

**Manistee-Missaukee-Wexford Multi-County
Materials Management Planning Committee Minutes
April 22, 2026 at 10:00 AM
Wexford County Courthouse**

MMPC Member Attendance			
Chris Gee, GFL <i>rep. of a solid waste disposal facility</i>	E	Nikki Koons, Manistee County <i>elected official of the county</i>	P
Todd Harland, Republic Services <i>rep. of a hauler</i>	E	Larry Paquette, Cedar Creek Township <i>elected official of a township</i>	E
Rita Meech, Ms. Green <i>rep. of a materials recovery facility</i>	Z	Joe Gryzbowski, City of Manton <i>elected official of a city or village</i>	P
Jason Murphy, Waste Management <i>rep. of a composting facility</i>	P	Cory Brown, Northern Disposal <i>business rep. generating material</i>	P
Karla Kasten-Smith, BARC <i>rep. of a diversion, reuse, or reduction</i>	P	Mike Szokola, Networks Northwest <i>rep. of the regional planning area</i>	Z
Tyler Dula, Manistee Conservation District - Represented by David Wallace, Board Chair <i>rep. of an environmental interest group,</i>	P	Sherry Blaszak, Missaukee County Planning Commission <i>Member of General Public</i>	Z
Micheal Bush, Wexford County <i>multi-county appointment</i>	P		
	-	<i>Attendance Key:</i> <i>A – Absent</i> <i>Z - Zoom</i>	<i>P – Present</i> <i>E - Excused Absence</i>
Staff in Attendance: Lisa Sagala (Manistee County), Bill Gamble (City of Manistee), Mathew Cooke (DPA-Networks Northwest)			

1. Call to Order

Karla Kasten-Smith, Chair, called the meeting to order at 10:06 a.m.

2. Public Comment

None.

3. Review Proposed Agenda

Motion by Michael Bush, supported by Cory Brown, to approve the April 22, 2026 MMPC agenda as presented. Motion carried unanimously.

4. Approval of February 25 and March 25, 2026 Meeting Minutes

Motion by Cory Brown, supported by Mike Bush, to approve the February 25, 2026 MMPC Meeting Minutes as presented. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion by Cory Brown, supported by Jason Murphy, to approve the March 25, 2026 MMPC Meeting Minutes as presented. Motion carried unanimously.

5. Data Analysis Review - RRS

Kristen and Caiitlyn from RRS presented and reviewed with the committee the Data Analysis draft for Manistee, Missaukee, and Wexford Counties. Discussion yielded the following comments and thoughts:

- Data was collected and modeling was utilized to create waste characterization
- Highlighted materials with recovery potential include wasted food, plastic film, corrugated cardboard, compostable paper, and mixed papers.
- Manistee - Meets the benchmark recycling standards
- Missaukee - An additional drop-off site is needed to meet the benchmark recycling standards
- Look at materials with lower weight but higher value, such as papers, plastics, metal cans, and newspapers.
- Wexford - Currently not meeting benchmark recycling standards, opportunity to meet with recycling drop-off sites
- No curbside recycling in Wexford County outside of the City of Cadillac
- The draft includes storm debris calculations
- Ms Green offers drop-off services at their MRF and offers subscription services for pick-up
 - Mathew Cooke will get with Rita Meech on Ms Green service area

- Lake Area Waste was sold to GFL
 - Mathew Cooke to contact Chris Gee on curbside verification from GFL

6. Materials Management Planning

a. Contract Mechanism - RRS Overview

Kristen Wieland provided a presentation on the potential contract mechanisms that could be considered. See attached.

b. Funding Mechanism - Overview

Mathew Cooke provided a presentation on the potential funding mechanisms that could be considered. See attached.

c. Siting Criteria

Mathew Cooke reviewed the Siting Criteria draft noting it was drafted to allow for any needed facilities to be sited, but keep municipal control by requiring a community host agreement before it can be brought to the MMPC for consideration. See attached.

7. Public Comment

None.

8. Committee Comments

None.

9. Adjourn

The next meeting is scheduled for May 27, 2026 in Cadillac.

The April 22, 2026 MMPC meeting adjourned at 11:53 am.



