

CMMS Requirements for Municipalities

The CMMS and Municipal Programs

Connecticut's Comprehensive Materials Management Strategy (CMMS) serves as the updated State Solid Waste Management Plan called for by Section 22a- 241a of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS). It may be helpful to review the entire CMMS document:

http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/waste_management_and_disposal/Solid_Waste_Management_Plan/CMMS-Final_Adopted_Comprehensive_Materials_Management_Strategy.pdf

The CMMS is Connecticut's roadmap to increasing separation of recyclables, as well as access to source-separation and waste reduction programs. Ensuring and promoting compliance with the statutes and regulations currently in place is the first step in achieving the goals of the CMMS. In August of 2017 DEEP prepared a compliance analysis based on the replies to the 2016 Annual Municipal Recycling Report Part 6 Survey. 130 municipalities were contacted by mail and many of them have taken the time to begin a dialog about the ways in which they could improve their programs.

The first of three key elements of the CMMS is to *improve the performance of municipal recycling programs and reduce waste, including increasing participation and compliance with mandatory recycling provisions.*

The central goal of the CMMS is the achievement of 60% reduction from landfill disposal and combustion.

- State and local governments and regional planning organizations must work together to plan, implement, and evaluate waste reduction and recycling programs.
- State and local governments and regional planning organizations must partner with the private sector to develop and improve recycling and waste conversion infrastructure.
- Residents and businesses must comply with mandatory recycling provisions and strive to utilize best practices for sustainable materials management.
- Collectors must strive to provide services that enable residents and businesses to maximize the amount and quality of materials collected for recycling.

Among the leading challenges addressed in the CMMS, the ones most directly applicable to municipal programs are:

- Gaps in enforcement of mandatory recycling statutes
- Lack of access to recycling collection in public places, workplaces, and residential buildings
- Lack of public awareness
- Lagging adoption of reduction, reuse, and recycling practices

Checklist for Municipal Ordinances and Municipal Waste Programs

Element	Statute Reference	Comment
<p>Requires each municipality to make provisions for the separation, collection, processing and marketing of items generated within its boundaries as solid waste and designated for recycling. It shall be the goal to recycle twenty-five per cent of the solid waste generated in each municipality provided it shall be the goal to reduce the weight of such waste by January 1, 2000, by an additional fifteen per cent by source reduction as determined by reference to the state-wide solid waste management plan established in 1991, or by recycling such additional percentage of waste generated, or both.</p>	<p>CGS Sec 22a-220(f) CGS Sec 22a-241b(c) CGS Sec 22a-241b(d)</p>	<p>Provide for parallel collection, targets for recycling, targets for waste reduction, allows for separation rate to be used in lieu of some portion of source reduction.</p> <p>Accurate reporting of recyclables collected and waste disposed are a key element of determining overall system performance. As well, communication, education, access to parallel collection, and promotion of waste reduction are all ways to move toward the goals of the CMMS.</p>
<p>Requires collectors which offer curbside or backyard collection of residential trash to also offer curbside or backyard collection of designated recyclables and be included in the collector’s solid waste collection charge.</p>	<p>CGS Sec. 22a-241j</p>	<p>Applicable to municipal contract collectors and subscription collectors.</p> <p>Prevents collectors from offering “cut rate” services with no recycling collection.</p> <p>Applies to Residential, Multi-Tenant, ICI, and Public Space properties</p>

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<p>Requires provision for recycling at public gathering venues. At public common gathering venues where designated recyclables are generated and where the venue provides trash collection, such venue shall also provide recycling receptacles for the collection of recyclables.</p>	<p>CGS Sec. 22a-241k</p>	<p>Allows municipality to enforce parallel collection of MSW and recyclables in a similar way to a building code ordinance. Prevents public spaces (malls, hotels, casinos, sporting venues...) from sidestepping these requirements.</p>
<p>Requires each contract between a collector and a customer for the collection of solid waste to make provision for the collection of designated recyclable items.</p>	<p>CGS Sec. 22a-241l</p>	<p>Prevents collectors from offering “cut rate” services with no recycling collection.</p>
<p>Requires non-residential entities to make provision and cause separation of designated recyclables using separate collection containers for recyclables.</p>	<p>CGS Sec. 22a-241b</p>	<p>See Above. This is a clarification of the statute requiring source-separation and parallel collection. It is NOT only a residential generator requirement.</p>
<p>Clarifies that any collector hauling solid waste, including recyclables, register annually and requires such collectors to disclose specific information to the municipality.</p>	<p>CGS Sec. 22a-220a (d)</p>	<p>Hauler Registration gives the municipality a defined role in the hauler-citizen relationship. The ability to control registered haulers is an important tool in resolving violations by both the citizenry and the haulers.</p> <p>The minimum reporting requirements are listed in the statute, and the municipality is given broad authority to collect any other information they require to operate their municipal programs.</p>
<p>Requires collectors to report to the municipality on or before July 31, 2011 and annually thereafter on a form provided by the DEEP Commissioner.</p>	<p>CGS Sec. 22a-220a (d)</p> <p>Forms at: http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2714&q=468660&deepNav_GID=1645%20</p>	<p>Collector reporting provides a valuable source of information about collected tonnage of MSW and recyclables, with value to both the municipal officers and DEEP</p>

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<p>Modifies the definition of “collector” as used in CGS Section 22a-220a -"Collector" means any person who holds himself out for hire to collect solid waste on a regular basis from residential, business, commercial or other establishments.</p>	<p>CGS Sec. 22a-220a (g)</p>	<p>Provides a tool to reign in special-purpose or smaller “milk run” collectors who may be skirting the collector requirements. This is valuable as both enforcing the municipal role and as a consumer protection measure.</p>
<p>Notification to collectors re: items required to be recycled. Warning notices. Inspections. Notification to municipalities re delinquent tipping fees.</p>	<p>CGS Sec. 22a-220c</p>	<p>The municipality has the responsibility to inform haulers of mandatory recyclables, source separation, and anti-comingling practices. It also gives municipalities a role in both hauler practices and resident/customer practices regarding source separation.</p>
<p>Designated Recyclables and Disposal ban Materials should be incorporated by reference to the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies</p>	<p>RCSA 22a-241b See the DEEP Recycling Laws and Regulations page</p>	<p>The municipality can ensure it remains current with the State Regulation by incorporating these lists by reference.</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>Other Considerations</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>
<p>Municipal zoning regulations are not allowed to prohibit the use of receptacles for storing designated recyclables nor unreasonably restrict the access to or size of such receptacles for businesses. However, local regulations can require screening or buffering</p>	<p>CGS Sec. 8-2 (a)</p>	<p>An example of other parts of the municipal code that could impact waste/recyclables collection</p>