

RHODE ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

STATE GUIDE PLAN ELEMENT 171

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DRAFT

RHODE ISLAND RESOURCE RECOVERY
CORPORATION
RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE PLANNING PROGRAM

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171-1 INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1-1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Rhode Island Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) is to:

- Guide the environmentally sound management and disposal of solid waste in Rhode Island based in an integrated, statewide, comprehensive management plan.
- Protect those natural resources affected by solid waste management activities, and;
- Identify the needs caused by specific wastes and recommend waste-specific management programs, on a waste-by-waste basis to address those needs, and ;

The objectives of the Plan are to:

- develop economically feasible strategies to reduce the generation of solid waste and to maximize the diversion of material from ultimate disposal by recycling or re-use of recovered resources;
- develop policies, programs, and facilities to meet identified needs for the management of specific wastes according to the hierarchy of solid waste management methods adopted by the RI Department of Environmental Management (DEM) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that protect and preserve the environment and public resources and promote the convenience, health, comfort, safety and welfare of the people of the state. The Solid Waste Management Hierarchy is defined in Section 1-7, Glossary of Terms;
- make the most effective and efficient utilization of licensed landfill capacity with minimal adverse impacts on the public health and safety and the environment and to extend the life of Rhode Island's Central Landfill (the Landfill) for as long as practicable and feasible;
- guide the siting of future landfill capacity;
- monitor the effectiveness of all management programs;
- guide the fee-setting process.
- provide a framework to identify the type and project the need for additional solid waste management facilities going forward.
- site solid waste management facilities according to State laws and regulations

The Plan is the long-range policy and program guidance document of the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC) and the DEM. In addition, Appendix A

supersedes RIRRC's Statewide Resource Recovery System Development Plan (SDP), adopted in 1996. The SDP will be updated by the RIRRC on an annual basis consistent with the format outlined in Appendix A. See Appendix A for the purposes of the SDP.

The Plan describes existing practices in all major areas of solid waste management together with findings for each management area. Recommendations are developed from the findings.

Moreover, Chapter 5 provides carefully calculated projections of quantities of solid waste generated, disposed and recycled.

The Plan is also the solid waste management element of the State Guide Plan, developed in cooperation with the Statewide Planning Program (SPP), whose staff served on the Working Group created by the RIRRC and the DEM to guide its development.

The State Guide Plan is the basic guide for long-term physical, economic, and social development of the State and serves as a means for centralizing and integrating long-range goals, policies, plans, and facilities.

The Plan also updates the Solid Waste Management Plan prepared in 1981 by the DEM in accordance with Section 4002(b) of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). RCRA establishes programs for federal and state regulation of the management of solid and hazardous waste. Therefore, the Plan is also intended to guide activities of DEM and to meet the need for a State solid waste management plan as required by the RCRA.

This updates the Plan adopted in 1996.

1-2 RECENT HISTORY OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN RHODE ISLAND

Since publication of the 1996 Plan, significant changes in solid waste management have been implemented which are addressed in greater detail below.

The Plan, the SDP and State law stipulate that waste prevention and recycling must be the solid waste management methods of highest priority. By 1996 all Rhode Island municipalities had implemented mandatory recycling programs, with 36 municipalities representing 96% of the State's population delivering all their collected recyclables to RIRRC's Materials Recycling Facility (MRF).¹ In 1996, the basic municipal recycling program diverted about 11% of the statewide municipal waste stream from landfilling.

In 1997, RIRRC launched the Maximum Recycling Program which expanded the number of

¹ South Kingstown and Narragansett cooperate in a joint program in which their residents source separate recyclables, some of which are delivered to the MRF. New Shoreham, because of its unique circumstances, conducts a source separation program under which recovered recyclables are processed and marketed directly by the Town.

recyclables and had a target of diverting 40% of the municipal waste stream from disposal. Full statewide implementation was completed in 2002 and is currently diverting approximately 14%, not including leaf and yard waste. If the diversion of leaf and yard waste, white goods and tires from disposal is included, the overall diversion rate is approximately 21.8%.

Solid waste disposal in Rhode Island has been largely a function of state government for nearly a quarter of a century. About 97% of Rhode Island's municipal solid waste and an estimated 100% of the commercial solid waste streams were disposed at one facility in 2004: the Landfill owned and operated by RIRRC in Johnston.

Between 1989 and 1994, 50-70 percent of Rhode Island's commercial sector waste was disposed of in facilities in Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, drawn by the low tipping fees which resulted from a surplus in disposal capacity.. Beginning in mid-1994, the regional waste disposal markets tightened, driving out-of-state tip fees up while the Landfill's tip fees remained stable. The principal events which drove Rhode Island-generated waste from disposal sites in Massachusetts and other states to the the Landfill were: (1) closure of the 1,500 TPD landfill in East Bridgewater in February, 1997; (2) the imposition of restrictions on the BFI landfill in Fall River in January, 1998; and (3) closure of the 2,000 TPD Plainville landfill in March, 1998; As a result, all or virtually all of Rhode Island's commercial waste is once again being disposed of at the Landfill.

Indeed, the low commercial waste tipping fees in Rhode Island compared to the elevated tipping fees in Massachusetts resulted in a flight of Massachusetts solid waste to the Landfill in the spring and summer of 1998. The flood of Massachusetts solid waste was stanchied by September, 1998 as a result of law suits by DEM and RIRRC against the principal transporters of the waste. The litigation concluded with consent orders according to which the largest haulers who signed them stipulated they would no longer deliver out-of-state waste to the Landfill and the following simple analysis is sufficient to confirm that the flow of out-of-state waste into the Landfill has been largely curtailed: As of 2003, the Landfill disposed of about 1,100,000 tons of waste on behalf of the State of Rhode Island which had an estimated population of about 1,075,000. In addition, approximately 148,000 tons of municipal solid waste were recycled or composted yielding an estimated statewide MSW generation rate of 1.17 tons of solid waste per capita per year which, incidentally, is considerably lower than BioCycle's² estimated national waste generation rate of 1.31 tons per capita per year.

The principal solid waste management achievements attained since publication of the current Plan in 1996:

- The Charlestown and Bristol sanitary landfills and the construction/demolition debris landfill operated by Hometown Properties, Inc. on Dry Bridge Road in North Kingstown have closed, leaving the Landfill and the Tiverton Municipal Landfill as the only solid waste disposal facilities in Rhode Island.

² *BioCycle*, Vol. 45.1, January '04. page 35 Table 3.

- In 1996, RIRRC and Johnston, entered into an agreement which will remain in effect for as long as RIRRC operates a facility in Johnston. The agreement prohibits landfill expansion to the north and west yet permits expansion to the south. It provides that the Town will assist RIRRC to site and develop landfill expansion areas. Under the agreement, which also provides that RIRRC and the Town will cooperate in improving access to the Landfill and to develop an industrial park, RIRRC has paid Johnston more than 25 million dollars in lieu of taxes.
- The quantity of all materials extracted from the municipal waste stream, diverted from the Landfill and recycled by RIRRC increased by about 138% from 57,488 tons in 1996 to 136,577 tons in 2003. It is important to note that these figures represent the quantity of materials, including leaf and yard waste, white goods and tires, recycled by RIRRC and do not include the quantity of materials recycled outside the RIRRC system.
- In 1996, the production capacity of the MRF was doubled when its processing footprint was expanded from about 40,000 square feet to about 72,000 square feet and the quantity of recyclables handled by the MRF increased from about 53,000 tons in 1996 to more than 85,000 tons in 2003.
- The Phase I relocation of Cedar Swamp Brook was completed in 1998 thereby permitting construction of Phase IV of the Landfill.
- A 300,000 gallon-per-day facility which treats the leachate from the lined portion of the Landfill was brought into operation in 1999.
- Phase IV of the Landfill, the so-called Southwest Landfill, went into operation in 2000 with 3.72 million tons or three and one half years of capacity. This was the first increment of Landfill expansion to be licensed since the publication of the Plan in 1996.

In 2000, the final cap was installed over 37 acres of Phase I of the Landfill that had been closed under a consent decree between RIRRC and EPA with the 54 remaining uncapped acres of the closed Phase I of the Landfill to be completed by 2005. Construction of Areas 1 and 2 (22 acres each) of Phase IV of the Landfill baseliner and leachate collection system was also completed in 2000.

- In 2000, RIRRC began grinding more than 80,000 tons of construction and demolition debris (C&D) annually for re-use as alternative landfill daily cover material.
- Construction of Area 3 (11 acres) of Phase IV of the Landfill baseliner and leachate collection system was completed in 2001.
- Also in 2001 RIRRC assumed from the DEM responsibility for disposing of household hazardous waste. The Eco Depot, a permanent household hazardous waste collection and transfer facility was brought into operation in July, 2001 at RIRRC'S complex and has since collected and disposed of about 727,000 pounds of household hazardous waste at a total cost to RIRRC of more than \$824,000, including construction,

operating and disposal expenses.

- The Central Landfill Tipping Facility was brought on line in 2002 at a total cost for the building and its equipment of more than \$18,000,000. Trash trucks dump their loads on the floor of the 57,500 square foot facility rather than at the Landfill. As a result, Landfill waste compaction and capacity utilization have improved and the Landfill is a much safer workplace. The facility gives RIRRC the capability to remove wood, metal and corrugated cardboard from the commercial waste stream for recycling, as well as other items such as vehicle batteries.
- Also in 2002, construction of Area 4 (11 acres) of Phase IV of the Landfill baseliner and leachate collection system was completed .
- RIRRC funded the design and construction of a set of ramps at Rte. I-295 and Scituate Avenue and also the upgrading of Scituate Avenue to a four-lane road from I-295 to the Landfill in order to provide a short, fast, direct link from the interstate highway to the Landfill. The ramps and the upgraded access road opened in 2004.
- Phase V of the Landfill was licensed in 2004 with a capacity of 7.57 million tons.
- Development of the Industrial Park under the RIRRC-Johnston Host Community Agreement was begun in 2005.

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1-4 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aerobic. Decomposition of organic wastes in the presence of oxygen, making possible conversion of material to compost.

Alternate Daily Cover. Any material acceptable to the DEM for use as either daily or intermediate landfill cover. Examples include crushed C&D, screened street sweepings, sludge and tire incinerator ash, foundry sand and others.

Amber Glass. Brown glass.

Bulky Waste. Large items of solid waste such as appliances, furniture, auto parts, stumps, etc.

Cell. A sanitary landfill section in which compacted solid wastes are completely enclosed by natural soil or cover material.

Commercial Solid Waste (CSW). Solid waste generated by businesses and institutions. CSW includes residential waste generated in apartment and condominium buildings and complexes where the waste is collected by a trash hauler who is under contract with the building or complex manager directly.

Composting. The biological decomposition of solid organic materials (e.g., yard waste, food scraps, paper) by microorganisms (mainly bacteria and fungi); into "compost" or a humus soil-like material.

Composting Facility. A facility used to provide aerobic, thermophilic decomposition of solid organic constituents of solid waste to produce a stable, humus-like material of commercial marketable quality.

Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facility. A facility which processes construction and demolition debris by any means, for the purpose of recovering recyclables and marketing them for value.

Construction & Demolition Debris (C&D). Waste building materials resulting from construction, remodeling or repairing structures or waste generated from the razing of structures.

Cover Material. Clean soil, earth or other material approved by DEM that is used to cover compacted solid waste in a sanitary landfill.

Diversion (Rate). The total amount (reflected as a percentage) of material, diverted from disposal through waste reduction, recycling, or re-use. Diversion rate is calculated as follows: the amount of material diverted divided by total potential generation. The amount of material diverted *must* be included in both the numerator and the denominator.

Drop-Off Center. A facility usually provided by a municipality for its residents as a collection point for recyclable materials.

Flint Glass. Clear glass.

Geomembrane. An impermeable membrane used with foundation, soil, rock, clay, gravel, or any other geotechnical engineering-related material as an integral part of either (1) a landfill base liner structure or system designed to limit the movement of leachate into groundwater; or (2) a landfill final cap system or structure designed to limit the penetration of surface water into the landfill or the escape of gas from the landfill.

Groundwater. Water found underground which completely fills the open spaces between particles of sediment and within rock formations.

HDPE. High Density Polyethylene, a plastic resin used to make milk jugs, detergent containers, and other containers.

Hazardous Waste. Wastes which are dangerous because they have one or more of the following characteristics: (1) toxicity, (2) explosiveness/flammability, (3) corrosiveness, (4) infectiousness, or (5) radioactivity, as defined in accordance with Section 23-19.1-4 of the Rhode Island General Laws (RIGL), and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW). Waste materials from consumer products containing hazardous substances that are used and disposed of in the municipal waste stream by residents rather than by business or industry and which have one or more characteristics of hazardous waste (see above).

Integrated Waste Management. The use of a combination of waste management techniques that ranks the preferred methods in the following order: waste prevention, reuse, recycling and composting, incineration and landfilling.

Kraft Paper. A coarse brownish paper noted for its strength, often used in shopping bags and large envelopes.

Landfill (Sanitary Landfill). An engineered, licensed facility for the land disposal of solid waste by spreading the waste in thin layers, compacting it to the smallest practical volume and covering it daily with earth or other materials that minimizes environmental impacts and that includes (1) baseliner, (2) leachate collection, (3) landfill gas collection and extraction, and (4) final cap systems and further that complies with State and Federal design and operational requirements.

Landfill Gas. Gas consisting of methane (45-55%), carbon dioxide (45-55%), nitrogen (2-5%), oxygen and ammonia (up to about 1% each) and trace amounts of other constituents that is generated by the decomposition of solid waste in sanitary landfills.

Landfill Gas Recovery Facility. A facility in which landfill gases are collected to control gas migration and for the recovery of energy.

Leachate. A contaminated liquid that has percolated through, or originated in solid waste in a landfill and contains dissolved or suspended materials from solid waste.

Liner System. A continuous layer of natural and man-made materials beneath or on the sides of a landfill, or landfill cell, which restricts the downward or lateral escape of solid waste, any constituents of such wastes, or leachate and which complies with DEM regulations.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). A facility that accepts mixed recyclables extracted from the residential waste stream and mechanically separates and processes them to market specifications for sale to brokers, manufacturers, or other market outlets.

Maximum Recycling Program. Rhode Island's expanded recycling program that targets 40% of the waste stream. Materials included in the program are: glass containers, tinned steel cans, aluminum cans, foil, and pie plates, "No.2" HDPE plastic milk/water jugs, "No.1" PET soda bottles; newspapers, brown paper grocery bags, writing paper, mail, magazines, catalogues, paperboard (such as cereal boxes), corrugated cardboard, telephone directories,

scrap metals, milk cartons and juice boxes, colored HDPE plastic bottles (such as "No.2" detergent bottles), custom PET (all other "No.1" plastic containers), and empty aerosol & paint cans.

Mixed Paper. Waste paper of various kinds and quality.

Mixed Recyclables. Those recyclable materials which are removed from municipal solid waste at the source and transported to the MRF for recycling.

MRF Recycling Rate. The amount of material (expressed as a percentage) that is processed by the MRF and thereby diverted from landfilling. The MRF Recycling Rate is calculated by dividing the amount of material processed by the MRF by the sum of waste landfilled plus material processed by the MRF.

Municipal Cap. The amount of solid waste allocated to each municipality on an annual basis which is eligible for disposal at the municipal rate as set fourth in RIGL § 23-19-13.g(2). Each municipality's annual cap is based on statewide waste generation, population and adjusted to account for recycling.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). In Rhode Island, this term applies only to residentially-generated solid waste the collection or disposal of which is provided for by the municipality in which it is generated. Residential solid waste generated in condominiums or apartment buildings the collection of which is not provided by the local municipality is classified as "Commercial Solid Waste" in Rhode Island. Other states, EPA, and the solid waste industry nationally, apply the term "MSW" to the combined categories of material classified in Rhode Island as "MSW" and "CSW"

OCC. Acronym for Old Corrugated Cardboard.

PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride). A plastic used for some cooking oil containers, water bottles, film wrapping for meat packaging, car care products, etc.

Paperboard. Paper that is thicker, heavier, and more rigid than other papers; typically used in cereal boxes.

PET. Polyethylene Terephthalate, a plastic resin used to make soft drink, mineral water and other containers.

Pollutant. Any dredged material, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, sediment, munitions, chemical wastes, septage, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, cellar dirt, industrial, municipal, or agricultural waste or effluent, petroleum or petroleum products including but not limited to oil; or any material which may alter the aesthetic, chemical, physical, biological, thermal or radiological characteristics and/or integrity of water, which may include rock and sand.

Recycling. The remanufacture of materials recovered from the waste stream.

Recyclable Materials. Those materials separated from municipal solid waste for recycling

as listed in the Rhode Island commercial or municipal recycling regulations or the Rhode Island Battery Deposit and Control Regulations, or oil subject to the hard-to-dispose-of tax as stated in Chapter 37-15.1 of the Rhode Island General Law. The materials to be included may change from time to time depending upon new technologies, economic conditions, waste stream characteristics, environmental effects or mutual agreement between the State and municipalities.

Resin. The raw material from which plastic products are made.

Segregated Solid Waste. The useful materials which have been separated from the waste stream at the point of generation for the purpose of recovering and recycling these materials.

Septic Waste. Any solid, liquid, or semi-solid waste removed from septic tanks or cesspools, lagoons, trucks, or other sources.

Sewage Sludge. A semi-liquid substance consisting of settled sewage solids combined with water and dissolved materials in varying amounts.

Solid Waste. Garbage, refuse and other discarded solid materials generated by residential, institutional, commercial, industrial and agricultural sources but does not include solids or dissolved material in domestic sewage or sewage sludge, nor does it include hazardous waste as defined in the Rhode Island Hazardous Waste Management Act, Chapter 23-19.1. For purposes of these rules, solid waste shall also include non-hazardous liquid, semi-solid, and containerized gaseous wastes, subject to any special conditions contained in these rules.

Solid Waste Management Facility. Any plant, structure, equipment, real and personal property, except mobile equipment or incinerators with a capacity of less than one thousand (1,000) pounds per hour, owned or operated for the purpose of processing, treating, or disposing of solid waste.

Solid Waste Management Hierarchy. The federal government and the State of Rhode Island have statutorily established that solid waste must be managed in an integrated approach with waste prevention designated as the most preferable management method followed by recycling. According to the hierarchy, waste that cannot be prevented or recycled can be incinerated or landfilled.

Source Separation. In the context of the Municipal Recycling Program, removal by the household of recyclable materials from its waste, placement of such recyclables in and on the set-out container provided by the State, and conveyance of the container to the curbside or other designated location for collection by the municipality or its agents.

Tipping Fee. Price charged for delivering solid waste to the Landfill or MRF, usually dollars per ton.

Transfer Station. A licensed facility at which solid waste is transferred from collection vehicles to larger trucks or rail cars for longer distance transport.

Waste Management. Actions taken to effectuate the receipt, storage, transportation,

processing for resource recovery, recycling, and/or the ultimate disposal of solid waste.

Waste Prevention. The design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials or products (including packages) to reduce their amount or toxicity before they enter the solid waste stream. The term “waste prevention” is used here in lieu of “source reduction”. Waste Prevention is defined as Source Reduction in the RIGL.

White Goods. Large metal household appliances, including but not limited to stoves, washers, refrigerators, and dryers

Wood Waste. Lumber, pallets, crates, plywood, particle board, and saw dust, substantially free of contaminants. Contaminants include: lead paint, banding, bolts over 1¼ inch diameter, shingles, pipe, Formica, plastics, and preservatives.

1-5 ADOPTION

This Plan was adopted by:

- a. the RIRRC’s Board of Commissioners pursuant to Section 23-19-4(b) of the Rhode Island General Laws on _____.
- b. This Plan was adopted by the Department of Environmental Management pursuant to Subtitle D Section 23-19 (6) of the Rhode Island General Laws on _____.
- c. the State Planning Council, as Element 171 of the State Guide Plan, on _____.

171-2 GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

2-1 INTRODUCTION

A purpose of this Plan is to provide a framework for solid waste management decision-making that includes within its context the state's solid waste policies as set forth in law, regulation, and other plans, and to update state goals, targets and objectives as a framework for managing solid waste in Rhode Island. These goals, objectives and targets provide the basis for the Plan's recommendations and for guiding the actions of other state, local and private programs.

Another purpose of this Plan is to provide guidance to decision makers concerning how to allocate resources to each management option for the achievement of the goal and objectives.

2-2 DEFINITION OF TERMS

The Goal, objectives, and targets establish the intent of a Plan. They are supported by legislation and are translated into recommendations for specific implementation measures and are used to guide program direction, administration and implementation activities (e.g., negotiating legislation, development of regulations, preparation of functional plans).

Typically in planning as well as in management, goals, objectives and targets are used in a hierarchy:

- goals are broad, general, statements of direction or desired end states;
- objectives translate goals into specific guidance for actions including, where possible, measurable results and time frames; and
- targets provide guidance as to the approach to be taken in achieving objectives.

For the purposes of this Plan, these terms will be used as defined above, although in law they may be used interchangeably. For example, the declaration of policy in legislation, while intended to provide guidance in implementation, may contain broad, general goal statements, as well as specific targets.

2-3 GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Development of goals and objectives begins with an examination of the ones in force at the time the Plan was prepared. State policies and objectives for solid waste management are set out principally in state legislation. These are then expanded, clarified, and supplemented in plans and regulations which implement state and federal statutes and requirements.

Accordingly, this chapter is based on major state and federal legislative and regulatory policies, supplemented by goals, objectives, and policies from relevant state plans, and state regulatory policies. The principal sources were the State's solid waste enabling legislation,

the Rules and Regulations for Solid Waste Management Facilities issued by DEM, the 1996 Plan, the 1981 Rhode Island Solid Waste Management Plan, the 1987 Rhode Island Statewide Resource Recovery System Development Plan, and the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and related regulations.

2-4 GOAL FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE IN RHODE ISLAND

Environmentally sound management of solid waste that protects and preserves the environment and public resources and promotes the convenience, health, comfort, safety and welfare of the people of the State at reasonable cost including, in order of preference, waste prevention, source separation and recycling, processing and disposal.

2-5 OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN RHODE ISLAND

The following presents a framework of objectives and associated policies for solid waste management in Rhode Island to provide guidance in planning and management of the various wastes covered in the Plan. In most cases, they reflect and/or complement established legislative goals.

OBJECTIVE 1: REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE GENERATED.

Targets include:

- A. Encourage industrial processes which generate smaller amounts of wastes.
- B. Maximize resource conservation to the extent economically feasible.
- C. Provide incentives for residents and the public and private sectors to reduce waste.
- D. Educate consumers regarding the impact of purchases on waste prevention.
- E. Support implementation of Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) systems.
- F. Provide technical assistance or referrals to maximize waste prevention and recycling.
- G. Plan waste management components in mandated hierarchical priority order.

OBJECTIVE 2: MAXIMIZE RECOVERY OF POST CONSUMER MATERIALS FOR REUSE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF NEW PRODUCTS.

Targets include:

- A. Expand recycling and reuse in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible and promote the beneficial reuse of materials.
- B. Increase public education concerning materials recovery and encourage purchase of

recycled content products, and products with reduced toxicity and packaging.

- C Work with state, national and regional organizations and other states to develop markets for recyclables and recycled content products.
- D. Ensure that adequate MRF capacity remains available to process all municipal recyclables.
- E. Facilitate and encourage State and private procurement of recycled goods.
- F. Promote research and development into recycling processes and technologies.

OBJECTIVE 3: PROVIDE FOR NECESSARY AND RELIABLE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS.

Targets include:

- A. Provide adequate materials recovery facility capacity, either directly or through a private company.
- B. Develop only facilities and services essential to serve Rhode Island's citizens and businesses and only after conducting feasibility and cost-benefit analyses.
- C. Encourage private industry to continue to play a key role in the State's solid waste management programs.

OBJECTIVE 4: OPTIMIZE THE EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF CENTRAL LANDFILL CAPACITY.

Targets include:

- A. Utilize compaction methods that daily maximize the density of solid waste disposed.
- B. Utilize daily and intermediate landfill cover methods and technologies that minimize consumption of landfill airspace by cover materials.
- C. Ensure that landfill operations optimize airspace utilization.

OBJECTIVE 5: PROVIDE MAXIMUM PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

Targets include:

- A. Conduct solid waste management activities in an environmentally sound manner.

- B. Plan and develop all solid waste management facilities in accordance with all applicable State laws and regulations.
- C. Minimize landfilling.
- D. Remove, to the extent feasible, toxins from the waste stream.
- E. In Facility planning, consider the environmental impacts related to transportation, including fuel consumption and vehicle emissions on air quality and transportation system loading.

OBJECTIVE 6 ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN REASONABLE COSTS.

Targets include:

- A. Develop a comprehensive, integrated, cost-effective and innovative solid waste management system for Rhode Island by providing incentives and processes for lowering costs.
- B. Determine the relative costs of facilities and programs on a per-ton and overall basis.

OBJECTIVE 7: PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC AND INTER-AGENCY REVIEW TO MAXIMIZE THE POTENTIAL FOR INNOVATION AND TO MAXIMIZE PUBLIC SUPPORT.

Targets include:

- A. Give public notice of all meetings that impact policy and program development.
- B. Recognize the public right of access to records consistent with State law pertaining to policy-making.

171-3 BACKGROUND FOR PLANNING

3-1 INTRODUCTION

The needs and problems of waste management in Rhode Island are a function of the character of the state: its development patterns, natural resources, economy, and social and political features. For example, in this, the second most densely populated state in the United States; it is difficult to find sites for solid waste disposal facilities that are not in somebody's backyard. Moreover, widespread surface water and shallow groundwater resources and Rhode Island's geological characteristics serve to further severely restrict the siting of solid waste landfills. On the other hand as the smallest state in land area, with an extensive highway network, Rhode Island has the basis for a relatively efficient, centralized system of facilities.

Population growth or redistribution, industrial growth and types of industry, availability of land and utilities, income and related planning and investment decisions are basic considerations in waste management. These issues are covered in depth in the land use element and other elements of the State Guide Plan. The following is a brief summary of key elements which present a background for waste management planning.

3-2 PROFILE OF THE STATE

Rhode Island is the smallest state, with a net land surface of 658,201 acres (excluding inland waters), comparable to the size of the average U.S. county. The state occupies a niche of approximately 37 by 48 miles on the heavily urbanized Atlantic seaboard, bordered by Connecticut and Massachusetts.

All the land in Rhode Island is contained in 39 incorporated municipalities: eight cities and 31 towns (see Figure 171- 3-1). The state is also subdivided into five counties (Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington) which serve as judicial districts but have no other governmental powers.

3-3 POPULATION

3-3-1 Population distribution

The 2000 population of the state, according to the US. Census bureau, is 1,048,319. The distribution of population by city and town for 2000-2030 is shown on Table 171- 3-1 Rhode Island Population Projections by Municipality.

Table 171- 3-1 Rhode Island Population Projections by Municipality

Population Projections Rhode Island Cities and Towns by County 2000 - 2030							
City/Town by Cnty	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
BARRINGTON	16,819	16,909	16,984	17,096	17,222	17,329	17,407
BRISTOL	22,469	22,796	23,068	23,475	23,930	24,319	24,603
WARREN	11,360	11,461	11,544	11,670	11,809	11,929	12,016
BRISTOL COUNTY	50,648	51,165	51,596	52,241	52,961	53,576	54,026
COVENTRY	33,668	34,590	35,357	36,507	37,789	38,886	39,687
EAST GREENWICH	12,948	13,330	13,648	14,125	14,656	15,111	15,443
WARWICK	85,808	85,624	85,472	85,243	84,987	84,769	84,609
WEST GREENWICH	5,085	5,413	5,685	6,094	6,550	6,940	7,225
WEST WARWICK	29,581	29,938	30,235	30,679	31,176	31,600	31,910
KENT COUNTY	167,090	168,895	170,397	172,648	175,159	177,305	178,875
JAMESTOWN	5,622	5,843	6,027	6,302	6,609	6,872	7,064
LITTLE COMPTON	3,593	3,664	3,723	3,811	3,910	3,994	4,056
MIDDLETOWN	17,334	17,350	17,364	17,385	17,408	17,427	17,442
NEWPORT	26,475	26,086	25,763	25,278	24,737	24,275	23,937
PORTSMOUTH	17,149	17,553	17,889	18,392	18,954	19,434	19,785
TIVERTON	15,260	15,502	15,704	16,006	16,342	16,630	16,841
NEWPORT COUNTY	85,433	85,998	86,469	87,174	87,961	88,633	89,125
BURRILLVILLE	15,796	16,163	16,469	16,928	17,439	17,876	18,195
CENTRAL FALLS	18,928	19,198	19,422	19,759	20,135	20,455	20,690
CRANSTON	79,269	80,285	81,131	82,398	83,811	85,019	85,903
CUMBERLAND	31,840	32,506	33,061	33,891	34,818	35,610	36,189
EAST PROVIDENCE	48,688	48,368	48,102	47,703	47,257	46,877	46,599
FOSTER	4,274	4,400	4,505	4,663	4,838	4,988	5,098
GLOCESTER	9,948	10,283	10,561	10,979	11,445	11,843	12,134
JOHNSTON	28,195	28,654	29,036	29,609	30,247	30,793	31,192
LINCOLN	20,898	21,449	21,908	22,596	23,363	24,019	24,498
NORTH PROVIDENCE	32,411	32,861	33,236	33,797	34,423	34,958	35,349
NORTH SMITHFIELD	10,618	10,708	10,783	10,896	11,021	11,128	11,207
PAWTUCKET	72,958	73,203	73,407	73,712	74,053	74,344	74,557
PROVIDENCE	173,618	175,965	177,919	180,847	184,113	186,904	188,946
SCITUATE	10,324	10,592	10,815	11,149	11,522	11,840	12,073
SMITHFIELD	20,613	21,133	21,566	22,215	22,939	23,558	24,011
WOONSOCKET	43,224	42,848	42,536	42,067	41,545	41,098	40,772
PROVIDENCE COUNTY	621,602	628,617	634,458	643,207	652,969	661,312	667,414
CHARLESTOWN	7,859	8,286	8,642	9,174	9,768	10,276	10,648
EXETER	6,045	6,267	6,452	6,729	7,039	7,303	7,496
HOPKINTON	7,836	8,036	8,202	8,451	8,729	8,966	9,140
NARRAGANSETT	16,361	16,957	17,454	18,198	19,028	19,738	20,256
NEW SHOREHAM	1,010	1,064	1,110	1,178	1,253	1,318	1,366
NORTH KINGSTOWN	26,326	26,939	27,449	28,213	29,065	29,793	30,326
RICHMOND	7,222	7,669	8,042	8,599	9,222	9,754	10,143
SOUTH KINGSTOWN	27,921	28,969	29,841	31,148	32,607	33,853	34,765
WESTERLY	22,966	23,578	24,088	24,852	25,704	26,432	26,964
WASHINGTON COUNTY	123,546	127,766	131,279	136,542	142,414	147,433	151,103
STATE TOTALS	1,048,319	1,062,441	1,074,199	1,091,813	1,111,464	1,128,260	1,140,543

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
RI Statewide Planning

Pop Proj by City&Town by Cnty Table

3-3-2 Geographic movement

While the center of population remains the Providence Metropolitan Area, population growth has been strongest in the area known as South County, which, although it is not an official geographical designation, is an historical name for Washington County plus West Greenwich and East Greenwich. Between 1990 and 2000, South County's population increased by 12.9 percent while the balance of the State increased by only 3.3 percent with seven municipalities actually losing population.

The majority of Rhode Islanders will continue to be city and suburb-dwellers, yet population growth outside the traditional central city and older suburban areas will continue to have a tremendous impact on the lifestyle and resources of previously rural communities. The dispersion of population will heighten facility siting problems by reducing the land available for new waste management facilities and forcing existing facilities to close as a result of conflicts with new uses. This trend is also likely to increase solid waste hauling distances and costs.

For the most part, the movement of population from cities to suburban, exurban and rural areas has intensified and should continue and should have no discernable impacts on the management of solid waste other than those cited above. An exception to this trend is Providence which experienced a population expansion of eight percent.

The population shift from urban to exurban and rural areas is projected to continue at much the same rate as noted above over the next 20 years as shown in Table 171- 3-1. The rural and exurban towns south of the State's geographical waist are projected to increase in population by nearly 20 percent by 2025 while the Providence Metropolitan Area of Providence, East Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, North Providence, Johnston, Cranston, West Warwick and Warwick increases by only 4.6 percent.

3-4 ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY

3-4-1 Economy

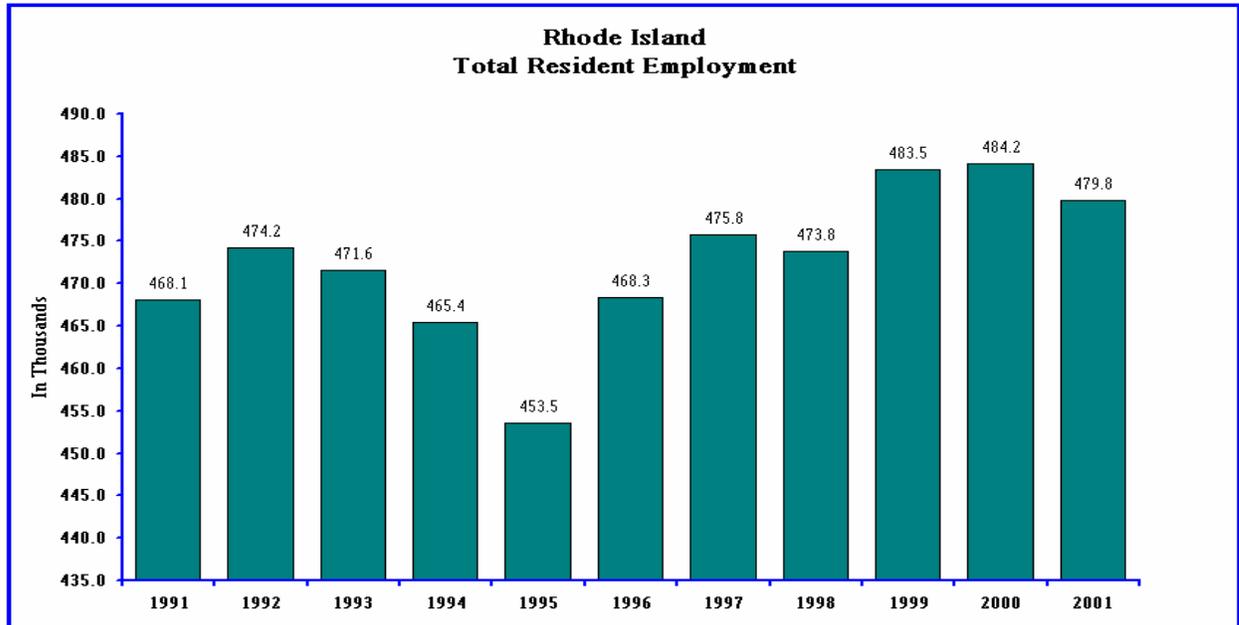
Rhode Island's seven-decades-long transition away from a manufacturing-based economy and toward a service-based economy has continued unabated over the past 10 years to the point where approximately 80 percent of all wages and salaries are now derived from the service-producing sectors of the economy and only about 20 percent from the goods-producing sectors. It is likely that if the continued movement toward a service-based economy has any perceptible impact on solid waste generation in Rhode Island, it will be an increase in the generation of waste papers that can be recycled.

3-4-2 Employment

Total employment in the State of Rhode Island is shown in the accompanying bar graph for

each year from 1991 through 2001. Staff at the R.I. Economic Development Corporation indicates that 20-year employment projections are no longer calculated by the State or the Federal government.