Tools to Achieve MMP Data Goals

KRISTEN WIELAND • APRIL 22, 2026

Tools for improving data collection

1

CONTRACT

Contracts play an important role in improving solid waste data collection, not just for legal protection, but for creating structure, accountability, and better information flow.

2

HAULER LICENSING

Licensing waste haulers gives municipalities a broader, system-wide way to improve solid waste data collection, especially when multiple private haulers operate in the same area. The benefits are less about controlling a single vendor and more about creating consistent rules across the entire hauling ecosystem.

3

ORDINANCE

An ordinance at the county or municipal level is the legal foundation that enables and governs solid waste data collection across a jurisdiction. While contracts and licenses operate within it, the ordinance is what gives a local government the authority to require, standardize, and enforce data reporting.

Contracts

Standardization of data

- Contracts can require haulers or service providers to report data in a consistent format (e.g., tonnage, route data, contamination rates).
- Without this, data tends to be fragmented and hard to compare across vendors or regions.

Clear Reporting Requirements

- What data must be reported
- How often (daily, monthly, annually)
- In what format (spreadsheets, API feeds, dashboards)

Improved Data Quality and Accuracy

- Weigh scale requirements
- Auditing or verification processes
- Penalties for inaccurate or missing data

Contracts (cont.)

Accountability and Enforcement

- If data isn't provided—or is poor quality—the contract gives municipalities or organizations leverage to enforce compliance (e.g., withholding payment, applying penalties, or requiring corrective action).

Access to Operational Insights

- Route-level collection data
- Material-specific breakdowns (recycling, organics, landfill)
- Participation rates

Technology Integration

- Modern contracts often require or incentivize:
- GPS tracking
- RFID tagging
- Digital reporting systems

Contracts (cont.)

Transparency and Public Reporting

- Contracts can mandate that data be shareable for:
- Regulatory compliance
- Public dashboards
- Sustainability reporting

Alignment with Policy Goals

- Contracts can tie data reporting directly to goals, ensuring the data collected actually supports decision-making and performance tracking



CASE STUDY

City of Holland, MI

- Single hauler contract (ordinance allows for it)
- Collection and processing of MSW, recyclables, yard waste
- Project Pride – community cleanup
- Bulky waste
- Revenue share
- Contamination reporting
 - > Waste sorts (frequency, level of detail)
- Residential education

Hauler Licensing

Universal Data Requirements Across All Haulers - Consistency and Standardization

Uniform definitions (e.g., what counts as “recycling”)

- > Required units (tons, cubic yards, set-outs)
- > Reporting formats
- Can require *every* hauler operating in a jurisdiction to report standardized data.
- Avoids gaps that happen when only contracted haulers report, leaving out commercial or private service providers.

Level Playing Field

- All licensed haulers must follow the same data rules (formats, frequency, metrics), which:
 - > Prevents competitive advantage from underreporting
 - > Ensures fairness while improving overall data coverage

Comprehensive System Visibility

- Licensing enables collection of data across:
 - > Residential and commercial sectors
 - > Different waste streams (trash, recycling, organics)
 - > All service providers
- Offers you a much more complete picture of waste generation and diversion than contract-only systems.

Hauler Licensing (cont)

Enforceable Reporting Through Licensing Authority

- Jurisdictions can tie compliance directly to the license:
 - > Failure to report = fines, suspension, or revocation
 - > Chronic issues = loss of ability to operate
- Creates strong incentives for timely and accurate data submission.

Flexibility to Update Requirements

- Unlike long-term contracts, licensing rules can often be updated more easily through ordinances or administrative changes.
 - > Add new data fields (e.g., contamination rates, route data)
 - > Adapt to new regulations or reporting needs (MMP updates!)
 - > Incorporate evolving technology standards

Better Support for Policy and Planning

With broader and more consistent data, municipalities can:

- Track progress toward diversion or zero-waste goals
- Identify underserved areas or inefficiencies
- Design more effective programs and policies

Ordinance

Establishes Legal Authority

- An ordinance formally authorizes the local government to require data from waste haulers, facilities, and sometimes generators.
- Without it, participation is often voluntary or limited to contracted entities.

