



100 CONSTITUTION PLAZA • 6th FLOOR • HARTFORD • CONNECTICUT • 06103-1722 • TELEPHONE (860) 757-7700
FAX (860) 727-4141

February 8, 2008

Ms. Gina McCarthy, Commissioner
Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
79 Elm Street, 3rd Floor
Hartford, CT 06106

Re: Annual Plan of Operations
Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority

Dear Commissioner McCarthy:

Section 22a-264 of the Connecticut General Statutes ("CGS") requires that the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority ("CRRA") submit to the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP"), on an annual basis, an Annual Plan of Operations. The statute requires that the Annual Plan of Operations is to be reviewed by the Commissioner of DEP for consistency with the State Solid Waste Management Plan ("SWMP"). The statute further requires that upon approval by the Commissioner of DEP and by a two-thirds vote of CRRA's full board of directors, CRRA's annual plan of operations shall be promulgated.

In accordance with Section 22a-264, please find enclosed CRRA's Annual Plan of Operations ("APO") for Fiscal Year ("FY") 2008 and FY 2009.

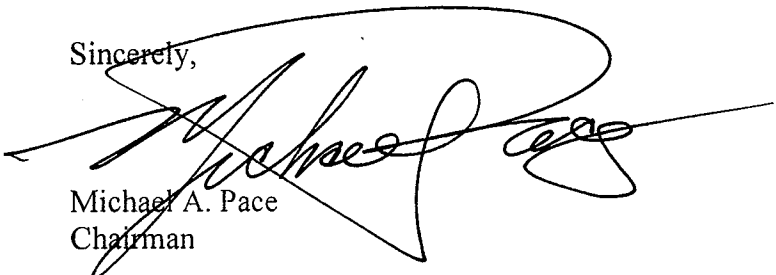
(Normally, CRRA's APO would be prepared in conjunction with CRRA's budget development process and would cover only one year. This year's APO covers part of FY 2008, in addition to FY 2009, because adoption of the revised SWMP in December 2006 occurred mid-way through CRRA's budget development process for FY 2008 and was not, therefore, available to guide CRRA in its budget development process for FY 2008.)

In particular, there are two issues discussed in CRRA's Plan that I would like to highlight: 1) the imminent expiration of municipal services agreements for the Bridgeport and Wallingford Projects, and the effect that this will have on public control of MSW disposal capacity in the state; and 2) the imminent loss of publicly-controlled, trash-to-energy ash residue disposal capacity. CRRA believes these two matters present significant solid waste challenges for the state, and that the State Solid Waste Management Plan does not adequately communicate the significance of these two matters.

Commissioner McCarthy
February 8, 2008
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I suggest that we arrange a meeting so that we can continue a dialogue on these and other important solid waste management issues. I look forward to hearing from you and thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,



Michael A. Pace
Chairman

Enclosure

C: Amey Marella, DEP
Tom Kirk, CRRA (w/o enclosure)
Peer Egan, CRRA (w/o enclosure) ✓
Michael Tracey, CRRA (w/o enclosure)
File: CRRA Environmental



**ANNUAL PLAN OF OPERATIONS
FOR
FISCAL YEARS 2008 AND 2009**

**Prepared Pursuant to
Connecticut General Statutes §22a-264**

**Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority
100 Constitution Plaza, 6th Floor
Hartford, Connecticut 06103**

January 2008

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CGS – Connecticut General Statutes
CRRA – Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority
CTDEP – Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
EGF – Electric Generating Facility
FY – Fiscal Year
MDC – Metropolitan District Commission
MSW – Municipal Solid Waste
PBF – Power Block Facility
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RDF – Refuse-Derived Fuel
RRC – Regional Recycling Center
RRF – Resource Recovery Facility
SCRRA – Southeastern Connecticut Regional Resources Recovery Authority
SWAB – Solid Waste Advisory Board
SWDA – Solid Waste Disposal Agreement
SWEROC – Southwest Connecticut Regional Recycling Operating Committee
SWMP – Solid Waste Management Plan
USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency
WPF – Waste Processing Facility

1. INTRODUCTION

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The Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority (“CRRA”) is a quasi-public entity of the State of Connecticut that is responsible for implementing the State Solid Waste Management Plan (“SWMP”) and is currently providing solid waste disposal and recycling services to more than 100 municipalities in the state. CRRA is required by state law to prepare an Annual Plan of Operations and to submit it to the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (“CTDEP”) for its review for consistency with the SWMP.

This document is CRRA’s Annual Plan of Operations for Fiscal Year (“FY”) 2008 and FY 2009. Normally, an Annual Plan of Operations would be prepared in conjunction with the budget development process and would cover only one year. This year’s Annual Plan of Operations covers part of FY 2008, in addition to FY 2009, because CTDEP’s adoption of the revised SWMP occurred mid-way through CRRA’s budget development process for FY 2008 and was not, therefore, available to guide CRRA in its budget development process. In the future, the CRRA Annual Plan of Operations will cover one fiscal year.

1.1 Background

By the late 1960s, Connecticut, a state comprised of 169 cities and towns, had 144 municipal landfills, of which only 13 met environmental standards and whose average life expectancy was only 5.7 years. There were 20 incinerators in operation throughout the state and less than half of them met then prevailing emission requirements and it was projected that 16 of them would be forced to shut down within the next 5 years due to age or inability to meet air quality standards. At the same time, Connecticut, a small state with only 3.1 million acres, was creating over 3 million tons of waste annually.

Clearly Connecticut was facing a solid waste disposal crisis.