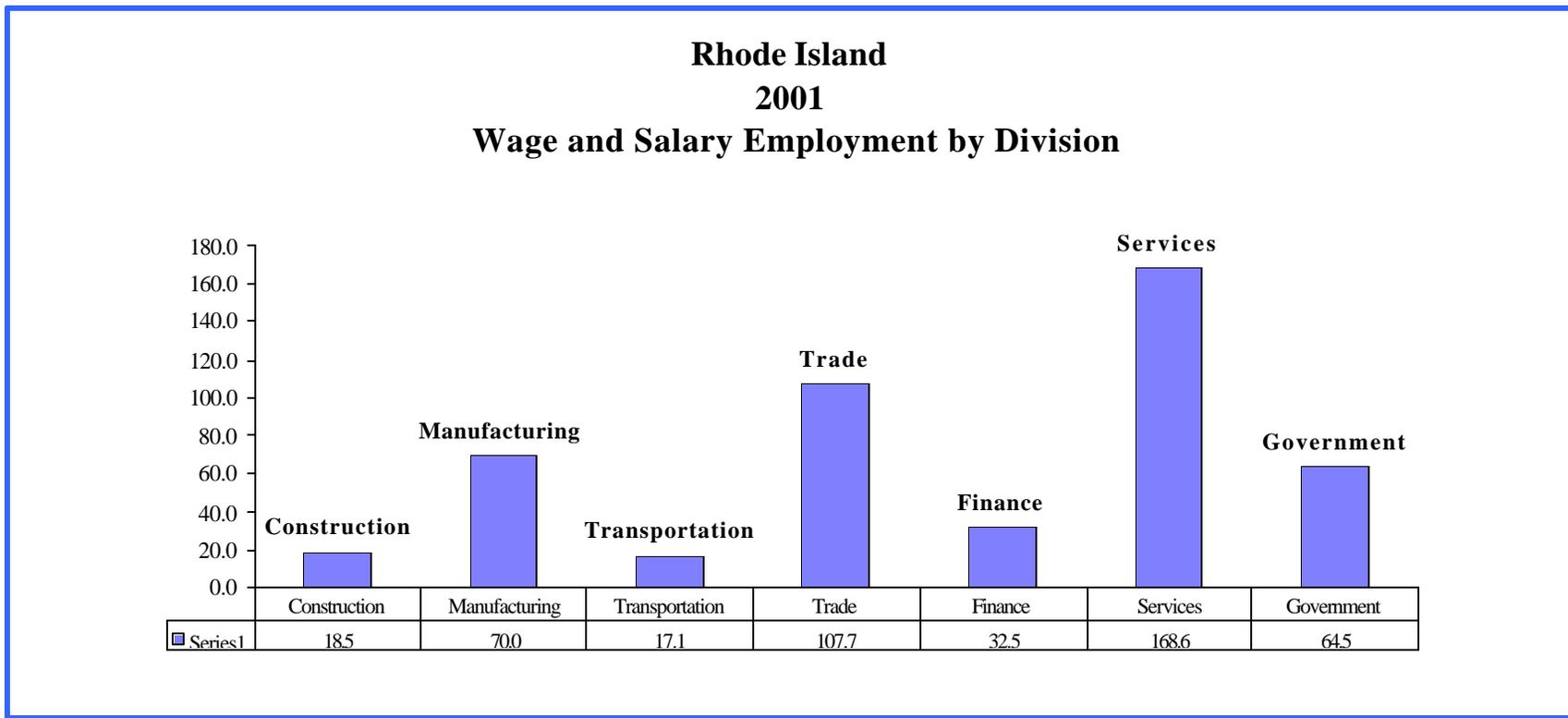
Figure 171- 3-1 Rhode Island Employment 1991 - 2001



3-4-3 Employment categories

The principal employment categories in 2001 are shown in Figure 171-3-2 from the Economic Development Corporation.

Figure 171- 3-2 Employment By Category



3-5 POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Most government services in Rhode Island are provided at either the state or municipal levels. Regional agencies, counties and special districts have very limited, specialized roles of little significance for solid waste management.

3-5-1 Local government

Rhode Island's 39 municipalities range widely in character from densely populated central cities to rural, largely wooded areas. These municipalities also vary widely in their capacity to plan and deliver services. In waste management planning, a significant distinction can be made between municipalities that have full-time and those with part-time governments.

In addition to the cities and towns, there are 46 special districts in Rhode Island: limited purpose, local governments with independent charters, elected governing bodies, and limited though independent taxing authority. Most were established when Rhode Island was largely a rural state, as a means of providing special services: fire fighting, water supply, street lighting and, in a few cases, solid waste collection, to a portion of a rural town. In recent years these districts have increasingly coordinated their activities, including taxation, with local town governments.

3-5-2 Regional agencies

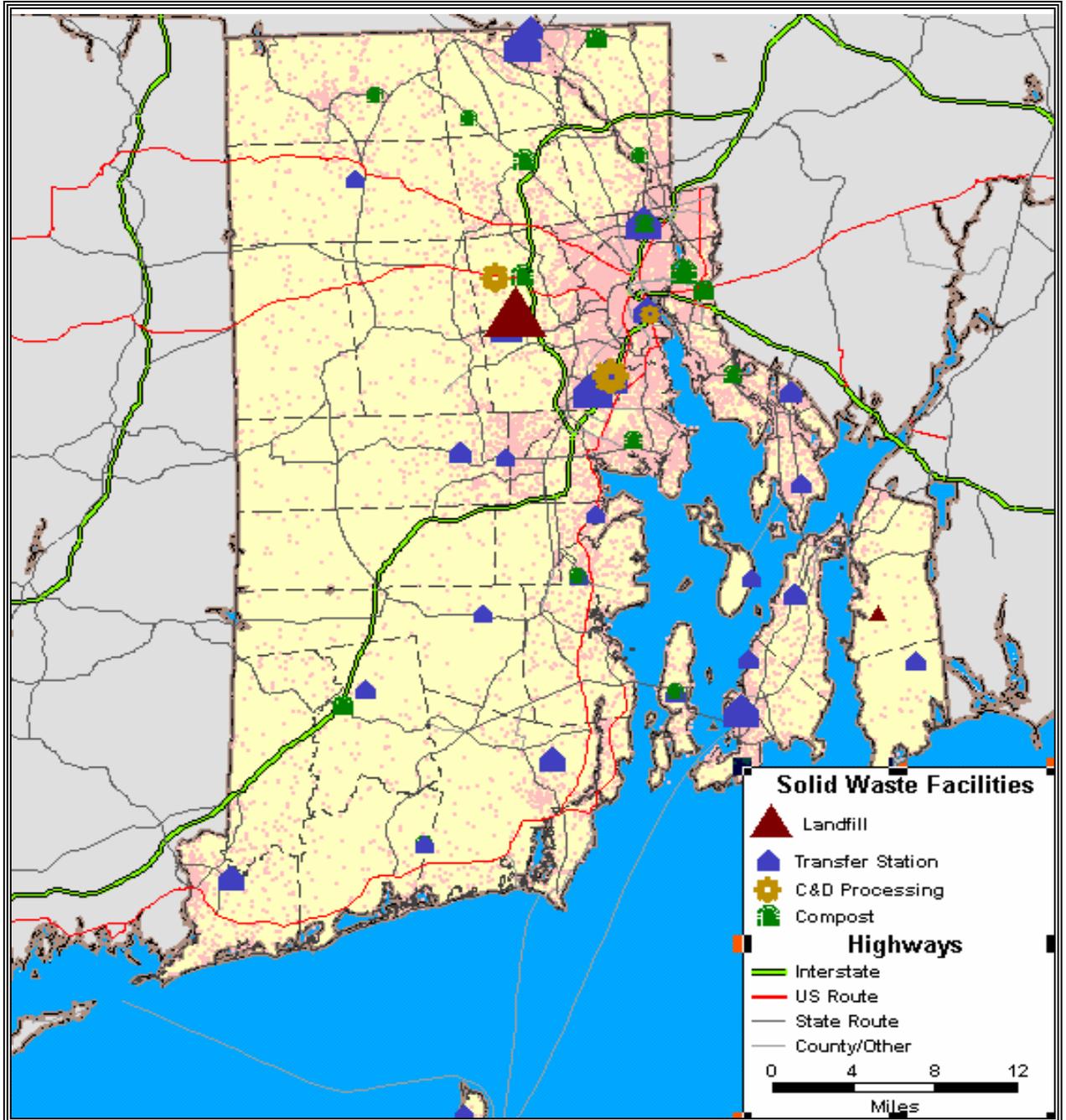
There are no sub-state, general purpose, regional governments or regional planning agencies in Rhode Island. The five counties are very limited-purpose administrative units with no significant waste management responsibilities. For many purposes (e.g. transportation, water quality planning, intergovernmental review, etc.) the state serves as a regional agency. In the past, groups of municipal governments established "councils of governments" (e.g. the Blackstone Council of Governments, the Coalition of Coastal Communities which are dormant). All had limited functions, no taxing authority, and very small staffs. There are several single-purpose regional public service districts, including the Narragansett Bay Water Quality Management District Commission (NBC), the Providence Water Supply Board, and the Bristol County Water Authority.

3-6 TRANSPORTATION

In Rhode Island, most waste is trucked over the state's roadway system. However, an increasing amount of solid waste is now being hauled by rail to disposal sites beyond Rhode Island. Industry sources indicate that in 2004, as much as 500 tons per day of solid waste, most of it construction and demolition debris, was being rail hauled out of Rhode Island for disposal. Two firms, both located on rail lines, were shipping solid waste out of state in 2004. As Figure 171- 3-3 indicates, most of the state is readily accessible to one or more major highways, including an extensive network of limited access highways that link major urban areas.

Waterborne freight cargo facilities are available in Providence, East Providence, and Quonset Industrial Park although there is little intrastate waterborne shipping except for that provided along with passenger ferry service to Prudence and Block Islands

Figure 171- 3-3 Rhode Island Major Highways, Solid Waste Facilities, and Population Distribution



171-4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

4-1 INTRODUCTION

Responsibility for solid waste management in Rhode Island is divided among several agencies, principally RIRRC and DEM. Municipalities also play a role, as do several other state agencies.

The current arrangement for solid waste management in Rhode Island is the result of major changes over the past 26 years that expanded the role of government and centralized functions at the state level. A summary chronology of solid waste management developments since 1996 is contained in Table 171- 3-1.

This Part summarizes the current system arrangements and their evolution, then outlines the responsibilities of key agencies. The major government responsibilities for solid waste management in Rhode Island are regulation, enforcement, planning, programs, facility siting; and the provision of facilities, financing, technical assistance, and public education. While the division of responsibility for the development of facilities and regulation is relatively clear-cut, institutional arrangements for other functions have become increasingly complex and important as state government expands its waste management activities to include recycling and waste prevention and adopts a multi-agency approach.

4-2 FEDERAL ROLE IN STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The major influence of the federal government in state solid waste management is on regulatory programs. The EPA also provides a great many policy, program guidance and information documents, which are available on its website at <http://www.epa.gov/osw/>; <http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/wastes.html>; <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/topics.htm>; and <http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/wastsolidwaste.html>. as well as minor funding for recycling and waste prevention projects.

EPA regulates solid waste management under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). EPA, which has delegated its solid waste management regulatory authority to DEM, requires the State to adopt solid waste management regulations and state solid waste management plans that cover solid, hazardous, and other wastes.

4-3 STATE AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

In contrast to most other states, Rhode Island state government agencies not only regulate solid and hazardous waste management, but also provide recycling and disposal facilities for municipal and commercial solid waste as well. In many other states, regulation is dispersed throughout state, county, and municipal government agencies, and facilities are provided by local, county or regional agencies (commonly solid waste authorities) or the private sector.

However, in Rhode Island, the small size of the state, the dominance of the central metropolitan area, and the minimal level of regional or county government have contributed to centralization of these functions at the state level.

In Rhode Island, most major waste management functions are vested in two agencies: RIRRC and DEM. RIRRC's major responsibility is developing and operating facilities and programs for solid waste management, while DEM is mainly responsible for regulating solid and hazardous waste management facilities and recycling activities. However, both agencies have other responsibilities, including planning, public education, technical assistance, and funding.

RIRRC's role includes ownership and operation of the Central Landfill, which serves very nearly 100 percent of the State's municipal and commercial solid waste disposal needs; ownership and operation of the Material Recycling Facility (MRF) which serves the recycling needs of all of Rhode Island's municipalities; operation of the State's household hazardous waste disposal program; and various waste prevention, resource recovery, and recycling programs including the management of specific types of waste including construction & demolition debris, waste tires, leaf & yard debris, white goods, clean wood, waste oil and wastewater treatment plant sludge.

DEM's current statutory responsibilities include the regulation of the design and operation of waste management facilities, the regulation of waste management programs and the planning, development, and administration of certain waste management programs such as municipal recycling, commercial recycling, state agency recycling, waste prevention, recyclables market development, and leaf and yard waste composting. However, repeated budget cuts have forced the Department to reallocate resources from non-regulatory solid waste management programs and activities to more pressing environmental priorities and responsibilities.

The Rhode Island General Laws include widely different approaches to allocating responsibilities for waste management. For example, the implementation of statutorily-mandated municipal recycling programs at the local level requires a high level of coordination between RIRRC and the municipalities. As another example, solid waste facility siting requires a high level of coordination at the state level between the Governor's Office, RIRRC, DEM, the State Solid Waste Facility Siting Board and the State Planning Council.

The following sections summarize waste management responsibilities for the RIRRC, the Departments of Environmental Management, Administration, Health, the Economic Development Corporation and the Environmental Standards Board.

4-3-1 Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation

RIRRC, a quasi-state agency, is charged with development of "an integrated statewide system of solid waste management facilities" [RIGL §23-19-4(b)], including recycling facilities. Facilities can be funded through revenue bonds. RIRRC plans, owns and operates solid waste management facilities and plans and implements commercial and municipal

recycling and waste prevention programs. As the principal solid waste management organization in the State of Rhode Island, RIRRC disposes of more than 95 percent of the State's solid waste and processes more than 95 percent of the recyclables recovered from the municipal waste stream. In 2004 it was the only State-level agency operating non-regulatory solid waste management programs and supporting commercial and state agency recycling.

In 2004, prior to the effective date of the Separation of Powers constitutional amendment, RIRRC was governed by a nine-person Board of Commissioners which is established by Section 23-19-6 of the Rhode Island General Laws. The members serve staggered three-year terms. Six members of the Board are appointed by the Governor, one of whom must be the elected chief executive of a municipality, one a resident of the Town of Johnston and one the Director of the R.I. Department of Administration or his(her) designee. Two members of the State House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House sit on the Board, as does one State Senator appointed by the Senate President. The gubernatorial appointees are subject to the advice and consent of the State Senate.

The Chairman, who is appointed by the Governor from among the nine, is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

The Board of Commissioners, as RIRRC's governing body, establishes policy and approves all major contracts, projects, facilities, programs, the agency's annual budget and its Five-Year Capital Program.

a. Facilities

The major feature of Rhode Island solid waste management is RIRRC's waste management system. This consists of the Landfill and its support facilities which include: 1) the Tipping Facility; 2) the Landfill Leachate Treatment Facility; 3) the pumping station and sewer main which deliver treated landfill leachate to the Cranston waste water system; 4) the landfill gas-fired electric power generating station; 5) the C&D Processing Facility which crushes C&D for use as landfill cover material; 6) a composting facility which handles commercial and municipal leaf and yard debris and clean wood; 7) the MRF; and, 8) the Eco-Depot for household hazardous waste. All facilities are located at the RIRRC complex in Johnston.

b. Waste Prevention

RIRRC also has been delegated responsibility to encourage waste prevention [RIGL §23-19-4 (f)]. Waste prevention activities are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 6-2.

c. System Development Plan

The SDP includes waste generation rates by municipality, municipal and commercial tonnage, baseline solid waste data for the State, 20-year solid waste projections for RIRRC waste management facility and program planning, and a provision for the annual assessment of the effectiveness of the RIRRC facilities and programs. The SDP must be consistent with DEM regulations as well as with the State Guide Plan.

d. Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

RIRRC, DEM and the State Planning Council cooperate in the preparation of the Plan [RIGL §23-19 (6)].

e. Solid Waste Facility Siting

Siting state solid waste facilities is provided for by RIGL §23-19, which gives RIRRC broad authority to plan, acquire sites, and develop facilities.

In 1989, legislation [RIGL §23-19-10.2] established a process for the siting of solid waste disposal facilities. The legislation requires a statewide search to identify the most environmentally appropriate site(s) for solid waste facilities. One of the law's most important features is the granting of eminent domain to RIRRC under tightly controlled and limited circumstances requiring that any new sites to be acquired must be: 1) certified as consistent with the State Guide Plan by the State Planning Council; 2) approved by a newly created Solid Waste Facilities Siting Board; and 3) approved in writing by the Governor. Solid waste facility sites which do not require the use of eminent domain are not subject to the aforementioned process but do require approval by the State Planning Council.

f. Regulatory Authority

While RIRRC has the power to adopt rules and regulations concerning the operation of its programs and facilities [RIGL §23-19-10(5)], it has no regulatory responsibilities beyond the boundaries of its own property and its authority is confined to the operation of its own facilities. However, the ability to regulate disposal at Corporate facilities confers considerable power since virtually all the solid waste generated in Rhode Island is disposed of at RIRRC facilities.

As part of its responsibility to manage facilities, RIRRC also establishes policy governing the types of waste accepted at its facilities and conditions under which waste will be accepted. An example is the July 1987 policy restricting disposal of certain sludges and liquids.

RIGL §23-19-13.1 prohibits disposal of out-of state waste at the Central Landfill.

g. Financial Assistance

Financial assistance provided by RIRRC directly to citizens includes:

- receiving and disposing of household hazardous waste at no cost to Rhode Island residents. Since the assumption by RIRRC of this responsibility from DEM in 2001, the cost of this program through April 2004 was approximately \$850,000;
- receiving at no cost hundreds of thousands of pounds of computers and other electronics components which RIRRC pays to have recycled;
- providing backyard composting bins, vermin-composting bins and other composting equipment to homeowners at a discount of about 50% discount.

4-3-2 Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management

In addition to board authority to “supervise and control the protection, development, planning, and utilization of the natural resources of the state . . .” [RIGL §42-17.1-2], the DEM has specific responsibilities for solid waste management.

The Department’s major function in this area is regulatory: permitting and monitoring solid waste facilities and adopting and administering regulations and environmental regulations (particularly, air, water quality, and freshwater wetlands that affect or are affected by waste management). These functions are carried out by DEM’S Division of Waste Management.

In the late 1980’s and early 1990’s, DEM’S role expanded to include technical assistance, public education, and grant programs for research and development in waste reduction and recycling. The Department’s Ocean State Cleanup and Recycling Program (OSCAR), established by the Litter Control and Recycling Act of 1984 and expanded in the 1986 amendments to the solid waste statutes, played a key role in delivery of these services. DEM also operated the household hazardous waste collection facility – Eco Depot – and provided funding and assistance to municipalities to operate used oil collection centers. The Department transferred its recycling technical assistance programs and operation of the Eco Depot in 1999 and 2001, respectively, to RIRRC because of the budget cutbacks and changing priorities noted above. The Department continues to administer the used oil program.

DEM's solid waste and recycling programs are summarized below.

a. Statewide Source Separation and Recycling Program

The Department’s role in the statewide source separation and recycling program includes maintaining adopted rules and regulations for recycling activities and revising them as necessary; compliance and enforcement of commercial recycling regulations; and coordinating litter control activities. Again, many of these activities have been largely

curtailed due to budgetary cutbacks.

b. System Development Plan

DEM reviews the SDP as part of the process for licensing RIRRC disposal facilities and ensures that the SDP is consistent with DEM regulations.

c. Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

DEM cooperates with RIRRC and the State Planning Council in the preparation of the Plan, which it formally adopts after public hearing.

d. Solid Waste Facility Licensing

DEM establishes minimum standards for permissible types of refuse disposal facilities, and the design and construction, operation, and maintenance of disposal facilities [RIGL 42-17.1-2(p)]. These standards are subject to the approval of the Environmental Standards Board. The Department is also authorized to issue and enforce rules, regulations and orders as necessary to carry out its duties.

e. Regulatory Authority

DEM's Office of Waste Management is responsible for adopting and administering rules and regulations governing the management of solid waste and the design and operation of solid waste facilities, including the following:

Solid Waste Regulation No. 1, General Requirements, May 7, 2001; No. 2, Solid Waste Landfills, February, 1997; No. 3, Transfer Stations and Collection Stations, March, 1997; No. 4, Incinerators and Resource Recovery Facilities, January, 1997; No. 5, Waste Tire Storage and Recycling, January, 1997; No. 6, Petroleum Contaminated Soil Processing Facility, January, 1997; No. 7, Facilities that Process Construction and Demolition Debris, May 5, 2001; No. 8, Waste Composting Facility, May 7, 2001.

DEM has developed a registration program for Intermediate Processing Facilities to allow the processing of recyclables without having to obtain a Solid Waste Facility license. This will also provide the department with valuable recycling data.

DEM has also promulgated and is responsible for enforcing the Rules and Regulations Governing the Generation, Transportation, Treatment, Management and Disposal of Regulated Medical Waste in Rhode Island, as amended in July, 1994.

Furthermore, with respect to solid waste recycling DEM has promulgated and is responsible for the following:

- **Rules and Regulations for the Reduction and Recycling of Municipal Solid Waste**, March, 1997, which define recyclables; set standards for municipal ordinances governing the separation of municipal waste into recyclable and non-recyclable

components; specify compliance standards for recycling programs; and, establish procedures for financial aid to cities and towns.

- **Rules and Regulations for Reduction and Recycling of Commercial and Non-Municipal Residential Solid Waste**, October 13, 1996, which define commercial recyclables; set schedules for submitting waste prevention and recycling plans; and, establish enforcement procedures for the regulations.
- **Rules and Regulations for Newspaper Recyclability**, September, 1994, which establish minimum recycled content requirements for newsprint and for the publications to report their use of recycled content.

The Department also has the authority to adopt rules and regulations, as may be necessary, to require the collection and recycling of telephone directories, determine the recyclability of beverage containers, implement and carry out the provisions of the Toxics in Packaging Act and to establish specifications for the purchase of recycled products by the state.

The Department's Office of Water Resources oversees the Rules and Regulations for the Treatment, Disposal, Utilization, and Transportation of Sewage Sludge. These regulations apply to sewage sludge generated by publicly- or privately-owned facilities and cover incineration, treatment (including composting), land disposal, and land application. The current version of the regulations was adopted in May 1997.

f. Facility Reporting

DEM collects annual facility reports from all permitted solid waste facilities on the source and disposition of all materials handled.

g. Regional Coordination

The Department also plays a coordinating role with other regional State solid waste regulatory agencies through its participation in the North East Waste Management Official's Association (NEWMOA) which produces an annual report on regional waste generation and state imports and exports.

4-3-3 Other State Agencies

Certain other agencies have limited, specific responsibilities for solid waste management. These include the Department of Administration (Division of Planning, Budget Office, and Office of Purchasing), the Environmental Standards Board, and the Department of Health.

a. Department of Administration

(1) Division of Planning

The State Planning Council is responsible for promulgation of the State Guide Plan which includes Element 171, this Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan; water resources and water quality management plans; and other plans related to the physical, social, and

economic development of the state.

Furthermore, the State Planning Council, which is comprised of State, municipal and federal government representatives and members of the public, is statutorily responsible for certifying that new solid waste facility sites proposed by RIRRC shall comply with site evaluation and assessment standards and procedures issued by the Council and shall also comply with the State Guide Plan. RIRRC's SDP establishes the need for solid waste management facilities under Section 23-19-4(b) of the RIGL. The State Planning Council reviews and approves this need determination since the SDP is included in Element 171 of the State Guide Plan. According to State law, the State Planning Council has the additional powers to determine the geographic distribution of solid waste facility sites in the State and to designate areas where solid waste management facilities are prohibited.

The Statewide Planning Program provides planning services to the Governor and other state agencies; coordinates development decisions within the framework of state plans; maintains a planning information base; and provides services related to local planning and municipal affairs. The State Planning Council provides policy direction to the Statewide Planning Program.

(2) Office of State Purchasing

The Office of State Purchasing is charged with promoting the purchase of recycled products as well as adopting regulations for purchasing recycled products.

(3) Solid Waste Facilities Siting Board

The Solid Waste Facilities Siting Board was created in 1989 as a part of the Department of Administration. The members, who are appointed by the Governor, include the Governor's legal counsel, the Director of the Department of Administration, a business or industry representative, a member of the RI League of Cities and Towns, and an environmental advocate. The Siting Board is charged with advising the Governor on the need of RIRRC to acquire additional future solid waste management facility sites.

b. Environmental Standards Board

The Environmental Standards Board, consisting of the Directors of the Departments of Administration (as chair), Health, and Environmental Management (or designees), is charged with establishing standards of environmental quality for certain programs and integrating activities in areas of joint department interest.

Standards within their jurisdiction include those of DEM for refuse disposal facilities as well as those for air and water quality.

c. Department of Health

The Department of Health regulates management of infectious wastes from hospitals and laboratories.

4-4 THE TOWN OF JOHNSTON

In April 1996, RIRRC and the Town of Johnston ratified an historic host community agreement. Under the agreement, RIRRC will pay the Town annually a base payment of \$1.5 million; 3.5 percent of RIRRC's previous fiscal year's gross revenues; free tipping for Johnston residents and methane royalty payments. In the first full year of the agreement, FY 1997, these payments totaled more than \$3.2 million and have exceeded \$3.2 million annually thereafter because there are escalators built into the payments. The host community agreement provided for several other financial settlements and also settled a number of major policy issues that had strained relations between the Town and RIRRC for more than a decade. Some of the highlights of the host community agreement are as follows:

RIRRC will not seek landfill expansion to the north or west of existing operations. Landfill expansions to the South of existing operations are specifically approved, including Landfill Phases IV and V. Moreover, the Town has agreed to cooperate with RIRRC and assist it in obtaining licenses and permits for Landfill Phases IV and V, which are addressed in detail in Section 6 of this Plan. Landfill expansion to the East of existing operations is specifically and purposively left an open question. The agreement also provides that the Town and the RIRRC will cooperate in the development of improved highway access to the Landfill from Route I-295 and the development of an industrial park.

4-5 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

4-5-1 Solid Waste Management

Cities and towns, once the major providers and regulators of local solid waste disposal, continue to have an important but far more limited role in providing solid waste disposal service and in regulating private solid waste service providers. However, in some respects, particularly separation and collection of recyclables and directing the flow of locally generated solid waste, their responsibilities have expanded.

a. Providing for Recycling and Disposal

With the establishment of the Solid Waste Management Corporation (later the Resource Recovery Corporation) in 1974 and its statutory mandate to provide low cost disposal of municipal refuse, the historical responsibility for solid waste disposal began to transfer from the municipalities to the State. This transfer accelerated as most municipal landfills closed during the '70's and '80's. As part of its mandate to serve municipalities, RIRRC has, from its inception, offered cities and towns a discounted tipping fee which has always been lower than the fees paid by the private sector for the disposal of commercial waste. The municipal tipping fee has been held at \$32.00 per ton since Fiscal Year 1992 while the commercial tipping fee increased steadily, reaching \$50.00 per ton in 2004.

The 1986 amendment to the solid waste statutes further limited municipal responsibility for disposal by excluding those wastes not acceptable at an RIRRC facility, as well as hazardous wastes. Collection responsibilities of municipalities were broadened, however, to cover

separate collection of recyclables.

State law requires municipalities to adopt ordinances to mandate source separation and recycling programs and allows municipalities to design and implement programs to fit local circumstances. Therefore, the type and success of municipal recycling programs are, for the most part, functions of the manner in which they are implemented and managed.

Municipalities are required to ensure that all recyclables recovered from their MSW are delivered to an RIRRC facility. As an incentive to encourage recycling, the General Assembly, in 1986, stipulated statutorily that the discounted municipal tipping fee shall apply only to that tonnage of solid waste disposed by each municipality which is less than or equal to a solid waste tonnage Cap established by RIRRC. All MSW in excess of a municipality's Cap is disposed of at the CSW tipping fee which is substantially higher than the municipal tipping fee. The incentive for municipalities to increase their diversion rate is heightened by a decrease in the Municipal Cap because the lower the Municipal Cap, the more MSW tonnage the municipality must dispose of at the higher commercial rate.

Furthermore, the statute requires that cities and towns must dispose of their solid waste at the Landfill or an RIRRC-designated disposal facility. Tiverton is the only municipality specifically exempted by the law from this requirement because the town has an active landfill (which was still in operation at the time that this Plan was adopted). To meet this responsibility, most municipalities provide collection publicly or by contract. In some communities, individual residents hire private haulers to collect their solid waste and transport it to a state-approved facility.

b. Regulation

In 1975, the State assumed responsibility for licensing solid waste management facilities. In 1986, municipalities were authorized by State law to license local collectors, haulers and operators of transfer stations [RIGL §23-18.9-1 (b) (1)]. Under the 1968 Refuse Disposal Act cities and towns were required to regulate collection, hauling, and disposal.

The 1986 legislation established requirements for the adoption of local regulations for:

- the fair allocation of the Municipal Tipping Fee among privately contracted collectors of municipal refuse [RIGL §23-18.9-1(b)(3)]; and
- the separation of solid waste into recyclable and non-recyclable components [RIGL §23-18.9-1(b)(4)].

c. Financing

Since 1986, municipal solid waste tipping fees have been established by State law and since FY 1992, have been annually set statutorily by State Budget provision at \$32.00 per ton. The municipal tipping fees are significantly lower than the commercial solid waste tipping fees which were \$50.00/ton in Fiscal Year 2005

Financial assistance by RIRRC for municipal solid waste management activities has been

extensive. Municipalities tip recycled materials free of charge at RIRRC facilities, and RIRRC financed the first three years of each municipality's recycling program. These initial recycling program start-up costs included purchase of some municipal recycling trucks and the funding of municipal recycling coordinators. RIRRC also provided each municipality with new blue and green recycling bins for the Maximum Recycling Program free of charge. In 2001, RIRRC began providing household hazardous waste disposal services free to municipalities and in 2003, the Corporation began receiving and composting leaf and yard waste from municipalities free of charge. In addition, RIRRC has provided annual grants (totaling more than two million dollars over the years) to municipalities based on the percentage of the recipient's MSW that is extracted and recycled. Moreover, RIRRC has provided to municipalities a wide range of recycling/waste prevention-related research and innovative technology/program grants that have totaled more than one million dollars.

Municipal solid waste costs are generally financed by local general revenues, largely the property tax. Charlestown, Hopkinton, New Shoreham, North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown, Narragansett, West Greenwich, and Westerly however, have implemented various types of partial and/or hybrid user fee programs to pay for the cost of solid waste collection and disposal.

4-6 STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEES

4-6-1 RIRRC Citizen Advisory Board

The Citizen Advisory Board was established by the same legislation that set up RIRRC. Its statutory role is to advise the Corporation on ways it can improve the management of solid waste in Rhode Island and report its findings to the Governor annually. By mutual agreement between RIRRC and Advisory Board members, this board was allowed to become inactive. It remains inactive.

4-7 PRIVATE SECTOR ROLE

As governments have assumed more responsibility over waste management, the role of the private sector has also changed, with most MSW now either collected or transported to Central Landfill by private haulers under contract to municipalities. Private haulers have, for the most part, taken over from municipal public works crews the collection of trash as municipalities have increasingly out-sourced this job. In 2004, only seven municipalities, Barrington, Central Falls, Coventry, Lincoln, Pawtucket, Warwick, and West Warwick collected trash curbside using their own staff and equipment. All other municipalities either contracted out the collection of trash or left it to homeowners to individually hire private haulers for the purpose. Private arrangements continue to predominate in collection, hauling and recycling commercial/industrial solid waste, and in handling hazardous waste.

Similarly, in the field of recycling, most municipal recyclables are handled by private haulers operating either under contract to municipalities or on their own business initiative and enterprise. Therefore, the success of most municipal recycling programs depends, not only on the quality of municipal management, but also on the effectiveness and efficiency of the

haulers' operations and the relationship between the haulers and the municipalities who hire them.

While municipalities have maintained an operational and/or management role in the field of municipal recycling, there is no operational involvement by state or local government in commercial recycling which is conducted entirely by private sector. Hauling firms such as BFI and Waste Management recover large volumes of recyclable materials, particularly wood and corrugated cardboard, at their transfer stations. Other haulers, such as Pond View, Tri-State and Coastal Recycling, specialize in processing construction and demolition debris and recovering recyclables from the C&D stream. Companies such as International Forest Products, United Paper Stock, and Berger have been in the business of buying and re-selling scrap papers of all types for decades. CleanScape, a young and growing recycling company in Providence, is developing its business in the field of collecting waste paper from large private and government institutions for resale as scrap.

The hauling industry in Rhode Island has undergone very significant transformations over the past 20 years. As recently as the mid-80's, the Rhode Island hauling industry consisted entirely of small local independent privately-owned firms, several of whom owned and operated landfills. By 2004, after a period of consolidation during the '90's, the hauling industry in Rhode Island was dominated by two large publicly-owned national firms, Allied Waste Industries, doing business in Rhode Island as BFI, and Waste Management, Inc; who control about 50 percent of the commercial solid waste business in the State between them. There were also about 50 small, local privately-owned firms active in Rhode Island in 2004. While Allied and Waste Management own hundreds of sanitary landfills nationwide, neither they nor any of the other hauling firms owns a landfill in Rhode Island.

4-8 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REGULATION

Federal, state, and local environmental protection regulations have influenced solid and hazardous waste management decisions from design of laws to selection of technologies. Federal pollution control laws, most notably the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act, established regulatory approaches (permit requirements, analytical techniques, etc.) and minimum standards. In many cases, these or more stringent versions are adopted and administered by the State.

In Rhode Island, most of these regulations - wetlands, air pollution control, water quality, coastal management - are administered at the state level by either the Department of Environmental Management or the Coastal Resources Management Council. Drinking water quality is regulated by the State Department of Health. In addition, a groundwater classification program developed by DEM includes provisions for waste management facilities.

Beyond an authorization to prohibit location of solid or hazardous waste facilities over drinking water aquifers, local governments have little specific authority for, or systematic participation in, environmental regulation in Rhode Island. However, cities and towns have been able to use local development controls, particularly zoning and subdivision ordinances, to deal with environmental concerns.

4-8-1 Permitted Solid Waste Facilities

Although Table 171-4-2 contains a long list of the various types of solid waste management facilities located throughout the state that are either licensed by or registered with DEM, a review of the table demonstrates the extent to which solid waste management in Rhode Island (except for composting) is dominated by RIRRC and two huge national companies -- Waste Management Inc. and BFI. There is only one disposal facility of any significance: Central Landfill. Most of the transfer stations are tiny operations dedicated to handling municipal waste generated within the transfer station's host community and the only private, commercial transfer stations are owned or operated by BFI and Waste Management. Although not shown in the table, most of the transfer stations in suburban and rural towns also serve as locations for recyclable drop-off centers.

Table 171- 4-1 Permitted Solid Waste Facilities

Facility Type	Facility Name	Capacity Description	Location City	Ownership
Landfill	RIRRC Central Landfill	4,000 tons/day	Johnston	public
Landfill	Tiverton	9000 tons per year	Tiverton	public
C&D Processing	Coastal Recycling	50 tons per day	Providence	private
C&D Processing	Pond View Recycling	150 Tons per day	East Providence	private
C&D Processing	RIRRC-Plainfield Pike Facility	400 Tons per day	Cranston	public
C&D Processing	Waste Management Transfer Station and C&D Facility	700 Tons per day	Warwick	private
Composting	Barrington Compost Facility	25000 yards per year	Barrington	public
Composting	Burrillville Compost Facility	3500 yards per year	Burrillville	public
Composting	Charlestown Landfill and Compost Facility	4000 yards per year	Charlestown	public
Composting	DiCenzo Construction Company Composting Facility	400 yards per year	North Smithfield	private
Composting	East Providence Composting Facility	30000 yards per year	East Providence	public
Composting	Jamestown T.S. and Composting Fac.	150 yards per year	Jamestown	public
Composting	North Kingstown T.S. and Compost Facility	2000 yards per year	North Kingstown	public
Composting	Pascale Landscaping	500 yards per year	Cumberland	private
Composting	Pawtucket Composting Facility	5000 yards per year	Pawtucket	public
Composting	RIRRC (Central Landfill) Compost Facility	17000 yards per year	Johnston	public
Composting	Richmond Sand & Gravel Compost Facility	37500 yards per year	Wyoming	private
Composting	S. Vadenais Loom & Mulch, Inc.	30000 yards per year	Cumberland	private
Composting	Smithfield Peat Compost Facility	100000 yards per year	Smithfield	private
Composting	Warren Compost Facility	3700 yards per year	Warren	public
Composting	Warwick Compost Facility and MRF	25000 yards per year	Warwick	public
Contaminated Soil	D'Ambra Construction Co. Soil Processing Facility	788 tons per day	Warwick	private
Transfer	BFI Transfer Station	650 tons per day	North Smithfield	private
Transfer	Blackstone Valley Regional Transfer Station	600 tons per day	Pawtucket	private
Transfer	Bristol Transfer Station	11000 tons per year	Bristol	public
Transfer	Charlestown Transfer Station	15 tons per day	Charlestown	public
Transfer	Coventry Transfer Station	90 tons per day	Coventry	public
Transfer	East Greenwich Transfer Station	16 tons per day	East Greenwich	public
Transfer	Exeter Transfer Station	20 tons per day	Exeter	public
Transfer	Glocester Transfer Station	15 tons per day	Glocester	public
Transfer	Jamestown Transfer Station	36 tons per day	Jamestown	public
Transfer	Little Compton Transfer Station	24 tons per day	Little Compton	public
Transfer	Middletown Collection Station	50 tons per day	Middletown	public
Transfer	New Shorham Transfer Station	20 tons per day	New Shorham	public
Transfer	Newport Transfer Station	545 tons per day	Newport	public
Transfer	North Kingstown Transfer Station and Composting Fa	19 tons per day	North Kingstown	public
Transfer	Portsmouth Transfer Station	70 tons per day	Portsmouth	public
Transfer	Providence Transfer Station	250 tons per day	Providence	public
Transfer	Prudence Island Transfer Station	4 tons per day	Portsmouth	public
Transfer	Richmond Transfer Station	50 tons per day	Richmond	public
Transfer	RIRRC-Plainfield Pike Facility	400 tons per day	Cranston	public
Transfer	Service Transport Group Transfer Station	100 tons per day	Woonsocket	private
Transfer	South Kingstown (Rose Hill) Transfer Station	180 tons per day	South Kingstown	public
Transfer	Warren-Barrington Regional Transfer Station	75 tons per day	Warren	public
Transfer	Waste Management Transfer Station (Pontiac Ave.)	750 tons per day	Cranston	private
Transfer	Waste Management Transfer Station and C&D	740 tons per day	Warwick	private
Transfer	West Greenwich Transfer Station	5 tons per day	West Greenwich	public
Transfer	Westerly Transfer Station	200 tons per day	Westerly	public

171-5 PROJECTIONS OF WASTE QUANTITIES

5-1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides information regarding the quantity of solid waste expected to be generated in the future, along with projections of how much of that waste will be recycled, composted and disposed. These projections are critical to the planning of facilities and programs necessary to effectively manage solid waste in Rhode Island and meet the goals established in this Plan. The methodology utilized to develop these projections, and the assumptions employed are described in this section, along with the results of the projections. The many factors that can affect these projections are discussed, and the programs and facilities necessary to support the projected levels of waste prevention, recycling, composting, and disposal are described in Chapter 8.

