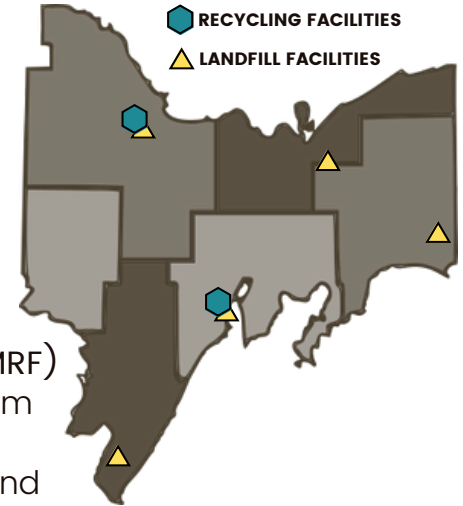


STATE OF CENTRAL UP RECYCLING

The entire Upper Peninsula's recycling capture rate is less than 2%. The State of Michigan has set a goal for a statewide capture rate of 45% by 2045 (currently ~20%). Few cities and townships currently have agreements or infrastructure in place to collect recyclable materials, however, citizens and businesses are engaged in recycling efforts, and there is an growing market for recycled materials used in manufacturing.



RECYCLE 906

Recycle 906 and their Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) have the capacity to accept recyclable material from the entire Upper Peninsula. This facility was created with this goal in mind, and can scale to meet demand as more material is collected. Materials are processed and transported to manufacturers down and out of state. This facility's capacity means that other UP communities will not have to build like-facilities of their own. Each ton of waste diverted from landfills means lower solid waste costs, greater landfill longevity, builds economic development, and benefits the natural environment.



The current goal for recycling planning in the UP is to Connect decision-makers and explore options for materials collection, and Expand the infrastructure and access available to residents and visitors for recycling.



PART 115

Current solid waste laws do not specifically address recycling. However, legislation passed in December 2022 will shift priorities to Materials Management Planning- addressing both solid waste and recoverable materials.

These changes will impact current county-level solid waste management plans and municipal hauling agreements, setting benchmark recycling standards and processes to meet statewide goals. Addressing managed materials now puts municipalities at an advantage before needed plan updates must occur.



RECYCLING DROP OFFS GRANT FUNDING

Are affordable, ready-made options for collection. These can be sited easily and collected by truck to be transported to the MRF. Roll-off or trailer versions are available.

Recycling infrastructure and technical assistance funding is available through EGLE, the Recycling Partnership and other public-private partners.

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

Surveys of UP residents have show that people want to recycle, and those that do are willing to drive to locations to participate. Businesses in the region have incorporated recycling into their sustainability or material-sourcing plans, creating more demand for products, new entrepreneurial activities, and greater awareness of economic and environmental benefits. Four areas effect recycling participation in the UP:

EDUCATION



What materials can be recycled, what are the benefits?

ACCESS



Where can I take my recyclable material?

LOGISTICS



Where does my material go once it is collected?

MARKET

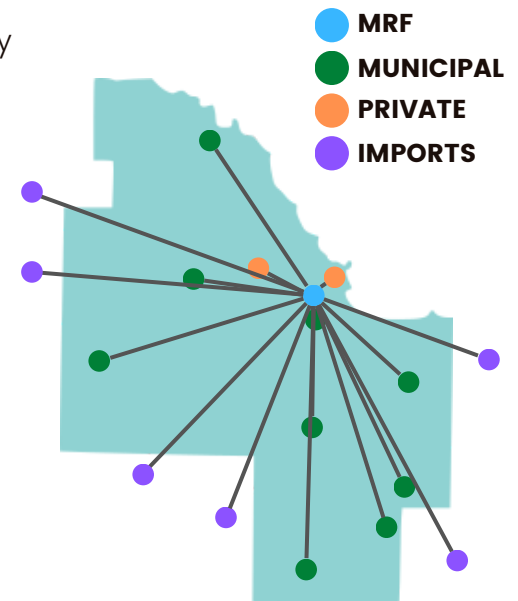
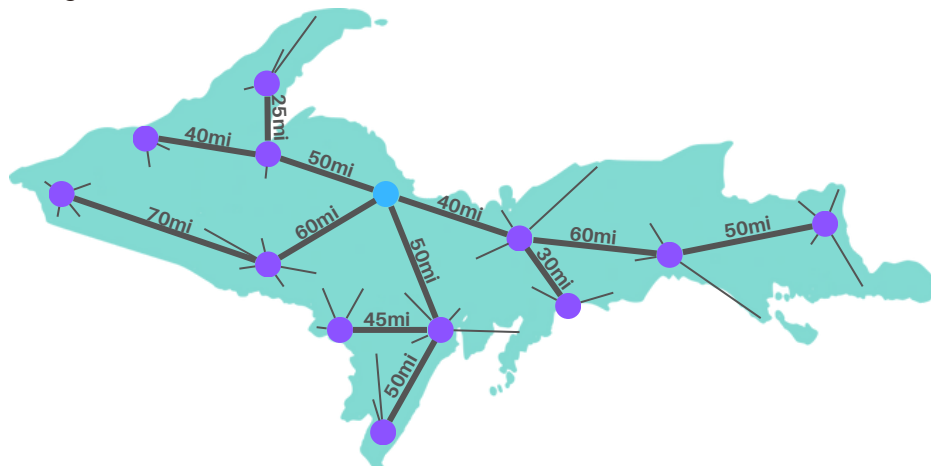


How is my material used, and who could use it for what?

