeted opportunity
- Value-added service
- Advertising/inquiries
CUSTOMER PERSPECTIVE

A SUSTAINABLE PROGRAM MUST BE SELF-SUSTAINING
CUSTOMER PERSPECTIVE

MISCONCEPTION:
FOOD SCRAPS/ORGANICS COLLECTION WILL SAVE ME MONEY

• Internal processes changes
• Containers & Equipment
• Signage & Education (and turn-over)
• Moving material to a collection point
• Space constraints
• Collection costs
• Contamination costs

MISCONCEPTION:
ALL FOOD SCRAPS/ORGANICS ARE CREATED EQUAL
HAULER PERSPECTIVE

We provide a service

We partner to manage our customer’s waste stream

Service has a carrying cost
HAULER PERSPECTIVE

LOGISTICS
• Route Efficiency
• Payload Considerations
• Collection Schedule
• Containers and Equipment

ENVIRONMENT
• More pick-ups
• More trucks

PROFITABILITY
• Factoring all the above
• A Sustainable Program needs to be Self-Sustaining
PROCESSING & DISPOSAL

- Differences in Acceptable Materials
- Limited Disposal Outlets
- Contamination
IN SUMMARY

• Value
  • Perceived value must be other than cost saving

• Gaps
  • Regulations
  • Enforcement

• Opportunity
  • Resources and Expertise
  • Practical Approach & Solutions
COMMERCIAL FOOD SCRAPS/ORGANICS RECYCLING

Eric Fredericksen
Director of Sales & Operations
eric@usarecycle.com
Update on Recycling Markets in Connecticut and New England

Steve Changaris
Manager, Northeast Region
National Waste & Recycling Association
Size of CT Recycling and Waste Industry

- 6,000 direct jobs
- 19,000 jobs - *cumulative with our industry and related industrial/commercial activity*
- $1.8 billion direct economic impact
- $3.4 billion economic impact - *cumulative with our industry and related industrial/commercial activity*
Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) is a comprehensive waste prevention, recycling, composting, and disposal program. An effective ISWM system considers how to prevent, recycle, and manage solid waste in ways that most effectively protect human health and the environment. -- US EPA
FOCUS POINT REGARDING RECYCLING TODAY IN CT

“The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated”. Mark Twain

• Recycling is alive and well in recycling CT today
• Disposal of recyclables in CT is prohibited
• Recycling = great environmental benefits
• CT recycling preserves/offsets demand for 1 million tons of disposal; disposal capacity that CT does not have
Review: What happened in past 12 months

Recycling getting along - end of 2019/beginning 2020
Good start overall to 2020
Covid-19 hits – Arrghhhh!
Recycling & Waste Industry = Essential (In CT & Nationally)
March-April-May – Dark Days & New Normal Takes Hold
MIRA Sacyr-Rooney Project – CANCELLED Summer 2020
Look forward – what is likely in next year 12 months

Recycling continues – domestic markets continue to respond

CCSMM – focuses - unit based pricing, recycling, organics, EPR with attention to environmental justice and climate change

National alignments, re-alignments – federal-state-local, business and industry
The Recycling Supply Chain – Circular and Sustainable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home &amp; Business Set-outs</td>
<td>Citizens and general businesses do this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collections</td>
<td>My companies do this -- at the curb or at loading dock/service area, then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trucking</td>
<td>My companies do this -- then off to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Recovery Facility (MRF, Recycling Center)</td>
<td>My companies do this – then out with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bales, or market ready commodities</td>
<td>Then off to either a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processor</td>
<td>When required – or directly to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers or markets to make for new products</td>
<td>Then to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail for purchase and use</td>
<td>Cycle repeats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Markets, Markets, Markets

• Search for New International & Domestic Markets Continue
• Glass – CT should expand bottle bill; include wine and spirit bottles
• Minimum Content Legislation
CT is consistently rated a top tier – top ten environmentally friendly state

CT has an excellent solid waste statutory and regulatory framework for recycling with very active public and private industry partners

CT’s collection and processing system produces quality recyclables for markets

The costs for recycling services in CT are reasonable and competitive.