5-2 CURRENT LEVELS OF WASTE GENERATED, RECYCLED, COMPOSTED AND DISPOSED

The starting point for any projection of waste quantities must be the current status of solid waste management. In addition to establishing the current quantities of waste generated, recycled, composted and disposed, a judgment must be made as to whether or not the current quantities are anomalous. In other words, it must be determined if the conditions that caused the current status are unusual and temporary, which would mean that the current status would not be a good starting point for a long-term projection. It is fortunate that for this Plan there is sufficient data not only to assess the current status of solid waste management with reasonable accuracy, but also to determine if the current status is consistent with historic data.

In 2003, 1,148,411 tons of solid waste were disposed of at Central Landfill and a total of about 180,635 tons of material were either processed by RIRRC facilities for recycling or composted at RIRRC and municipal facilities. Because Tiverton disposes of its MSW at its own landfill and because of flows to various disposal facilities of solid waste collected by haulers servicing routes that crisscross state borders (probably an insignificant amount within the context of the entire state's waste load), it cannot be asserted either that Central Landfill handles 100 percent of the solid waste generated in Rhode Island or that there is absolutely no out-of-state waste entering the facility. However, because tipping fees in all neighboring states are more than double Rhode Island's municipal tipping fee, it is certain that all MSW in the State, except for Tiverton's, (or about 99% percent of the total) is disposed of at Central Landfill. Likewise, because commercial waste disposal costs in out-of-state facilities are higher than disposal costs at Central Landfill, it is unquestionable that virtually all commercial waste generated within Rhode Island is disposed of at Central landfill.

Therefore, with an estimated population of 1,076,164 in 2003, Rhode Island's waste generation rate is 1.18 tons of solid waste per capita per year, which is significantly less than the national waste generation rate estimated by BioCycle Magazine to be 1.31 tons per capita per year.

There are two main sectors of solid waste that will be addressed in these projections: municipal and commercial waste. Municipal waste is that waste which the municipalities have responsibility to collect, which is primarily waste generated at residences, although certain institutional wastes, such as that generated by public schools, are often included. Commercial solid waste (CSW) is the remainder of the solid waste, and since it is not the responsibility of municipalities to collect this waste, businesses and other waste generators contract with private collection companies for this service. Since these waste streams are different in terms of their composition, management and entity responsible for collection, they are addressed separately in these projections, although the results are eventually combined to describe the management of the combined solid waste stream.

5-2-1 Current Status of Municipal Waste Management

For the purposes of this Plan, the "current" status of solid waste management refers to the status in 2003, since that is the last full year for which records are available. In 2003, 474,684 tons or approximately 98% of the municipal waste generated in Rhode Island that was shipped to disposal was disposed at the Landfill, and Table 171- 3-1 shows the quantity disposed on a town-by-town basis. In addition 79,750 tons of recyclable material (net of residue) were recovered at the RIRRC'S MRF in 2003. Furthermore, 7,190 tons of white goods and scrap metal and 716 tons tires were diverted from landfilling by municipalities and RIRRC and therefore fall under the general rubric of "municipal solid waste." Table 171- 5-1 also shows this recycling data for each community.

The 1996 Plan reported 5,754 tons of leaf and yard debris were composted in 1994 while this Plan reports that an estimated total of 48,921 tons of municipal leaf and yard waste were composted in the base year of 2003 at municipal facilities, at the Central Landfill complex by the Corporation or at other facilities. The difference between the amounts composted in 1994 and 2003 reflect the improved data reporting and collection procedures put in place by RIRRC and the municipalities. Specifically, the composting data was reported by the State's 39 cities and towns in a survey conducted by the Corporation in 2003. The 48,921 tons of leaf and yard debris represents about 7.8% of the total municipal waste stream. It does not include commercial leaf and yard waste composting. Over the years, RIRRC has made heavy staff and financial investments to facilitate the development of both large-scale municipal and backyard composting. A number of municipalities took advantage of the opportunities and developed large, effective and sophisticated composting programs that are currently producing most of the aforementioned compost tonnage. RIRRC'S composting programs include the agency's long-standing policy of providing a deeply discounted tipping fee for leaf and yard debris from municipalities to encourage composting. These results are shown in Table 171- 5-1. Nevertheless, despite the significant amount of leaf and yard waste being composted annually and the impressive level of performance by municipalities and by the Corporation in this area, more can be done. The 1990 Waste Composition Analysis indicates that leaf and yard debris represents about 13.4% of the municipal waste stream (and 12.2% of the combined municipal and CSW waste stream) or approximately 79,000 tons of the municipal waste stream.

The various types and quantities of municipal waste disposed recycled and composted can be

summed to determine total waste generation, as is also shown in Table 171- 5-1. This yields a total of 626,240 tons generated by municipalities in 2003. Approximately 90% of the total municipal waste generated, disposed and recycled in Rhode Island in 2003 was handled by RIRRC. The 27% increase in the quantity of municipal waste delivered to RIRRC facilities from 1994 to 2003 can be explained by three factors: The increase is partially reflective of the fact that five of the six municipalities that did not bring their waste to Central Landfill for disposal in 1994 have since joined the RIRRC system. Only Tiverton among the State's 39 cities and towns did not dispose of its solid waste at Central Landfill in 2003. Tiverton continues to operate its own sanitary landfill in 2004, dedicated to the disposal of municipal solid waste generated within the town. Furthermore, the increase in the quantity of solid waste generated also reflects the growth in the population of the Central Landfill's watershed from an estimated 938,754 in 1994 to an estimated 1,076,164 in 2003. And finally, the increase in the amount of municipal waste generated is also indicative of the fact that Rhode Islanders, mirroring a national trend, generated more waste on a per capita basis in 2003 than they did in 1994. Therefore, as is shown in Table 171- 5-1, the statewide per capita municipal waste generation rate in 2003 was calculated to be approximately 0.5819 tons of MSW per year, an increase of about 24% from the 0.47 tons per person per year waste generation rate recorded in 1994.

If one examines the current status of municipal waste management estimated in the analysis described above in the context of recent history, it can be seen that the current status is a reasonable starting point for projections.

Figure 171-5-1 provides a graphical summary of the last 12 years of municipal waste management. In this graph, recycling and composting are considered together, under the general heading of recycling. It can be seen that recycling has nearly doubled over the last 12 years, and that while municipal waste has generally trended upward, the quantity of waste recycled has also trended upward, and at a higher rate, over the same period of time. This is qualitatively a better performance than has been observed with respect to solid waste management nationally: While the per-capita waste generation rate in Rhode Island and for the U.S. in general has increased over the past 10 years, recycling nationally has leveled off while in Rhode Island recycling has continued to grow. Nationally, waste generation has grown to the extent that more waste has been shipped to disposal every year for the past seven years. At the State level, it is also important to recognize that despite the fact that the recycling rate has increased over the past 10 years, waste generation, in absolute terms, has grown by a larger amount, with the result that despite the growth observed in municipal recycling, the amount of municipal solid waste being handled by Central Landfill has grown steadily over the past 10 years.

Table 171- 5-1 2003 Quantities of Municipal Sector Waste Recycled, Composted and Disposed By Municipality

Municipality	Estimated Population July 1st 2003	Landfilled	Diverted				Generated		Overall Diversion Rate	MRF Recycling Rate ²
		Refuse Tons	MRF Recycling	Composted	Scrap Metal (White Goods)	Tires ¹	Tons Per Capita	Tons Per Capita		
Barrington	16,932	4,796	2,484	1,835	639	12	9,765	0.5767	50.9%	34.1%
Bristol	22,620	9,934	1,819	4,705	120	95	16,673	0.7371	40.4%	15.5%
Burrillville	16,249	6,391	1,586	-	-	31	8,008	0.4928	20.2%	19.9%
Central Falls	19,471	8,359	666	56	40	-	9,121	0.4684	8.4%	7.4%
Charlestown	8,174	949	359	-	167	4	1,479	0.1809	35.8%	27.4%
Coventry	34,485	15,192	3,456	2,861	330	26	21,865	0.6341	30.5%	18.5%
Cranston	81,544	34,617	7,830	5,976	514	25	48,962	0.6004	29.3%	18.4%
Cumberland	32,754	15,795	3,241	329	16	1	19,382	0.5917	18.5%	17.0%
East Greenwich	13,274	6,482	1,767	522	3	1	8,774	0.6610	26.1%	21.4%
East Providence	50,085	19,911	4,522	8,001	383	8	32,824	0.6554	39.3%	18.5%
Exeter	6,287	2,213	721	-	-	-	2,935	0.4668	24.6%	24.6%
Foster	4,397	2,112	448	-	20	-	2,580	0.5869	18.1%	17.5%
Glocester	10,234	3,705	897	65	279	19	4,965	0.4852	25.4%	19.5%
Hopkinton	8,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamestown	5,655	3,613	1,026	50	25	8	4,723	0.8351	23.5%	22.1%
Johnston	29,029	18,237	2,489	625	316	2	21,669	0.7465	15.8%	12.0%
Lincoln	21,498	8,663	1,840	-	250	14	10,768	0.5009	19.5%	17.5%
Little Compton	3,614	2,028	237	213	142	12	2,632	0.7282	22.9%	10.5%
Middletown	17,436	2,982	545	924	-	-	4,451	0.2553	33.0%	15.4%
Narragansett	17,017	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-
New Shoreham	1,051	3,403	62	-	-	16	3,481	3.3137	2.2%	1.8%
Newport	26,630	7,497	2,267	1,430	170	-	11,364	0.4267	34.0%	23.2%
North Kingstown	27,382	7,277	3,570	889	388	7	12,131	0.4430	40.0%	32.9%
North Providence	33,341	16,640	2,750	1,494	0	2	20,885	0.6264	20.3%	14.2%
North Smithfield	10,923	4,512	1,566	153	-	-	6,231	0.5705	27.6%	25.8%
Pawtucket	75,052	35,635	4,097	761	454	56	41,002	0.5463	13.1%	10.3%
Portsmouth	17,250	7,960	953	-	-	-	8,914	0.5168	10.7%	10.7%
Providence	178,601	82,083	7,887	633	1,690	83	92,377	0.5172	11.1%	8.8%
Richmond	7,512	1,219	314	10	50	15	1,608	0.2141	24.2%	20.5%
Scituate	10,620	5,142	1,200	60	28	2	6,431	0.6056	20.1%	18.9%
Smithfield	21,180	8,530	2,155	802	-	15	11,502	0.5431	25.8%	20.2%
South Kingstown	29,041	21,606	1,872	836	-	122	24,437	0.8414	11.6%	8.0%
Tiverton	15,349	9,000	1,145	15	280	-	10,440	0.6801	13.8%	11.3%
Warren	11,436	8,127	1,030	3,000	350	26	12,533	1.0959	35.2%	11.3%
Warwick	87,968	32,250	10,687	8,480	400	27	51,844	0.5893	37.8%	24.9%
West Greenwich	5,244	1,467	290	93	10	19	1,879	0.3583	21.9%	16.5%
West Warwick	30,326	12,264	2,424	3,666	48	14	18,416	0.6073	33.4%	16.5%
Westerly	23,887	31,604	3,485	20	-	51	35,160	1.4719	10.1%	9.9%
Woonsocket	44,465	21,486	2,042	420	78	4	24,031	0.5404	10.6%	8.7%
RIRRC MRF Residue ³	n/a	5,978	(5,978)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (net of MRF Residue)	1,076,164	489,662	79,750	48,921	7,190	716	626,240	0.5819	21.8%	14.0%

*Estimates reflect calendar 2003 deliveries to RIRRC and 2002 figures for material reported by municipalities as delivered to other facilities.

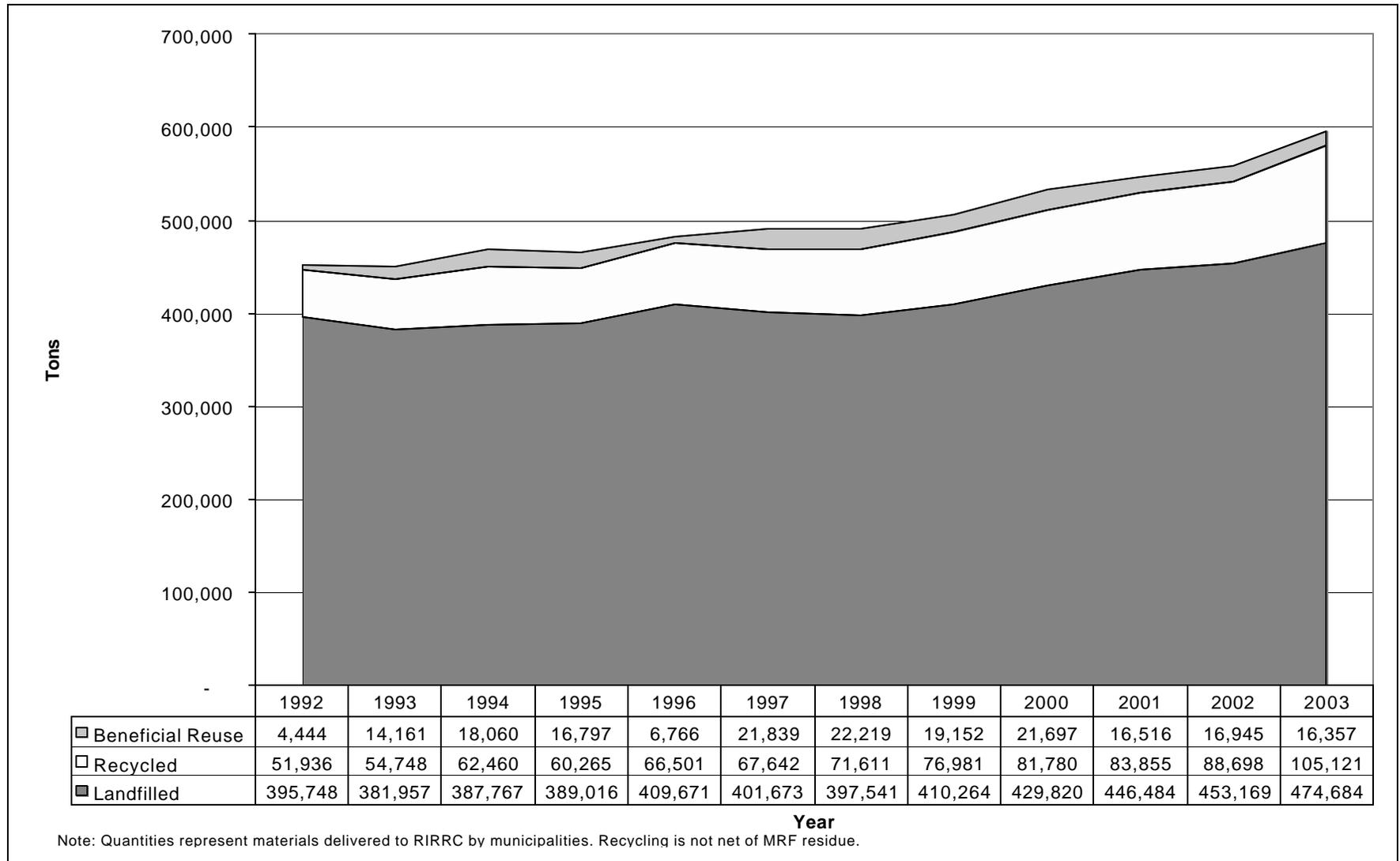
¹Tires are incinerated.

²MRF Recycling Rate is the percentage of MRF Recyclables in the universe of MRF Recyclables and Landfilled only.

³Residue is composed almost entirely of material received in the Mixed Recyclables stream which does not meet product delivery standards.

The above figures for municipalities does not include residue. However, the totals below are net of residue.

Figure 171-5-1 Municipal Sector Materials Handled by RIRRC



5-2-2 Current Status of Commercial Waste Management

There are two key differences in assessing the status of CSW management and that of municipal waste. The first is that the quantity of CSW disposed at the Landfill has fluctuated much more sharply over the last 10 years, compared to the relatively constant flow of municipal waste. While the quantities of both municipal and commercial waste generated have increased over the past 12 years, municipal waste disposal has increased by 34% while CSW disposal has more than doubled from about 400,000 tons in 1994 to 996,219 tons in 2003, reflecting for the most part the closure of several nearby landfills in Massachusetts and the very sharp increase in disposal rates at Massachusetts disposal facilities relative to the tipping fee at Central Landfill. These two factors combined to drive Rhode Island-generated waste that had at one time been shipped to Massachusetts facilities to Central Landfill for disposal. The second key difference is that there is much less data characterizing commercial recycling than municipal recycling. The reasons for these differences are straightforward; RIRRC has no control over the flow of commercial waste, and so the quantities that are disposed at Central Landfill are dependent on the regional disposal marketplace; and commercial recycling occurs in a non-centralized fashion making data difficult to come by.

a. Disposal

As a result of these differences, the estimation of the current status of CSW management differs from that for municipal waste in a number of aspects. Figure 171- 5-2 shows the quantities of CSW disposed at Central Landfill annually from 1992 through 2003. This graph is designed to show the range of quantities that have been disposed at the State Landfill in the recent past. The graph shows that in 1993, when the annual disposal of CSW at Central Landfill hit its low point, more than half of the CSW generated in Rhode Island was being disposed of at facilities other than Central Landfill, mostly in Massachusetts at the Fall River Landfill and the Semass waste-to-energy facility, but also with significant tonnage being disposed of at the Plainville and East Bridgewater landfills and the Millbury waste-to-energy plant.

With the Central Landfill CSW tipping fee holding relatively stable at between \$37-\$39.50 per ton from 1992 through 1998 and tipping fees in Massachusetts climbing during this same period through the \$50 and \$60-per-ton levels, Rhode Island-generated waste that had previously been sent to facilities in Massachusetts for disposal was increasingly diverted to Central Landfill. This trend was accentuated with the closure of major disposal facilities in Massachusetts proximate to Rhode Island, beginning with the closure of the East Bridgewater landfill in 1996, disposal restrictions imposed on the Fall River landfill in late 1997, the closure of the Plainville landfill in the spring of 1998 and the disappearance of capacity availability at the Seamass and Millbury waste-to-energy plants over the second half of the '90's. The loss of disposal capacity availability, and the widening disposal cost differential also served to attract Massachusetts waste to Central Landfill, resulting in peak CSW disposal of more than 700,000 tons in 1998. In order to conserve disposal capacity at Central Landfill, the State and RIRRC sought to stem this rising tide of out-of-state waste by suing the major trash haulers involved. CSW disposal fell off sharply beginning in 1998

when the major national hauling firms settled these law suits brought against them by the State by executing consent agreements that they would no longer deliver out-of-state waste to Central Landfill. Finally, the graph shows that since 1999, the disposal of CSW has for the most part increased gradually through 2003 that reflects the increase in waste generation that has been observed nationally. This increase is proportionate to Rhode Island employment and is included in the calculation of the 1.23 tons per capita per year waste generation rate previously noted for total Rhode Island waste. It should be noted that the 1.31 tons per capita per year national waste generation rate estimated by BioCycle includes the categories of waste classified in Rhode Island as municipal solid waste and commercial solid waste.

It can be seen from and Figure 171- 5-2 that the increase in the disposal of CSW has been more moderate over the past five years than the relatively sharper increase in the disposal of municipal waste over the same period.

Table 171- 5-2 2003 Commercial Sector Waste Composition

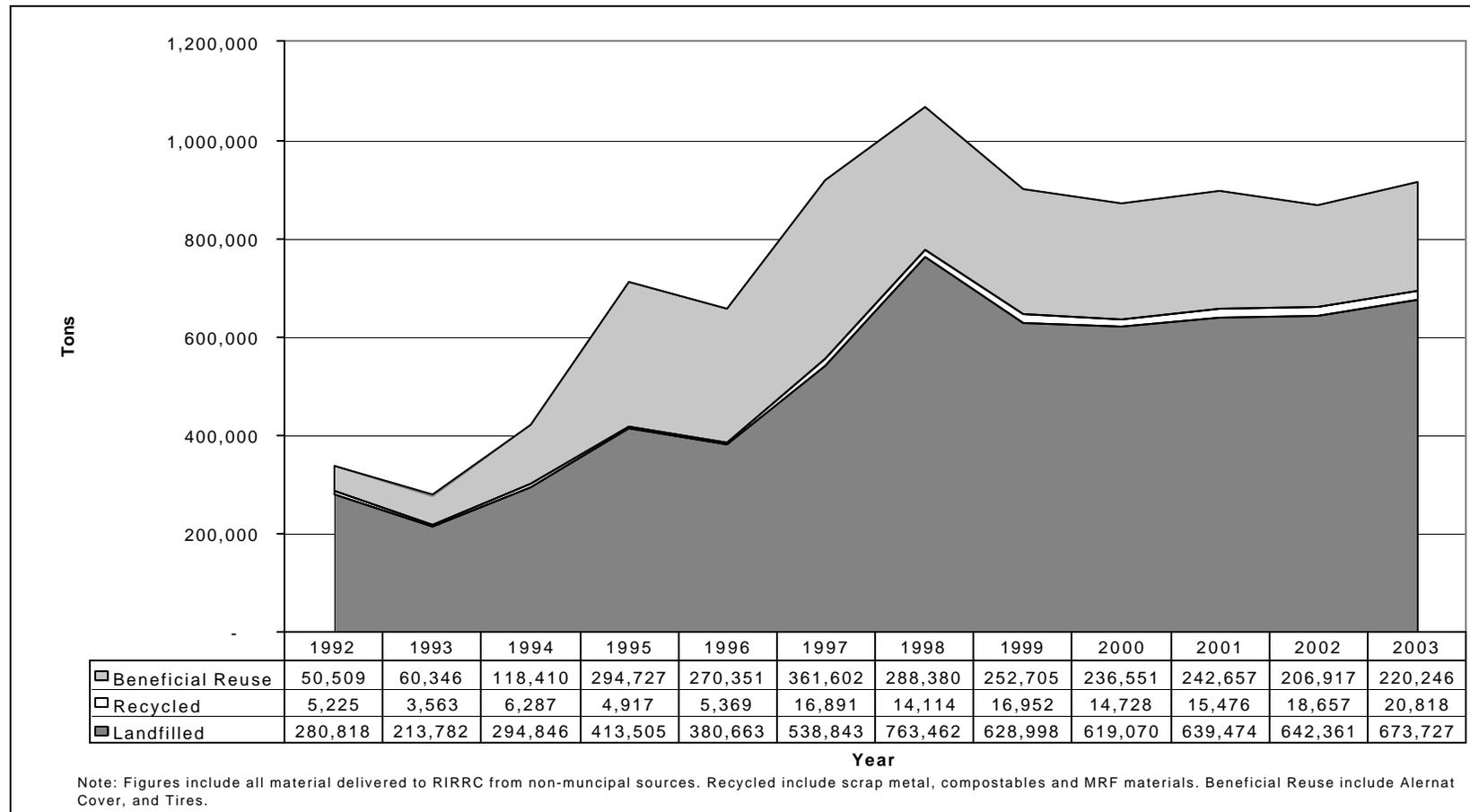
	RIRRC	Other Facilities	Total	Composition
Landfilled	673,727		673,727	68%
Solid Waste	665,811		665,811	67%
Sludge	7,916		7,916	1%
			-	0%
Recycled	20,818	23,955	44,773	4%
Composted	5,687	17,955	23,642	2%
Recycled	15,131	6,000	21,131	2%
			-	0%
Beneficial Reuse	276,371	1,348	277,719	28%
Tires - Incineration		1,348	1,348	0%
Cover Materials	276,371		276,371	28%
<i>C&D Screenings</i>	218,899		218,899	22%
<i>Ash</i>	42,063		42,063	4%
<i>Soils</i>	8,267		8,267	1%
<i>Sweepings</i>	7,143		7,143	1%
Total	970,916	25,303	996,219	100.0%

These patterns and observations must be turned into an estimate of the "current" status of CSW disposal to use as a starting point for projections. For the purposes of these projections, 2003 is considered to be representative of current conditions. There are several key points in support of this assumption. As a result of the combination of the disposal capacity market factors referenced above, it can be confidently assumed that virtually 100 percent of the CSW generated within the State of Rhode Island is disposed of at Central Landfill, a situation that has existed for about the past five years. Moreover, because the major publicly-owned national hauling firms have signed consent decrees to not bring out-of-state waste to Central Landfill, it is probable that there will be no new major sources of waste for disposal at Central. In other words, Central Landfill's natural wasteshed has been established and all potential sources of supply within the wasteshed have not only been identified as shipping to Central Landfill for disposal, they have been characterized as to tonnage. Furthermore, with

the per-capita waste generation rate and the State's population growing and expected to continue growing, a gradual annual increase in tonnage generated can be confidently forecast. This conclusion is supported by the data which show a steady but moderate increase in total disposal over the past four years. Therefore, it can be expected that if the regional disposal market and marketplace remains relatively unchanged, disposal levels at Central Landfill will continue at between 1,100,000 and 1,200,000 tons annually for the next several years. There is no reason to believe at this time that either new disposal capacity in the region will be brought on line or that disposal costs in the region will fall. Consequently, it can be further expected that modifications to the solid waste tonnage disposed of at Central Landfill will be a function, going forward, of (1) improved recycling and other diversion strategies, (2) the decision to ship Rhode Island waste to distant disposal sites via rail haul, or (3) changes (increases) in Central Landfill tipping fees, all three being decisions under the control of the RIRRC. In the event that waste is shipped to out-of-state disposal in the future for the purposes of conserving capacity in Central Landfill for use by the cities and towns it would necessarily have to be CSW precisely because the CSW tipping fee is higher than the municipal tipping fee. This action could nevertheless result in a negative economic impact for municipalities because while they would gain landfill capacity, they could lose the financial subsidy that has been provided by CSW for nearly 25 years.

During the base year of 2003, about 673,727 tons of CSW were disposed of at Central Landfill. This quantity is used as the starting point for making projections of CSW disposal under two broad, general scenarios as follows: 1) Implementation of the commercial recycling and composting recommendations made in this Plan in order to achieve the diversion of the maximum amount of CSW from landfilling; and 2) maintenance of the existing status quo in recycling/composting programs and disposal operations by RIRRC which does not implement any of the recommendations contained in this Plan.

Figure 171- 5-2 Commercial Sector Material Delivered to RIRRC By Year³



³ This graph shows only the total CSW (914,791 tons in 2003) delivered to RIRRC facilities. Total CSW generation within the State of Rhode Island that has been reported to RIRRC totals 996,219 tons in 2003. Since it is assumed that all or virtually all CSW generated within the State is disposed of at Central Landfill, the differential of more than 81,000 tons represents CSW recycled from transfer stations reported to DEM, leaf and yard waste composted at facilities other than RIRRC'S and the material recycled by CleanScape.

RECYCLING

The estimate described above is for the amount of CSW remaining after recycling. The only centralized facilities for the recycling of CSW are located at RIRRC'S waste management complex in Johnston. However, since there is no comprehensive, statewide commercial recycling program similar to the municipal recycling program and since there is no centralized, comprehensive and integrated source of data for commercial recycling similar to that which exists for the municipal recycling program, it is more difficult to determine the quantity of CSW recycled than for municipal waste. Because of the lack of data, an estimate of commercial recycling was made based on general knowledge of commercial recycling in New England, the various types of commercial recycling, including the recycling of construction and demolition debris, performed at the RIRRC Johnston complex, anecdotal information about commercial recycling in Rhode Island, and discussions with major trash haulers. In the base year of 2003, a minimum of about 322,492 tons of material extracted from the CSW stream were either marketed by RIRRC and private firms for recycling, used as landfill cover material, or used for landscaping and slope grooming purposes by RIRRC at its Johnston complex. The types of CSW diverted from disposal and used as alternative landfill cover material includes such materials as processed oil-contaminated soils, screened street sweepings, tire and sludge incinerator ash residues, foundry sand, a limited quantity of dredge spoils, C&D debris, and various other miscellaneous materials that would in the past have been disposed of but for which re-uses have developed. These materials which were utilized for landfill cover, landscaping or construction purposes at the Central Landfill complex are included under the term "beneficial reuse" in this Plan. They are included in the total of CSW recycled because their likely alternative disposition would have been disposal in the Landfill. In addition, DEM reported that in 2003 approximately 40,000 tons of recyclables were marketed from licensed CSW management facilities. These estimates do not include the tonnages of various types of papers and textiles marketed for recycling by the traditional scrap industry.

5-3 PROJECTIONS OF WASTE GENERATION, RECYCLING, COMPOSTING AND DISPOSAL

With the starting points for the projections of municipal and commercial waste quantities established, the projections can be performed. There are numerous factors that can affect the amounts of waste generated, recycled, composted and disposed, and these projections take into account the most significant of those factors. Waste generation is affected primarily by population, employment and trends in waste generation rates per capita or per employee. Recycling is affected by collection and processing costs and logistics, revenue potential, future marketability, and the ability and willingness of people to perform the tasks necessary to recycle materials. Composting is affected primarily by the ability to collect compostable material, establishment of the sites or facilities necessary to compost the material, and the willingness of the public to comply with the requirements for separation of the material. All of these factors are considered in the projections described below.

5-3-1 Municipal Waste Projections

The key assumptions utilized in the projection of municipal waste diversion are shown in Table 171- 5-3. The 2003 municipal waste generation rate was estimated to be approximately 0.5819 tons per person per year. This rate is projected to increase 0.5 percent per year from 2003 through 2025. This increase in rate is significantly lower than the long-term historical average and reflects the trend of increasing per-capita waste generation rates observed nationally.

The projected per-capita waste generation rates are applied to the statewide population projected by RIRRC by adjusting the most recent Statewide Planning Program projections to reflect more recent census counts and estimates. The projected population levels and the resulting projections of municipal waste generation are shown in Table 171- 5-4 and Table 171- 5-5 respectively. It can be seen that municipal waste generation is projected to increase from 626,240 tons in 2003 to 745,278 tons in 2025.

Table 171- 5-3 also shows material-by-material percentages of composition of the municipal waste stream and material-by-material recycling projections for 2010. The composition fractions are based on the 1990 Waste Composition Study. The projected recycling rates for 2010 on a material-by-material basis were developed as a result of observations made of actual recycling rates over the past 15 years with projections being made based on the expected performance of the Maximum Recycling Program, improved waste prevention and increased leaf and yard waste diversion assuming that the recommendations to follow in Part 8 be implemented. The projected rates reflect diversion from landfilling and are based on the recycling tonnages recorded at RIRRC facilities. These projections are net of any residue created during processing. Materials diverted through scavenging are regarded as part of the background situation.

Table 171- 5-5 presents two scenarios for municipal waste projections. The first assumes that recommendations made in this Plan (see Part 6) for increasing the diversion of municipal sector waste, such as the implementation of user fee systems, increased composting, the adoption of landfill bans and improved enforcement of and compliance with the existing recycling statutes are fully implemented. The second scenario assumes maintenance of the existing status quo in recycling/composting programs and disposal operations. In other words, the rates of disposal and diversion stay at the same levels as seen in 2003. Under the full implementation scenario, recycling and diversion levels are projected by imposing the assumptions on the levels achievable by 2010 shown in Table 171- 5-3. First, an assumed increase in waste prevention was assumed to phase in gradually from 2005 through 2010. Next, the year to year projections of diversion and recycling for the first scenario are calculated by imposing a gradual increase to the achievable rates by the year 2010 and continuing those rates through 2025. On the other hand, the status quo rates of recycling and diversion are calculated by simply applying the rates from 2002 to the total projected waste generation for each year. Graphical depictions of each scenario can be found in Figure 171- 5-3 and Figure 171- 5-4.

Table 171- 5-3 Municipal Waste Composition and Diversion Assumptions

WASTE COMPONENT	Municipal Waste Composition	Estimated % of Generation Recovered in 2003	Assumed Recoverable By 2010
PAPER			
NEWSPAPER	10.4%		8.0%
OFFICE PAPER	2.5%		0.5%
CARDBOARD/KRAFT PAPER	5.9%		3.0%
MAGAZINES/GLOSSY PAPER	2.2%		1.5%
CHIPBOARD	3.6%		1.0%
OTHER PAPER	9.0%		0.0%
SUBTOTAL	33.6%	9.2%	14.0%
PLASTIC			
PET	0.5%		0.5%
HDPE	0.4%		0.4%
RIGID PLASTICS	1.0%		
FILM PLASTICS	3.5%		0.0%
OTHER PLASTICS	3.3%		
SUBTOTAL	8.7%	0.8%	0.9%
YARD DEBRIS			
LEAVES	2.9%		2.8%
STUMPS	0.3%		0.0%
GRASS/OTHER	6.7%		6.0%
FINES	4.0%		2.0%
SUBTOTAL	13.9%	8.0%	10.8%
GLASS			
CONTAINERS	5.0%		3.0%
OTHER GLASS	0.1%		0.0%
SUBTOTAL	5.1%	2.6%	3.0%
METALS			
TIN-COATED CANS	1.9%		1.0%
OTHER FERROUS METALS	2.4%		2.0%
ALUMINUM CONTAINERS	0.7%		0.4%
OTHER ALUMINUM	0.2%		0.1%
OTHER NON-FERROUS	0.2%		0.1%
SUBTOTAL	5.4%	1.9%	3.6%
OTHER WASTES			
TEXTILES	5.0%		1.5%
DISPOSABLE DIAPERS	3.1%		0.0%
OTHER ORGANICS	23.2%		7.5%
INORGANICS	1.1%		0.0%
TIRES	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
SUBTOTAL	32.6%		9.2%
HOUSEHOLD HAZ. WASTE	0.5%		0.4%
TOTAL	99.8%	22.6%	41.9%
Compost ¹	37.1%	8.0%	18.3%
Recycling	58.3%	14.5%	23.4%

¹Includes Yard Debris and Other Organics.