Defines Who Must Report

- Licensed haulers
- Transfer stations and disposal facilities
- Recycling and compost operators
- In some cases, large waste generators (hospitals, manufacturers)

Specifies What Data Must Be Collected

- Tonnage by material type (MSW, recycling, organics, etc.)
- Customer types (residential, commercial, industrial)
- Service areas or jurisdictions served
- Contamination rates or participation metrics

Ordinance (cont)

Standardizes Reporting Methods and Frequency

- Monthly, quarterly, or annual reporting
- Use of specific formats, templates, or digital systems
- Defined units and terminology

Enables Enforcement Mechanisms

- Fines and penalties
- License suspension or revocation
- Withholding permits or approvals

Supports Integration with Licensing and Contracts

- Licensing programs set conditions for all haulers
- Contracts add detailed, service-specific requirements

Allows for Flexibility to Adapt

- Add new reporting requirements
- Reflect changes in state laws
- Incorporate new technologies or policy goals



CASE STUDY

Grand Traverse County

- Ordinance 10
- Regulates the collection, transport, and disposal of solid waste, yard waste, and recyclables in the County
 - > Designates facilities
 - > Hauler licensing (not exclusive!)
 - > Recycling requirements and landfill disposal bans
 - > Designates a recycling district and drop-off sites
 - > Prohibits illegal dumping & scavenging of recyclables
 - > Penalties for violations
 - > Applies a per ton fee to generate operating revenue (disposal surcharge)



Michigan Public Sector Funding Mechanisms

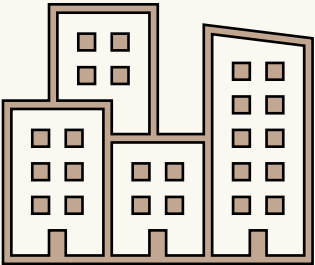
FUNDING PATHWAYS FOR PUBLIC SECTOR PROGRAMS

UPDATED MARCH 2026

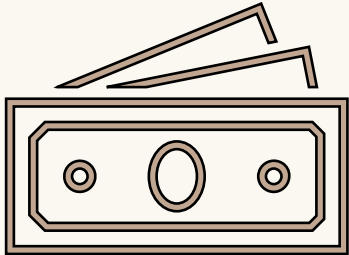
County initiated funding approaches



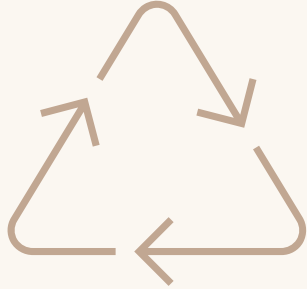
Act 185 county public works assessment



Must have an Act 185
Department of Public
Works



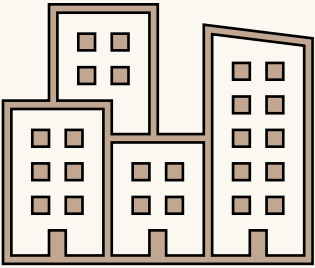
Collection of a flat fee
assessment over a set
time period



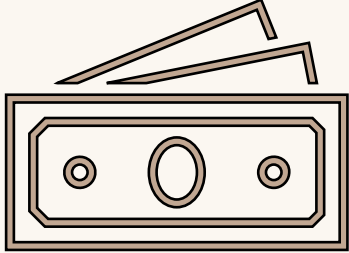
Washtenaw County
uses it to fund programs
of the Western
Washtenaw Resource
Recovery Authority
(WWRA)



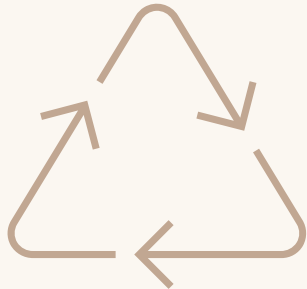
Act 69 and Act 138 surcharge fees



- > Act 69: Voter approval of resource recovery charge
- > Act 138: Local elected official's approval of resource recovery charge