CT should focus on recycling behavior of all generators -- improve education and enforcement
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Status of Urban Mining MRF Glass Processing Facility

Louis P. Grasso, Jr.
Managing Member
Urban Mining Northeast, LLC
Presentation

To

7th Annual EBC Connecticut Solid Waste Management Program Update

Urban Mining CT Pozzotive® Plant

October 13, 2020
Louis P. Grasso, Urban Mining Northeast

- Lead inventor of Pozzotive®, a ground glass pozzolan
- 35 years in construction and concrete product industries
After two years of planning, engineering and construction the first Pozzotive® plant is taking shape.
Ball Mill

This closed-loop grinding circuit produces a consistent particle size that optimizes pozzolanic performance.
Pozzotive® is an environmentally friendly, postconsumer Supplementary Cementitious Material/Pozzolan made from recycled glass that replaces up to 50% of portland cement in concrete, improving durability, performance and reducing harmful CO₂.
The International Panel on Climate Change estimates 7% of all anthropogenic CO$_2$ produced globally is from the manufacture of OPC.

1 pound of cement production generates 1 pound of CO$_2$ gas emissions.
The Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for Pozzotive® shows that the Global Warming Potential (GWP) of Pozzotive® manufacturing is 5% of portland cement.

50% replacement of cement in a 9,000-psi concrete mix design yielded a 42% reduction in the concrete carbon footprint. The 28-day break was 9,623 psi and the 56-day break was 12,852 – outstanding performance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>W/out Pozzotive</th>
<th>With Pozzotive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type I/II Cement</td>
<td>lb</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pozzotive</td>
<td>lb</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>lb</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone 1</td>
<td>lb</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone 2</td>
<td>lb</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Gal</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admix1</td>
<td>fl.oz</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admix2</td>
<td>fl.oz</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admix3</td>
<td>fl.oz</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWP (kg CO2e)</td>
<td></td>
<td>625.0</td>
<td>361.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cradle to Gate GWP (kg CO2e) per cubic yard of a 9,000 psi mix design with and without Pozzotive®.
A Perfect Example of the Circular Economy
For the past 17 years, BuildingGreen has selected ten green building products that significantly improve upon standard “business-as-usual” practices. These products reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions, improve product life cycles, and have a net-positive impact on society and the environment. Pozzotive® has now won this award twice.

UMN also earned the United States EPA’s Environmental Quality Award in Region 2, the highest award given to the public by the USEPA.
Urban Mining was instrumental in creating and passing ASTM C 1866 Standard Specification for Ground Glass Pozzolans that was officially published in April 2020.

The new standard for ground glass pozzolans is designed to ensure quality and consistent results when replacing cement in concrete.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concrete Mix</th>
<th>Coulombs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cement only</td>
<td>1,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40% of cement replaced with slag</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30% of cement replaced with fly ash</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% of cement replaced with Pozzotive</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30% of cement replaced with Pozzotive</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40% of cement replaced with Pozzotive</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study conducted by the City College of New York Engineering Department
Full-scale Pozzotive® plants can be located in major metropolitan areas.

- New York City
- Northern New Jersey
- Boston, MA

Smaller plants can be located in intermediate markets.

- Providence, RI
- Albany, NY
Connecticut Coalition for Sustainable Materials Management (CCSMM)

Gabrielle Frigon
Supervising Environmental Analyst
Bureau of Materials Management and Compliance Assistance
Office of Policy and Planning
Connecticut DEEP
CCSMM Tri-Chairpersons and Towns

• Chairs: Laura Francis, Town of Durham
  Matthew Knickerbocker, Town of Bethel &
  Commissioner Katie Dykes

• Towns: ~75 Municipalities and
  Resources Recovery Authorities

Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
How will the Coalition function?

- To work together for a modern, cost-effective, and environmentally sustainable materials management system
- Share information and best practices
- Explore new waste management approaches and programs available in the marketplace
- Develop momentum for shared approaches / policies
- Align resources with shared goals
CCSMM Outcomes

• What are goals for this collaboration?
  ➤ Develop a menu of viable opportunities for improving materials management, including reducing the amount of waste disposed
  ➤ Increase collaboration and communication regarding the challenges and opportunities before local and state planners and officials
  ➤ Implement options to create a more cost-effective and environmentally sustainable system
Positive Opportunities