Table 171- 5-4 Population Projections

Year	Population		Emp
	Actual Count	Official SPP Projection	Plan Projection
2000		1,048,319	1,048,319
2001			1,051,143
2002			1,053,968
2003			1,056,792
2004			1,059,617
2005	1,062,441	1,062,441	631,943
2006			1,064,793
2007			1,067,144
2008			1,069,496
2009			1,071,847
2010	1,074,199	1,074,199	648,686
2011			1,077,722
2012			1,081,245
2013			1,084,767
2014			1,088,290
2015	1,091,813	1,091,813	652,322
2016			1,095,743
2017			1,099,673
2018			1,103,604
2019			1,107,534
2020	1,111,464	1,111,464	640,717
2021			1,114,823
2022			1,118,182
2023			1,121,542
2024			1,124,901
2025	1,128,260	1,128,260	622,977

Table 171- 5-5 Municipal Waste Generation and Diversion Projections

Year	Per Capita Waste Generation	With Pay As You Thru Implementation and Yard Debris Ban									Satus Quo								
		Generation (Before Source Reduction)	Total Source Reduction	Generation	Landfilled	MRF Recycling	Composting	White Goods	Tires	% Diversion	Potential Generation (Before Source Reduction)	Source Reduction	Total Generation	Landfilled	MRF Recycling	Composting	White Goods	Tires	% Diversion
2000	0.4688	496,479	-	496,479	413,941	74,507	7,159	53	819	16.6%	496,479	-	496,479	413,941	74,507	7,159	53	819	16.6%
2003	0.5819	626,240	-	626,240	489,662	79,750	48,921	7,190	716	21.8%	626,240	-	626,240	489,662	79,750	48,921	7,190	716	21.8%
2004	0.5848	631,023	-	631,023	493,402	80,359	49,295	7,245	722	21.8%	631,023	-	631,023	493,402	80,359	49,295	7,245	722	21.8%
2005	0.5878	635,838	-	635,838	482,751	92,222	52,838	7,300	727	24.1%	635,838	-	635,838	492,005	85,669	49,671	7,723	769	22.6%
2006	0.5907	640,406	6,404	634,002	466,983	103,172	55,843	7,279	725	27.1%	640,406	-	640,406	495,540	86,284	50,028	7,779	775	22.6%
2007	0.5936	645,004	12,900	632,104	451,254	114,047	58,823	7,257	723	30.0%	645,004	-	645,004	499,098	86,904	50,387	7,835	780	22.6%
2008	0.5966	649,632	19,489	630,143	435,568	124,841	61,779	7,235	721	33.0%	649,632	-	649,632	502,679	87,527	50,749	7,891	786	22.6%
2009	0.5996	654,290	26,172	628,119	419,927	135,553	64,709	7,211	718	35.8%	654,290	-	654,290	506,284	88,155	51,113	7,948	792	22.6%
2010	0.6026	658,979	32,949	626,030	404,338	146,178	67,611	7,187	716	38.6%	658,979	-	658,979	509,912	88,787	51,479	8,004	797	22.6%
2011	0.6056	664,407	33,220	631,187	407,668	147,382	68,168	7,247	722	38.6%	664,407	-	664,407	514,112	89,518	51,903	8,070	804	22.6%
2012	0.6086	669,873	33,494	636,380	411,022	148,595	68,729	7,306	728	38.6%	669,873	-	669,873	518,342	90,255	52,330	8,137	810	22.6%
2013	0.6117	675,378	33,769	641,609	414,399	149,816	69,294	7,366	734	38.6%	675,378	-	675,378	522,601	90,996	52,760	8,204	817	22.6%
2014	0.6147	680,920	34,046	646,874	417,800	151,045	69,862	7,427	740	38.6%	680,920	-	680,920	526,889	91,743	53,193	8,271	824	22.6%
2015	0.6178	686,501	34,325	652,176	421,225	152,283	70,435	7,488	746	38.6%	686,501	-	686,501	531,208	92,495	53,629	8,339	831	22.6%
2016	0.6209	692,374	34,619	657,755	424,828	153,586	71,038	7,552	752	38.6%	692,374	-	692,374	535,752	93,286	54,088	8,410	838	22.6%
2017	0.6240	698,288	34,914	663,374	428,457	154,898	71,644	7,616	759	38.6%	698,288	-	698,288	540,329	94,083	54,550	8,482	845	22.6%
2018	0.6271	704,244	35,212	669,032	432,112	156,219	72,255	7,681	765	38.6%	704,244	-	704,244	544,937	94,885	55,015	8,554	852	22.6%
2019	0.6303	710,243	35,512	674,731	435,792	157,550	72,871	7,747	772	38.6%	710,243	-	710,243	549,579	95,694	55,484	8,627	859	22.6%
2020	0.6334	716,283	35,814	680,469	439,498	158,890	73,491	7,812	778	38.6%	716,283	-	716,283	554,253	96,507	55,956	8,701	867	22.6%
2021	0.6366	722,003	36,100	685,903	443,008	160,158	74,078	7,875	784	38.6%	722,003	-	722,003	558,679	97,278	56,402	8,770	873	22.6%
2022	0.6398	727,762	36,388	691,374	446,542	161,436	74,668	7,938	791	38.6%	727,762	-	727,762	563,135	98,054	56,852	8,840	880	22.6%
2023	0.6430	733,561	36,678	696,883	450,100	162,722	75,263	8,001	797	38.6%	733,561	-	733,561	567,622	98,835	57,305	8,910	887	22.6%
2024	0.6462	739,399	36,970	702,429	453,682	164,017	75,862	8,065	803	38.6%	739,399	-	739,399	572,140	99,622	57,761	8,981	895	22.6%
2025	0.6494	745,278	37,264	708,014	457,289	165,321	76,465	8,129	810	38.6%	745,278	-	745,278	576,689	100,414	58,221	9,053	902	22.6%

Figure 171- 5-3 Municipal Sector Waste and Recycling Projection - Recommendations Implemented

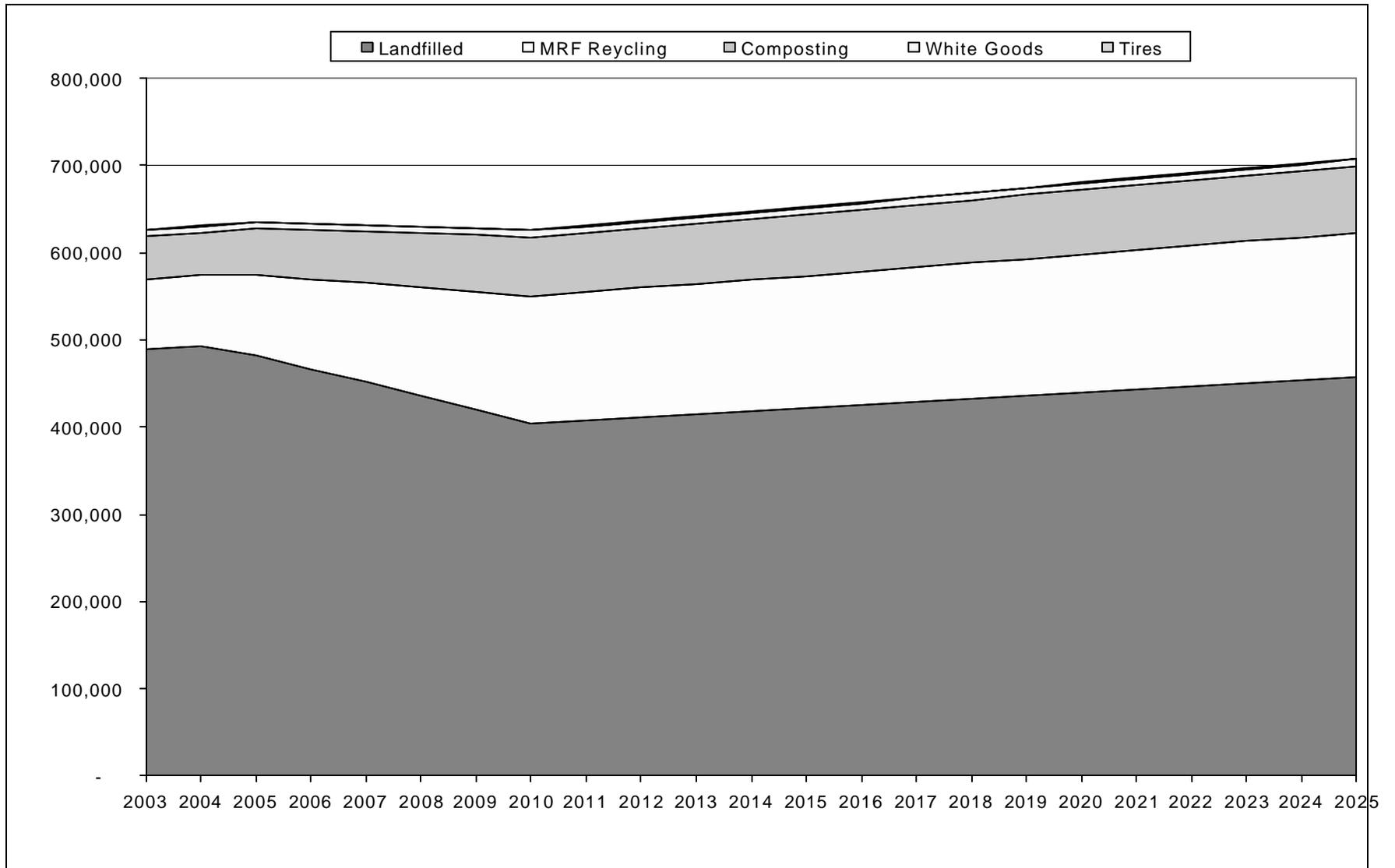
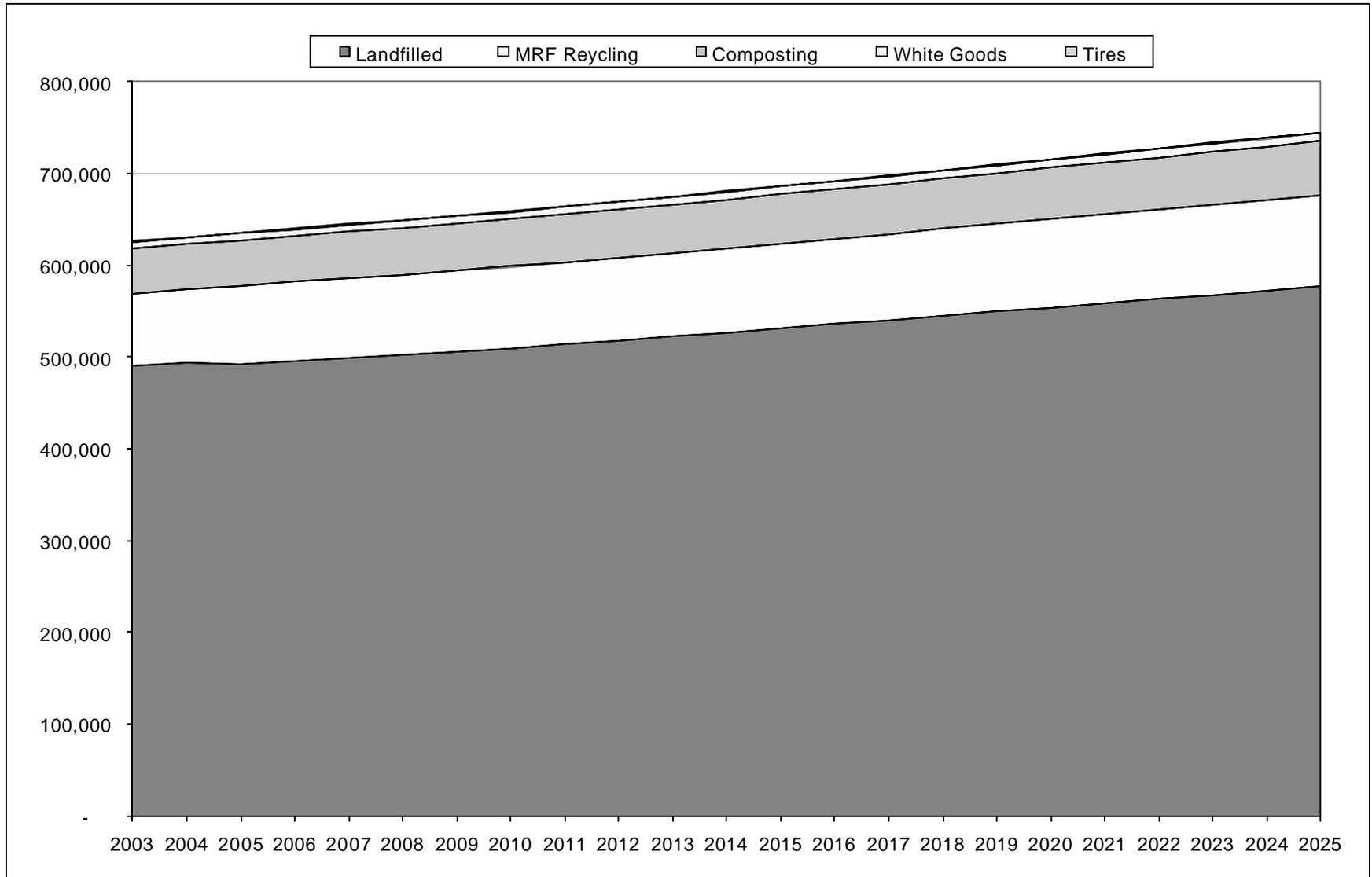


Figure 171- 5-4 Municipal Sector Waste and Recycling Projection - BAU



5-3-2 Commercial Waste Projections

CSW generation is projected in the same fashion as municipal waste generation, with the only difference being that employment is used as the key factor instead of population. In 2003, 996,219 tons of CSW were generated, with about 32% of the total recycled, composted or beneficially reused and about 68% or 673,727 tons disposed (see Table 171-5-2). With an estimated statewide employment of 489,429 in 2003, (see Table 171-5-6), the CSW generation rate is 2.04 tons per employee per year. This rate appears to be much higher than the 1.26 tons per capita commercial waste generation reported in the 1996 Plan but this appearance is deceptive because the 2003 CSW generation rate (and all those going forward) is calculated on the basis of the total amount of CSW generated while the 1996 rate was calculated on the basis of the amount of CSW landfilled, a much smaller number. Like the municipal sector projection, this rate is assumed to increase by 0.5 percent per year through 2025.

The CSW generation rate is then applied to the projected statewide employment for each year, shown in Table 171- 5-6. The projected employment is based on the projected working age population (between ages 19 and 64). Population projections by age category were obtained from the Statewide Planning for the years 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2025. An arbitrary 78 percent rate of employment for the working age population was applied to these years. Finally, employment projections for years occurring between those with actual projections available from the Census Bureau were estimated by calculating even increments of the total change between consecutive available periods. CSW generation is projected to increase from 996,219 tons in 2003 to 1,103,786 tons in 2025. It is very important to remember that these figures represent the total amount of CSW generated in the State of Rhode Island and that this total includes: 1) recyclable materials extracted from the waste stream and marketed for reuse or remanufacturing; 2) leaf and yard debris which is composted; and 3) a very large quantity of construction and demolition debris, which has been used beneficially as landfill cover material and which is projected to continue to be used in this way. C&D used as landfill cover material for the most part replaces the use of virgin earthen materials for this purpose.

The figure of 44,773 tons of commercial recyclables reported for 2003 represents the total tonnage of recyclables delivered to the RIRRC'S facilities from commercial sources or extracted from CSW processed at the RIRRC's Tipping Facility. The figure also includes the recyclables reported as captured by CleanScape, Inc., a Providence firm in the business of extracting recyclables from the commercial waste stream and marketing them. Other firms in the commercial recycling business did not provide data concerning the quantities or types of recyclables they handle. The annual growth in the tonnage of commercial recyclables shown in Table 171- 5-6 reflect the increasing effectiveness of the Central Landfill Tipping Facility in extracting recyclables, predominantly wood, corrugated cardboard and metal, from the CSW stream that is delivered to that facility.

Because there is significantly less data available concerning recyclables in the CSW stream and concerning commercial recycling in general than is available for municipal recycling, the projected tonnages of commercial recyclables shown in Table 171- 5-6 are also based on conservative estimates of the quantities of recyclable materials processed and marketed by private firms which are often reluctant to divulge data concerning the quantities of recyclable materials that they process and market. Large but indeterminate quantities of various types of waste paper and old corrugated cardboard are handled by private industry outside RIRRC'S system. It should also be noted that an indeterminate quantity of the recyclable materials processed by Rhode Island firms is generated outside the state and delivered to these firms for processing. As a result, there is a larger degree of unavoidable uncertainty built into the commercial recycling projections. Since virtually all municipal recyclables are handled by the RIRRC at the MRF, municipal recycling projections are founded on much more extensive data than the commercial recycling projections which must be made on the basis of observations and the relatively small but not clearly delineated fraction of commercial recyclables handled by RIRRC. Nevertheless, it can be projected that the level of commercial recycling can potentially reach 25 percent by 2010 and could well exceed that percentage particularly if major advances are made concerning bulk food waste composting, provided that the management and regulatory programs recommended in this Plan are implemented and maintained. Indeed, the Major Project Sub-Committee of RIRRC'S Board of Commissioners initiated an investigation of a major organics project in 2004. However, the commercial recycling rate was held stable at 25 percent because of the lack of data currently available concerning commercial recycling.

The compost tonnages shown in Table 171- 5-6 are for compost produced at the Central Landfill complex and commercial composting that occurs at private sector sites throughout the state. The compost tonnage increases shown from 2003 to 2005 reflect the increase in the quantities of commercial leaf and yard debris expected to occur when a ban on the landfill disposal of leaf and yard debris is implemented.

Table 171- 5-6 Commercial Sector Solid Waste Generation Projections

Year	Employment	Tons Per Employee	Generation	With Recommendations Implemented				Sataus Quo			
				Landfill	Recycling	Compost	Other Beneficial ReUse	Landfill	Recycling	Compost	Other Beneficial ReUse
2003	489,429	2.04	996,219	673,727	21,131	23,642	277,719	673,727	21,131	23,642	277,719
2004	491,172	2.05	1,004,766	640,512	54,152	30,000	280,102	679,507	21,313	23,845	280,102
2005	492,916	2.06	1,013,373	608,135	87,737	35,000	282,501	685,328	21,495	24,049	282,501
2006	495,527	2.07	1,023,837	580,951	122,107	35,361	285,418	692,404	21,717	24,297	285,418
2007	498,139	2.08	1,034,380	553,125	157,172	35,726	288,357	699,534	21,941	24,548	288,357
2008	500,751	2.09	1,045,002	524,651	192,941	36,092	291,318	706,718	22,166	24,800	291,318
2009	503,363	2.10	1,055,705	495,520	229,422	36,462	294,302	713,957	22,393	25,054	294,302
2010	505,975	2.11	1,066,489	465,724	266,622	36,835	297,308	721,250	22,622	25,310	297,308
2011	506,542	2.12	1,073,023	468,577	268,256	37,060	299,130	725,668	22,760	25,465	299,130
2012	507,110	2.13	1,079,596	471,448	269,899	37,287	300,962	730,113	22,900	25,621	300,962
2013	507,677	2.14	1,086,207	474,335	271,552	37,516	302,805	734,585	23,040	25,778	302,805
2014	508,244	2.15	1,092,858	477,239	273,215	37,745	304,659	739,082	23,181	25,935	304,659
2015	508,811	2.16	1,099,548	480,161	274,887	37,976	306,524	743,607	23,323	26,094	306,524
2016	507,001	2.17	1,101,114	480,844	275,279	38,030	306,961	744,666	23,356	26,131	306,961
2017	505,190	2.18	1,102,668	481,523	275,667	38,084	307,394	745,717	23,389	26,168	307,394
2018	503,380	2.19	1,104,210	482,196	276,053	38,137	307,824	746,760	23,422	26,205	307,824
2019	501,570	2.20	1,105,740	482,865	276,435	38,190	308,250	747,794	23,454	26,241	308,250
2020	499,759	2.22	1,107,258	483,527	276,814	38,243	308,674	748,821	23,487	26,277	308,674
2021	496,992	2.23	1,106,632	483,254	276,658	38,221	308,499	748,398	23,473	26,262	308,499
2022	494,224	2.24	1,105,972	482,966	276,493	38,198	308,315	747,951	23,459	26,247	308,315
2023	491,457	2.25	1,105,278	482,663	276,320	38,174	308,122	747,482	23,445	26,230	308,122
2024	488,690	2.26	1,104,550	482,345	276,137	38,149	307,918	746,989	23,429	26,213	307,918
2025	485,922	2.27	1,103,786	482,011	275,946	38,123	307,706	746,473	23,413	26,195	307,706

Figure 171- 5-5 Commercial Sector Generation Projection – Recommendations Implemented

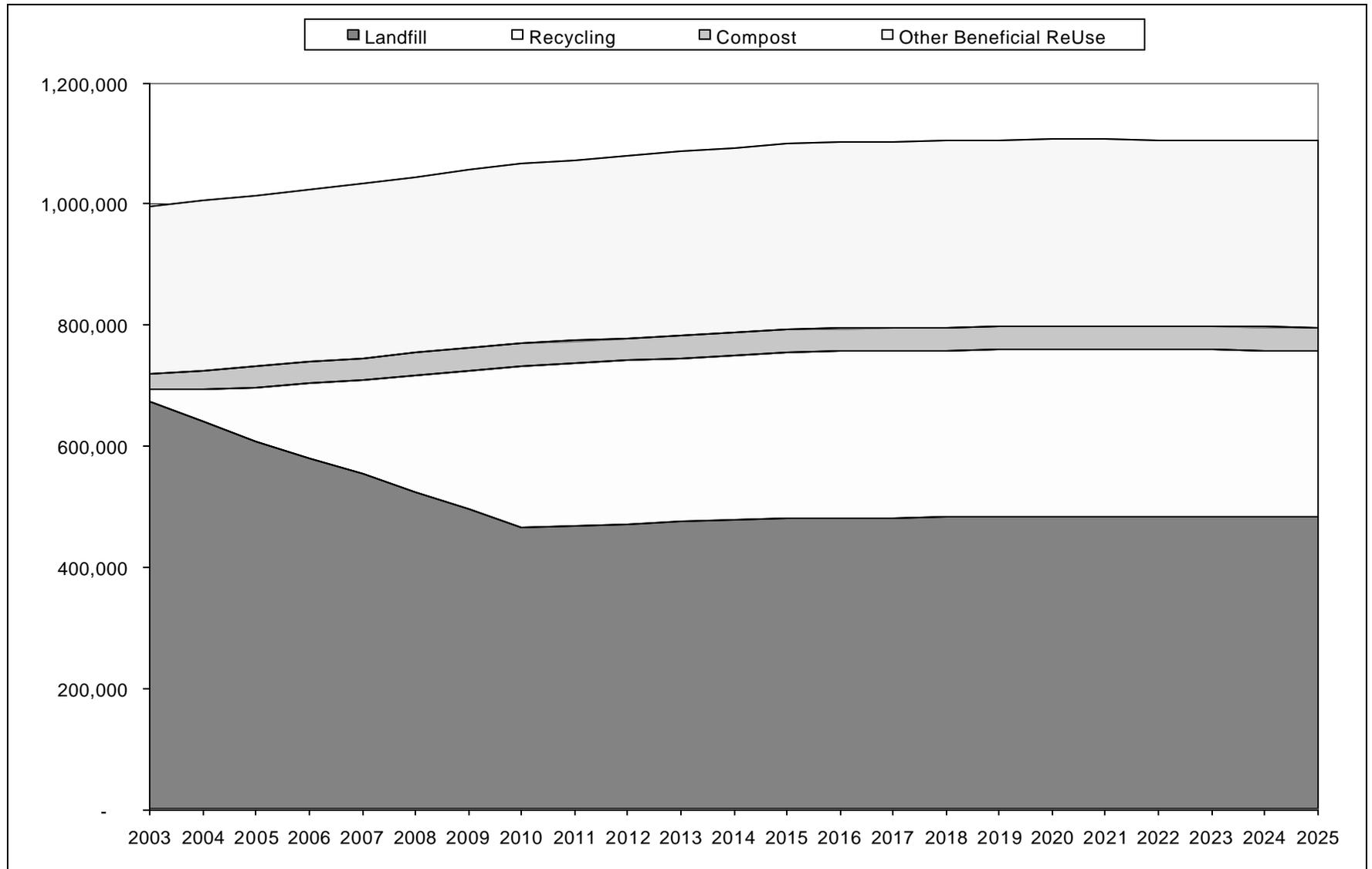
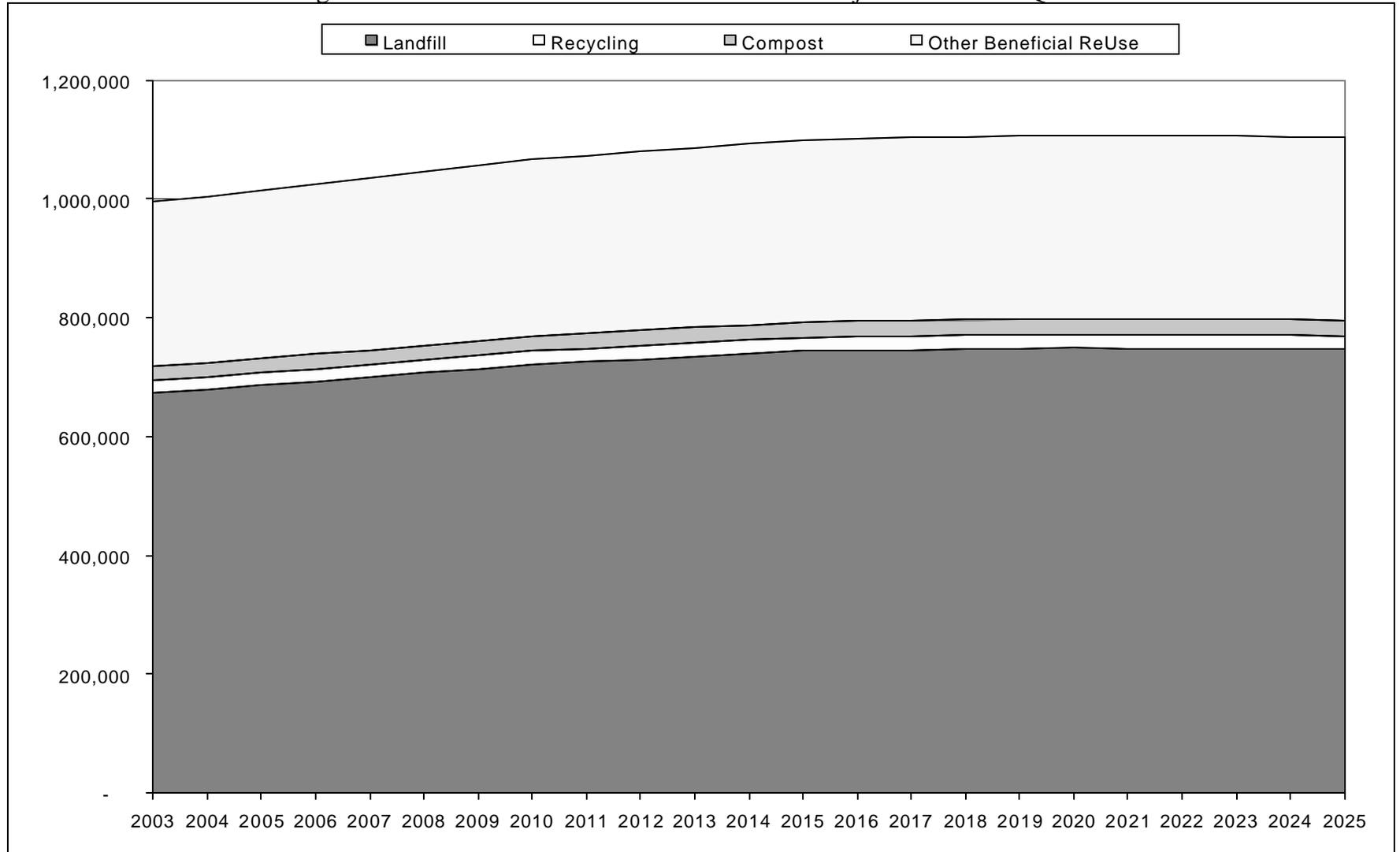


Figure 171- 5-6 Commercial Sector Generation Projection – Status Quo



Although RIRRC processes more than 150,000 tons of C&D debris annually for use as landfill cover material, an unknown, and to-date undeterminable, quantity of C&D is shipped to out-of-state disposal by rail. Since the 1990 Solid Waste Composition Study estimates that C&D debris constitutes approximately 25 percent of the CSW stream, it can be deduced that possibly 75,000 tons of C&D are being shipped to out-of-state disposal annually by private waste management firms. Table 171- 5-6 shows that in 2003 277,719 tons of material were beneficially reused with all of it being used as landfill cover material. Not all of this material was C&D debris; there were significant tonnages of tire incinerator ash/residue, sludge ash, oil-contaminated processed soil and other waste materials that were put to use as landfill cover. It can be expected that, in the near term at least, an increasing tonnage of C&D will be shipped by rail to out-of-state disposal because the total cost of managing the C&D in this way compares favorably to the cost of delivering the material to the RIRRC in Johnston either for processing for use as cover material or as solid waste for disposal. Moreover, it is difficult to determine how much of the C&D currently shipped to out-of-state disposal is generated in Rhode Island and how much is generated in other states and delivered to Rhode Island firms for processing and rail shipment to landfills out of state for disposal.

Nevertheless observation of the waste management industry and discussions with industry leaders leads to the conclusion that more than half of the C&D debris generated within Rhode Island is managed by the RIRRC.

5-3-3 Combined waste

When the results of the municipal and commercial waste projections are combined, the levels of generation, recycling and disposal for the combined waste stream can be determined. These results are shown in Table 171- 5-7, Figure 171- 5-7 and Figure 171- 5-8

Table 171- 5-7 Projected Combined Waste Stream

Year	With Recommendations Implemented		Business As Usual	
	Landfilled	Diverted	Landfilled	Diverted
2003	1,163,389	459,070	1,163,389	459,070
2004	1,133,914	501,875	1,172,909	462,880
2005	1,090,886	558,325	1,177,333	471,878
2006	1,047,934	616,309	1,187,945	476,299
2007	1,004,380	675,004	1,198,632	480,752
2008	960,218	734,416	1,209,397	485,237
2009	915,447	794,549	1,220,240	489,756
2010	870,062	855,407	1,231,161	494,307
2011	876,246	861,185	1,239,780	497,650
2012	882,470	867,000	1,248,455	501,014
2013	888,734	872,851	1,257,185	504,400
2014	895,039	878,739	1,265,972	507,806
2015	901,385	884,664	1,274,815	511,235
2016	905,672	887,816	1,280,418	513,070
2017	909,980	890,976	1,286,045	514,911
2018	914,308	894,147	1,291,697	516,758
2019	918,657	897,326	1,297,373	518,610
2020	923,026	900,515	1,303,074	520,467
2021	926,262	902,373	1,307,076	521,559
2022	929,508	904,227	1,311,087	522,648
2023	932,762	906,077	1,315,104	523,735
2024	936,027	907,922	1,319,129	524,820
2025	939,300	909,764	1,323,161	525,902

Figure 171- 5-7 Projected Combined Municipal and Commercial Sector Solid Waste Landfilled - Recommendations Are Implemented

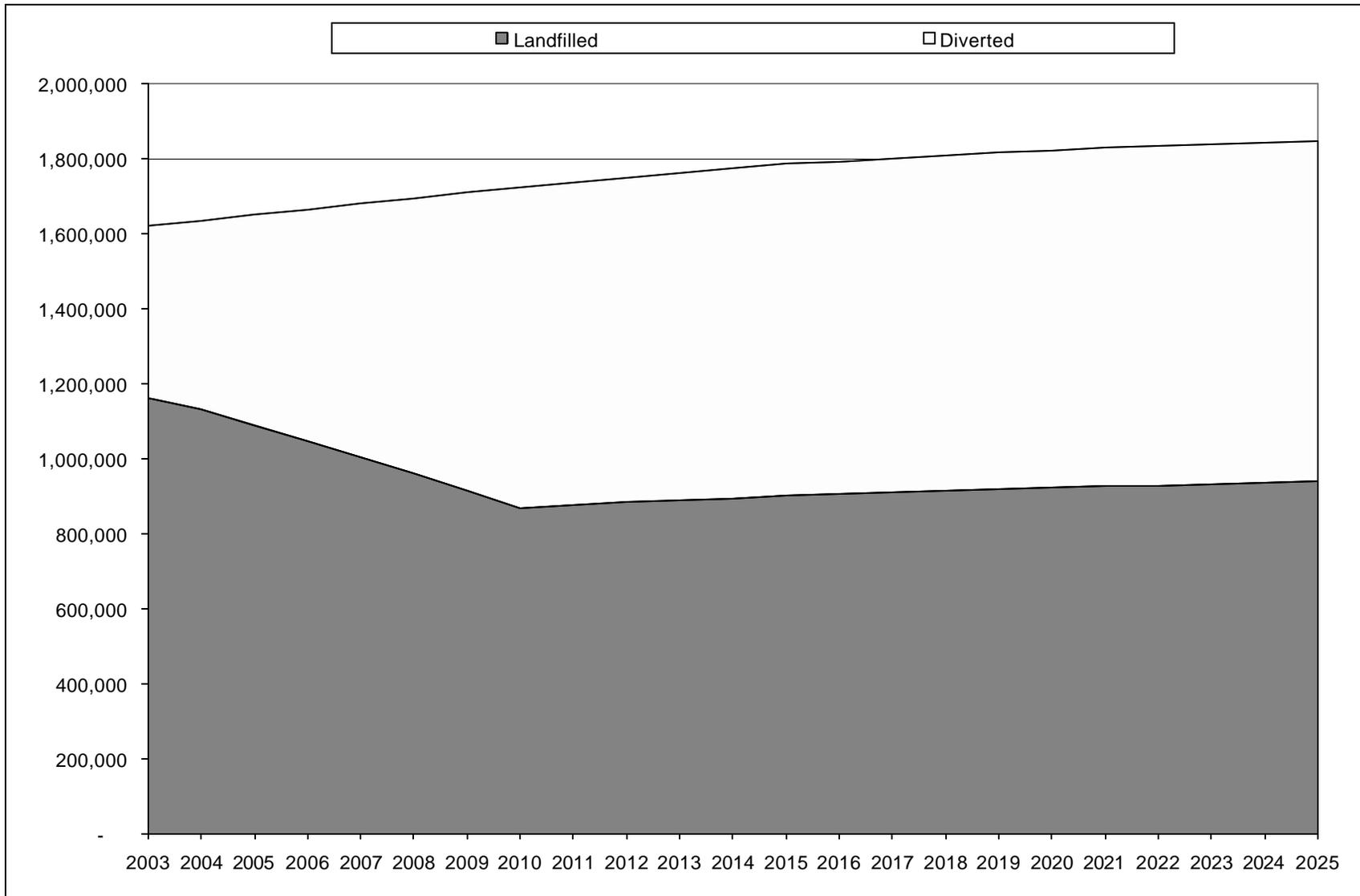
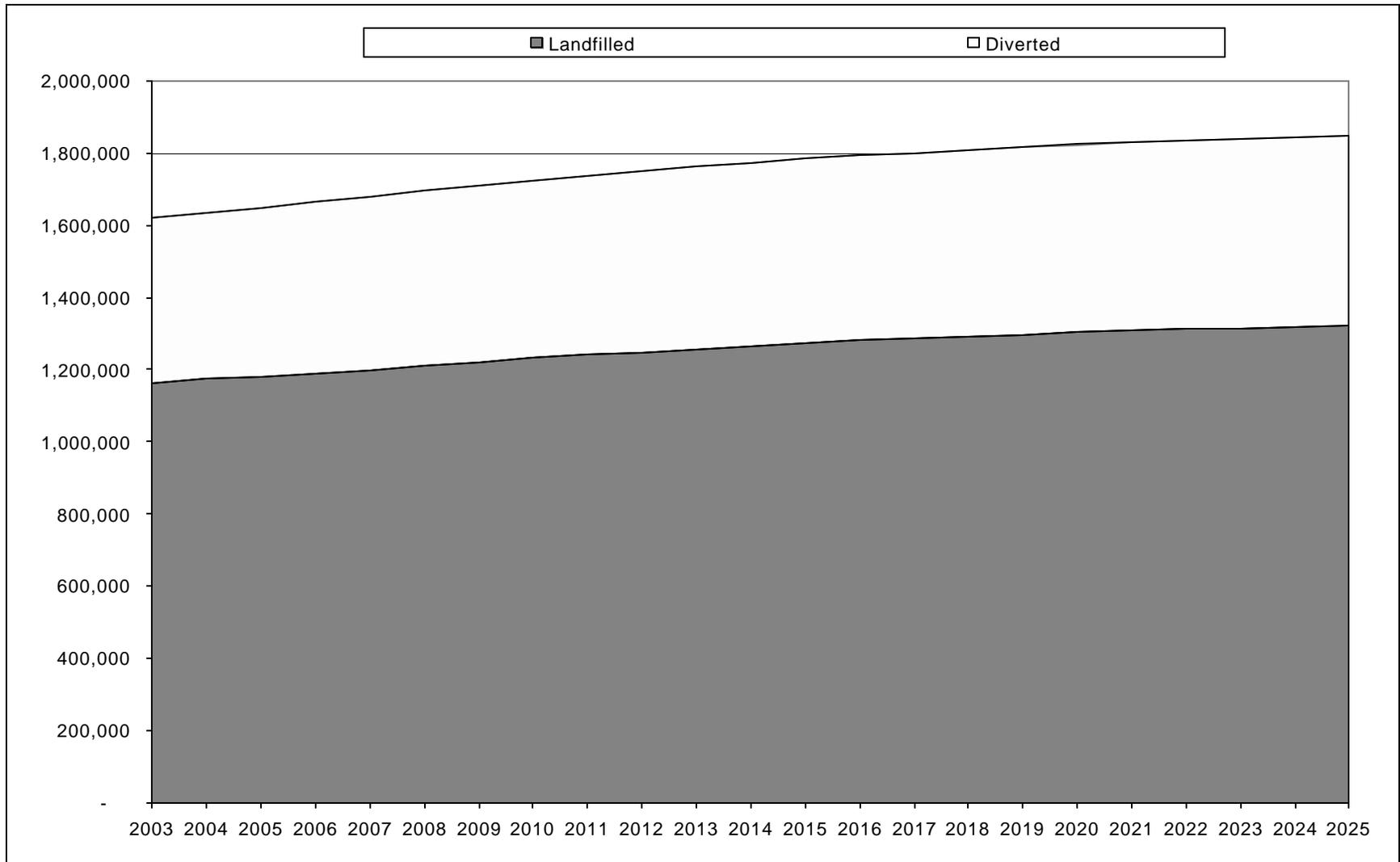


Figure 171- 5-8 Projected Combined Municipal and Commercial Sector Solid Waste Landfilled – Status Quo



171-6 STATUS OF THE MANDATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

6-1 INTRODUCTION

The State has developed an integrated system of solid waste management facilities and programs based on priorities of waste prevention, source separation and recycling, processing, and land disposal and the requirements of the legislature, DEM, the courts, and economic conditions. This part of the Plan describes this mandated system that includes:

RIRRC's Waste Prevention Programs;

The statewide Municipal, Commercial, State Agency, Multi-family, and Schools Recycling Programs; Recycling Market Development Programs; multiple Composting Programs; and RIRRC's Materials Recovery Facility (MRF); and

RIRRC's Central Landfill facilities in Johnston.