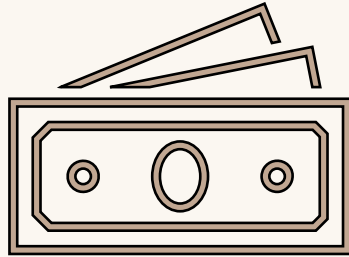
- > Act 69: Up to \$50 per household/business per year (collected as part of County's winter taxes)
- > Act 138: Up to \$25 per household per year



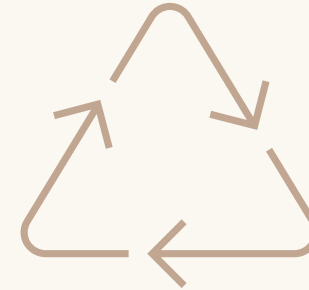
- > Act 69: Leelanau County
- > Act 138: Benzie County, Allegan County, and Clinton County for local drop-off programs, HHW, etc



Hauler license resource recovery fee

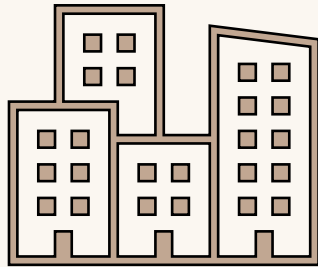


Haulers charged a Resource Recovery Charge for each household and commercial account

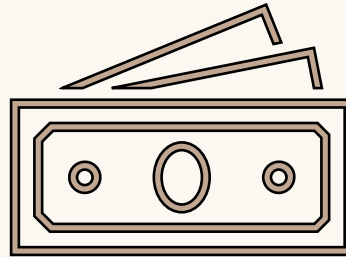


Eaton County, used for over 10 years (\$9.60 hh/yr and \$40/commercial account per year)

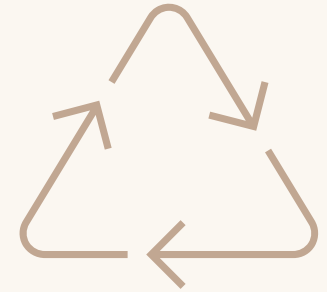
Landfill / transfer station surcharge



Imposed by ordinance/licensing mechanism, by host agreement/contract, or as part of the budget of publicly owned facilities



Resource Recovery Fee applied to incoming residential and commercial tons of waste

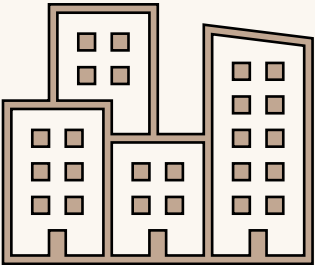


This is the most common approach used by Michigan Counties

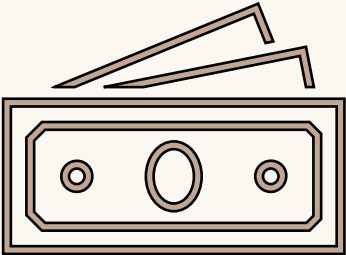
- > Emmet, Saginaw, Grand Traverse, Leelanau (host), Sanilac, Clinton, Genesee, Ottawa (host), Berrien, Macomb, Wayne, Washtenaw (host), Monroe, Kent (ordinance), Calhoun (host) and more



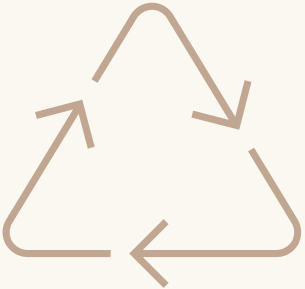
Voter approved county-wide millage



Majority voter approval



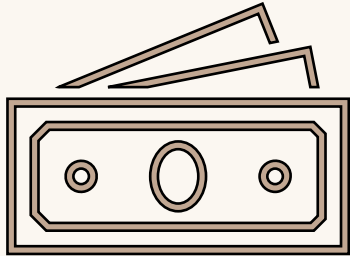
Millage to fund the capital or operating costs of resource recovery programs



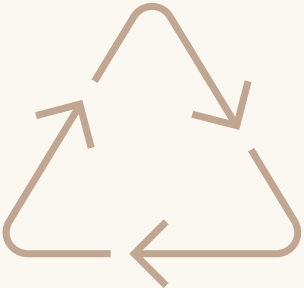
- > Emmet County – temporary millage for the original recycling program's capital costs
- > Charlevoix County – drop-offs and HHW
- > Chippewa County – drop-offs/MRF operated by disabled worker non-profit
- > Iosco County – 6 yr operating
- > Delta County