WHAT IS THE GOAL?

The goal for recycling across the UP will be to move materials efficiently and cost-effectively across the region for processing at Recycle 906.

This hub and spoke model will collect material locally, shift it to mid-range transfer stations, and deliver material the MRF.



CURRENT HUB AND SPOKE IN MARQUETTE COUNTY

WHY DOES RECYCLING COST MONEY?

Recyclables have value; in the short-term, that value is captured by the processor, who sells bulk material on the secondary market to manufacturers to support their operations. In the long-term, recycling material reduces the costs of materials extraction, production and manufacturing, and solid waste management. Construction and operation of landfills and materials recovery facilities costs millions of dollars, offset by the amount of material that passes through them. Reducing solid waste that flows to landfills increases their longevity and reduces operating costs. Increasing materials recovery reduces the cost of processing at scale, and added value is passed onto the secondary market and consumers. All of this has environmental value for land use and natural features. Recycling should be considered a long-term investment in the community, with compounding future benefits.

PLANNING FOR MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Current Solid Waste Plans are implemented by the County Board of Commissioners and Solid Waste Management Committees for the authorization and regulation of facilities and contracts related to waste management. The shift to materials management planning will expand the scope of these plans to specifically address solid waste, recycling, organics, and other recoverable material.

With the implementation of amendments to Part 115, Materials Management Plans will:



IDENTIFY All materials management facilities and gauge their capacity.

Develop measurable **GOALS** for utilization and recycling



Create standards and **SITING** requirements for all source-separated facilities

PROMOTE regional collaboration and planning



WHAT CAN BE DONE LOCALLY?

CONNECT

- Identify stakeholders and public-private partners with interest in materials management
- Determine community needs and current deficiencies; outline the role of local governments
- Seek technical and educational assistance to promote participation and utilization
- Create intergovernmental agreements to reduce cost burdens and increase efficiency

EXPAND

- Seek recycling infrastructure grants and funding sources to expand collection and access
- Identify collection sites, transportation responsibilities, and participation milestones to plan ahead of demand
- Participate in long-term planning with regional partners to scale infrastructure and financing
- Manage deficiencies and sustainability goals to ensure system longevity

MUNICIPAL MEASUREMENT PROGRAM

The Municipal Measurement Program is a free, voluntary database for reporting diverted waste, and provides graphics and statistics that can help increase engagement and communicate return on investment for your community.



JOIN THE MUNICIPAL MEASUREMENT PROGRAM

A free program assessment and planning tool for municipalities, counties and regional agencies

Designed & delivered by:



- PARTICIPATION IS FREE
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www.municipalmeasurement.com

EXPLORING FUNDING MECHANISMS

PA 138 OF 1989

Allows by resolution for the County Board of Commissioners, the imposition of a surcharge on households up to a maximum of \$25 per household per year to provide for waste reduction programs. This assessment applies to all residential improved property and requires the approval of participating local units.

PA 69 OF 2005

Allows by resolution for the County Board of Commissioners, the imposition of a surcharge on winter taxes to households up to a maximum of \$50 per household per year to provide for recycling programs. This assessment applies to all residential improved property and requires voter approval.

LANDFILL HOSTING OR HAULING SURCHARGE

Landfill hosting surcharges can be imposed by ordinance or licensing to apply to all incoming tons of waste. The surcharge is added to the landfill tip fee and recovered by the municipality for programs. Hauling surcharges are charged to each waste collection customer account and cover the cost of waste recovery programs.

VOTER APPROVED MILLAGE

Voters can approve a millage to fund capital or operating costs of waste recovery programs.

USER FEE (PAY AS YOU THROW)

Applies a charge on users of a program that to cover the cost of value added services.

DETERMINING THE DETAILS

There is no "one size fits all" solution to materials management program funding. Initiation of a recycling program requires capital funding and an ongoing funding mechanism for sustainability. A mixture of grant and funding sources can be used for initial implementation and re-evaluated as a program scales. Initial program planning questions can include:

- Who is interested in recycling programs? Countywide, townships, cities, areas, businesses?
- How can stakeholders further program goals? Is there opportunity for public-private partnerships?
- How many sites are needed; where are they sited; how are they monitored?
- Is there need for a transfer facility or storage site to collect or process different types of material?
- Who owns and maintains the infrastructure, and manages the program?
- How is material transported to the materials recovery facility?
- What are the staffing requirements of the program and administration, or can these be contracted?
- What are the deficiencies of current hauling or landfill contracts; can they be amended to include recycling services, or used to fund programs?
- What assistance (surveys, grants, technical assistance, education) can be leveraged to plan, implement, or sustain programs?