RIRRC's facility and program for the disposal of Household Hazardous Waste

DEM'S non-regulatory recycling responsibilities under Chapters 23-18.8 and 23-18.9 of the RIGL.

A very significant change occurred in Rhode Island's state-level solid waste management system between 1996 and 2004 with the departure of the DEM from the field of non-regulatory solid waste management programming. With the inception of statutorily-mandated state government agency recycling and waste reduction activities in 1987, DEM played a prominent role in many non-regulatory solid waste management programs and a leading role in fields such as the management of hard-to-dispose-of wastes, including batteries and tires; household hazardous waste management; commercial recycling; and waste prevention. DEM and the RIRRC were partners in program areas such as municipal recycling, waste prevention and leaf and yard waste composting and in sponsoring research in many areas of solid waste management.

By law, RIRRC provided the funding necessary to support DEM'S recycling staff during the first three years of the design, start-up and implementation of the statewide municipal source-separation and recycling program. When RIRRC funding ended and as DEM'S other sources of outside funding for recycling activities dried up, the agency did not replace those funds in order to continue its active participation in non-regulatory recycling activities. By 1999, DEM had left the field of non-regulatory recycling activities entirely, its solid waste management activities were confined to regulatory enforcement and compliance; RIRRC became the only entity of state government involved with non-regulatory solid waste management programming. This is the institutional arrangement which existed at the state level at the time this Plan was adopted and published and which is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Despite this practical reality, the statutes authorizing and empowering

DEM to conduct certain recycling activities and DEM'S regulations guiding the agency's activities in non-regulatory recycling activities remain in place.

6-2 WASTE PREVENTION

6-2-1 Background

Waste prevention refers to efforts to eliminate or reduce the amount or toxicity of materials that will become waste, before they enter the solid waste stream. The concept is simple - not creating waste in the first place. Waste prevention may occur at any stage in the life of a product, from raw material extraction through design, manufacture, transportation, purchase, use and, finally, disposal. Waste prevention is the most environmentally preferable and, potentially, the least costly alternative to recycling and disposal.

Waste prevention will require sustained, long-term effort. The roots of the steady trend of increasing waste production that has been observed over the past 10 years are embedded in our economy and culture. Changing the trend will require extensive education to teach consumers and producers less wasteful behavior. Significant incentives, disincentives, and regulations may also be necessary to ensure that waste prevention strategies are adopted. Waste prevention activities include education, training, public outreach, marketing or informational activities and traditionally they have focused primarily on the consumer. Since consumer behavior is driven by the products available for purchase, addressing consumer behavior should represent only one step in a comprehensive waste prevention program. It would be difficult to achieve and sustain waste preventing behaviors through consumer education alone, while ignoring the roles of manufacturers and retailers.

Large retailers have the resources and influence to effectuate waste reduction or prevention by dictating product specifications and packaging requirements to the manufacturer. Retailers are the logical location for take-back programs for electronics, batteries and other hard-to-dispose of wastes. Retailers also can participate actively in packaging-reduction programs.

The benefits of waste prevention are typically not accounted for because they are difficult to quantify and because waste prevention is not applied to an existing waste stream. Waste prevention programs have never received significant funding compared to other waste management programs because, unlike recycling, waste prevention efforts will not extend the capacity of waste-disposal facilities in the short term. In addition, other benefits, such as removing toxics from the waste stream, are difficult to quantify. Because waste prevention programs do not generally generate revenues funding for waste prevention is often dependent on funding mechanisms, such as a percentage of tipping fees or a tax on particular products. Another option is the institution of user fees for waste collection and disposal, with a portion of the fee income set aside for waste prevention programs. User fees have the added benefit of making citizens more aware of their consumption and disposal habits. Most Rhode Islanders do not pay directly for solid waste disposal, and so give little thought to their disposal habits.

Fifteen years ago, RIRRC and DEM jointly established the Source Reduction Task Force funded by RIRRC and consisting of public and private sector leaders. The Task Force sponsored a wide range of waste prevention programs and activities including teaching curricula, other educational, public information and outreach materials and research projects. The Task Force has been inactive for a number of years. From 1998 through 2002 funding was not provided for waste prevention programs.

The following waste prevention State statutes, have been enacted:

- **Ch. 23-18.11, RIGL, Promotion of Paper Bag Usage**

Paper bag usage is encouraged by requiring all retailers to make paper as well as plastic bags available. Furthermore, supermarkets are required to provide receptacles for plastic bags returned by customers for recycling.

RIRRC is required to promulgate enforcement regulations.

- **23-18.12, Beverage Container Recyclability**

Requires distributors to sell beverages only in the type of container which had attained a 50% recycling rate by 1992.

DEM is responsible for enforcement.

- **23-18.13, Toxic Package Reduction Act;**

Rhode Island manufacturers and distributors are prohibited from selling or issuing packaging that contains more than 100 parts per million of lead, mercury, cadmium or hexavalent chromium.

DEM is responsible for enforcement.

- **23-18.15, Plastic Bottle and Container Labeling Act**

Plastic bottles or containers must have a prescribed identity code for the container's resin marked on the container in a triangle of arrows.

DEM is responsible for enforcement.

- **23-28.16, Newspaper Recyclability**

All newspapers, magazines and journals are required to buy a minimum of 40% post-consumer material for producing their products.

DEM is responsible for enforcement

Over time, the nation and the State have become increasingly sensitized to the various economic and environmental benefits that can be derived from waste prevention activities

and various innovative waste prevention programs have emerged. An increasingly popular genre of waste prevention activities are reuse programs, including exchange programs, that divert materials from the waste stream to make them available to those who will continue to use them.

Another increasingly widespread and effective waste prevention activity is the practice of purchasing products or services that minimize waste, conserve energy and other resources, reduce toxicity and/or contain recycled content, a practice that is often referred to as Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP). A number of states are buying environmentally preferable products based on a variety of criteria including: durability, toxicity, recycled content, recyclability, energy efficiency, and reduced packaging. Massachusetts and Connecticut both have implemented aggressive EPP programs which could serve as models for Rhode Island to initiate its own EPP program.

6-2-2 Current Status of Waste Prevention

An example of an innovative exchange program is Recycling For Rhode Island Education (RRIE), a private non-profit organization which obtains from the business community clean, non-toxic, reusable excess materials and equipment that would otherwise be landfilled for distribution to educators and community organizations. RIRRC has supported RRIE with annual grants ranging from \$8,000 to \$50,000. Indeed, the financial support provided by RIRRC has been critical to the ongoing operation of RRIE.

In 2003, RIRRC moved to reestablish an active and vigorous waste prevention program by creating an internet-based program for the free exchange of surplus materials and equipment. Known as "*ResourceXchange*" and servicing southern New England, this program operates from a website of the same name. Businesses, government agencies, educational institutions, and private non-profit organizations can use the "*ResourceXchange*" website to list the availability of a wide variety of surplus material or equipment which they want to give away. Alternatively they can use the website to search for free material or equipment which they need.

RIRRC significantly increased its commitment to waste prevention in 2004 by hiring a full-time Waste Prevention Coordinator who, according to the job description of the new position, "will be responsible for the design, development, implementation and promotion of policies and programs to promote waste prevention among residential, institutional and commercial waste generators." The Coordinator will also design and implement a variety of waste prevention education and outreach programs including seminars, public presentations, technical assistance and targeted publications.

Within months of the establishment of the position of Waste Prevention Coordinator, RIRRC created an internet-based residentially-oriented equipment and materials exchange program called "*The Free Market*" where homeowners can list the availability of items they want to give away or search for free items that they need. Children's things, household items, furniture, lawn and garden items, marine equipment, musical instruments, pet equipment and recreation and exercise equipment can be listed on the *freemarketri.org* website. Like its commercial/industrial/institutional counterpart, "*ResourceXChange*", "*The Free Market*" is

a program designed to extend Central Landfill life by facilitating the reuse of usable items that might otherwise be thrown away.

The Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse (TPCH) was formed in 1992 to promote the Model Toxics in Packaging Legislation which was developed to reduce the amount of heavy metals in packaging sold in the United States. In 2004, the Northeast Recycling Council (NERC) took over responsibility for management of the Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse from the Council of State Governments (CSG). DEM had historically represented RI in TPCH.

One of the most successful waste prevention efforts has been the promotion of home backyard composting. This issue is addressed in section 6-3-7.

6-2-3 Findings

Although waste prevention is a crucial component of any comprehensive resource and waste management system, it cannot be sustained without adequate funding. Waste prevention programs have received no funding from DEM since 1996; RIRRC resumed its funding of waste prevention programs in 2003.

In Rhode Island, citizens find little economic incentive to reduce the amount of solid waste removal. Rather, the costs of municipal solid waste management are, in most cases, paid for from property tax revenues and are therefore invisible to the homeowner. Furthermore, municipalities do not have an economic incentive to undertake waste prevention activities because of the low municipal solid waste tipping fee that has statutorily set at \$32.00/ton since FY '92.

While waste prevention programs are challenging, the payoff of successful waste prevention can be immediate, long-term in nature, and of exceptional economic and environmental value because it produces disposal capacity, the most economically valuable of solid waste management commodities.

Although setting a waste prevention goal and measuring the success of the state's waste prevention program will be difficult, it is necessary to stimulate action and inspire continued progress toward actually reducing solid waste.

DEM is responsible for enforcement of Chapters 23-18.12, Beverage Container Recyclability; 23-18.13, Toxic Package Reduction; 23-18.15, Plastic Bottle and Container Labeling; and 23-28.16, Newspaper Recyclability. RIRRC is responsibility for enforcement of Chapter 23-18.11, Promotion of Paper Bag Usage.

While Environmentally Preferable Purchasing can be an effective method of reducing the amount of waste created and reducing the toxicity of the waste stream, Rhode Island does not have in place a set of standards or procedures in place to guide the purchasing of environmentally preferable products with the exception of the five statutes referenced above.

6-2-4 Recommendations

A stable, long term funding system should be developed to maintain the additional staff and resources necessary to carry out effective and efficient waste prevention programs. Although the precepts of waste prevention are relatively simple to communicate and implement, substantial funding will be required to re-establish the type of broad program that was conducted in Rhode Island a decade ago in order to bring about long-term reductions in Rhode Island's waste stream and to help conserve Central Landfill by extending its life.

The following recommendations outline the minimum requirements for a continuous and effective waste prevention program in Rhode Island.

a. Establish a Waste Prevention Task Force

In the late '80's and early '90's, the Source Reduction Task Force provided a forum where representatives of diverse viewpoints and interests could consider waste prevention policy and programs in an atmosphere of cooperation. RIRRC should, by March 31, 2006, convene a new Waste Prevention Task Force, whose work would be staffed by the Waste Prevention Coordinator. The Waste Prevention Task Force would provide expertise and guidance to efforts to develop waste prevention legislation and implement innovative waste prevention programs. Funding needed for the operation of the Task Force should be provided by RIRRC. The Task Force would be appointed by RIRRC and should include representatives from local business and industry, environmental organizations, educational institutions, appropriate state agencies, local government, the legislature, and the general public.

b. Set Waste Prevention Goals

RIRRC, guided by the Waste Prevention Task Force, should conduct sufficient research concerning programs implemented by other states to determine the practicability and economic feasibility of establishing waste prevention goals for the State of Rhode Island.

c. Establish a State Waste Prevention Program

Rhode Island should, effective for the commencement of Fiscal Year 2007, establish stable funding for a Waste Prevention Program to be developed and managed by the RIRRC Waste Prevention Coordinator and to be funded by RIRRC. Alternative funding sources might include a landfill tipping fee surcharge, packaging fees or taxes, or user fees/taxes on single-use and/or hazardous products for which there are accepted durable, less hazardous alternatives.

d. Initiate an Aggressive Government Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program (EPP)

The Department of Administration, after consulting with DEM and RIRRC, should develop an aggressive EPP effective January 1, 2007. This should include the establishment of comprehensive technical specifications for the environmentally preferable products, materials and supplies to be purchased by the State which should be reviewed annually to ensure they are up-to-date. EPA's EPP standards should be considered for inclusion in the

State's master purchasing agreements. The State should, through its purchasing policy and practice, affirmatively promote the use of environmentally preferable products. The Department of Administration, after consultation with DEM should, through regulations, establish a time-table requiring increased utilization by the State of environmentally preferable products. In January of each year, the Department of Administration should report to the General Assembly the State's progress in purchasing environmentally preferable products materials and supplies for the preceding twelve (12) months.

e. Establish/Expand Reuse Programs

The Waste Prevention Task Force and RIRRC should continue the development and funding of existing exchange programs and seek to expand opportunities for reuse in Rhode Island including the establishment of additional reuse centers.

The RIRRC should consider establishing a technical assistance program effective July 1, 2006, to encourage local business and industry to explore the possibility of using waste materials as feedstock for existing or new manufacturing programs. Technical assistance in developing business plans; evaluating technologies; material testing; and marketing could promote reuse of materials currently managed as waste, as well as economic development and jobs creation. The King County, Washington LinkUp program is a model that should be evaluated.

f. Mandate Paper Waste Prevention Programs

The Waste Prevention Coordinator and DEM should, in 2006, after consultation with DEM, the State Division of Purchasing, and the State Division of Information Technology, jointly design a model comprehensive, multi-faceted Paper Waste Prevention Program that would be implemented in all State offices. The RIRRC and DEM would share the burden of working with State agencies to effectuate implementation of the program on an agency-by-agency schedule beginning January 1, 2006. It is also recommended that RIRRC and DEM, beginning January 1, 2007, work with municipalities to encourage each municipal office to put the model Paper Waste Prevention Program in place.

g. Review Existing Waste Prevention-related Statutes and Regulations.

DEM should review the State statutes referenced in §6-2-1 above and the regulations adopted to implement the statutes to determine whether the statutes and regulations are enforced and/or enforceable and, if necessary, seek either to enhance implementation of the statutory language or seek to amend the statutes and regulations to better match the agency's regulatory and non-regulatory approach to solid waste management.

h. Develop and implement model reduction projects for institutional and commercial waste streams.

By the end of Fiscal Year 2006 RIRRC should develop a model waste reduction program for state agencies and DEM and RIRRC should jointly undertake to work with state agencies to begin implementation of the program in specific state agencies by July 1, 2006. DEM should mandate State agency participation through its existing regulatory authority. Other

institutions and businesses can then learn from the successes of these model projects and apply the appropriate strategies to their own waste streams. Such projects will also provide the state with specific data on the potential for various waste prevention measures to succeed. Model projects will also provide a means of tracking and measuring reductions in non-residential waste streams.

i. Increase Education, Outreach, and Technical Assistance

Since the value and importance of waste prevention remains relatively unknown to the public at large, educational outreach is essential. Stand-alone informational campaigns, however, are rarely sufficient to actually change and sustain behavior over time. For educational outreach to be successful, it must be coupled with strategies and “hands-on” programs designed to reinforce behavioral change. Therefore, education, outreach and technical assistance programs should be coordinated to ensure that key topics for waste prevention are identified to include but not be limited to the following: retail packaging; household toxics, with particular attention to mercury and lead and electronics. The Waste Prevention Task Force and appropriate staff from RIRRC and DEM, effective July 1, 2006, should work together to fund, design, implement and evaluate outreach and technical assistance programs and to publicize the waste prevention impacts of these efforts.

Environmental partnerships should be undertaken between RIRRC, DEM and community groups, businesses, Chambers of Commerce, environmental organizations etc. These partnerships would enable the RIRRC and DEM to reach out to its target audiences more effectively using the environmental organizations’ member and volunteer base. Outside organizations are immune to State budget fluctuations and may be able to provide more stability for these educational efforts.

RIRRC, DEM and the Department of Education should identify opportunities to promote waste prevention in the classroom. Staff should evaluate existing, Rhode Island-specific curriculum materials. These materials may be updated and promoted, as appropriate. Alternatively, new waste prevention modules for use in elementary and secondary schools should be developed in cooperation with the Department of Education to ensure their successful introduction into the curriculum.

DEM should pursue waste prevention-oriented supplemental environmental projects involving solid waste and hazardous violators.

RIRRC should ensure that Rhode Island is an active participant in regional and national waste prevention education programs such as the recent thermometer exchanges to reduce mercury in the environment.

6-2.1 PAY AS YOU THROW

6-2.1-1 Background

User fee systems have become an increasingly widely used management strategy nationwide for reducing waste generation and maximizing recycling. Also known as variable-rate pricing, bag-tag, or pay-by-the-bag, user fee systems will be referred to in this Plan as Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) systems. In PAYT systems, householders pay directly for their solid waste services that would otherwise be paid for by local taxes. Because households pay only for the amount of trash they generate, they have an incentive to minimize trash and maximize recyclables. On the other hand, tax-supported systems provide a disincentive to reduce waste and maximize diversion because trash disposal costs covered by taxes are invisible to homeowners.

EPA estimates that PAYT systems are in place in more than 4,000 municipalities nationwide. PAYT systems are particularly successful in communities with high solid waste tipping fees. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, for example, where tipping fees average \$65.00 to \$70.00 per ton, hundreds of municipalities have adopted PAYT systems which have succeeded in diverting from 15 to 25% more waste from disposal than tax-supported management systems.

Rhode Island communities have been disinclined to adopt PAYT systems because of the relatively low municipal solid waste tipping fee which has been held stable at \$32.00 per ton since FY 1992.

Common concerns regarding PAYT include the potential incentive for increased illegal dumping and the potential hardship for residents with low or fixed incomes. Some communities that have implemented PAYT have reported that increased illegal dumping was either a temporary problem or was not a problem at all. All communities reported that they experienced illegal dumping before they adopted PAYT and that they still had illegal dumping afterwards.

PAYT systems can be structured to provide assistance to avoid hardship for residents with low or fixed incomes. Municipalities can reduce the charges by a set amount or by a percentage discount or offer a certain number of free bags or stickers to low-income residents. Assistance can also be offered through existing low-income programs.

6-2.1-2 Current Status of PAYT

In an effort to increase the diversion of recyclable materials from the municipal waste stream, RIRRC has aggressively advocated for the adoption of PAYT programs by municipalities; the Corporation has provided data and technical assistance to a number of municipalities that have expressed interest in PAYT systems. At the request of a number of municipalities, RIRRC staff have made presentations or conducted workshops for local officials.

In FY 2004, RIRRC made available in its budget nearly \$500,000 to municipalities to help defray PAYT program start-up costs, including the purchase of special trash bags. The funding was intended to serve as an incentive to stimulate municipalities to implement PAYT programs. No municipalities did so and none applied for the funding. As of 2004, no Rhode Island municipality had adopted a full-fledged curbside PAYT system.

6-2.1-3 Findings

PAYT programs help reduce the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of and the municipalities' solid waste management costs. The solid waste management systems in

place in Rhode Island offer few incentives to encourage municipalities to adopt PAYT. The relatively low municipal tipping fee is a disincentive to the adoption of PAYT and taxpayers resist because they do not want to pay directly for trash disposal unless their tax bills will go down if their taxes are no longer paying for solid waste services. Community officials and residents have indicated that they would be more likely to support PAYT if at least one successful curbside PAYT program existed in Rhode Island. Extensive citizen education, highlighting its costs and benefits would be critical to successful implementation of PAYT.

6-2.1-4 Recommendation

RIRRC should continue its program of offering technical assistance and financial incentives to municipalities to encourage them to adopt PAYT programs.

6-3 RECYCLING

Recycling is the state's second highest priority for solid waste management. The authority for the mandatory recycling program was established in the 1986 amendments to RIGL §23-18.8, §23-18.9, and §23-19 requiring municipalities, businesses, and state agencies to recycle. This section describes all major recycling programs that are being developed by RIRRC and DEM.

Recycling incorporates four distinct activities: collecting materials, processing them for market, marketing the materials to an end user, and manufacture of the materials into new products. Only in the last decade has recycling been considered a significant option for waste management. The present focus of the recycling industry is on improving the economics of collection, separating, processing and manufacturing new products from post-consumer materials, on expanding the amount and type of materials that can be recycled, and on strengthening markets.

6-3-1 Municipal Recycling

a. Background

The framework for the Rhode Island municipal recycling program is established in RIGL §23-18.8, §23-18.9, and §23-19, and further specified by RIRRC policies and DEM Municipal Recycling Regulations. The DEM regulations define the materials to be recycled and provide broad guidelines within which municipal recycling is implemented.

The materials included in the municipal recycling program are defined in the DEM Municipal Recycling Regulations. The regulations define municipal recyclables as:

- glass food and beverage containers

- tin-coated steel cans/steel cans, empty paint cans
- aluminum cans, foil and pie plates
- newspaper, brown kraft paper, old corrugated cardboard, office papers (stationery, computer paper, copy paper), chipboard, magazines, catalogs, mail, phone books
- white goods
- aerosol cans
- scrap metal
- milk, juice and aseptic drink cartons
- HDPE plastic bottles and jugs; PETE plastic containers
- textiles, including, towels, linens, clothing, cloth scrap, stockings, rags, belts, handbags, shoes, excluding women's heels
- leaf and yard waste

RIGL §23-18.8-2(11) directs DEM to redefine the mandated materials and to change them ". . . from time to time depending upon new technologies, economic conditions, waste stream characteristics, environmental effects or other factors." In practice, factors taken into account when determining which materials are defined as recyclable include the amount of materials in the waste stream, the cost of collecting the material, the availability of facilities to prepare the materials for market, the availability of markets, and the adverse environmental or health impacts that may result from disposing of a particular material in some manner besides recycling.

Estimates of the total amount of recyclable materials in the waste stream are available from the 1990 waste composition analysis. According to the study, materials currently defined in DEM regulations as "recyclable" constitute about 61 percent of the municipal waste stream

Residential recycling in Rhode Island has evolved as an accepted and routine daily household activity for a majority of residents. At the inception of municipal recycling in 1989, both DEM and RIRRC were involved in the planning and implementation of municipal recycling programs. However, since 1999 only RIRRC, has been involved in municipal recycling planning and implementation initiatives. RIRRC's initiatives have sought to increase the volume of materials recovered by municipal recycling programs through education and increasing the number of towns implementing the Maximum Recycling Program. DEM is no longer active in non-regulatory solid waste management programming. Responsibility for Municipal Recycling Regulations at DEM was formerly under the auspices of Office of Environmental Coordination (now Strategic Planning and Policy) but is now under the purview of the Division of Solid Waste.

Between 1996 when the initial Plan was adopted until 2002, RIRRC focused its efforts on expanding municipal recycling from the original “Blue Bin” program, which targeted about 25 percent of the municipal waste stream, to the Maximum Recycling Program which targets approximately 40 percent of the municipal waste stream. The scope of the program was broadened by adding corrugated cardboard, mail, catalogs, magazines, office papers, paperboard containers, waxed paper milk and juice cartons, aseptic packages, all PETE plastic bottles, and all colored HDPE plastic bottles; empty aerosol and paint cans and old clothing and textiles.

As part of the implementation of Maximum Recycling, RIRRC provided a second, green recycling bin, to the municipalities to distribute to all residents free at no charge. This allowed the municipalities’ residents to accommodate the additional paper materials accepted in the Maximum Recycling Program, which more than doubled the capacity of the original blue bin initially provided when the original recycling programs were implemented. Municipalities were phased into the Maximum Recycling Program beginning in 1995, with RIRRC providing technical and financial assistance as well as education and training programs. By July 2002, the 36th and last participating municipality implemented the Maximum Recycling Program.

There are three RI municipalities that were not included in Maximum Recycling implementation. The Towns of South Kingstown and Narragansett have never formally participated in the State’s municipal program but residents in both municipalities have access to recycling at South Kingstown’s Rose Hill transfer Station. New Shoreham provides access to recycling at its transfer station, and has historically marketed some of its own material because of its unique geography and costs to deliver material to RIRRC. However, in 1994, New Shoreham resumed delivery of material to RIRRC.

For a number of years, RIRRC provided financial incentives to municipalities, totaling \$300,000 annually, which were allocated according to the amount of material diverted to the MRF from disposal by each municipality. The purpose of these annual “Municipal Participation Grants” was to reward and encourage continued participation in the recycling program and to provide funding for recycling program-related initiatives undertaken by the municipalities.

Following the completed rollout of the Maximum Recycling Program, RIRRC began evaluating the effectiveness of the program in diverting an increasing amount of recyclables from the municipal waste streams. After increasing annually during the phased implementation of the Maximum Recycling Program, the overall statewide municipal sector recyclables diversion rate, including leaf and yard debris composting, has plateaued at an average of approximately 22 percent of the municipal waste stream over the past two years. Municipal diversion rates vary widely between municipalities from between 8% to upwards

of 30%.⁴

b. Current Management Practices

(1) Municipal Solid Waste Tonnage Cap (Municipal Cap)

The municipal solid waste tipping fee is established by State law which also establishes the Municipal Cap as the mechanism to determine the amount of a municipality's MSW which is eligible to be disposed of for the statutorily established municipal tipping fee. Under the law RIRRC establishes a tonnage cap for each municipality. All MSW up to the tonnage cap delivered by a municipality to Central Landfill for disposal is charged the municipal tipping fee and all MSW over its Cap is charged the commercial tipping fee, which historically has always been significantly higher than the municipal tipping fee. RIRRC calculates the Municipal Caps based on an assumed per-capita waste generation and incorporates the targeted recycling rate for the municipalities. In other words, if RIRRC seeks to achieve a recycling rate of 20 percent, it reduces each municipality's Cap by 20 percent, the established level when the Plan was adopted. As the targeted recycling rate is increased the Municipal Caps are decreased by the corresponding and appropriate percentage. This mechanism, therefore, gives municipalities the incentive to increase their level of recycling in order to avoid paying the significantly higher commercial tipping fee for any waste over their Cap. Reducing the Municipal Cap is one mechanism available to RIRRC to provide an incentive to municipalities to achieve increased recycling rates.

(2) Municipal Contracts

The solid waste disposal and recycling contracts which RIRRC has offered to municipalities since 1992 have evolved into instruments to provide municipalities with incentives to increase recycling and the most significant such incentive is the Municipal Cap. The contracts also provide financial bonuses to those municipalities that divert from disposal enough recyclables to equal at least 20 percent of their total MSW stream, not including leaf and yard debris. For Fiscal Year 2005, municipalities with contracts who achieve or exceed the 20 percent diversion level will receive a pro-rata share of a pool of \$300,000. Furthermore, the FY 2005 contract also provides a total of another \$25,000 from which RIRRC will make a grant or grants to one, two or three municipalities which RIRRC determines have achieved the greatest increase in recyclables diversion but that did not achieve the statewide 20% target diversion rate. Additional incentives in the FY 2005 municipal contracts include tip fee-free disposal of leaf and yard debris, white goods disposal discounted from \$65.00/ton to \$17.00/ton and waste tire disposal discounted from \$65.00/ton to \$25.00/ton.

⁴ Municipal recycling rates can be calculated with relative accuracy because RIRRC maintains fairly comprehensive data on recyclables delivered by the municipalities to the MRF. However, data on leaf & yard debris processed by the municipalities is not comprehensive so calculating diversions rates for municipalities that process their own leaf & yard debris is dependent on the municipalities providing this data to RIRRC (see Table 171- 5-1).

⁶ For further details concerning market development activities, see the report filed by the Market Development Subcommittee of the Working Group for the Comprehensive Plan.

(3) Recycling-related Education & Outreach Program Initiatives

Since 1996, and particularly since 2002 when the Maximum Recycling Program was fully implemented, RIRRC significantly increased its emphasis on public education and outreach, including 1) new exhibits at the MRF Visitors Center; 2) a speakers bureau that conducted hundreds of lectures at schools and other organizations in 2003 reaching nearly 50,000 persons; 3) the development and distribution of Elementary Education Recycling Kits to more than 30,000 students; 4) a wide variety of audio and visual informational materials; 5) advertising and public relations campaigns at a cost of several million dollars; and 6) tens of thousands of dollars in research grants.

(4) Municipal Recycling Costs

As the costs of operating the mandated source separation and recycling program have increased to the point of beginning to create budget difficulties for some cities and towns, the RIRRC has begun moving in the direction of working with municipalities to help them lower the collection costs associated with the recycling program.

For example, RIRRC has provided Warwick with two grants of \$160,000 to purchase the 8,000 65-gallon wheeled recycling carts for the implementation of the City's automated solid waste and recycling program. Three carts are deployed to each household in the city for bi-weekly collection of paper and mixed recyclables and weekly collection of trash. The carts are collected using trucks equipped with automated arms that pick up the containers and tip them into the trucks. Warwick has reduced its collection costs since the trucks only require one person to operate them and has increased the extraction rate of recyclables due to the volume of recyclables that can be collected in the carts by using this system.

The RIRRC's plans in 2005 call for increased attention in two areas: 1) Assistance to municipalities to help reduce the costs of operating their recycling programs; and 2) Continue to incentivize and promote programs to help municipalities increase the capture rate of their recycling programs.

(5) Textiles

The quantity and quality of textile materials collected in the municipal curbside recycling program since they were added to the list of mandatory recyclables has not achieved initial expectations. Due to the limited quantity received, the MRF is unable to process textiles cost-effectively. However, numerous privately run collection programs for textiles are available statewide.

(6) Glass Food and Beverage Containers

Glass food and beverage containers collected in the municipal recycling program and delivered to the MRF have not been processed at the MRF for market since 2003 as they had been previously. Since 2003, the glass is no longer sorted; it courses through the system, empties into a container for mixed glass cullet without further processing and is then taken to the landfill and blended with processed C&D for use as a daily cover material.

c. Findings

Based on approximately 15 years of experience with municipal recycling, the following findings can be drawn.

The municipal tipping fee, which has been set by law for the past 24 years, serves as a disincentive to the implementation by municipalities of aggressive recycling or reduction programs.

Lowering the Municipal Caps to reflect increasing levels of waste diversion is an alternative to increasing the municipal tipping fee. This mechanism provides the statutorily-established municipal tipping fee for that amount of waste which cannot be practically diverted while increasing the incentive for municipalities to divert that portion of the waste stream for which diversion is feasible.

Approximately 61 percent of the MSW stream is composed of materials, including leaf and yard waste, currently defined as recyclable in Rhode Island by the Rules and Regulations for Reduction and Recycling of Municipal Solid Waste promulgated by DEM.

While per-capita waste generation rates have increased nationally and in Rhode Island over the past eight years, the residential recycling rate in Rhode Island has increased modestly despite a decrease in the recycling rate nationwide over the same time period. Nevertheless, the overall statewide recyclables diversion rate of approximately 15 percent recorded by municipalities in the blue bin/green bin program can be improved. PAYT and automated collection programs have demonstrated that they can efficiently and cost-effectively increase recycling rates. Enactment and enforcement of municipal ordinances might also be an effective mechanism for increasing diversion and compliance with Municipal Cap targets.

The residential solid waste stream is evolving in many aspects. Residents have increased their propensity toward purchasing single-serve, disposable items. Materials in the waste stream have changed with the changes in socio-demographics of the area. Consumption of prepared food has increased, which in many cases is packaged in non-recyclable packaging. In addition, the use, distribution and consumption of packaging has increased. The use of glass food and beverage containers has decreased while the use of plastic food and beverage containers has increased. Despite the fact that recycling has become a permanent and accepted way of life for many residents, the recycling rate nationally has actually decreased over the past five years.

The Maximum Recycling program diverted about 14 percent of the municipal waste stream in 2003. The materials targeted by the by the Maximum Recycling Program constitute about 40 percent of the municipal waste stream, leading to the conclusion that a substantial amount of municipal recyclables are still getting landfilled.

It is recognized that some companies that collect recyclables and solid waste have on occasion expedited their route collection operations and maximized their profits by mixing recyclables with trash rather than segregating them.

The objective of stimulating the recycling of textiles by listing them as a mandatory

recyclable and including them in the municipal recycling program has not been attained because residents prefer to use the many readily accessible textile collection options alternative to the municipal recycling program for the purpose of recycling old clothes and other textiles.

The increase in the costs of collecting recyclables in the mandatory curbside program has become an increasingly important issue to municipalities and is a growing concern to RIRRC and DEM.

Further research is necessary to reduce collection costs of recyclables. It has become increasingly important – even urgent – to develop programs that will reduce the cost to municipalities of collecting recyclables.

In February 2003, the Materials Recovery Facility stopped marketing glass. Several years of a steady and persistent decline in the market price of glass resulted in the MRF experiencing continued and ever-deepening economic losses processing glass. The economic losses associated with processing glass for market, resulted in MRF management's decision to utilize glass aggregate from the recycling program as cover material for the Landfill.

d. Recommendations

1. Because of the critical importance of extending the lifespan of the Central Landfill over the long term to provide continued solid waste disposal capacity for Rhode Island, it is recommended that the RIRRC increase the recycling reduction of the Municipal Cap from the 20 percent level that the agency established in FY 2005 to 40 percent by FY 2010. This figure would be equal to the projected combined diversion from the municipal waste stream of municipal recyclables plus municipal leaf and yard waste, a rate which is attainable given the fact that recyclables and compostable material combined represents a total of approximately 61 percent of the municipal waste stream by weight. The Municipal Cap should be increased by five percent per year for each year until FY 2010.
2. It is also recommended that the Department of Administration, the DEM and the RIRRC seek legislation in the 2005 legislative session and in each legislative session thereafter if necessary to gradually equalize the municipal and commercial solid waste tipping fees beginning immediately upon passage of such legislation. The Corporation shall introduce, sponsor and lobby for legislation during the 2005 session which will require municipalities to achieve a 20 percent diversion rate to qualify for the subsidized municipal tipping fee of 32 dollars. Those communities which fail to achieve the 20% diversion rate shall pay the statutory rate reflected at the R.I. General Laws §23-19-13(g). The equalization of the commercial and municipal tipping fees would provide an economic incentive to Rhode Island municipalities which, in addition to the reduction in the Municipal Caps, would provide the necessary inducement for the implementation of programs and measures to increase diversion and reduce generation of municipal solid waste. These measures and programs include: implementation of PAYT programs, automated recycling and solid waste collection and enactment and enforcement of municipal ordinances requiring the

- residential source separation of recyclable materials.
3. For the purpose of identifying the optimum recycling program that will minimize the cost to municipalities while at the same time maximize the diversion of recyclables from the waste stream, it is recommended that the RIRRC and the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns jointly fund and co-sponsor a comprehensive study by an independent contractor of the advantages and disadvantages in terms of recycling program participation, recyclables diversion, and overall solid waste management economics of various collection systems and technologies. This study would also examine in detail the costs and benefits to municipalities and to the RIRRC of each of the systems studied. This study should begin no later than July 1, 2005. DEM should participate in the study for the purpose of identifying potential changes that could be made in existing DEM regulations to improve the efficiency and practicability of recycling programs.
 4. RIRRC, should review waste composition analyses recently completed by Pennsylvania, California and other jurisdictions. After conducting the aforementioned literature review, RIRRC should, by June 30, 2007, complete an assessment of the necessity and/or appropriateness of commissioning an independent waste composition analysis of the Rhode Island municipal waste stream
 5. It is recommended that RIRRC seek to minimize the quantity of recyclable materials that are improperly disposed of at the landfill by stringent management of its disposal contracts with municipalities which require municipalities to bring all their recyclables to the MRF and prohibit the municipalities from delivering their recyclables to the landfill for disposal. The municipal disposal contracts provide a wide array of penalties for contract violation up to and including denial of access to Central Landfill.
 6. It is recommended that the DEM develop a cost-effective program to enforce its Municipal Recycling Regulations established pursuant to the general laws to include, but not be limited to, a periodic review of the list of mandatory recyclable materials contained in the recycling regulations.
 7. Since DEM no longer participates in or conducts non-regulatory solid waste management programs, it is recommended that its enabling statutes and the recycling regulations which enable and authorize DEM to conduct non-regulatory solid waste management programming should be amended accordingly.
 8. DEM should amend the municipal recycling regulations to eliminate the requirement that source-separated textiles must be brought to the MRF. The amended regulation would continue to officially designate textiles as a recyclable but would recognize the practical reality that textiles are effectively recycled by existing private sector mechanisms.
 9. By December 31, 2005, DEM, after consulting with RIRRC, should adopt regulations banning from landfill disposal all the materials listed as mandatory recyclables in

DEM regulations at the time of adoption of this Plan by the State Planning Council.

6-3-2 Commercial Recycling

a. Introduction

In Rhode Island, the term “Commercial Solid Waste” refers to all solid waste that is not Municipal Solid Waste, as defined in Part 1-7, of this Plan, Glossary of Terms. This means that residential most (but not all) solid waste generated in apartment high rises, large multi-family houses, condominium complexes, and any other dwellings which is collected and disposed of under a direct contract between the generator and the hauler and without municipal involvement in any way is considered to be CSW.