Supplemental fees for service



Additional charges and supplemental fees are used to cover costs for value added services



- > Washtenaw County's Drop-off Station (City site – RAA operates) covers more than 80% of the costs with user fees for waste, construction debris, tires, and electronic waste
- > Emmet County

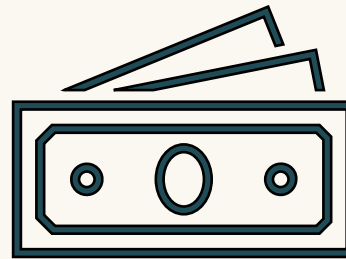
Local unit-initiated funding approaches



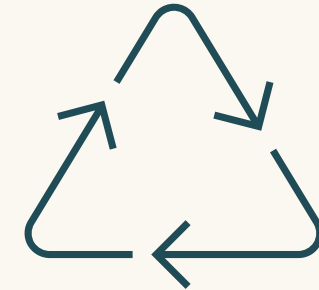
Legislatively authorized millages



Elected body approval of the "annual garbage tax"



- > Cities and villages can collect up to 3 mils for refuse and recycling programs
- > Charter Townships can collect up to 2 mils



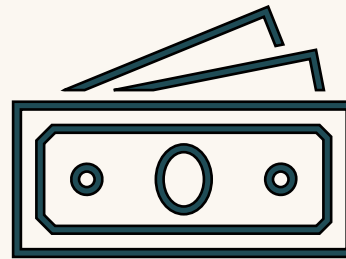
- Most common method for funding refuse and recycling programs
- > Royal Oak, Ann Arbor, and the Charter Township of Ypsilanti



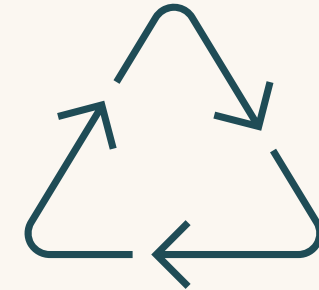
Municipal utility/service fees



- > Establishment of an exclusive service provision (e.g., waste collection)



Residents charged for service through utility billing system or other user fee system



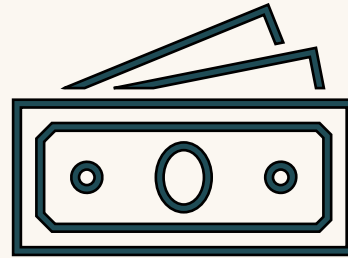
- Second most common method for funding refuse and recycling programs:
- > Large cities: Holland and Lansing
 - > Small community: Coldwater



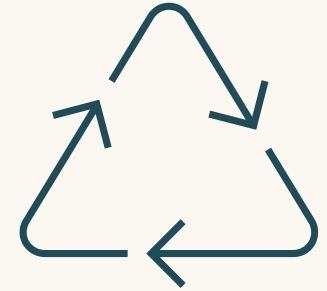
Hauler franchise / hauler collected fees



Exclusive hauler contract/franchise for waste collection with bundled recycling services



Hauler is responsible for service provision and fee collection



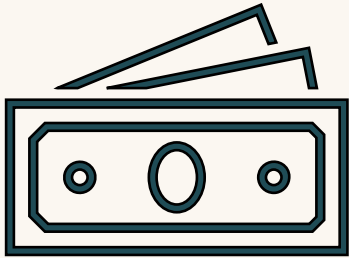
- > Shelby Township in Macomb County
- > Superior Township in Washtenaw County
- > Scio Township



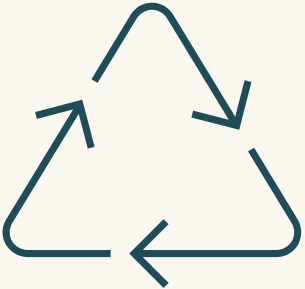
Voter approved program millage



Majority voter approval



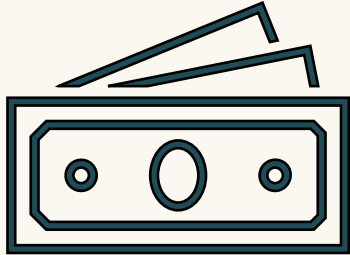
Millage to fund the capital or operating costs of resource recovery programs