• What does Connecticut do well?
  ➤ Historical commitment to recycling and reducing landfilling
    ➤ ~30% recycling rate, above national averages
    ➤ CT has among the lowest reliance on landfilling
  ➤ Local innovation
  ➤ Policies to promote new technologies (AD etc.)
  ➤ Robust private sector involvement in waste management and infrastructure development
Waste Generation in CT

- **MSW Generation and Composition:**
  - Approximately 3.5M TPY of MSW is generated in CT
  - ~1.25 million is recycled or composted
  - ~2.3 – 2.5 million TPY of MSW is disposed
  - ~87% of CT disposed MSW goes to CT’s 5 waste-to-energy plants which generate electricity as a by-product. CT has the lowest rate of landfilling of any state
  - In 2016, 100K tons of MSW went out of state for disposal; currently ~400K goes out of state for disposal
Waste Infrastructure by the Numbers

- How does CT process its waste streams?
  - 5 Waste to Energy facilities * 3 in EJ Communities
  - 1 Ash Landfill * In and EJ Community
  - 4 Food Scrap Anaerobic Digestion facilities permitted - 1 in operation
  - ~30 Volume Reduction facilities * 10 in EJ Communities
  - 4 Intermediate Processing Centers for Single Stream/mixed recyclables * 3 in EJ Communities
  - Transfer Stations in almost all municipalities
  - 1 Glass recycling end market & 1 Glass Processor
  - 15 Bottle Bill Redemption Centers
2019 Actual (Combusted) vs. Permitted WTE Capacity

- **Exported**
  - Wheelabrator Lisbon
  - Covanta Preston
  - Covanta Bristol
  - MIRA Hartford
  - Wheelabrator Bridgeport

Legend:
- Red: Landfilled
- Yellow: Combusted (Tons per Year)
- Blue: Permitted (Tons per Year)
MSW Generation Statistics

Estimated Annual Residential, Commercial MSW Tonnage Generated, 2018

- **Exported**
  - Residential: 120,000
  - Commercial: 280,000

- **Lisbon**
  - Residential: 150,000
  - Commercial: 150,000

- **Preston**
  - Residential: 120,000
  - Commercial: 180,000

- **C Bristol**
  - Residential: 100,000
  - Commercial: 200,000

- **MIRA Hartford**
  - Residential: 300,000
  - Commercial: 220,000

- **W Bridgeport**
  - Residential: 400,000
  - Commercial: 300,000
Waste Generation in CT

- 2015 Waste Characterization Study found residential and institution/commercial/industrial MSW consisted of:
Recent Cost Increases

- Increases in tip fees for Municipalities
- MIRA’s 2018 tip fee was $68 per ton
- MIRA MSA Tip Fee for MSW = $91-93/ton = ~35% increase
- Across CT municipalities are paying on average $70 - 80 per ton for MSW and $25-$87 per ton for recyclables, excluding transportation
Capacity Uncertainty

• What can we expect in the near term?
  ➤ MSW generation is 2.3M TPY
  ➤ With the loss of MIRA WTE capacity – In-state disposal capacity falls to ~1,540,000 TPY
  ➤ The state will see a significant disposal capacity shortfall
  ➤ Increased tipping fees driven up by market demand and limited in-state capacity
  ➤ Uncertainty regarding the reliability of our remaining capacity for MSW disposal
CMMS Goals

• The Comprehensive Materials Management Strategy primary goals:

I. Improve the performance of municipal recycling programs and reduce waste.

II. Develop and improve recycling and waste conversion technologies.

III. Encourage corporations that design, produce, and market products to share responsibility for stewarding those materials in an environmentally sustainable manner.
CMMS Goals

• Pursuant to CGS Sec. 22a-241a the Comprehensive Materials Management Strategy aims to significantly reduce waste disposal by 2024

• Strategies:
  ➤ Food Scrap diversion
  ➤ Increasing the residential recycling rate
  ➤ Product stewardship – packaging and problem wastes, such as HHW, glass, plastics
  ➤ Reductions in generation of MSW through unit-based pricing
Initiatives development

• Some initial thoughts for programs that have a place in this discussion:
  ➤ Establish food scrap collection & diversion
  ➤ Establish new recycling/EPR programs for packaging and “problem” wastes
  ➤ Improve recyclables segregation
  ➤ Establish/Expand recycling businesses to drive market improvement and diversity (e.g. AD)
  ➤ Implement Unit based pricing for MSW disposal – for Residential and possibly Commercial sector
Survey - Current Interest in Initiatives

- Food scrap/organics collection: 55.26%
- Extended Producer Responsibility: 52.63%
- Recycling: 47.37%
- Hosting anaerobic digestion: 34.21%
- SMART pricing for trash: 26.32%
- Other (please specify): 23.68%
- Textile collection: 15.79%
- Leaf/yard waste collection: 10.53%
- I don’t know: 5.26%
What can Different Programs do?