CSW typically consists of a large percentage of recyclable materials, such as office paper and corrugated cardboard. An analysis to determine the composition of Rhode Island’s CSW has never been conducted. The 1990 Solid Waste Composition Study analyzed 1) the composition of the MSW stream only; and 2) the combined MSW and CSW streams, but not the CSW stream only. EPA and most jurisdictions define MSW to be the combined residential and commercial waste streams and do their research in this combined waste stream context. Therefore, there is little data available concerning the composition of what in Rhode Island is defined as “Commercial Solid Waste”. However, the Statewide Waste Characterization Study conducted in 1999 by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) included a section on Business Waste Characterization which provides a composition analysis of the solid waste produced by California’s private sector. California’s “Business Waste” comes from the same private sector elements as Rhode Island’s “CSW”. With the cautionary note that Rhode Island’s CSW includes a significant amount of residential waste, the California data do provide some clues concerning the nature of the CSW stream in Rhode Island. Because CIWMB provides composition estimates for individual Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC), an estimate of the Rhode Island commercial sector waste composition can be obtained by adjusting the estimates to reflect the industrial make up of Rhode Island. The CIWMB data was combined with Rhode Island employment by SIC code in 2000 to obtain the estimates in Table 171- 6-1.

Table 171- 6-1 Estimated Rhode Island Business Sector Waste Composition*

Category	Material	Percent
	Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	7.0%
	Paper Bags	0.7%
	Newspaper	3.3%
	White Ledger Paper	3.7%
	Colored Ledger Paper	0.3%
	Computer Paper	0.5%
	Other Office Paper	1.9%
	Magazines and Catalogs	2.3%
	Phone Books and Directories	0.3%
	Other Miscellaneous Paper	4.8%
	Remainder/ Composite Paper	12.2%
Paper Total		36.9%
	Clear Glass Bottles & Containers	1.1%
	Green Glass Bottles & Containers	0.3%
	Brown Glass Bottles & Containers	0.2%
	Other Colored Glass Bottles & Containers	0.0%
	Flat Glass	0.1%
	Remainder/ Composite Glass	0.6%
Glass Total		2.4%
	Tin/Steel Cans	0.8%
	Major Appliances	0.0%
	Other Ferrous Metal	2.5%
	Aluminum Cans	0.2%
	Other Non-Ferrous Metal	0.2%
	Remainder/ Composite Metal	2.5%
Metals Total		6.2%
	HDPE Containers	0.7%
	PETE Containers	0.4%
	Miscellaneous Plastic Containers	0.7%
	Film Plastic	4.8%
	Durable Plastic Items	2.8%
	Remainder/ Composite Plastic	1.9%
Plastics Total		11.3%
	Food	14.4%
	Leaves & Grass	4.5%
	Prunings & Trimmings	0.7%
	Branches & Stumps	0.1%
	Agricultural Crop Residues	0.0%
	Manures	0.2%
	Textiles	2.6%
	Remainder/ Composite Organic	4.8%
Organics Total		27.4%
	Concrete	0.4%
	Asphalt Paving	0.1%
	Asphalt Roofing	0.0%
	Lumber	7.0%
	Gypsum Board	1.1%
	Rock, Soil & Fines	1.0%
	Remainder/ Composite Construction & Demolition	1.2%
C&D Total		10.8%
	Paint	0.1%
	Vehicle & Equipment Fluids	0.1%
	Used Oil	0.0%
	Batteries	0.1%
	Remainder/ Composite Household Hazardous	0.1%
HW Total		0.3%
	Ash	0.1%
	Sewage Solids	0.0%
	Industrial Sludge	0.0%
	Treated Medical Waste	0.0%
	Bulky Items	1.6%
	Tires	0.4%
	Remainder/ Composite Special Waste	1.9%
	Mixed Residue	0.7%
Other Total		4.7%
Grand Total		100.0%

*Estimates were obtained by combining the Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation's listing of businesses with 50 or more employees classified by SIC code (2000) with CIWMB waste generation and composition estimates by Industrial classification (<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov>).

Table 171- 6-2 Commercial Solid Waste Disposed of at the Central Landfill in Johnston from 1996 Through 2003

Year	Tons
1996	380,663
1997	538,843
1998	763,462
1999	628,998
2000	619,070
2001	639,474
2002	642,361
2003	673,727

These figures do not account for CSW disposed at other locations, the portion of the CSW that has been historically recycled, or increases in commercial recycling from 1996 through 2003, although it is a very safe assumption that, based on the discussion in Part 5, 100 percent of the CSW generated in Rhode Island is being tipped at Central Landfill. When considered in context with the waste composition data, it is estimated that at least 300,000 tons per year of material from the CSW stream could be recycled.

b. Background

Although the 1996 Plan designated DEM as the lead agency for commercial recycling, DEM has not been active in commercial recycling for more than five years.

The commercial recycling plans that businesses were required by regulation to file with DEM proved to be impractical, unrealistic, and impossibly difficult to obtain widespread compliance in a cost-effective manner. Therefore, DEM did not attempt to effectively implement the plans during the eight years preceding 2004.

RIRRC'S efforts to enforce the regulation prohibiting the landfilling of loads of CSW containing 20% or more recyclables proved to be cost-prohibitive and extremely difficult to conduct in such a way that compliance would be sustained in court if they entered the court system. Moreover, RIRRC and DEM have been unable to develop a program to obtain effective compliance with the requirement that landfill-bound CSW consist of no more than 20 percent recyclables.

c. Federal and State Regulations

- 1) **Federal:** Presently, there are no federal regulations regarding the recycling of CSW.
- 2) **State:** The Rules and Regulations for Reduction and Recycling of Commercial and Non-Municipal Residential Solid Waste were promulgated in October 1996 under the authorities of Chapters 23-18.8-2, 23-18.9-1, 23-18.9-7, 23-19-3, 23-19-5, 37-15, 42-17.1-2, 42-17.6, 42-20.16, and 42-35 of the Rhode Island General Laws of 1956, as amended. Generally, the regulations have three main purposes. First, the materials that must be recycled are defined. Second, the regulations establish the requirement that recyclables

must be segregated and maintained in good condition. Third, classes of parties are defined that must prepare and submit a waste prevention and recycling plan, implement that plan, and report annually on the progress for implementation. The regulations define the following materials as recyclable and require they be segregated from CSW:

Aluminum	Automobiles	Coated unbleached kraft beverage carriers
Corrugated cardboard	Glass food and beverage containers	Laser toner cartridges
Leaves and yard waste	Newspaper	High density polyethylene (HDPE) plastic milk and water containers
Office papers	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic soft drink containers	Steel, and tin coated steel cans
Telephone directories	Used lubricating oil	Vehicle batteries
White goods	Clean wood waste.	

The following materials are defined as recyclable and must be segregated from non-municipal residential solid waste:

Aluminum;	Glass food and beverage containers;	Leaves and yard wastes;
Newspaper;	High density polyethylene (HDPE) plastic milk and water containers;	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic soft drink containers;
Steel and tin-coated steel cans;	Telephone directories;	White goods.

The current regulations require that private and institutional employers of 50 or more workers and owners of multi-unit housing who generate non-municipal residential waste submit to DEM a plan which must include a waste audit and descriptions of the employer's recyclables separation and waste reduction plans. The regulations require that the plans be implemented after approval by DEM and that progress reports be filed annually.

The regulations prohibit solid waste management facilities from accepting for disposal any CSW containing more that twenty percent (20%) by weight of recyclables.

d. Current Status of Commercial Recycling

In 2003, the RIRRC provided a grant of \$102,000 to CleanScape, Inc. of Providence which is dedicated to the business of obtaining recyclables from commercial accounts and re-marketing them. The grant was designed to help CleanScape purchase the recycling containers necessary for its program of collecting recyclable materials from private

businesses and institutions.

Also in 2003, the RIRRC began operating the Tipping Facility, a transfer station in which solid waste can be tipped more quickly and safely than at the operational face of the Landfill. The Tipping Facility enables RIRRC to remove recyclables from the CSW stream, mostly scrap metal, corrugated cardboard and clean wood. Over the first year of its operation, the amount of recyclables recovered from the CSW stream has steadily and rapidly increased with an average of 80 tons per day of cardboard, wood, and metal being recovered in the spring of 2004. Further, RIRRC in Fiscal 2005 will invest in equipment to increase the tons diverted to exceed 100 tons per day.

In order to assist small generators, RIRRC operates a drop-off site for recyclables at the Landfill facility. The site currently accepts mixed recyclables, newsprint, corrugated cardboard, mixed wastepaper, telephone directories, and scrap metal. This site alone, however, will not prompt large increases in commercial recycling by small businesses since most waste generated by small businesses is collected with other similar waste before disposal.

As indicated in earlier sections of this Plan, residential solid waste from apartment and condominium buildings and complexes is classified as CSW. Consequently, recyclables from these residential units are classified as commercial recyclables despite the fact that they are identical in nature to municipal recyclables and they are subject to a tipping fee at the MRF set at the discretion of the RIRRC Executive Director.

There were no other active commercial recycling programs implemented by any State entity aimed at helping private firms, and in particular small businesses, comply with the statute that requires all businesses to separate recyclable materials from the CSW they generate and market them. With the exception of the aforementioned programs, therefore, source separation of traditional recyclables from CSW occurs entirely independent of RIRRC or DEM.

It should be noted here that RIRRC operates major programs that divert hundreds of thousands of tons of C&D debris, waste tires, white goods, leaf and yard debris, household hazardous waste and electronics from landfill disposal and has developed a program to divert mattresses from landfilling. These programs are discussed in greater detail in Part 7.

e. Findings

The Central Landfill Tipping Facility has become RIRRC'S principal CSW recycling facility. It is expected that the MRF will continue to expand its production of recyclable materials.

Because of the lack of agency involvement with commercial recycling, and because of the competitive nature of the commercial waste paper firms doing business in Rhode Island, it is impossible to accurately determine the extent of commercial recycling that is done in Rhode Island.

DEM has indicated that it will be unable to implement non-regulatory commercial recycling

programs.

A decade of observation leads to the conclusion that most small businesses do not comply with the State law that requires them to recycle.

The commercial recycling reporting system described in DEM's *Rules & Regulations for Reduction and Recycling of Commercial & Non-Municipal Solid Waste* does not work. Furthermore, enforcement of the provision in the aforementioned regulations prohibiting the landfilling of loads of trash containing 20% or more recyclables is impossible.

Although it is not known precisely how much commercial recycling occurs in Rhode Island, it can be concluded that because of the program vacuum in this area, there is significant potential for increasing the level of commercial recycling.

f. Recommendations

DEM should, by the end of 2004, formally eliminate the commercial recycling reporting system that is set forth in the existing *Rules & Regulations for Reduction and Recycling of Commercial & Non-Municipal Solid Waste* that were adopted in October 1996.

DEM should, upon adoption of this Plan by the State Planning Council, conduct a study to determine whether the statute requiring all businesses, however small, to recycle is practical and whether it can be effectively enforced by DEM. The study should seek to determine whether the smallest of businesses can comply with the statute in a cost-effective way.

Based on the results of the aforementioned study, DEM should, if warranted, seek to amend the statute, as appropriate, in the 2005 legislative session, and, by December 31, 2005, should implement commercial recycling regulations that are practicable and with which compliance is achievable.

DEM should seek to develop an approach to the enforcement of commercial recycling regulations which focuses on the licensed or registered solid waste management facilities and which would integrate the management of recyclables more aggressively into its approvals for the operation of such facilities.

RIRRC should, during 2005, explore the possibility of including commercial recycling programs undertaken by municipalities in the formula for its municipal recycling participation grants.

DEM should, upon adoption of this Plan by the State Planning Council, move to rescind its regulation prohibiting the landfilling of loads of CSW containing 20 percent or more recyclables because of the difficulty of enforcing this requirement and instead DEM and RIRRC should work together to implement outright bans for the landfill disposal of all materials listed as mandatory recyclables in DEM'S regulations at the time this Plan is adopted by the State Planning Council. DEM and RIRRC should also consider imposing a ban on the landfill disposal of cathode ray tubes and computers.

It is recommended that the RIRRC by June 30, 2007 develop a diversified commercial

recycling program that could include: (1) technical assistance, including workshops and seminars; (2) promotion of Rhode Island companies that recycle; (3) programs that recognize and reward companies that make outstanding achievements in recycling; (4) joint funding and sponsorship with the R.I. League of Cities and Towns of an investigation that explores various means and approaches by which municipalities can help small businesses recycle.

DEM should consider developing a program under which companies and/or municipalities, if appropriate, would be allowed to “adopt a school” and subsidize the school’s recycling costs as a means of offsetting penalties for environmental violations.

6-3-3 State Agency Recycling

a. Background

In Rhode Island, recycling of 17 items is required for all state agencies under DEM’S *Regulations for Reduction and Recycling of Commercial and Non-Municipal Residential Solid Waste*. Under Rhode Island General Law 42-20-16, all state agencies must submit a recycling plan to the DEM. This is a coordination, monitoring and enforcement program that has not been actively implemented and enforced by DEM for more than six years.

b. Current Status of State Agency Recycling

With the departure of DEM from its former activities of central coordinator and monitor of State Agency recycling, the centralized focus for State agency recycling shifted to the Rhode Island State Division of Purchases because of its responsibility for issuing master contracts for the services used by State agencies.

Between 1996 and 2001, State Agencies were left to their own devices with respect to recycling which occurred sporadically at best throughout State government. In 2001, The Division of Purchases moved to procure trash removal and recyclables collection services under two separate and independent contracts. In September 2001, the Division awarded a contract to CleanScape, Inc. of Providence, to collect recyclables from all State agencies. By 2004 CleanScape had established regular recycling programs for 30 State agencies in more than 130 buildings, collecting and marketing more than 900 tons of material during 2003, predominantly various types of papers and corrugated cardboard but also including bottles and cans. Not all State agencies had been phased into recycling by 2004 and CleanScape was moving to introduce recycling to those agencies not yet doing so. CleanScape officials estimated that about 50 percent of the waste paper generated by State government is being captured by this program although there is no way available at the time this Plan was adopted to verify this estimate or to accurately estimate the amount of waste paper generated by Rhode Island State Government. CleanScape provides a detailed report of recyclables quantities by type of material, month and agency to the Division of Purchases and RIRRC.

The program of State agency recycling has been materially aided by RIRRC which has provided CleanScape, free of charge, with more than 2,000 specially designed blue and green recycling containers for placement in each state office in addition to the \$102,000 grant

referred to in Section 6-3-2, Commercial Recycling. This cooperative arrangement was ongoing in 2004, with RIRRC providing whatever containers CleanScape needs for the program of State agency recycling.

State agency recycling is performed almost entirely within the scope of services of the CleanScape contract. In addition to collecting recyclables, CleanScape works with each State agency in designing agency-specific programs and providing training to state personnel. CleanScape officials indicated they will continue to expand the program with State government to the fullest extent of cooperation and participation afforded by State agency personnel.

c. Findings

State agency recycling as conducted by CleanScape has proven to be far more successful in terms of participation by State agencies and in terms of the quantity of recyclable materials diverted from landfilling than the programs conducted solely by DEM.

There is no reason why State agencies should not comply with a system of reporting annually to DEM concerning their recycling program performance.

There was no good barometer of recyclables extraction and participation rates in State agencies as of 2004.

d. Recommendations

DEM should complete a review of the regulations that require State agencies to submit recycling plans and reports in order to streamline them and make them as workable as possible. In parallel with the regulatory review, it is recommended that DEM conduct a simple but thoroughgoing survey of all State agencies to gather recycling-related data it deems appropriate, including, but not limited to generation and extraction rates pertaining to recyclables. The survey and the process of regulation review and amendment should be completed by June 30, 2005. The amended regulations should, at a minimum, enable DEM to regularly monitor recycling extraction and participation rates by State agencies. DEM should actively implement and enforce the amended regulations concerning State agency recycling.

The Division of Purchases is commended for taking the initiative to issue a contract for State agency recycling. It is recommended that the Division continue its policy of letting out for bid contracts for State agency recycling services. DEM and RIRRC should seek to work closely with the Division to ensure that the optimum specifications are included in the contracts for State agency recycling services that are let out for bid

6-3-4 Multi-Family Recycling

a. Background

For the most part, solid waste generated in multi-family residential buildings, the disposal of

which is not provided for by the municipality but which is instead disposed of commercially, is regarded as CSW in Rhode Island. There are some exceptions to this general rule, because several municipalities do provide solid waste management services for condominium complexes. DEM Regulations for the Reduction and Recycling of Commercial and Non-Municipal Residential Solid Waste, as amended in October 1996, specify that the same materials must be recycled as are recycled in the curbside municipal program. Most of the residential recyclables recovered from multi-unit residential buildings or complexes are marketed directly by the private haulers and not delivered to the MRF. The quantity of these recyclables that is received at the MRF is not known although it is believed to be insignificant.

b. Current Status of Multi-Family Recycling

The DEM regulations require managers of multi-unit housing to submit to DEM, and if applicable to the municipal recycling coordinator, comprehensive and detailed waste prevention and recycling plans and a waste audit. These regulations and the regulation requiring multi-family units to begin recycling no later than 180 days after the municipality begins its mandatory recycling program have not been enforced for years.

DEM has not been involved in multi-family recycling in any way for more than seven years and RIRRC'S involvement has become minimal. The technical assistance, hands-on work with haulers and apartment complex managers, and the recycling bins once provided to trash haulers or apartment managers are no longer provided. By 2004, government agency involvement with multi-family recycling was confined to a modicum of programs conducted by some municipalities.

Recycling by multi-family residential buildings whose trash disposal is not provided for by the municipality occurs with virtually no involvement by government at any level. Consequently, there is no accurate information available concerning the quantity of recyclables extracted or recycling participation rates. About 71,000 or approximately 16 percent of Rhode Island's total residential dwelling units are located in buildings with four or more apartments. It is not known if the multi-family buildings that had implemented recycling programs with the assistance of RIRRC or DEM have maintained their recycling activities nor is it known if any additional multi-family buildings have begun to recycle in the past eight years.

c. Findings

Multi-family residential buildings for which the municipality does not provide solid waste management services is a sector with which DEM and RIRRC are out of touch.

There is no data concerning how much recycling is occurring in the multi-family residential sector, a sector that represents about 16 percent of Rhode Island's housing stock.

d. Recommendations

DEM should review its regulations concerning recycling in multi-family dwellings to determine how practicable and workable they are. These regulations should be modified so

they can be effectively enforced by DEM.

It is also recommended that DEM consider implementing a self-certification program for multi-unit residential buildings or complexes with central management. Such a program should emphasize the role of the private sector waste haulers in providing the infrastructure and collection services for this non-municipal residential recyclable material.

RIRRC should, upon adoption of this Plan by the State Planning Council, consider elimination of the tipping fee of up to \$25.00 per ton at the MRF for residential recyclables recovered from multi-unit residential programs established under a DEM self-certification system as set forth in the preceding paragraph contingent upon a demonstration that residential recyclables from multi-family housing do not create negative economic or capacity impacts on the MRF. The tip fee-free recyclables from multi-unit housing should be accepted at the MRF according to terms and conditions and material quality standards specified in a form of contract to be developed by RIRRC. By law, the MRF'S capacity must remain available without qualification to municipalities to receive and process all recyclables that are extracted from the municipal waste stream.

It is recommended that the RIRRC work with trash haulers and municipalities to develop a database concerning recycling activities and programs underway in multi-family complexes and it is further recommended that, based on this basic research, the RIRRC should seek to re-start an active multi-family recycling program by developing an integrated program of educational materials and technical assistance for multi-family recycling.

It is also recommended that the RIRRC should seek to determine the demand for recycling bins for apartments and, if warranted, should consider establishing a program of once again providing them.

6-3-5 School Recycling Program

a. Background

Implementing recycling programs in Rhode Island's public and private schools (K-12) is important for a number of reasons, but perhaps the most important is that it helps instill a conservation ethic and good recycling habits in children early on. School recycling is governed by both the commercial and municipal recycling regulations, depending on the district. Public schools can use municipal recycling trucks and tip commingled recyclables at the MRF for no charge; private schools cannot, because their solid waste and recyclables generally fall into the commercial category. The *Regulations for Reduction and Recycling of Commercial and Non-municipal Residential Waste*, regulate school recycling; ferrous and glass food and beverage containers, aluminum, PET, HDPE, newspapers and classroom and office papers are collected from schools.

From the inception of mandatory recycling in 1989, schools have been a very specialized and very difficult area in which to achieve recycling success. Management of buildings is usually decentralized to the individual structures which frequently do not have the committed program coordinators necessary for successful recycling. School department administrations,

which are usually independent of the municipality's management and administrative control, are often hostile or indifferent to recycling because of recycling's added costs and work burdens. The hands-on management attention necessary to sustain successful recycling over a long term are often absent in schools. Other barriers to school recycling have included storage and collection difficulties and stringent fire codes. Enforcement has been virtually nonexistent.

b. Current Status of Schools Recycling

With schools recycling lagging badly behind residential recycling, RIRRC took action in the fall of 2001, to reverse the trend and attempt to revitalize the schools recycling program. It established the R.I. Schools Recycling Club (RISRC) which has proven to be an innovative and inexpensive means of reinvigorating school recycling statewide. The RISRC, a collaboration between RIRRC, which funds it at an annual cost of about \$30,000, the Environment Council of R.I. Education Fund and Triple M Productions, which operates it, works with school officials, conducts trash audits for schools, evaluates the recycling activities and achievements of each of the State's schools, and issues report cards to each school grading them on their recycling performance. The schools with outstanding achievements were recognized with awards and citations. By 2003, the RISRC had resulted in a 42 percent increase in elementary school recycling and a 22 percent increase in middle school recycling.

As of 2004, RIRRC was continuing this program as a means of challenging students, parents, teachers, principals and administrators to create a process whereby all of their school's paper will be separated from the trash and sent to a recycling facility. Each school was sent program information and asked to complete progress reports which provided valuable data and enabled RISRC to determine which schools needed more assistance. All schools were personally visited by RISRC which evaluated their performance and verified the data they provided. The program has generated very widespread publicity.

In 2002, RIRRC made a \$25,000 grant to the City of Providence to undertake a pilot program to collect recyclables from the city's schools and to enable RIRRC to measure the cost and recycling effectiveness and the diversion potential of an increased level of participation by the RIRRC with schools recycling statewide

The RIRRC provided other support for schools recycling including provision of nine-gallon classroom recycling bins and 65-gallon recycling carts, as appropriate, both at no charge to the schools.

c. Findings

One of the objectives of the school recycling program is to sensitize students to be aware to the need to conserve natural resources; one part of this is making recycling program participation second nature.

There is a need to impress upon school district administrators and the officials responsible for the operation and maintenance of school buildings of the importance of recycling.

Virtually all programs require intensive follow-up monitoring and correction, and are difficult to maintain year after year, especially in middle and high schools without constant attention which has often been absent.

Schools with established coordinators have more successful programs than those without immediate oversight.

It appears that schools recycling programs are more active, productive of recyclables, and in general, more successful with RIRRC involvement.

d. Recommendations

Because the operation and maintenance of school buildings is decentralized to the individual buildings, it is important to train building supervisors and the maintenance staffs of individual buildings concerning the recycling and importance of recycling.

RIRRC should continue to maintain the R.I. Schools Recycling Club.

The DEM should review its regulations and enforcement policy to determine the most cost-effective and practicable approach to enforcing school recycling, and if necessary, pursue additional funding in order to increase schools' compliance with recycling requirements.

6-3-6 Recycling Market Development

a. Background

The term “Market Development” in the context of solid waste management consists of activities that provide or stimulate demand for materials diverted from the waste stream or the utilization of materials that would otherwise have been disposed of as solid waste.

One of the most ambitious and important recycling market development programs ever undertaken in the northeast was initiated in Rhode Island with enactment of a statute in 1991 requiring that within 10 years newspapers in the State must use newsprint with a minimum of 40% post-consumer recycled content. In 1997, the Northeast Recycling Council (NERC) assumed leadership of a program to attain this goal in its region which includes the states of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. After years of aggressive efforts by newspaper publishers, the northeast states and NERC, it became clear that a regional goal of 40% goal was unattainable because not enough recycled content newsprint was being produced to enable the newspaper industry in the northeast to attain this objective. Nevertheless, as a result of continuing efforts by NERC and the region’s newspaper publishers that took into account the realities of the recycled newsprint supply situation, the NERC states adopted a regional policy in 1999 to attain at least a 27 percent recycled content level in the newsprint used in the region. By 2001, NERC was able to report that 28.8% of the newsprint consumed in the northeast contained post-consumer recycled material.

There is wide diversity in the market development programs of other states, ranging from the

huge California market development program with its staff of 70 and annual budget of seven million dollars to states such as Rhode Island with no formal program. The materials most frequently the subject of market development program attention in other states are Electronics, Organics/Food Wastes and C&D Debris. Carpeting, Plastics and Tires are also targeted for market development by some states.

b. Current Status of Recycling Market Development

A major source of information and guidance concerning recycling market development is provided by EPA and is available online at EPA'S "Jobs Through Recycling (JTR) Program" web page which can be accessed at the home page of EPA'S Office of Solid Waste, <http://www.epa.gov/osw>. The JTR initiative puts the tools of business development—technology transfer, information sharing, financing, and marketing—into the hands of recycling professionals. JTR facilitates cooperation and communication among solid waste officials, economic development organizations, and businesses involved in collecting, processing, and remanufacturing recovered materials. In achieving these results, JTR projects ranged from conducting composting demonstration projects in rural communities to organizing financing meetings with venture capitalists and other potential investors. JTR offers a wide range of advice and technical assistance to organizations, including public agencies, concerning recyclables market development.

A number of regional recycling market development programs and activities are available and accessible to Rhode Islanders through NERC. The size of Rhode Island and the nature of its economy limit the potential scope of a formalized Recycling Market Development program. Therefore Rhode Island, represented by RIRRC, supports and participates in NERC'S activities and programs. NERC is a regional organization working directly with the state agencies of its 10 member states to promote recycling market development. NERC'S mission is to "leverage the strengths and resources of its member states to advance an environmentally sustainable economy in the northeast by promoting waste prevention, recycling, and the purchasing of environmentally preferable products and services." NERC is the only forum in the region for cooperative research, collaborative action, and networking on regulatory, market and business development issues that link recycling and economic development. A compendium of completed and current NERC market development projects can be found on its web site, <http://www.nerc.org/>.

An example of a recycling market development program which was sponsored by RIRRC in partnership with NERC was the Recycling Business Financing Seminar held in 2001. RIRRC also partnered with the R.I. Economic Development Corporation, the US Small Business Association, the Small Business Development Center and Fleet Financial Services to sponsor the seminar. The seminar was designed to assist those professionals who work with small businesses to better understand the recycling industry, the value of recycling enterprises, and to help them more effectively assist recycling entrepreneurs with developing their business plans and obtaining necessary financing.⁶

c. Findings

DEM had been the lead agency in Rhode Island for market development but has not

maintained any of the many and varied market development activities it initiated in the 1990s. This is another solid waste management field in which DEM is no longer active.

There was no other State agency operating a recycling market development program in 2004 and the State's size is a major constraint to the establishment of such a program in Rhode Island. None of the materials processed at the MRF are shipped to end-markets within the state.

Because of the above-reference limitations, therefore, it is unlikely that a formal recyclables market development program would be established at any agency within State government.

d. Potential Initiatives

- 1) **Marine Bio Conversion (MBC) squid waste utilization project.** - With financial assistance from the Slater Center for Environmental Biotechnology, MBC has been working on converting squid processing wastes that are currently landfilled or barged out for ocean dumping into high value specialty aquaculture feed ingredients and seafood flavors. MBC is seeking additional funding to prove that this "Bioconversion" can be a viable approach to solving the waste disposal problems while simultaneously gaining economic return.
- 2) **Glass Cullet.** – Applications for Glass cullet such as aggregate could offer alternatives to use as a supplement to Alternate Daily Cover. Whether or not this would be necessary will depend on the volume of cullet generated by the MRF and the capacity of Recovermat to utilize all the cullet available. At least one municipality has expressed interest in utilizing glass cullet as aggregate in construction projects.
- 3) **RIRRC Industrial Park.** – The Corporation began planning in 2000 for the development and construction of an industrial park adjacent to RIRRC facilities which could potentially site firms whose business involved recovering materials from the waste stream and processing recovered materials to create value-added products.
- 4) At one time DEM maintained a list of businesses throughout the region that accepted materials for recycling. This list of potential markets, which is no longer available, would be helpful to companies generating recyclable materials and seeking to market them. RIRRC, DEM and EDC have been working to provide a comprehensive array of environmental-related services using the Earth 911 website for Rhode Island businesses seeking information and assistance concerning resource conservation, waste reduction and recycling.
- 5) In 1997 DEM produced a directory of recycled products available for purchasing that was targeted at municipal purchasing officials. However, DEM no longer maintains the directory. RIRRC should consider the possibility of picking up the responsibility of updating, maintaining and distributing this directory to municipal and state purchasing officials.

6-3-7 Leaf and Yard Waste Composting

a. Introduction/Nature of the Material

Composting is the controlled, aerobic (in the presence of oxygen) degradation of organic materials which relies on a natural process that results from the decomposition of organic matter by microorganisms that occurs wherever organic matter is provided with air and moisture. The composting process occurs in two major phases. In the first stage, microorganisms decompose the composting feedstock into simpler compounds, producing heat as a result of their metabolic activities. The size of the composting pile is reduced during this stage. In the second stage, the compost product is “cured” or finished.

Compost is a humus-like soil amendment which improves soil porosity and aids in water and nutrient retention. Much of the municipal waste stream is readily compostable. RIRRC’S Waste Composition Study estimates that yard waste, including leaves, grass clippings, weeds, and brush and tree prunings, constitutes 13.5 percent of the municipal waste stream and 12.2 percent of the combined municipal and commercial waste streams. (This estimate may be low because many municipalities manage their leaves locally and thus are not accounted for in the Corporation's Waste Composition Study.) Composting this material will have a far less detrimental effect on the environment than landfilling or incinerating and will yield a useful product. The removal of yard waste from the waste stream can: a) preserve disposal capacity; b) reduce disposal costs; and c) generate a useful soil amendment.

Leaves are light in weight and relatively easy to compost. Carefully managed leaf compost operations produce a finished, stable product in twelve months or less. Other yard wastes can be composted as well, but may require more time and careful management. Bushes and branches must be chipped or shredded before being added to compost, because their tough, woody structure and relatively low amount of nitrogen cause them to decompose slowly. Grass clippings are high in nitrogen and speed up the decomposition of leaves. Grass clippings must be carefully managed to control odor and runoff.

b. Federal and State Regulations

There are no federal statutes or regulations that affect the operation of leaf and yard waste composting operations. An impressive amount of data concerning composting, including extensive reference materials, publications and many links to useful websites can be found at EPA’S composting website: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/compost/index.htm>

Leaf and yard waste composting is regulated under DEM Regulation No. 8, Solid Waste Composting Facilities, adopted in January 1997 and amended in April 2001.

c. Background

From the late 80’s until the mid-90’s, DEM and RIRRC focused their efforts on working with municipalities by providing grant funding, technical assistance and coordinating several demonstration and model composting projects to develop municipality-specific centralized, citizen drop-off leaf and yard debris windrow composting projects with the goal of developing effective strategies for collecting and composting leaf and yard waste, learning by

experience the best methods to use, and to serve as model programs that could be easily duplicated in other municipalities. In 1990, RIRRC began funding municipalities to develop curbside leaf and yard debris collection programs using paper bags. Most of the centralized and curbside collection programs were designed by RIRRC'S technical consultant who developed model program designs for use by municipalities.

In addition to facilitating the development of operating collection projects, RIRRC and DEM conducted training sessions and published a number of informational and how-to materials to assist municipalities develop and operate centralized leaf and yard debris composting sites.

To assist municipalities that have been unable to site composting facilities locally, RIRRC opened a windrow composting operation adjacent to the Landfill. This site accepts commercial or municipal leaf and yard wastes delivered in bulk or in paper bags.

In the early to mid-90's, approximately 15 municipalities developed and registered, according to DEM's regulations, centralized windrow leaf and yard debris windrow facilities. However, since 1997 about half of these communities abandoned their efforts in favor of either sending their leaf and yard debris to the RIRRC's composting facility or to commercial composting operations. In 2003 there were 15 large leaf and yard debris windrow composting facilities in operation in Rhode Island, eight municipal, six commercial and the RIRRC's.

According to DEM data, these windrow composting operations processed about 73,000 tons of leaf and yard waste annually, a bit more than half of the leaf and yard waste in the total Rhode Island solid waste stream of approximately one million tons annually. Which means that between 55,000 and 65,000 tons of the leaf and yard debris estimated to be in the Rhode Island solid waste stream according to the Waste Composition Analysis of 1990 is either unaccounted for or finding its way into Central Landfill.

d. Current Management Practices

Since 1997 municipalities have moved away from the development of their own windrow composting facilities to the development of curbside leaf and yard waste collection programs using paper bags. This trend developed to a large extent without the assistance of either DEM or the RIRRC and was probably at least partially incentivized by a municipal leaf and yard waste tipping fee that was \$15.00/ton during the 90's increasing to \$17.00/ton in FY 2000, providing a \$17.00 to \$15.00/ton cost avoidance against disposal.

In order to further encourage and incentivize the diversion of leaf and yard debris from landfilling, RIRRC, effective in FY 2004, eliminated its \$17.00/ton tipping fee for leaf and yard waste delivered by municipalities with recycling and disposal contracts. This is likely to serve as a major inducement to municipalities to take action going forward to ensure that their leaf and yard waste is not included in their loads of solid waste delivered to Central Landfill for disposal at a tipping fee of \$32.00/ton.

DEM and the RIRRC no longer have active programs promoting the development of centralized windrow facilities although DEM did eliminate its composting site registration fees several years ago in order to remove an impediment to the development of windrow composting facilities.

The RIRRC continues to publish and distribute informational and educational materials concerning backyard composting and it also developed a large composting exhibit as part of the educational center at the MRF. However, the only major program designed to foster backyard composting that survived from the 90's to 2003 is the RIRRC'S program of making compost bins available to the public, both at RIRRC'S offices and at publicized sales at various locations throughout the State, at discounts of 50 percent or more off the retail price. More than 5,000 composting bins have been made available to the public through this program.

e. Future Management Practices

Given projected increases in tipping fees and a projected ban on landfill disposal, it is anticipated that most residential leaf and yard waste will be composted either locally or regionally within the next several years.

The RIRRC will continue its effort to identify the most effective approaches to implementing backyard composting and to estimate the per/ton cost of managing waste in this manner.

f. Findings

An estimated additional 55,000 to 65,000 tons of leaf and yard waste can be diverted from Central Landfill quickly at little or no cost with the implementation of appropriate regulatory and management programs by DEM and the RIRRC.

Composting leaf and yard waste diverts material from disposal in landfills; it also creates a useful end-product that can substitute for expensive topsoil and other soil products.

User fees can increase participation in both backyard and municipal composting programs.

g. Recommendations

Leaf and yard waste should be banned from all landfills and directed toward proper composting operations. The ban should be implemented either by an amendment to the Rhode Island General Laws or by regulation promulgated by the DEM.

The ban should be enforced by a combination of DEM monitoring and inspection of transfer station operations and contract management procedures to be instituted by RIRRC, which should also consider the addition of language to its commercial and municipal disposal contracts prohibiting the delivery of leaf and yard debris to Central Landfill for disposal.

In anticipation of increased deliveries of leaf and yard debris as a result of the elimination of the municipal leaf and yard debris tipping fee, RIRRC should improve and expand its leaf and yard waste composting facility to serve additional municipalities and to compost additional materials.

Backyard composting (considered a form of waste prevention) should be given priority in the solid waste management system because it eliminates the need for transportation of leaf and yard waste and promotes the composting of other organic materials, such as food scraps, for

which an effective large-scale composting method has not been developed. Therefore, RIRRC should continue with and expand its program of making compost bins available to the public at deep discount.

RIRRC should develop residential and school composting training programs as part of its waste prevention program, with the goal to educate students and homeowners about the fundamentals of composting, including the fundamentals of biodegradability, soil composition, resource conservation and vermicomposting (worm composting).

It is recommended that the RIRRC should maintain its policy in effect at the time of adoption of this Plan of receiving leaf and yard debris from municipalities tip fee free.