- > Royal Oak
- > Grand Rapids
- > Temporary use in the City of Ann Arbor
- > Ypsilanti Charter Township
- > Kalkaska County

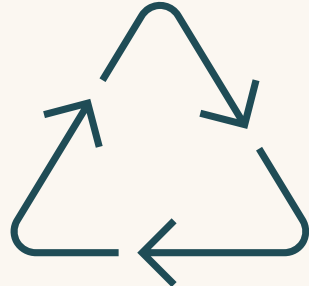


General fund



Local units cover resource recovery program costs out of their general fund

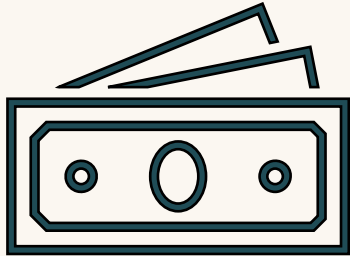
- > Most often used when program offerings have a limited scope or programs are provided jointly through a larger inter-governmental project



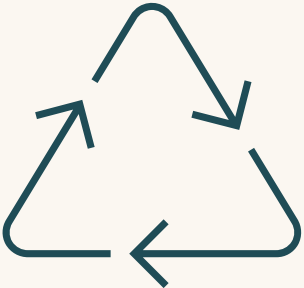
Northern Oakland County
NO-HAZ consortium
household hazardous
waste collection program



Supplemental fees for service



Additional charges and supplemental fees are used to cover costs for value added services



The City of Ann Arbor's Drop-off Station covers more than 80% of the costs with user fees for waste, construction debris, tires, and electronic waste

Grand Rapids residents participate in a cart-based pay-as-you-throw system and recycling is paid for through a millage.

COUNTY INITIATED FUNDING APPROACHES

The following can be initiated and managed by the County although some require local unit and/or voter approval.

Funding System/Description	Best Uses and Least Preferred Uses
<p>Act 185 County Public Works Assessment: This funding mechanism is used in water, sewer, refuse/recycling and related environmental projects by counties that have a organized an Act 185 Department of Public Works. Specific procedures must be followed to develop a project including an engineer’s cost estimate and required public hearings and county/local approvals. This allows collection of a flat fee assessment for the project over a set time period. (Public Act 185, 1957, MCL 123.732)</p>	<p>Best Used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycling/Waste Program Expenses (MRFs¹, drop-offs, cleanups, curbside) - Special Material Programs (HHW², e-Scrap, Batteries, etc.) - Admin Expenses <p>Also Works for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning) - Outreach/Education/Promotion Can be used for trash system costs as well
<p>Act 69 and Act 138 Surcharge Fees: With Act 69, through County and local unit resolutions, voters in each jurisdiction are asked to approve this resource recovery charge (up to \$50) per household/business per year that can then be collected (if voters approve in that local unit) by the County as part of winter taxes. This is similar to a PA 138 fee that is limited to households only with a maximum of \$25/year, but just requires approval by the elected officials of the local unit. (Act 69, 2005, Act 138, 1989, Urban Cooperation Act 7 of 1967, MCL 124.508a)</p>	<p>Best Used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycling Program Expenses (drop-offs, curbside) - Special Material Programs (HHW, e-Scrap, Batteries, etc.) <p>Also Works for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning) - Outreach/Education/Promotion Cannot be used for trash system costs
<p>Hauler License Resource Recovery Fee: Licensed haulers can be charged a "Resource Recovery Charge" for each household and commercial account and be required to pass through that charge as a line item to their customers. The charge would be set as part of the annual budgeting process to cover all costs for Resource Recovery Programs. Each hauler's share is then based on their percentage of the market.</p>	<p>Best Used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycling Program Expenses (drop-offs, curbside) - Special Material Programs (HHW, e-Scrap, Batteries, etc.) <p>Also Works for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning) - Outreach/Education/Promotion

¹ MRF is an acronym for Material Recovery Facility – a type of recycling processing facility

² HHW is an acronym for Household Hazardous Waste – a type of collection program for residentially generated hazardous wastes

COUNTY INITIATED FUNDING APPROACHES - Continued

The following can be initiated and managed by the County although some require local unit and/or voter approval.