• Unit based pricing has been shown to reduce MSW generation by 40%
• Food Scrap collection and Anaerobic Digestion can reduce GHGs
• EPR can increase materials diverted for recycling, reduce GHG and preserve natural resources

All these programs will result in lower waste management costs to towns.
Impact of SMART on Res. MSW

Residential MSW Shift w/SMART (Annual Tons)

No SMART
- Trash: 1,035,000
- Recycling: 268,067

SMART
- Trash: 579,600
- Recycling: 450,227

Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
Cumulative Benefits

Cumulative Impacts on Annual MSW Tonnage Generated

Overall waste reduction from current would be 54%

2018 Actual: 1,265,000

WTE-Led: Res. SMART Only: 1,035,000, Residential 579,600, Commercial 463,680

WTE-Led: Res.+Commercial SMART: 1,265,000, Residential 885,500, Commercial 659,698

Add Res. Food Waste Collection: 463,680, Residential 434,468, Commercial 34,212

Add Commercial Food Waste Collection: 463,680, Residential 373,170, Commercial 90,510

Add Res. Textile Collection: 659,698, Residential 645,844, Commercial 13,854

Add Res. Glass Collection: 659,698, Residential 645,844, Commercial 13,854

Add Commercial Glass Collection: 659,698, Residential 645,844, Commercial 13,854

Add Res. HTR Plastics Collection: 422,303, Residential 411,745, Commercial 6,558

Source: Courtesy of Waste Zero, Inc.
Diversion & Economic Development

• Results:
  ➤ Reductions in Disposal Costs for Municipalities
  ➤ Reduced GHG emissions from:
    ➤ reduced MSW disposal,
    ➤ increased recycling, &
    ➤ increased diversion of food scraps
    ➤ increase in quality end products for beneficial use
  ➤ Self-sufficiency capacity need (for disposal) drops
  ➤ Significant jobs growth from recycling/remanufacturing and reuse of materials otherwise disposed
CCSMM Outputs

- Work Groups to develop recommendations
- Municipalities to evaluate a menu of options that they and/or state can adopt to progress towards our goal;
- By January 1, 2021, report on progress and
- Announce municipal commitments to action in furtherance of our waste diversion vision.
Gabrielle Frigon – Bureau of Materials Management and Compliance Assurance/Office of Policy and Planning, CT DEEP

Gabrielle.Frigon@ct.gov

https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP-CCSMM
Status of Connecticut Solid Waste System Project

Peter Egan

Director of Operations and Environmental Affairs
Materials Innovation and Recycling Authority
Materials Innovation and Recycling Authority

Status of MIRA’s CSWS (Hartford CT) Waste-to-Energy Project

October 2020
Connecticut Solid Waste System (CSWS)
MIRA’s Hartford wTe Project

- Facilities
- Facility Operators
- Waste Delivery Agreements
- Tons Managed
- Tip Fees; Project Revenues & Expenses
- Future of the System
CSWS Facilities

Resource Recovery Facility - Hartford
- RDF Technology
- WPF & PBF

Recycling Facility - Hartford
- Single Stream

Transfer Stations
- Essex
- Torrington
- Watertown
- Ellington — Dormant since 2013

October 13, 2020
Facility Operators

- Hartford RRF — NAES Corporation — Through June 2026
- Hartford Recycling Facility — Republic — Through June 2021
- Essex TS — CWPM — Through June 2023
- Torrington TS — USA — Through June 2023
- Watertown TS — CWPM — Through June 2023
Waste Delivery Agreements

- Municipal Service Agreements with 51 towns
- 50 towns through June 2027, but can opt out each year when MIRA sets its annual tip fee
- One-Year Delivery Agreements with 36 Waste Hauling Companies
MSW - Tons Managed — FY2020