6-3-8 Food Waste Management

a. Introduction

Food waste comprises approximately 15-25% of the residential waste stream, up to 90% of the food service industry waste stream, and significant portions of other industrial, commercial and institutional waste streams. However, food waste has not yet been targeted for large scale composting in Rhode Island. To date, the only efforts to promote food composting in the state have focused on small scale, backyard composting of yard and food waste. The next step in diverting materials and maximizing the recovery of resources is to establish effective programs to compost food waste generated by businesses or institutions.

b. Residential

Since 1996, RIRRC has continued its long-standing program of publishing and distributing to schools, libraries and the general public how-to brochures and other informational materials concerning the composting of food waste in composting bins. All of the agency's informational materials concerning leaf and yard waste composting also address food waste composting.

c. Commercial/Institutional

In 1996, RIRRC conducted a workshop in Providence for the hospitality industry to explore the potentialities of large-scale food waste composting. Despite extensive advertising and direct mail efforts, attendance was very disappointing; only about 20 hotel and restaurants sent representatives to the workshop.

In 1996 and 1997, RIRRC dedicated considerable staff effort to working with the staff and students at Providence College and the University of Rhode Island in attempts to launch pilot food waste composting projects at the dining halls of those two campuses. Although significant amounts of time was spent in designing the projects, neither got off the ground.

At the time of adoption of this Plan neither the RIRRC or the DEM was actively engaged in any program for the composting of commercially generated food waste.

d. The National Situation

A growing number of public jurisdictions at the city, county and even the state level are becoming involved with food waste composting. The largest project is that being implemented by the city of Portland, Oregon which has a goal of composting 10,000 tons of food waste in 2004, its first year of operation. Under Portland's program, which is mandatory, a comprehensive and detailed analysis was performed to determine the generators and the amount of food waste available and the projected costs. The program is being phased in by initially targeting the 300 largest food waste generators.

A brief sampling of some of the hundreds of projects related to food waste composting that have been undertaken across the country include the following:

- The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection published a report in September 2002 characterizing and mapping the location of the major food waste generators in that state and the City of Boston published a report in August 1999 entitled "Strategies to Increase Food Waste Recycling in the Greater Boston Area".
- Sonoma and San Mateo Counties in California are conducting large-scale food waste composting projects.
- The City of Opaia, Hawaii has launched a mandatory food waste composting project with the material being composted coming from restaurants and markets that meet minimum size and generation requirements.
- The Seattle Chamber of Commerce promotes and provides technical assistance in order to facilitate food waste composting.
- Effective in March 2004, the City of Seattle began encouraging residents to recycle food and yard waste through composting by giving residents a 75 percent discount on Green Cone digester composting bins.
- The State of Colorado has published an institutional food waste composting guide.
- The State of Illinois has funded a food waste composting pilot project.
- The New Jersey Solid Waste Policy Board has published a step-by-step guide for developers of food waste composting facilities.
- The State of Maine funds at the University of Maine the "Maine Compost School" a one-week course to train people to run medium to large scale commercial food waste composting facilities.

e. Findings

Because of the large percentage of food waste in the municipal waste stream – up to 25% - food waste composting provides an opportunity to divert significant tonnage from landfill disposal even if only a small fraction of the food waste generated is diverted.

Numerous food waste pilot projects with various collection strategies have been conducted throughout North America.

The implementation of user-fee programs can increase participation in residential food waste composting.

f. Recommendations

Analyses of food waste composting options should include: (1) an examination of the potential for working with local farmers and/or composters to compost food waste at existing facilities, and (2) an assessment of the need to construct additional composting facilities to manage food waste.

It is recommended that the RIRRC review the cost-benefit analysis and feasibility study conducted by the City of Portland which was used by that city as its decision document in implementing its mandatory food waste composting program in order to determine if the lessons learned in Portland can be adapted to Rhode Island. It is further recommended that the RIRRC also review the analyses and reports of the major government-sponsored food waste composting projects and studies to determine if their findings and conclusions can be extrapolated to Rhode Island.

With the aforementioned literature as a guide, RIRRC should conduct a study of the economic feasibility of the potential costs of composting food waste vs. the cost to the generator of landfilling the same waste. RIRRC should seek to assess the practicability of, and all the costs and benefits attendant to large-scale food waste composting vs. the current management practice of landfilling food waste. RIRRC should base its decisions concerning promoting or undertaking large-scale food waste composting on the results of the feasibility study.

6-3-9 Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)

a. Background.

The state's Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), located in Johnston adjacent to the Landfill, is owned and operated by RIRRC. It began commercial operation in May of 1989 and during its first 15 years of operation has processed more than one million tons of material. Its processing capacity was expanded by 30 percent in 1992. In 1996 the floor space and production capacity were nearly doubled so it could produce up to 140,000 tons of recyclables for market annually if it were operated two shifts a day. In order to maximize the life of the equipment in the MRF, RIRRC operates the facility for two shifts daily and in 2003 processed 91,000 tons of material and shipped more than 86,000 tons to market. When operated 16 hours a day, five days a week, the MRF can produce approximately 34,000 tons of bottles and cans and 93,600 tons of paper annually.

b. Current Status of the MRF

The RIRRC budgeted nearly two million dollars for FY 2005 for the purpose of replacing

old, tired equipment with much faster, state-of-the-industry equipment that will enable the MRF to double its sustained production of mixed recyclables (bottles and cans) from eight tons per hour to a steady-state 16 to 18 tons per hour. This will enable the MRF to achieve its 2004 level of mixed recyclables production in one shift, thus reducing the mixed recyclables operation from two shifts daily to one shift. The new equipment will also enable the MRF to significantly improve its economic efficiency by reducing the number of production workers by 13 and by cutting the MRF'S power consumption by 30 to 40 percent.

c. New Management Practices at the MRF.

In 2003, the MRF began receiving corrugated cardboard recovered from the CSW stream at the Tipping Facility in increasing amounts at a rate that had risen to about 1,200 tons per year in June 2004. Because cardboard recovered from the CSW stream is much larger than cardboard in the residential waste stream, the cardboard from the Tipping Facility cannot be handled effectively or efficiently by the MRF automated process train and extensive manual handling of the oversized cardboard is necessary.

A report of the MRF'S quantities sold and revenues for 2003 are contained in Table 171- 6-3.

Table 171- 6-3 RIRRC Materials Recovery Facility Sales and Revenue for 2003

Commodity Class	Tons Sold	Sales	\$ Per Ton
Glass	15,989	\$ 15,952	\$ 1.00
Milke Cartons/Juice Boxes	87	\$ 3,477	\$ 40.00
Mixed Paper	39,762	\$ 1,795,832	\$ 45.16
Newspaper	13,573	\$ 819,495	\$ 60.38
Corrugated Cardboard	2,549	\$ 170,220	\$ 66.77
Plastic	4,654	\$ 1,137,982	\$ 244.49
Aluminum Foil	45	\$ 19,782	\$ 440.00
Aluminum UBC	938	\$ 987,409	\$ 1,052.35
Scrap Metal	413	\$ 8,895	\$ 21.53
Tin	3,284	\$ 174,063	\$ 53.00
Total Materials Marketed	81,295	\$ 5,133,107	\$ 63.14

d. Findings

After more than 15 years of operation, the MRF remains a reliable supplier of recycled materials and always manages to obtain excellent prices for its recycled materials.

The MRF'S technology has proven to be reliable, the machinery durable and the concept of blending mechanical and manual separation efficient.

Markets for materials are constantly fluctuating, making it difficult to stabilize the net cost of operating the facility.

Because markets are cyclical and the range of materials that is recyclable includes many low-value materials, the state needs to continue to provide a long-term repository for mixed residential recyclables for Rhode Island's municipalities.

As indicated in 6-3-4a, Multi-Family Recycling - Background, the MRF receives and processes residential recyclables recovered from large multi-unit buildings or complexes in quantities that are not known but believed to be insignificant.

e. Recommendations

With reference to the recommendation in 6-3-2f, that RIRRC seek to increase the production of recyclables from the Tipping Facility, it is further recommended that RIRRC should compare the cost of installing automated cardboard-processing equipment at the Tipping Facility to the cost of retrofitting the MRF'S paper processing system to enable it to efficiently and mechanically handle the large pieces of corrugated cardboard being received daily from the Tipping Facility and other commercial sources.

With reference to the recommendations in 6-3-2f and 6-3-4d that RIRRC consider accepting residential recyclables in the CSW stream tip fee free, it is further recommended that the MRF conduct a feasibility study to determine whether processing the residential recyclables in the CSW stream will negatively impact the MRF'S economics or capacity.

6-4 LANDFILL

6-4-1 Introduction

Although landfilling is the lowest priority for solid waste management, nearly all of the solid waste currently generated in Rhode Island is still disposed of by landfilling, which was the only economically viable disposal option available to RIRRC in 2004 because waste-to-energy facilities are statutorily prohibited in Rhode Island and, in any case, the cost of implementing the federal New Source Performance Standards make waste-to-energy economically non-viable.

6-4-2 Background

In December 1980, RIRRC purchased, for \$10 million, the Central Landfill with a licensed footprint of 121 acres, to serve Rhode Island's waste disposal needs until an integrated system of solid waste management programs and facilities could be established. As a measure of its importance to the State of Rhode Island it is enough to note that since its acquisition by RIRRC, Central Landfill has disposed of more than 85 percent of the municipal and commercial solid waste generated in Rhode Island totaling an estimated 20 million tons.

6-4-3 Current Landfill Disposal Situation

The Tiverton municipal landfill was the only other sanitary landfill in the State of Rhode Island in 2004. Therefore, at the time that this Plan was adopted, 38 of the State's 39 cities and towns disposed of 100 percent of their solid waste at Central Landfill.

Since Central Landfill disposes of virtually all of the commercial and municipal solid waste

generated in Rhode Island, arguably the most important solid waste management issues facing the State relate to the amount of disposal capacity available at this facility and how long will this disposal capacity last.

In addition to reducing the amount of waste generated and diverting greater quantities of waste from landfilling, RIRRC has examined a number of capacity management techniques and other means by which to extend the life of the Landfill. RIRRC believes that one of the more effective methods of extending landfill life would be to ship waste to out-of-state disposal. Preliminary research in 2003 indicated that the all-in price of shipping Rhode Island solid waste by rail to landfills out of state for disposal may be close to the total non-contract cost of disposal prevailing at the time at Central Landfill. The RIRRC has for several years been analyzing the economics and the potential of utilizing out-of-state disposal as a means of extending landfill life. The Central Landfill Tipping Facility, a transfer station with 57,500 square feet of operating space, was designed to be able to facilitate out-of-state shipment of waste if and when necessary. It is reasonable to expect that by 2008, and perhaps earlier, the total cost of disposing of solid waste out of state will be approximately equivalent to comparable costs for disposing of CSW under a disposal contract at Central Landfill.

a. The Current Role of Landfilling as the State's Sole Disposal Option

In 1996, approximately 776,000 tons of municipal and commercial solid waste were disposed of at the Landfill. In 2003, approximately 1,148,411 tons of solid waste were disposed of at Central, an increase of about 48 percent. This increase is largely the result of the increase in the disposal of CSW that had previously been disposed of at Massachusetts facilities that closed during this period of time or that raised their disposal fees, driving the Rhode Island waste to the lower-priced Central Landfill. Also contributing to this increase in the level of disposal was the addition of five municipalities to Central Landfill's service area that had previously not used the Landfill for solid waste disposal. And finally, an important contributing factor is the increase in the waste generation rate that has been observed nationally as well as in Rhode Island.

Central Landfill has been the lynchpin of the Rhode Island system for years and it is apparent that it will continue in this role through at least the first two decades of the 21st Century. It is a principal objective of RIRRC, as expressed in this Plan, to reduce Rhode Island's dependence on the Landfill (on any landfill, for that matter) and to ultimately reduce the role played by the Landfill from lead facility to that of a back-up.

b. Brief Description of the State Landfill

Central Landfill is located on a parcel of about 1,100 acres on Shun Pike in western Johnston. For the first 20 years of RIRRC ownership, disposal operations were confined to the 154 acres that were permitted as a sanitary landfill at the time it was purchased by RIRRC in 1980. In 2004, the landfill footprint totaled 199 acres with the original 154 acres of Phases I, II and III either permanently or temporarily closed. Active landfill operations in 2004 were conducted on the 45-acre Phase IV.

The active portions of the Landfill have been equipped with double geo-membrane and clay liners with leachate collection systems since 1993. The leachate collected was treated in a temporary treatment facility and discharged to the Cranston sewer system via a pump station and sewer force main built, owned, and operated by RIRRC. In 1999 a permanent sophisticated treatment facility was brought on line. As of 2004 approximately 200,000 gallons of landfill leachate are treated daily before being discharged into the Cranston sewer system. The RIRRC had planned a number of improvements to the leachate treatment facility which were scheduled for installation in FY 2005. When the improvements are completed, the capacity of the leachate pre-treatment facility will be increased to 400,000 gallons per day and a contract is in place with the City of Cranston to accept the additional discharge.

In the seven years prior to the publication of the initial Plan in 1996, Central Landfill disposed of an average of approximately 700,000 tons of solid waste annually with disposal tonnages of about 787,000 tons in 1995 and 776,000 tons in 1996. The 1996 Plan projected that, with recycling expected to increase steadily on an annual basis, with the sources of commercial solid waste known and stable, and with the level of commercial solid waste generation and disposal expected to remain approximately constant, the Central Landfill would load approximately 750,000 tons annually and landfill life projections were calculated on the basis of disposing of 750,000 tons annually.

However, the solid waste disposal situation underwent a number of remarkable changes between 1996 and 1998, changes that very quickly invalidated the landfill life projections made in the 1996 Plan. Most importantly, the commercial waste generated in Rhode Island that had been disposed of in Massachusetts for the previous eight years, began flowing into Central Landfill for the reasons discussed in this Part 6 above and in Part 5. How significant was this sudden influx of CSW beginning in 1996? Analysis of historical CSW disposal figures at Central Landfill and of the commercial solid waste collection industry indicate that between 1988 and 1997 from 40 to 60 percent of CSW generated in Rhode Island had been disposed of at Massachusetts facilities depending on the year. In the seven years immediately prior to 1996, 2,322,000 tons of CSW were disposed of at Central Landfill while in the seven years from 1996 to 2002 inclusively, 3,942,000 tons of CSW were tipped at the Landfill. Historical data indicate that approximately 900,000 tons of CSW are generated annually in Rhode Island with about 600,000 tons delivered to ultimate disposal annually. In other words, 42 percent of the State's CSW were disposed of in Massachusetts from 1988 through 1995. To put this in a different perspective, since 1996 Central Landfill has disposed of about 250,000 tons of CSW per year more than in the seven year period prior to 1996.

And secondly, the levels of recycling that had been anticipated in the 1996 Plan were not realized, in part because of the reasons discussed in the waste prevention and recycling sections of this Part 6. As a result, in the five years preceding 2004, the Central Landfill loaded an average of about 1,075,000 tons annually. As indicated in the discussion in Part 5, with Central Landfill's maximum wasteshed now clearly established and with all solid waste from within that wasteshed expected to be disposed of at Central Landfill for the foreseeable future, it can be projected that the Landfill will dispose of an annual average of 1,276,732 tons through 2025, beginning with about 1,172,909 tons in 2004 and gradually rising

annually thereafter – **if there is no additional recycling beyond the levels achieved as of 2003.**

On the other hand, if the major recommendations contained in this Plan to divert waste from landfilling, and most importantly, if all municipalities served by the Landfill achieve a diversion rate of at least 45%, Central Landfill will load a projected annual average of 912,506 tons through 2025, beginning with an estimated 1,133,914 tons in 2004 and decreasing annually until 2010 when the projected increases in population and per-capita waste generation overtake the diversion from disposal caused by recycling.

Under the status quo scenario, it is projected that a total of 27,717,991 tons of solid waste will have to be disposed of through the year 2025. Under the aggressive recycling scenario, it is projected that a total of 20,702,216 tons of solid waste will have to be disposed of over that time frame. That's about 5½ years of additional disposal over the projected life of the landfill under the aggressive recycling scenario.

c. The Southwest Landfill (Phase IV)

The Phase IV Landfill was opened September 2000 and has a final footprint of approximately 44 acres divided into four sections. The landfill loading rate was projected to be in excess of 750,000 tons per year in the 1996 Plan. At the time this Plan was adopted, Phase IV was filling at approximately 1.1 million tons per year and is near full capacity.⁷

d. The Phase V Landfill

The Phase V Landfill received its final regulatory approval in July, 2004. The final design for this Phase is consistent with the June 24, 1993 *Interim Rhode Island Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan: Landfill Siting*, Statewide Planning Report No. 78, (the Interim Plan) and the 1996 Plan and as certified by the State Planning Council on June 28, 1993.

The Phase V Landfill has a footprint of approximately 32 acres in a piggy-back configuration over Phases I and IV. It is located largely within Generic Landfill Sites CNW and CSW, as identified in the Interim Plan, which have been previously certified by the State Planning Council

Phase V has an estimated life as long as 7.2 years assuming aggressive waste diversion or little as 5.2 years under the current diversion rates.

e. Future Capacity - Landfill Siting

Given the projections presented in Part 5, the life of Phase V could be as little as 2010 or as long as 2012. As indicated in Sections 6-3-10a through 6-3-10d of this Plan, the State will have a continued reliance on landfilling as a means of final solid waste disposal well beyond

⁷ As with the earlier landfill phases it can be expected that additional airspace will become available prior to final capping in Phase IV due to settling. Because of the uncertainty in estimating this additional capacity it has not been factored into the landfill capacity projections.

such time. Therefore, additional landfill capacity will need to be sited.

RIRRC financed the Statewide Landfill Siting Project and report in 1989-90 which screened the entire state for potential landfill sites. Using elaborate screening and evaluation processes, the project compared potential sites with the systematic and methodical elimination of potential sites based on factors of location, geography, geology, and other environmental resources. Additionally sites were graded and ranked using a model which evaluated economic and social impacts of a landfill.⁸ This report and its conclusions are the basis of landfill siting approvals of the last two phases of Landfill and remains valid today.

Based on the findings and recommendations of the above-referenced Statewide Landfill Siting Project, the State Planning Council, in November 1992, adopted the Interim Rhode Island Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, Landfill Siting, as State Guide Plan Interim Element 171. Phases IV and V of the Landfill were sited based on this Interim Rhode Island Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, Landfill Siting (Interim Plan).

Consistent with the conclusions of the Interim Plan, suitable locations for landfill sites exist, with the most favorable sites identified as Generic Landfill Sites CNW, CSW, CNE, and CSE as identified in Figure 171- 6-1. Landfill Siting Map. (CNW, CSW, CNE and CSE are the four highest-ranking generic, 400-acre hypothetical landfill sites identified by the 1991 URI statewide landfill site search and screening study. Each of the four Generic Sites overlays, a portion of the RIRRC property on which Central Landfill is located and Generic Site CNW overlays about 125 acres of the licensed landfill area.)

Similar to the manner in which State Planning Council-certified Generic Sites CNW and CSW were used as a basis for siting Phases IV and V, large portions of Generic Sites CNE and CSE lay within RIRRC'S current land holdings. Furthermore, these areas are contiguous to the existing landfill, making them the optimal locations for future landfill sites.

Since the 1996 Plan was approved, a number of other factors have become significant for purposes of future expansion at Central Landfill. RIRRC has invested millions of dollars in additional infrastructure. A new Tip Facility was constructed in 2002 to pre-process waste to maximize recycling, facilitate waste inspection and conserve disposal capacity. A separate set of ramps has been constructed at Route I-295 and Scituate Avenue in Johnston to provide improved quick access to RIRRC'S solid waste management facilities and the proposed industrial park. Moreover, RIRRC widened Shun Pike from two to four lanes in 2004 to provide an arterial grade highway from I-295 to the agency's main entrance. Additionally, RIRRC is upgrading the Leachate Pretreatment Plant to increase its capacity and efficiency at an estimated cost of \$2 to \$3 million.

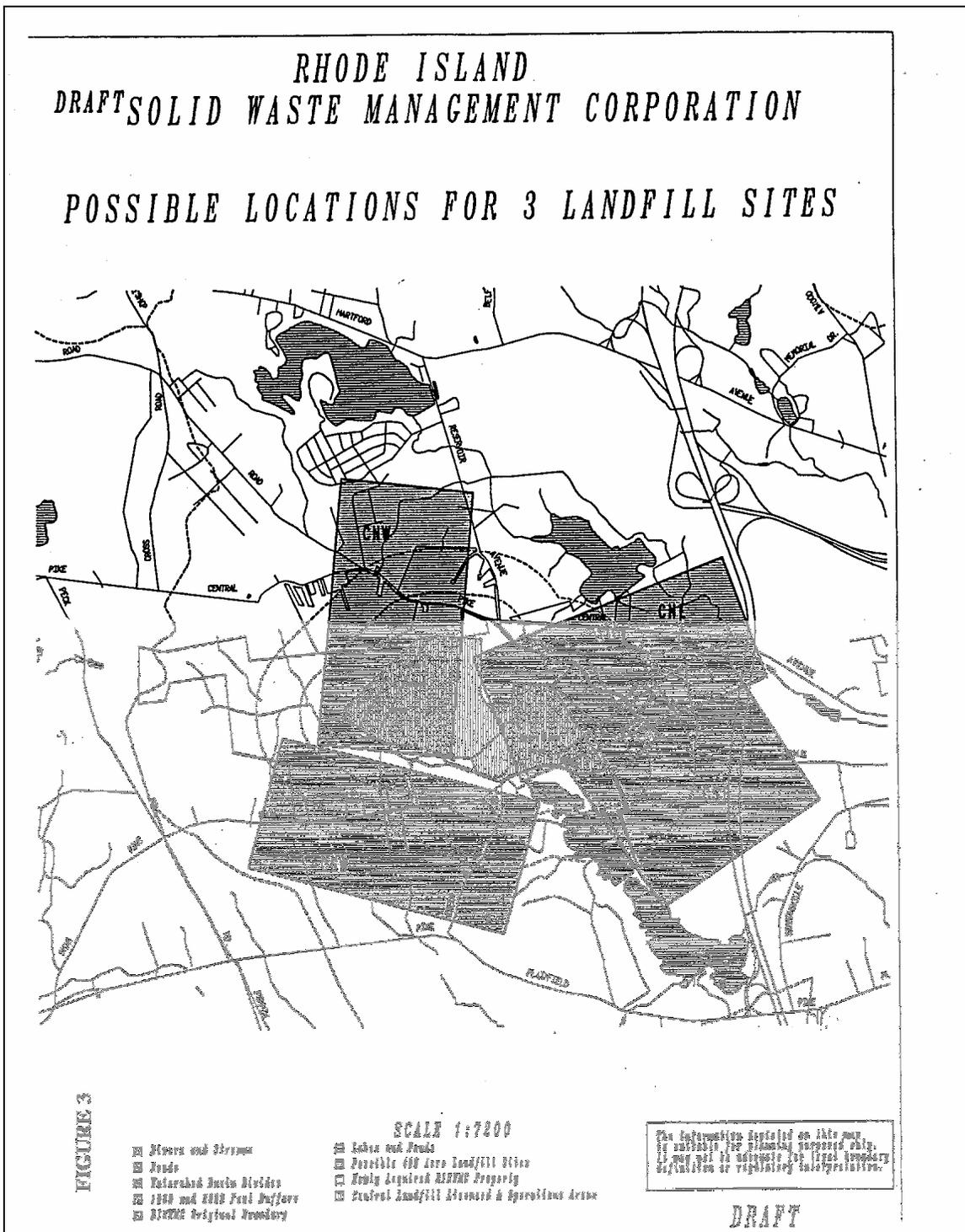
Furthermore, the environmental investigations conducted under EPA oversight pertaining to the environmental remediation of the Central Landfill Superfund site have been completed and indicate that movement of the hazardous waste contamination in the ground water under

⁸ Landfill Siting Project, University of Rhode Island Department of Resource Economics – Wessells, Opaluch, Swallow, Weaver and Wichelns (1989).

the Superfund site does not extend beyond the RIRRC property boundaries, subsurface conditions in the area east of Central Landfill Phase I have been stabilized, and no environmental remediation work in addition to that already undertaken by RIRRC is necessary beyond the boundaries of the Phase I Landfill. The general location of the plume of contaminated ground water from Central Landfill is coincident with the westerly edges of Generic Landfill Sites CNE and CSE which is where future landfill expansion is likely to occur. As a land use decision, it is well founded to locate an additional landfill site above the areas where the groundwater is already most impacted.

Experience with the design and construction of Phase IV has determined that an “overlap” configuration which minimizes the footprint of the Landfill on previously unfilled areas is efficient in maximizing landfill space and minimizing impacts on previously unfilled areas. Additionally, EPA has approved landfilling in this manner above the areas of the permanent landfill cap which was installed at EPA’s direction over the Superfund site.

Figure 171- 6-1. Landfill Siting Map⁹



⁹ From Interim Rhode Island Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan: Landfill Siting, (Figure 3), RI Statewide Planning Program Report Number 78, November 1992.

f. Phase VI

The highest priority issue with respect to the timely availability of future landfill capacity is that a landfill cell be designed and constructed in a piggyback fashion east of the existing Phase I area and generally located in the block identified as Generic Site CNE. Currently, the landfill gas power plant operated by Ridgewood Power Company is located in this area and RIRRC has investigated whether it is cost warranted to attempt to relocate the plant or to design a cell around it. RIRRC has received a favorable response from the current owner/operator Ridgewood Power Partners as to their willingness to have the plant relocated. RIRRC is conducting its due diligence as to the cost and feasibility of the relocation. The capacity of this cell should accommodate approximately 5.2 m tons of Solid Waste resulting in over 4.7 years of capacity at current disposal loading rates.

The site certification process for the Phase VI landfill expansion will commence with the adoption of this Plan. Upon final certification of the site by the State Planning Council, the design and permitting process will begin with expectations for base liner construction in 2009 in order to ensure that a fully-lined facility is ready to receive trash when the capacity of the Phase V Landfill is exhausted. RIRRC believes that there is a reasonable expectation, based on its best scientific and engineering estimates, that its application to permit and license the Phase VI Landfill will be successful on technical grounds.

The current Host Community Agreement ratified in April 1996 by the Town does not prohibit landfill expansion to the East.

g. Phase VII

In addition to the aforementioned proposed site of Phase VI , there exists ample room in both above referenced Generic Landfill Sites CNW and CSW for further expansion, contiguous with the existing landfill, to both the West and South. The viability of these sites for future landfill expansion is currently being assessed. In addition, the viability of a vertical landfill expansion beginning at the plateau level of the existing Phases I, II, III, IV, V, and VI landfill cells combined is also being assessed. The vertical expansion would in essence be the most cost effective and least intrusive of these alternatives as no footprint expansion would be proposed. Such an expansion would allow for an estimated disposal capacity of 7.7 million tons.

6-4-4 Projected Landfill Life

For the purposes of long-term, total systems planning, Landfill life projections assume: 1) Solid waste disposal capacity calculations allow 20 percent of total landfill capacity for cover material; 2) landfill average density of 1,300 pounds per cubic yard; 3) solid waste landfill loading rates as derived in Table 171- 3-1 of the prior section.

Table 171- 6-4 Projected Landfill Capacity and Utilization

	Capacity (Tons)	Estimated Life	
		BAU Loading Rates	Aggressive Diversion
Phase IV Landfill	2,007,425	Oct-2004	Oct-2004
Phase V Landfill	7,572,363	Mar-2010	Jul-2011
Phase VI	6,500,000	Jun-2015	Error! Not a valid link.
Phase VII	7,700,000	May-2021	Jan-2027

6-4-5 Capacity Enhancing Technologies.

Since 1996, the RIRRC has conducted several pilot projects to test methods of improving the compaction of the landfilled waste and thereby expanding capacity by more efficient utilization of available airspace, including a pilot project to determine if the compaction of landfilled waste can be improved by pounding it methodically with an enormous weight lifted and dropped by a crane. Other examples of capacity enhancing technologies include the following:

a. Solid Waste Bioreactors.

Bioreactor landfills, which are designed and operated to rapidly transform and degrade organic wastes through the controlled injection of liquid and air into the landfill to enhance microbiological activity within the landfill, are one of the emerging technologies being developed for the purpose of hastening decomposition and expanding landfill capacity. There are three different types of bioreactors: 1) aerobic reactors in which leachate is removed from the bottom of the landfill and re-circulated through the facility while also injecting air; 2) anaerobic reactors in which leachate or other moisture sources are circulated through the waste to stimulate anaerobic decomposition. This method of decomposition produces excess amounts of landfill gas, primarily methane, which can be recovered through a methane extraction system to generate energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and 3) hybrid reactors which utilize both aerobic and anaerobic decomposition techniques. There are a number of cost and environmental advantages and disadvantages involved with bioreactors and the technology the various implications would have to be diligently investigated before a decision is made to go forward with developing a bioreactor. However, the advantages of increased density of waste and attendant increased capacity availability, increased methane available for electric power generation and reduced post-closure costs and care could be significant. Development of a bioreactor landfill will require regulatory enablement.

b. Landfill Covers Alternative to Earthen Materials

RIRRC utilizes a variety of earthen materials or crushed aggregate, including glass cullet

from the MRF, as daily cover over the landfilled solid waste. A full 20 percent of the total capacity of a typical sanitary landfill is consumed by cover materials. RIRRC has done an excellent job of replacing virgin materials for landfill cover. Crushed C&D, processed oil-contaminated soils; screened street sweepings; sludge incinerator ash; tire incinerator ash-residue, certain dredge spoils and many other types of materials that would otherwise have been disposed of are utilized by the RIRRC as landfill cover materials. Nevertheless, these types of cover materials take up to 20 percent of available capacity in the landfill. The use of tarpaulins and various types of geo-textiles as alternative landfill covers is becoming increasingly widespread at other facilities. The largest solid waste management firms in the United States use tarpaulins of geo-membrane as alternative daily cover at many of their landfills around the country.

c. Incentive Compensation Systems for Landfill Workers.

Waste Management, Inc. the largest waste management company in the world, utilizes a system of incentive compensation for its landfill employees. Bonuses are awarded on a daily basis to reward landfill heavy equipment operators for maximizing trash compaction for the day, the denser the solid waste is compacted, the bigger the bonus. The capacity consumed by each day's deposit of solid waste (which had been weighed in on its way to the landfill) is measured at the end of each day's operations using Global Positioning System equipment. The size of the daily bonus for the workers is based on the level of compaction achieved.

6-4-6 Findings

Reliance upon the uncertainties of out-of-state landfill or incinerator capacity markets for the disposal of large quantities of waste would be risky, both with respect to pricing and availability. If waste is shipped out of state for disposal, it would appear that a balance between simultaneous utilization of Central Landfill and out-of-state disposal would best serve the State from a pricing and capacity availability perspective. The percentage of the waste stream that RIRRC should consider for shipment of out of state would be a function of the level of risk RIRRC would be prepared to assume.

While "flow control" measures to limit out of state waste importation of solid waste have been found to be in conflict with the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution, many of the big waste importing states still seek to implement such measures and also discourage waste importation through regulatory fees and surcharges rationally related to a public purpose. Therefore, it is prudent planning for Rhode Island to be self-sufficient regarding solid waste management and to continue to develop its own facilities for the long-term recycling and disposal of the solid waste that its people and businesses generate.

The least controversial and most environmentally acceptable method of creating landfill disposal capacity adequate to serve Rhode Island is by waste prevention, and aggressive recycling and composting. RIRRC and DEM are committed to achieving these objectives and this commitment is reflected in this Plan.

With the licensing of the Phase V and Phase VI Landfills and with the implementation of an aggressive waste diversion program as described elsewhere in this chapter, approximately 15

years of disposal life can be expected at the State Landfill at an average loading rate of approximately 950,000 tons of solid waste per year.

Major portions of the four best 400-acre Generic Landfill Sites in the State identified in the URI siting study are situated on RIRRC'S approximately 1,100 acres of land in Johnston.

The Phase VII option of siting a new landfill on top of the existing and proposed landfill phases would provide an additional six years of disposal life under an aggressive recycling scenario.

6-4-7 Recommendations

RIRRC should proceed as expeditiously as possible with the site certification process for the proposed Phase VI of Central Landfill to ensure that licensed capacity is available when needed.

RIRRC should pursue as aggressively as possible the environmental and engineering investigations it has already initiated that are necessary to determine the optimum location for Phase VII. Immediately upon determining the best proposed location for Phase VII, RIRRC should begin site certification and licensure proceedings for Phase VII.

RIRRC should implement the aggressive waste prevention and recycling programs required for the maximum conservation of landfill capacity.

RIRRC should continue its program of conducting experiments and pilot programs to test the feasibility and efficacy of improving the utilization of available airspace in Central Landfill. In particular, RIRRC should investigate the advantages of developing Central Landfill into a bioreactor landfill, utilizing a tarpaulin or some sort of geo-membrane as an alternate landfill cover and of possibly implementing an incentive compensation system.

171-7 MANAGEMENT OF SPECIAL WASTES

7-1 INTRODUCTION

This part of the plan discusses special wastes and sets out programs and strategies for certain components of this waste stream, including white goods, scrap metal, tires, demolition/construction waste, sludge, septage, agricultural waste, household batteries, used oil collection and management, household hazardous waste, electronics and mattresses.

7-2 TIRES

7-2-1 Introduction

It is estimated that nearly 1 million tire discards are generated in Rhode Island each year. A small percentage of truck tires are re-treaded and resold; but by far the majority of worn tires enter the waste stream. Tires present unique waste management handling problems both in their collection and disposal.

7-2-2 Current Management Practices

There are no licensed tire recycling facilities in Rhode Island, and RIGL §23-63-2 enables only RIRRC to establish or designate tire disposal facilities within the State.

All of the illegal waste tire piles in Rhode Island have been cleaned up by DEM and the RIRRC with the RIRRC providing financial and manpower assistance in cleaning up illegal tire piles in Olneyville and on Belfield Road in Johnston. The clean-up of Rhode Island's largest and most notorious tire pile, that at the Davis Landfill in Smithfield which had several million tires, was completed in the late '90's.

A 1993 federal statute which required that tires pulverized into powder be utilized for batching asphalt for road building was never implemented. Nevertheless, approximately five percent of all tires generated in the United States are ground into "crumb rubber" and used to make asphalt for roads, mostly in the far west and southwest. Tire shreds are increasingly being utilized for civil engineering applications such as highway embankments, roadbed subgrades and backfills, bridge abutment subgrades, landfill liner and drainage systems and septic drainage fields. About 20 percent of scrap tires are recovered for resale as used tires overseas or are re-treaded. However, the most common method of dealing with waste tires is combustion. More than 40 percent of the waste tires generated in the nation are used as fuel in electric generating stations, pulp and paper mills, the cement industry, industrial boilers and others.

The largest consumer of waste tires in New England is the tire incinerator in Sterling, Connecticut operated by Exeter Energy, Inc. which burns 10-11 million waste tires annually and is the largest dedicated tire-burning facility in the United States. For the past five years, the RIRRC has received an average of approximately 2,000 tons of waste tires annually

which is approximately 20 percent of the total number of waste tires generated annually within Rhode Island. Rhode Islanders generate about one waste tire per capita per year. Automobile tires weigh an average of about 20 pounds each. The waste tires generated in Rhode Island that are not delivered to Central Landfill are either recapped locally or are collected by one of the regional firms that specialize in the recovery of waste tires -- Bob's Tire Co., Mainline Tire Co., M&M Tire Co., and F&B Tires, all of New Bedford, MA; Meridian, Inc. of Plainfield, CT; Inter-East Tires, Inc. of West Haven, CT; and Routhier & Sons, Inc. of Ayer, MA. -- and hauled to tire processing facilities in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Under an arrangement that has been in place for the past eight years, Exeter Energy accepts all of the tires received by the RIRRC at no disposal fee. In return RIRRC accepts all of the ash-residue generated by the tire incinerator and beneficially re-uses it as landfill daily cover material.

The RIRRC has, from time to time, explored the feasibility of developing or assisting in the development of waste tire processing facilities of various types. None of the projects investigated by the RIRRC in the past proved to be as economically advantageous to the corporation as its arrangement with Exeter Energy.

7-2-3 Findings

There is no tire processing capacity within the state, although the plentiful tire processing and disposal capacity that exists in nearby Massachusetts and Connecticut can be used.

7-2-4 Recommendations

DEM should continue to monitor the scrap tire market situation very carefully to ensure that the waste tires being generated continue to move to tire management facilities that have received environmental permits for waste tire storage or tire recycling.

RIRRC should explore the regulatory and economic feasibility and practicability of landfill-related applications for chipped tires.

In addition, the RIRRC should continue to explore opportunities with the private sector to determine if an end-market tire recycling operation at an RIRRC facility is economically viable.

Moreover, RIRRC should monitor the waste tire disposal market regularly to ensure that there are always disposal options available for the waste tires it receives in Johnston in the event current disposal arrangements collapse.

The State should continue to work with the other Northeast States through NEWMOA (Northeast Waste Management Officials Association) to coordinate regional legislation and recycling options to insure that beneficial reuse becomes the norm not only for "fresh" used tires but also for the piles that exist throughout the region.

7-3 WHITE GOODS AND SCRAP METAL

7-3-1 Nature of the Material

White goods are large appliances, primarily composed of ferrous metal, primarily found in the municipal waste stream. They include stoves, ovens, refrigerators, washers, dryers, etc. White Goods are often collected, recycled, or disposed of mixed with other bulky materials, such as scrap metal which, in the municipal (non-demolition) solid waste stream, includes cabinets, lockers, ductwork, tire rims, bicycles, mattress frames, etc.