Funding System/Description	Best Uses and Least Preferred Uses
<p>Landfill Surcharge: A Resource Recovery Fee can be imposed by ordinance/licensing mechanism (e.g., Grand Traverse County), by contract (e.g. Clinton County) or as part of the budget of publicly owned facilities (like Wexford and Emmet). Applies to all incoming tons (residential and commercial) and varies with incoming waste volumes. Can be implemented for use at transfer stations as well.</p>	<p>Best Used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning) - Outreach/Education/Promotion Can Work for: - Special Material Programs (HHW, e-Scrap, Batteries, etc.) <p>Also works for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycling Program Expenses (drop-offs, curbside)
<p>Voter Approved County-wide Millage: The majority of voters in the County can approve a millage to fund resource recovery programs, either for capital or operating costs. Majority approval of voters would implement this funding mechanism county-wide. Almost always has a sunset clause (e.g. 5 years) to require re- evaluation and re-voting by citizens.</p>	<p>Best Used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycling Program Expens (drop-offs, curbside) - Special Material Programs (HHW, e-Scrap, Batteries, etc.) - One Time Capital Costs (e.g. Building) <p>Also Works for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning) - Outreach/Education/Promotion
<p>Supplemental Fees for Service: Additional charges and supplemental fees are used by many municipalities to cover costs for value added services that some but not all citizens use and that citizens often expect to be provided by their municipality. Examples include curbside bulky waste pickup, curbside brush collection, tire drop-offs and drop-off /convenience center refuse and recycling services.</p>	<p>Best Used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services where Convenience Justifies a Premium (e.g. curbside bulky waste) - Special Materials Programs (e.g. tires, appliances, etc.) <p>Least Suited for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycling Programs - Routine Program costs - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning)

¹ MRF is an acronym for Material Recovery Facility – a type of recycling processing facility

² HHW is an acronym for Household Hazardous Waste – a type of collection program for residentially generated hazardous wastes

LOCAL UNIT INITIATED FUNDING APPROACHES

The following can be initiated and managed by local units independent of the County.

Funding System/Description	Best Uses and Least Preferred Uses
<p>Legislatively Authorized Millages: Cities and villages are authorized by Act 298 of 1917 (MCL 123.261) to collect up to 3 mils for refuse and recycling programs. The elected body approves the "annual garbage tax" as part of their annual budgeting process, with the funds being collected as part of the next tax cycle. Charter Townships are authorized to collect up to 2 mils.</p>	<p>Works Well for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycling/Waste Program Expenses (MRFs, drop-offs, cleanups, curbside) - Special Material Programs (HHW, e-Scrap, Batteries, etc.) - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning) - Outreach/Education/Promotion
<p>Municipal Utility/Service Fees: A local unit can establish an exclusive service provision (e.g., waste collection) and charge for that service through a utility billing system or other user fee system. This is a common method when a local unit already has other utility billing systems in place (water, sewer, electricity). The fee system can include pay per volume features (aka "pay-as-you-throw" or PAYT) - an incentive for waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>Works Well for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycling/Waste Program Expenses (curbside, MRFs, drop-offs, cleanups) - Special Material Programs (HHW, e-Scrap, Batteries, etc.) - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning) - Outreach/Education/Promotion
<p>Special Assessment Districts: Michigan Townships (Public Act 188, 1954 MCL, 41.721) and Villages (Public Act 116, 1923, MCL 41.411) can create special assessment districts for improvements that provide for waste and recycling services. Many of Michigan's townships and villages use this approach in contracting and paying for solid waste and recycling services.</p>	<p>Works Well for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycling/Waste Program Expenses (curbside, MRFs, drop-offs, cleanups) - Special Material Programs (HHW, e-Scrap, Batteries, etc.) - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning) - Outreach/Education/Promotion
<p>Hauler Franchise and Hauler Collected Fees: A local unit can award an exclusive hauler contract/franchise for the collection of waste from residential and/or commercial sources and bundle recycling services in with contract. The hauler is responsible for providing all services and collecting the fees from system users following a pricing schedule contained in their franchise/contract with the local unit.</p>	<p>Best Used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bundled Refuse/Recycling/Yard Waste Collection Program - Limited Education and Outreach <p>Least Suited for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning) - Special Material Programs (HHW, e-Scrap, Batteries, etc.)