- Entire System
  - RRF and 3 Transfer Stations
    - Contract Towns: 403,900 TPY
    - Non-Contract Towns: 114,800 TPY
    - Total: 518,700 TPY
MSW - Tons Managed — FY2020

- Direct to Hartford RRF
  - Contract Towns: 279,000 TPY
  - Non-Contract Towns*: 95,000 TPY
  - Total: 374,000 TPY

* Includes Interruptible/Spot Waste
MSW - Tons Managed — FY 2020

- Essex TS
  - Contract Towns: 37,500 TPY
  - Non-Contract Towns: 14,400 TPY
  - Total: 51,900 TPY
MSW - Tons Managed — FY2020

- Torrington TS
  - Contract Towns: 50,300 TPY
  - Non-Contract Towns: <50 TPY
  - Total: 50,300 TPY

October 13, 2020
MSW - Tons Managed - FY2020

- Watertown TS
  - Contract Towns: 37,100 TPY
  - Non-Contract Towns: 5,400 TPY
  - Total: 42,500 TPY
Recyclables - Tons Managed — FY2020

- Hartford Recycling Facility
  - Total: 73,400 TPY
    Direct and from Transfer Stations

- MIRA receives $8.50/ton + commodity revenue share
Tip Fees - FY2021

- **MSW - Contract Towns:** $91.00 per ton
- **MSW - Non-Contract Towns:** $93.00 per ton
- **Recyclables - Contract Towns:** $0.00 per ton
- **Recyclables - Non-Contract Towns:** $50.00 & $72.00/ton
Non-Tip Fee Revenues - FY2021

- Wholesale Electric Power Mkt — Reduced Revenue
  - Average DA LMP for CT, CY2019 = $29.75/MWh
  - Average DA LMP for CT, January - June 2020 = $19.99/MWh
  
  RRF Net Generation was 272,700 MWh in FY 2020

- RRF ISO-NE Capacity Payment = $2.8 MM
  - Declining each year (2019 = $5.4 MM; 2024 = $1.0 MM)
Non-Tip Fee Revenues/Subsidy - FY2021

- **Renewable Energy Credits (Class 2)**
  - $12.00 per REC (i.e., $12.00 per MWh) (NEXTERA Option)

- **Jet Turbine Facility ISO-NE Capacity Payment = $9.3 MM**
  - $5 MM used to subsidize MSW Tip Fee
  - Equates to $11.78/ton subsidy to MSW Tip Fee
Project Costs — FY2021 Projected

- Resource Recovery Facility
  - O&M&L = $33.6 MM
  - Major Maintenance/CAPEX = $11.0 MM

- Transfer Stations
  - O&M = $2.2 MM

- Waste Transportation
  - $13.1MM ($10.4 MM is Ash Residue T&D)
Future of the System

- **Resource Rediscovery**
  - CT DEEP RFP (Legislatively Mandated) — November 2015
  - Sacyr Rooney Recovery Team LLC (SRRT)
  - Facility Condition Assessment — HDR (Support Feasibility Analysis)
  - Term Sheet Executed November 2019
  - Required Firm Contracts for 550,000 TPY by May 31, 2020
Future of the System

- **Resource Rediscovery**
  - **$333 MM Investment**
    - $290 MM - RRF Capital Upgrades (3 Years)
      (Return to 85% Capacity & Availability)
    - $20 MM - Recycling Facility Refurbishment
    - $23 MM - Reserve Fund, Finance Costs

October 13, 2020
Future of the System

- Resource Rediscovery
  - $145 per ton beginning 2025
    - Assumed $34.00/MWh power revenue
    - Assumed 30 year town commitments
  - Comprehensive Development Agreement w/SRRT
    - October 2020 — 35 Years
Future of the System

- Reluctance by Munis for 30 Year Term and $145/ton
- MIRA & Municipalities Requested State Provide Subsidy to Reduce Tip Fee; suggested possibilities:
  - Favorable Power Purchase Agreement
  - Enhanced RECs
  - General Obligation Bond
- State of CT has Declined to Provide Such Public Support
Future of the System

- Planning for Alternatives
  - Status Quo operation of RRF for 2 years
  - Transition to permit compliant transfer station
  - Conversion to intermodal transfer station
    - Permit modification necessary
  - Reduction of ~700,000 TPY installed RRF capacity
  - Additional ~520,000 Tons shipped out-of-state yearly
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