7-3-2 Current Management Practices

It has always been the policy of the RIRRC to keep white goods out of the Landfill because of the disproportionate amount of capacity they would consume and because there has always been a favorable scrap metal market. To that end, RIRRC receives white goods – 200-250 tons annually, mostly from municipalities -- at its commercial recycling area. Freon is removed if applicable and the appliances are then sold as scrap metal.

7-3-3 Findings

Rhode Island has an excellent processing and export (rail, port, road) infrastructure for the recycling of white goods and scrap metal and has landfill capacity for the disposal of process residue.

The Port of Providence is well-suited for the processing and export of scrap metals. One major scrap metal business is active at this location. A second has closed its operation due to regulatory problems.

7-3-4 Recommendations

Continue current management practices.

7-4 CONSTRUCTION WASTE AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS

7-4-1 Introduction

While C&D is defined by the Rhode Island General Laws as a solid waste, most C&D in 2004 was not disposed of in Central Landfill as a solid waste. At the time that this Plan was adopted, most C&D generated in Rhode Island was processed and utilized by RIRRC as an alternative daily landfill cover material. In fact C&D volumetrically represents the largest single type of alternative cover material among the several different types used at Central Landfill.

It is estimated that C&D constitutes up to 20 percent of the CSW, a figure that was virtually

impossible to determine with any accuracy prior to 1995 when C&D was logged over the scales as CSW for disposal. At the time it was just part of the CSW stream. Then in 1995, RIRRC began to utilize the screenings from C&D grinding operations as an alternative cover material. The use of C&D screenings as an alternate cover material very, very quickly led to the grinding of C&D into small enough particles that it qualified for use as an alternative landfill cover material so that it wasn't long before C&D itself, rather than just C&D screenings, was being processed and used for landfill cover material. It didn't take entrepreneurial waste haulers long to recognize that they could avoid hundreds of thousands of dollars in the cost of disposing of C&D as solid waste while at the same time meeting RIRRC'S need for landfill cover material.

And it didn't take RIRRC long to recognize that it was possible to not only back out the use of virgin earthen materials as landfill covers by the use of crushed C&D, but it would also be possible to generate nearly as much revenue as if the material were being disposed of as a solid waste while not using up disposal capacity. RIRRC purchased the solid waste transfer station on Plainfield Pike in Cranston and set up a C&D sorting and grinding operation there. At the time this Plan was adopted, the agency charged its commercial contract customers \$41.00/ton to tip C&D at the transfer station. RIRRC was earning almost as much money "buying" a product necessary for its landfill operation as it earns disposing of a waste material that no one wants.

By 2004, RIRRC was using nearly 200,000 tons of crushed C&D annually for alternate daily landfill cover. Against total CSW annual generation of more than 900,000 tons, this C&D stream accounted for roughly 20 percent of the total.

RIRRC was developing plans in 2004 to move its C&D processing facility from the Plainfield Pike transfer station to a new facility to be constructed on its main property north of the MRF and east of the Tipping Facility.

By 2004, two Rhode Island C&D processing firms were utilizing rail to ship hundreds of tons a day of processed C&D, most of it generated outside Rhode Island, to disposal facilities out of state at total costs inclusive of all handling, disposal and transportation charges that were less than the comparable costs of bringing the same material to RIRRC'S Plainfield Pike transfer station for processing.

DEM has the authority to license and regulate the siting, construction and operation of C&D processing facilities.

7-4-2 Findings

Landfills are excellent markets for C&D materials. An operating landfill with inadequate cover material or a landfill in the closure and landscaping phase can be a major market for processed construction/demolition products (high volume uses for rubble, fines, and wood chips). A landfill site typically has sufficient outdoor space to locate processing equipment, waste storage areas, and product storage areas.

The quantity of C&D waste generated in Rhode Island represents a significant portion of the

total amount of all types of solid waste generated. Increasing the recycling of C&D waste reduces the total amount of solid waste in the state that must be landfilled or disposed of in other ways.

Many of the materials recovered and processed from C&D waste can be used in new construction projects, and are a cost-effective alternative to virgin materials.

Asphalt pavement removed during road reconstruction or repaving projects can be used as a source of aggregate and asphalt in new pavement.

Concrete removed from demolished structures and bridges can be crushed into aggregate for use in new concrete, or can be used as a base material for roads and new structures.

Clean wood waste generated during the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings can be processed and sold for landscaping mulch, animal bedding, fuel, and other uses.

Gypsum wallboard removed during renovation and demolition projects can be processed into a raw material and used in the manufacturing of new wallboard.

C&D waste recycling is a rapidly growing industry involving numerous private companies that collect, separate, process, and recycle C&D waste. Examples of the type of firms that benefit from C&D waste recycling are architects and designers; builders; road construction companies and paper mills.

Recyclable materials such as clean wood, metal and corrugated cardboard are included in the CSW that is delivered to the Tipping Facility.

7-4-3 Recommendations

RIRRC should continue to pursue its plan to build a C&D processing facility on its Central Landfill property; the facility should be designed to recover as much material from the C&D stream as possible for sale to re-use markets before the C&D is crushed for use as alternate landfill cover.

As part of its effort to recover more recyclables from the CSW stream at the Tipping Facility, RIRRC seek to maximize recovery of C&D materials.

DEM should work with local officials who issue demolition permits to integrate reduction/recycling objectives into the building demolition permit process.

7-5 SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY SLUDGE AND SEPTAGE

DEM's regulations define sludge as a residue, partially solid, or solid, treated or untreated, resulting from the treatment of sewage, including such residues from the cleaning of sewers, by processes, such as settling, floatation, filtration and centrifugation, and shall not meet the criteria for a hazardous waste as found in DEM's Hazardous Waste rules and regulations.

Septage is any solid, liquid, or semi-solid removed from septic tanks, cesspools, privies, domestic wastewater holding tanks, or other individual sewage disposal system (ISDS). It is composed of concentrated, water-borne materials that have undergone varying degrees of anaerobic decomposition, and is characterized by large quantities of solids, grit and grease, and offensive odors. It also contains pathogenic organisms, which can leach from malfunctioning septic systems and contaminate ground and surface water. Septage does not enter the solid waste stream unless it is treated in a waste water treatment facility, the resulting sludge is landfilled, composted or burned in a sludge incinerator, and the resulting ash landfilled.

Prior to 1988, waste water treatment plant sludge constituted more than 100,000 of the approximately one million tons of solid waste disposed of annually at Central Landfill. A DEM consent order in 1988 resulted in a 90-95 percent decrease from annual sludge loadings. By 2004, less than 10,000 tons of sludge were disposed of annually at Central. While RIRRC was extensively involved during the '80's and early '90's in sponsoring sludge management pilot programs and the development of innovative, environmentally friendly sludge management practices, a Rhode Island Superior Court decision in 1995 determined that sewage sludge is not a solid waste and that facilities that manage sewage sludge are not solid waste management facilities.

Based upon the February, 1995 Superior Court decision, this Comprehensive Plan will not address the management of sewage sludge.

7-6 MOTOR VEHICLE BATTERIES

7-6-1 Introduction

It has been recognized that motor vehicle batteries may be difficult for vehicle owners to dispose of, and pose health and safety and environmental concerns if improperly disposed of.

7-6-2 State Regulations

In 1987 a statute was enacted requiring a deposit of \$5.00, \$4.00 of which would be sent to DEM, upon purchase of a new car battery, payment of which would be waived if the consumer turned in a used battery with the purchase. The funds would be used by DEM for battery management programs, including licensing battery recyclers. In 2000 the \$5.00 deposit requirement and DEM'S authority to license battery recyclers were repealed.

7-6-3 Current Management Practices

Because of the value of the recycled lead in motor vehicle batteries, they can normally be disposed of through battery dealers or recyclers by vehicle owners at little or no cost to them.

7-7 USED OIL COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT

7-7-1 Introduction

Used oil means a petroleum-based oil which, through use, storage or handling, has become unsuitable for its original purpose.

Most of the motor oil sold to consumers in the United States is purchased by individuals who change the vehicle oil themselves. Unfortunately, significant amounts of used motor oil are discarded in an unacceptable and often illegal manner into a trash receptacle, onto the ground, or into sewers, storm drains, ponds or streams.

7-7-2 Quantity

An estimated three million gallons of used industrial oil and over six million gallons of used motor vehicle oil are generated in Rhode Island annually. Industrial waste oil consists primarily of lubricating fluids from industrial processes. Although often high in heavy metals, industrial waste oil is burned as a heating fuel and may be utilized in the manufacture of asphalt. Most industrial waste oil is recovered by industry.

Used oil from motor vehicles also contains lead and other heavy metals, but it is, for the most part, a recyclable resource with approximately the same heat value per pound as virgin oil. It is often contained at the time of its removal from a vehicle, and requires only an accessible, environmentally sound collection system.

7-7-3 Legal Framework

RIGL §23-19.6, which defines and describes the Rhode Island State policy on used oil recycling, requires collection and recycling of used oil to the maximum extent possible, by means that are economically feasible and environmentally sound. The stated goals are to conserve petroleum resources, preserve and enhance the quality of the environment, and protect public health and welfare.

Used oil is defined as a hazardous waste, subject to the Hazardous Waste Management Act of 1978; the Water Pollution Law, Chapter 46-12; and the Air Pollution Law, Chapter 23-23; and any subsequent regulations. Generators may choose to complete the hazardous waste manifest and follow the appropriate reporting procedures. As an alternative, the transporter may use the waste automotive oil manifest, leaving a receipt with the generator as proof of proper disposal. The manifest includes the name of the transporter, the date of the shipment, the quantity of the oil, and its destination. Waste automotive oil logs are submitted to the Department of Environmental Management monthly and the records retained for a period of three years after delivery.

7-7-4 Current Management Practices

In 1988, a program to improve the collection and recycling of waste oil was jointly launched by DEM and participating municipalities. This program, in which 37 of the State's 39 cities and towns participate, has expanded and been sustained at a high level of activity through the years and continued to be active and very productive at the time this Plan was adopted. Residents in the Town of Johnston use the waste oil collection receptacle at the Central Landfill. The Town of Jamestown operates its own waste oil collection and recycling program. Under the program, waste oil collection containers were provided by DEM to municipalities which repair, maintain and provide oversight of the containers. DEM contracts to periodically pick up the waste oil collected in the containers and deliver it to a recycler who processes it and sells it for use as fuel in industrial boilers. Since the program's inception 1,869,704 gallons of waste oil have been recovered and recycled which is an average of nearly 125,000 gallons annually. In its first six years, the program recovered an average of 129,700 gallons of waste oil annually. In 2003, 117,721 gallons of waste oil were collected and recycled, a slight falloff but still impressively productive.

7-7-5 Recommendations

DEM should continue to operate and maintain this program at its existing or higher level.

7-8 USED OIL FILTER RECYCLING

7-8-1 Current Management Practices

The Used Oil Filter Collection and Recycling Program was launched in 1992 by DEM and is operated in tandem with the Used Oil Program in conjunction with the 37 participating cities and towns. Since the program's inception, 1,181 drums containing a total of 236,200 oil filters have been collected by DEM and sent to a processing facility which drains the filters of their oil and recycles the filters' components. In 2003, 31,400 used oil filters were collected and shipped to the recycling facility by DEM.

7-8-2 Recommendations

DEM should continue to operate and maintain this program at its existing or higher level.

7-9 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

7-9-1 Introduction

Household hazardous waste constitutes a portion of the hazardous waste stream which is unregulated by the EPA. National statistics indicate that up to 1.5% of municipal solid waste is household hazardous waste. Typically household hazardous wastes include paints, solvents, thinners, pesticides, household cleaners and chemicals, swimming pool and hobby chemicals, automotive waste oil and antifreeze

7-9-2 Past Management Practice

Beginning in 1984, DEM held more than 40 household hazardous waste cleanups with homeowners dropping off their waste at mobile collection points set up throughout the State. In 1995 DEM built a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility at Field Point in Providence, which operated for six years, was open to receive waste on 84 days for an average of 14 days per year, and collected 1,250,000 pounds of waste from more than 14,000 homeowners.

7-9-3 Current Management Practices

In June 2001 DEM transferred responsibility for household hazardous waste collection to RIRRC which built the Eco Depot, the permanent household hazardous waste collection facility at the Central Landfill for a total cost of about \$240,000 and which began operations in July 2001. In order to prevent long lines of cars carrying hazardous waste waiting to drop off their waste at the Eco Depot, the facility operates by appointment. Homeowners call and schedule a time during one of the collection days when they can drop off their waste free of charge. The Eco Depot schedules 28 drop-off days annually, always on Saturdays in order to accommodate homeowners. From June 2001 through March 2004, Eco Depot scheduled 79 drop-off days and collected 727,430 pounds of household hazardous waste from a total of nearly 11,000 users. In 2003, RIRRC initiated regional hazardous waste collection with its contractor setting up mobile collection points in the different regions of the State. Ten regional hazardous waste collection days were held in 2003.

Every time the Eco Depot opens to receive waste an average of 192 homeowners deliver their waste for disposal. The use of the Eco Depot is rising; more than 5,000 homeowners brought their household hazardous waste to the facility during 2003. The waste brought to Eco Depot or one of the regional mobile collection points is packaged and shipped to licensed hazardous waste disposal facilities. The Eco Depot also has received nearly 18,000 propane tanks which are recycled. The total cost to RIRRC for the services of its licensed contractor to operate the facility and dispose of the waste from June 2001 through March 2004 was \$584,471. RIRRC staff expenses and other facility overhead costs such as utilities, insurances and other costs add an additional \$100,000 annually. Therefore, the total cost to the RIRRC to operate Eco Depot and dispose of household hazardous free of charge to Rhode Islanders is more than \$80.00 per user.

7-9-4 Findings

It is essential to continue to educate the public concerning the toxicity of certain household products, the danger that improperly disposed of household hazardous waste poses for the environment and how to properly dispose of such items.

7-9-5 Recommendations

RIRRC and DEM should seek to reduce the unit cost of operating the household hazardous waste program and make it more readily available to more citizens. Therefore, RIRRC and

DEM should review the regulatory requirements for the receiving and handling of materials currently classified as household hazardous waste to determine if they can be simplified and to determine if some of the materials currently classified as hazardous waste can be reclassified as universal wastes which require simplified and less expensive handling procedures.

Furthermore, RIRRC and DEM should encourage municipalities to develop programs to collect universal wastes so that it is unnecessary for Eco Depot or RIRRC to process them.¹⁰ This would make collection of universal wastes more convenient for the residents and reduce RIRRC's costs of running Eco Depot and its computer recycling collection programs.

The RIRRC should continue to operate the Eco Depot free of charge to its users and should continue to conduct its informational outreach program to educate the public concerning the dangers of household hazardous waste and how to use Eco Depot.

7-10 ELECTRONICS

7-10-1 Introduction

One of the fastest growing types of waste in the United States is electronics, including TV'S, computer monitors, mobile telephones and other electronic equipment components. According to Franklin Associates, the firm that prepares the annual characterization study of the national solid waste stream for EPA, there were about 2,260,000 tons of consumer electronics in the 229,230,000 tons of solid waste that were generated in the U.S. in 2001. With 60 million new personal computers purchased each year and 250 million computers expected to be obsolete by 2005, it is clear that the scope of the problem is staggering, a situation that is not ameliorated by the fact that only about 10 percent of all computers are recycled.

Based on the pro-rata extrapolation of national population and solid waste tonnage figures to the Rhode Island context, it is estimated that 7,000 tons of electronics were disposed of in Central Landfill in 2001. Within the context of the total Rhode Island solid waste stream, 7,000 tons is not a staggering fraction -- about one half of one percent of total. However, the potential resource recovery and environmental protection benefits that can be realized by electronics recycling is significant. The typical computer monitor or TV contains four to five pounds of lead and these items account for about 40 percent of all lead in the American waste stream. In addition to lead, computers and TV'S also contain chromium, cadmium, mercury, beryllium, and nickel, all of which are recoverable. Hundreds of millions of pounds of lead and cadmium and hundreds of thousands of pounds of mercury are recoverable from the computers and TV'S that are landfilled annually.

¹⁰ DEM's Universal Waste Regulations: <http://www.state.ri.us/dem/programs/benviron/assist/pdf/univrul.pdf>

7-10-2 Current Management Practices

RIRRC operates a computer recycling program that was launched with two pilot, one-day drop-off events in Newport and Providence in 2000, the first time electronics were targeted for collection and recycling in Rhode Island. These pilot events collected 180,000 pounds of electronics, mostly computers, and were so successful they led to establishment of RIRRC'S permanent Computer Recycling Program. Since the program's inception, RIRRC has conducted regional collections throughout the State as well as accepting computers at the Landfill complex in Johnston. A total of 610,360 pounds of computers and other electronic waste have been collected and recycled at a total cost to RIRRC of \$173,723, with \$78,750 paid to RIRRC'S contractor to remove and recycle the computers and \$94,973 spent to advertise each of the collection events to ensure the public is aware of them and fully utilizes them. Various valuable metals, including lead, mercury and cadmium are stripped from the recovered electronic components.

7-10-3 Findings

Against a total computer electronics annual waste stream of more than 7,000 tons, the RIRRC'S highly laudable program has managed to extract an average of about 76 tons of computers annually since the inception of the program.

7-10-4 Recommendations

RIRRC should explore methods of increasing the extraction of computers for recycling while decreasing the unit cost of the program.

RIRRC should investigate the feasibility of setting up a program that would also recover old and/or surplus electronic equipment for reuse in addition to the current program of reclaiming metals from them.

7-11 MATTRESSES

7-11-1 Introduction

RIRRC has begun to examine the cost of removing mattresses from the waste stream to prevent them from being landfilled vs. the potential benefit of improved utilization of available Central Landfill airspace achieved by removing the mattresses.

It is estimated that tens of thousands of mattresses and box springs are disposed of annually at the Central Landfill and it is generally recognized that mattresses and box springs consume more than their fair share of landfill capacity because they cannot be compacted as densely as household trash can. In order to test the feasibility of conserving landfill capacity by removing mattresses and box springs, the RIRRC entered into a one-year agreement effective July 1, 2004 with Conigliaro Industries of Framingham, Massachusetts under which Conigliaro was paid \$15.00 for each mattress or box spring it removed from the Landfill and transported to its facility to be shredded. According to its arrangement with RIRRC,

Conigliaro leaves an empty trailer at the Landfill to receive mattresses delivered by RIRRC'S customers that would otherwise have gone to the landfill for disposal. Conigliaro replaces trailers filled with mattresses and box springs with empty trailers.

7-11-2 Findings.

This experimental program had not generated sufficient data by the time of submission of this Plan to the State Planning Council to indicate whether it will result in successfully diverting enough mattresses from landfill to warrant the time or expense involved.

7-11-3 Recommendations

RIRRC should seek to develop an estimate of the quantity of mattresses and box springs disposed of at Central Landfill and the impact they have on the consumption of landfill capacity. RIRRC should also include in its study an investigation of how many mattresses and box springs are reconditioned for reuse. This study should seek to determine whether the removal of mattresses and box springs from the waste stream is cost-effective in terms of conserving landfill capacity.

171-8 ECONOMICS OF THE SYSTEM

8-1 INTRODUCTION

Since the RIRRC is a fully self-sufficient autonomous State Corporation, the vast preponderance of the money necessary to conduct the research, do the studies and implement the programs described in Parts 171-6 and 171-7 must be generated by the Corporation. The DEM has declared that it no longer will allocate resources to solid waste management programming beyond the regulatory programs of monitoring, enforcement of various recycling regulations and enforcement of license conditions for solid waste management facilities. Limited amounts of grant funding may be available from federal sources such as EPA and from private sector. But for the most part the funding for all the programs described in this Plan will most likely derive from the budget of the RIRRC and the municipalities themselves.¹¹

This, notwithstanding the fact that most Rhode Island municipalities do not contribute to solid waste management programming or to the development of innovative technologies designed to increase the diversion of recyclables from disposal or to lower costs. However, a number of municipalities have outstanding recycling and solid waste management programs and have made significant contributions to the advancement of recycling in Rhode Island. For example, the City of Warwick has invested hundreds of thousands of dollars to implement one-person automated collection trucks. Warwick's creative and entrepreneurial efforts have resulted in a very substantial reduction in its unit cost of collecting garbage and recyclables while achieving the type of recyclables diversion that is normally seen only in PAYT programs.

In general the typical approach to solid waste management by the cities and towns (again with a few exceptions) has been that they will undertake a new program only if the RIRRC subsidizes the endeavor, even in the face of solid documentation that a program such as PAYT, while resulting in start-up costs, will also reduce the municipality's solid waste management costs on a long-term and sustained basis and increase its level of recycling. Which is important because the more material the cities and towns can divert from the landfill to recycling, the longer the Central Landfill will be available to Rhode Island's municipalities.

This is true despite the fact that the Central Landfill is a key element of infrastructure upon which the cities and towns depend for their solid waste disposal and absent which the municipalities' solid waste disposal fees would most likely at least double.

Central Landfill was, in 2004, available to the cities and towns at the remarkably low tipping fee of \$32.00 per ton, a rate which to that point had been held stable for 12 years, and which was subsidized by commercial tipping fees which ranged from \$50.00 per ton for haulers

¹¹ A detailed discussion of the economics of certain aspects of solid waste management and in particular PAYT is contained in the Final Report by the Economics Sub-Committee of the Comprehensive Plan Working Group.

with disposal contracts to \$65.00 for non-contract commercial waste disposal. In fact, the municipal solid waste disposal fee has been subsidized by commercial solid waste disposal for all of the nearly 24 years that RIRRC has owned and operated Central Landfill.

This long-time policy of subsidizing municipal solid waste disposal may have contributed to the municipalities' sense of entitlement to financial assistance from RIRRC to help them pay the true costs of solid waste management. Indeed, it is probably true that Rhode Island's municipal source separation and recycling program was implemented so successfully precisely because RIRRC paid the full start-up costs of the recycling program for each participating municipality for the first three years of the program.

In FY 2003, the last year for which complete financial data are available, RIRRC generated about \$61.76 million in total revenues with more than \$52 million derived from landfill operations, nearly \$5 million in recycling revenue and the balance from other sources including interest income. RIRRC'S expenses for FY 2003 totaled about \$50 million with the cost of operating Central Landfill and its related facilities, the C&D processing facility, the Tipping Facility, the maintenance facility and the scale houses amounting to \$22.79 million. Landfill closure and post-closure costs mandated by EPA and DEM were more than \$15 million for FY 2003, the cost of operating the MRF was about \$3.5 million and host community costs for the year were \$3.425 million. When \$16.36 million in depreciation, depletion and amortization and the \$6 million transfer to the State's General Fund mandated by the General Assembly are taken into account, RIRRC suffered an income loss of \$10.64 million. Since 1995, the General Assembly has directed that more than \$39 million be diverted from the RIRRC to the State's General Fund through FY 2003.

If half the funds taken from RIRRC by the General Assembly from 1995 through 2003 were added to RIRRC'S waste prevention and recycling budgets during that period they would have been sufficient to run one of the most advanced and innovative and comprehensive integrated solid waste management programs in the United States. As long as the General Assembly continues to siphon solid waste management funds away from solid waste management programs and activities, solid waste management programming will continue to be negatively impacted.

8-2 PROJECTED COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The programs and facilities managed by the RIRRC are not only directly affected by this Plan, they also form the foundation for virtually all of the solid waste management activities discussed in the Plan.

The two major cost centers for RIRRC are the Landfill and the MRF, although there are other costs for such things as recycling and waste prevention activities and the public education efforts designed to heighten the public's awareness of recycling and waste prevention. The major cost categories are described below, along with a general sense of the magnitude of the current costs in each category.

8-2-1 Landfill Costs

The following costs are based on the actual costs incurred for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 and are considered to be reasonably reflective of future costs. The FY 2003 costs have not been adjusted for inflation.

Personnel Costs: All personnel costs, including benefits, associated with RIRRC personnel that actually operate the Landfill facilities, including the Tipping Facility, the C&D Processing Facility, the Leachate Pre-treatment Facility; the maintenance facility, the scale houses, and the Landfill itself, but excluding the Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) and the administrative offices are included in this cost category. FY 2003 costs were approximately \$6.9 million.

Operation and Maintenance Costs: All costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the aforementioned Landfill and Landfill-related facilities, are included in this category. These costs include, among other things, temporary labor, lab testing fees, engineering costs, insurance, subcontractors, materials, permitting fees, fuel and electricity for buildings and equipment, and repairs and maintenance. For FY 2003, these costs totaled approximately \$15,725,000.

Depreciation, Depletion & Amortization: Property, plant and equipment used in primary operations are stated at cost. Ordinary maintenance and repair expenses are charged directly to operations as incurred. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. The cost of the licensed landfill and land improvements is being depleted over the estimated useful capacity of the respective sites.

Land acquired through eminent domain and intended for development is stated at the lower of cost or fair value. Land acquired through eminent domain and intended for resale is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of property acquired through eminent domain not intended for development or resale is being amortized over the estimated life of the currently licensed landfill. Property acquired for possible siting of future landfills, including costs incurred to ready such property for intended use, is recorded at cost until such time as licensure is obtained. If licensure is denied, the costs will be charged to operations. FY 2003 depreciation, depletion and amortization costs totaled approximately \$16,361,000.

Interest Expense: Interest costs incurred by the Corporation for the financing of corporate assets are included in this category. During FY 2003, in conjunction with the purchase of several properties held for development, the Corporation issued notes payable in the original amount of \$1,250,000, due in installments payable through June 2004. The notes are payable with interest at 4.5%.

During January 2002, the Corporation issued Resource Recovery System Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A (the Bonds), in the aggregate principal amount of \$19,945,000. The Bond proceeds were used to finance the construction and equipping of a tipping facility to receive and handle all commercial and municipal

solid waste delivered to the facility. These bonds bear interest at rates that range from 3.5% to 5% and mature in varying installments beginning March 1, 2003 through March 1, 2022. The outstanding indebtedness is subject to optional and mandatory redemption provisions. Mandatory redemption is required on bonds over various years beginning in 2018 through 2022 at the principal amount of the bonds. Certain bonds may be redeemed early, at the option of the Corporation, at amounts ranging from 97% to 100% of the principal balance. FY 2003 interest costs totaled \$965,326.

Landfill closure & post-closure care costs and Superfund clean-up costs: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established closure and post-closure care requirements for municipal solid waste landfills as a condition for the right to currently operate them. Amounts provided for closure and post-closure care is based on current costs. These costs are updated (adjusted) annually due to changes in the closure and post-closure care plan, inflation or deflation, technology, or applicable laws or regulations. The Corporation recognizes an expense and a liability for these costs based on landfill capacity used to date. At June 30, 2003, the Corporation had placed \$16,822,000 into the Phases II & III and IV trust funds for closure and post-closure care costs. During 1996, the Corporation entered into a Consent Decree with the EPA concerning remedial actions taken by the Corporation for groundwater contamination. The Consent Decree, which was approved by the U.S. District Court on October 2, 1996, requires the establishment of a trust fund in the amount of \$27,000,000 for remedial purposes. The Phase I trust fund balance at June 30, 2003, net of disbursements for remediation totaled approximately \$27,000,000. The Corporation will continue to fund the trust funds on an annual basis in order to satisfy the above-mentioned EPA requirements. Trust fund contributions are expected to approximate \$4,000,000 annually. The FY 2003 provision for closure and post-closure care costs and Superfund clean-up costs totaled approximately \$15,145,000.

Host Community Costs: Payments and amounts due under the RIRRC'S agreement with its host community, Johnston, for the year ended June 30, 2003 were approximately \$3,417,000.

Cover Material: Since the purchase of cover material is a very significant operating costs, it is included in its own category. It currently cost about \$700,000 per year for cover material, but this cost varies with tonnage received.

Interest Income: There are a number of funds, including those for post-closure costs, that have been established. These funds bear interest until such time as the money is utilized for its intended purpose, and this category projects the level of interest income that these funds will generate. Currently, in excess of \$2.8 million in interest income is generated annually.

Methane Royalty: In exchange for allowing a private company to utilize the methane generated at the Landfill for the generation of electricity, the Corporation receives a royalty payment. The projected royalty payments are reflected in this

category, which accounts for slightly more than one million dollars in income.

8-2-2 Recycling Costs

Cost of Operating the MRF. The cost of operating the MRF in FY 2003 was about \$3.5 million.

Recycling Staff: Includes labor costs and fringe benefits for all Corporation staff involved in the administration of the Corporation's waste prevention and recycling programs. This cost is currently approximately \$384,000 per year.

Depreciation: See discussion of depreciation for Landfill.

General and Administrative: See discussion of G & A costs for Landfill.

Interest: See discussion of interest for Landfill.

Revenue Share/Grants: The Corporation expects to continue to subsidize the incremental costs of recyclables collection borne by municipalities beyond the time period in which it is mandated to do so. These subsidies would be through some form of revenue sharing or grants.

Material Revenue: The sale of recyclables generates considerable revenue that offsets some of the costs of the recycling program. Since each of the recyclables handled at the MRF is a commodity, and the prices for these commodities vary substantially over time, it is difficult to project material revenues with a high degree of precision. This is particularly true because both the mix of materials and the nature of the marketplace for those materials is somewhat uncertain. Given this uncertainty, material revenues between \$4 and \$5.5 million per year are reasonably expected with revenue levels outside of that range possible.

8-2-3 Total Costs

Given the uncertainty in many of the cost and revenue categories described above, the range of possible total costs is rather large. However, in the next few years it is likely that total costs for Corporation-sponsored facilities and programs will be between \$ \$50 and \$55 million per year.

8-2-4 Projected Capital Costs

The following capital costs which have been or will be incurred in Fiscal Year 2004 and in the five-year period immediately thereafter can all be assigned to landfill operations with the exception of the two-million dollar project to modernize processing equipment in the MRF with state-of-the-art machinery:

a. C&D Processing Facility

The RIRRC was scheduled to construct and bring into operation in 2004 a pre-engineered steel building for the purposes of grinding C&D to be used as an alternative daily landfill cover material. This facility, whose total engineering and construction cost will be an estimated \$2.5 million, will be located north of the MRF and east of the Tipping Facility and will replace the RIRRC'S C&D processing operation that was conducted for several years at the former Macera transfer station on Plainfield Pike in Cranston.

b. Leachate Pre-Treatment Facility

As the footprint of the Landfill that is equipped with geo-membrane and clay liners and leachate collection systems expands so does the volume of leachate that is generated by the Landfill. In order to keep pace with the increasing volume of leachate and to improve the treatment process, RIRRC was scheduled to spend an estimated \$1.7 million in FY 2005 to retrofit the pre-treatment facility with new equipment that will increase its capacity from 300,000 to 400,000 gallons of leachate per day. In 2004 the facility was treating about 200,000 gallons of leachate daily and pumping it into the Cranston waste water system.

c. The Phase V Landfill

The 32-acre Phase V Landfill, which will adjoin Phase I of the Central Landfill along its southern and southeastern slopes, was in the final stages of licensure in the spring of 2004. With projected life ranging from 6.67 years to 8.83 years depending upon the amount of waste diverted from disposal, the 7.52 million ton facility will cost an estimated \$14 million to design and construct. Construction was expected to begin in the late spring of 2004.

d. The Phase Vi Landfill

The proposed Phase VI landfill, would be located in generic landfill site CNE adjoining the eastern face of Central Landfill's Phase I in the general area of the Ridgewood Power landfill gas electric generating station and would piggyback up the east slope. RIRRC has not completed its cost studies with respect to the possible relocation of the power plant and the construction of the Phase VI baseliner but funding for Phase VI would be needed no earlier than 2010.

e. The Phase I Cap

This project will complete the installation of the landfill cap for the Phase I Landfill as required by, and according to the minimum standards established by the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Phase I has a 121 acre footprint and is that portion of the facility that was licensed and active when the RIRRC purchased the Central Landfill from the Silvestri Brothers in December 1980. The completion of the Phase I cap will cover a total of 54 acres, and is scheduled to be installed over a two-year period beginning in 2004 at a total estimated cost of \$11.7 million. Funding for the Phase I cap are included in the Phase I Trust Fund established under the Consent Decree issued by EPA concerning superfund remediation after completion of the Central Landfill Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study.

f. MRF Process Train Upgrade

The MRF'S materials processing system has been redesigned and the old and worn-out equipment that processes recyclables in the MRF for market will be replaced, both with the objective of processing more material faster with a smaller labor force thus increasing capacity while also making the MRF more efficient. The estimated cost of this project, which is scheduled to begin in FY 2005, is about \$2 million.

g. New I-295 Interchange

In order to provide a shorter and more direct route to Central Landfill RIRRC funded the planning, design and construction of a new diamond interchange at I295 and Scituate Avenue which was completed in October 2003 at a total cost of approximately \$10 million for planning, environmental studies, engineering, land takings, construction and landscaping. The new interchange will divert 50 to 75 percent of the trash truck traffic from Plainfield Pike to Scituate Avenue and Shun Pike, reducing the distance to the Landfill from I-295 from an average of 2.75 miles to about one mile, while also reducing trash truck fuel consumption and air emissions.

h. Upgrade Of Scituate Avenue/ Shun Pike

To accommodate the sharp increase in heavy truck traffic on Scituate Avenue and Shun Pike between I-295 and the RIRRC that will be generated by the new ramps, the RIRRC funded the design and construction of improvements according to which the above-named streets will be widened to a four-lane highway at a total cost estimated to be about \$2.5 million. This project was scheduled for completion in FY 2005.

8-2-5 Financing The System

The primary means by which the solid waste management system will be financed is through tipping fees at the Landfill. Although some tipping fees will likely be received at the MRF (from commercial recyclables) and there may be some grant funds or other sources of funds, it is anticipated that the vast majority of the net costs identified in Section 171-8-2 will be covered through tipping fees received at the Landfill.

8-2-6 Recommendations

The following are recommendations regarding fiscal policy that can support the goals and objectives of the Plan:

RIRRC should maintain a zero tipping fee for municipal recyclables delivered to the MRF, to the extent it remains consistent with fiscal solvency, in order to maximize the financial incentive to recycle.

In setting commercial tipping fees, RIRRC should consider:

- the relationship between its tipping fees, those for other disposal facilities in

the region, and the quantity of waste it receives;

- the need to generate revenues sufficient to keep RIRRC fiscally solvent;
- the need to fund programs, facilities and activities recommended in this Plan;
- the desire to extend the life of the Landfill; and
- the need to provide cost-effective disposal for Rhode Island's businesses.

APPENDIX A

STATEWIDE RESOURCE RECOVERY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1. **AUTHORITY.** The Statewide Resource Recovery System Development Plan (SDP) is required by RIGL §23-19-11(1).
2. **PURPOSES.** The purposes of the SDP are:
 - a) to establish, for the purposes of planning by RIRRC:
 - 1) the annual per capita generation rates for municipal and commercial solid waste by the State and each of its municipalities;
 - 2) the baseline data for the generation of municipal and commercial solid waste in tons per year by the State and each of its municipalities;
 - 3) the official solid waste data base for the State and for the system operated by RIRRC;
 - 4) the data base which RIRRC will utilize to determine the wastesheds for each of its facilities, if appropriate;
 - 5) 20-year projections of the amounts of solid waste within the State and each of its municipalities that must be managed on an annual basis out to the 20-year planning horizon based on a range of standard variable factors, such as, population, employment, and waste generation change rates taking into account municipal and commercial recycling and waste prevention rates;
 - 6) indicate the location, type and size of solid waste management facilities needed for the State's integrated solid waste management system, if appropriate and possible;
 - 7) ensure that all aspects of planning, zoning, population estimates, engineering, economics, need, service area, timing, geography, environmental and health issues are considered in planning programs or facilities;
 - 8) limit the use of landfills, maximize waste prevention and recycling, include composting of yard waste and other organics and pursue the development of new uses for recovered recyclables to maximize revenue from recycled materials.
 - b) utilize the data base established by RIRRC and the methodology, as amended from time to time, outlined in Part 171-5, Projections of Waste Quantities, of the Plan to plan the appropriate size, number, type, mix, and location, if appropriate, of the facilities, systems, and programs for the management of solid waste in the State: and

c) assess annually the effectiveness of its facilities, systems and programs in tonnage removal and economic terms.

3. **SUPERSEDES.** This Appendix and the data, analyses, methodologies, findings, conclusions, facility and program discussions contained in the Comprehensive Plan supersede the November 1996 Statewide Resource Recovery System Development Plan, effective _____, 2005.

4. **REFERENCE DATA.**

See Parts 171-3 through 171-8 of the Plan.

5. **SYSTEM, PROJECT AND PROGRAM ANALYSES.**

See Parts 171-5 through 171-8 of the Plan.

6. **FINDINGS/CONCLUSIONS.**

See Parts 171-1, 2, 6, 7 and 8 of the Plan.

7. **FACILITY/PROGRAM TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS.**

See Parts 171-6, 7 and 8 of the Plan.

8. **EFFECTIVE DATE.** _____