¹ MRF is an acronym for Material Recovery Facility – a type of recycling processing facility

² HHW is an acronym for Household Hazardous Waste – a type of collection program for residentially generated hazardous wastes

LOCAL UNIT INITIATED FUNDING APPROACHES - Continued

The following can be initiated and managed by local units independent of the County.

Funding System/Description	Best Uses and Least Preferred Uses
<p>Voter Approved Program Millage: The majority of voters in the City can approve a millage to fund resource recovery programs, either for capital or operating costs. Majority approval of voters would implement this funding mechanism. These almost always have a sunset clause (e.g., 5 years) to require re-evaluation and re-voting by citizens. Some are temporary millages limited in scope to specific capital projects.</p>	<p>Best Used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Program Initiatives - One Time Program Expansions - Special Material Programs (HHW, e-Scrap, Batteries, etc.) <p>Least Suited for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Routine Program costs - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning)
<p>General Fund: Some local units have managed to cover resource recovery program costs out of their general fund, most often when the program offerings are limited in scope (e.g. spring/fall cleanups) or are provided jointly through a larger inter-governmental project (e.g. regional household hazardous waste services).</p>	<p>Best Used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited Program Initiatives - Special Material Programs (HHW, e-Scrap, Batteries, etc.) <p>Less Likely Suited for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Routine Program costs - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning)
<p>Supplemental Fees for Service: Additional charges and supplemental fees are used by many municipalities to cover costs for value added services that some, but not all citizens use and that citizens often expect to be provided by their municipality. Examples include curbside bulky waste pickup, curbside brush collection, tire drop-offs and drop-off /convenience center refuse and recycling services.</p>	<p>Best Used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services where Convenience Justifies a Premium (e.g. curbside bulky waste) - Special Materials Programs (e.g. tires, appliances, etc.) <p>Least Suited for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycling Programs - Routine Program costs - Admin Expenses (e.g. staff, planning)

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MMP Siting Criteria Overview

A dark blue diagonal graphic that starts from the bottom left corner and extends towards the top right corner, creating a triangular shape in the lower half of the slide.

What is the Siting Criteria?

- Creates a mechanism for land use regulation
- Part 115 preempts the Michigan Zoning Enabling Act
- The siting process should describe how a proposal is submitted to a designated entity for review and approval.
- Siting refers to the physical location and placement of uses and structures- a siting process should not include requirements that regulate any process or activity that occurs in connection with a facility.

Materials Management Facility Types

Solid Waste Landfills

Processing and Transfer Facilities

Municipal Solid Waste Incinerators

Waste Diversion Centers

Materials Recovery Facilities

Composting Facilities

Anaerobic Digesters

Innovative Technology Facilities

A review of consistency and siting process may not necessarily include physical siting requirements.

- Some siting processes incorporate additional public engagement and opportunity to identify issues in the approval process.
- Generalized areas of siting consideration - such as in existing industrial districts
- Some say that the Plan must be amended to consider and include a new facility.

Siting Criteria Considerations

- Authorization of Facility Types
- Consistency with MMP
- Proposal process and requirements
- Siting Criteria and what is necessary to meet
- Host Community Agreement? If not, parameters for proposals without?

MMPC Discussion

- What is the overall need for various types of facilities as indicated by your MMP?
- What are the priorities and goals for facility development in your MMP?
- What were the past requirements for facility development in your previous Solid Waste Plan?
- What are the current requirements included in local zoning regulations for materials management facilities?
- What gaps are there in these where additional siting requirements may be necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of residents within your planning area?