The Connecticut General Assembly responded in 1971 by enacting Public Act 845 which transferred to the State responsibility for developing long-term solutions to Connecticut’s solid waste problem and mandated that CTDEP prepare a state-wide plan for managing solid waste. The State’s first SWMP was published in July 1973.

In May 1973, the General Assembly passed Public Act No. 73-459 which established CRRA. CRRA was created to implement the state’s new SWMP. The charge given CRRA was a difficult one: without the appropriation of State funds, CRRA had to design, build

and operate, in partnership with private industry, resource recovery facilities that would capture the energy and reusable materials contained in solid waste.

As a result of the first actions taken over thirty years ago, Connecticut today has an integrated solid waste management system everyone can look to with pride. Instead of putting off the inevitable, Connecticut policy makers, in partnership with the private sector, embraced the idea of recovering both the energy and material value from trash. Through the combined efforts of Connecticut's citizens, businesses and state and local governments, the old days of "bury and burn" are all but a dim memory.

Today CRRA's system of four resource recovery projects provides reliable, environmentally sound municipal solid waste ("MSW") disposal and recycling services to over 2.3 million residents in 118 communities, as well as to numerous businesses. Since 1992 when the last of CRRA's four waste-to-energy facilities began operating, over 28,400,000 tons of solid waste has been processed. To bury that trash would have required over 37,800,000 cubic yards of landfill space, the equivalent of over four additional Hartford Landfills. It is not an exaggeration to claim that the net gain to Connecticut's environment as a result of the decision to replace landfills with resource recovery facilities has been significant.

1.2 CRRA

In 1973, the Connecticut Solid Waste Management Services Act¹ was enacted. The Act established CRRA as a "body politic and corporate, constituting a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the state of Connecticut,"² but that "shall not be construed to be a department, institution or agency of the state."³

CRRA was made responsible for the following:⁴

- (a) "The planning, design, construction, financing, management, ownership, operation and maintenance of solid waste disposal, volume reduction, recycling, intermediate processing and resources recovery facilities and all related solid waste reception, storage, transportation and waste-handling and general support facilities considered by [CRRA] to be necessary, desirable, convenient or appropriate in carrying out the provisions of the [SWMP] and in establishing, managing and operating solid waste disposal and resources recovery systems and their component waste-processing facilities and equipment;"
- (b) "The provision of solid waste management services to municipalities, regions and persons within the state by receiving solid wastes at [CRRA] facilities, pursuant to contracts between [CRRA] and such municipalities, regions and persons; the recovery of resources and resource values from such solid wastes; and the production from such services and resources recovery operations of revenues sufficient to provide for the support of [CRRA] and its operations on a self-

¹ Public Act 73-459, codified in the *Connecticut General Statutes (CGS)* § 22a-257 et seq.

² *CGS* §22a-261.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *CGS* §22a-262.

sustaining basis, with due allowance for the redistribution of any surplus revenues to reduce the costs of [CRRA] services to the users thereof . . .;”

- (c) “The utilization, through contractual arrangements, of private industry for implementation of some or all of the requirements of the state solid waste management plan and for such other activities as may be considered necessary, desirable or convenient by [CRRA];”
- (d) “Assistance with and coordination of efforts directed toward source separation for recycling purposes;” and
- (e) “Assistance in the development of industries, technologies and commercial enterprises within the state of Connecticut based upon resources recovery, recycling, reuse and treatment or processing of solid waste.”

In carrying out these responsibilities, CRRA has developed, constructed and now operates an integrated system of four resources recovery facilities (“RRF”), two regional recycling centers (“RRC”), five landfills (two of which are still in operation) and twelve transfer stations. At present, CRRA accepts approximately 75% of the MSW generated in Connecticut. These facilities are operated by entities that are under contract to CRRA.

CRRA’s statewide system is delineated by four waste management projects (Bridgeport, Mid-Connecticut, Southeast and Wallingford). Each of the projects is based on a waste-to-energy facility and each project is financially discreet from the others.

CRRA is entirely self-funded. The major sources of CRRA’s revenues are fees paid by municipalities and haulers for disposal of their trash, the sale of electricity generated by the burning of trash at its resource recovery facilities and from the sale of recyclable commodities.

Table 1 (Page 1-4) indicates for each CRRA Project the following:

- (a) The total population of the Project member towns (2000 Census) and the percentage of the total population of Connecticut that is represented by the Project member towns; and
- (b) The tonnage of MSW shipped to disposal facilities by each Project for FY 2006 and FY 2007, the average amount for the two fiscal years and the percentage of the total amount of MSW shipped for disposal in Connecticut in FY 2003⁵ (2,600,443 tons) that is represented by the CRRA average amounts.

⁵ State Solid Waste Management Plan, Amended December 2006, Appendix F, “Solid Waste Disposal Overview,” Pg. F6; Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection

TABLE 1: CRRA Project Populations and Shipments of MSW

Project	Population (2000 Census)		Tonnage Shipped For Disposal			
	Actual	% of CT Total	FY 06	FY 07	Average	% of CT Total
Bridgeport	670,536	19.7%	774,047	758,530	766,289	29.5%
Mid-Connecticut	1,167,239	34.3%	860,172	830,850	845,511	32.5%
Southeast	248,129	7.3%	260,848	269,021	264,934	10.2%
Wallingford	209,761	6.2%	161,548	156,410	158,979	6.1%
TOTAL	2,295,665	67.4%	2,056,615	2,014,811	2,035,713	78.3%

1.3 Statutory Requirement

Section 22a-264 of the *Connecticut General Statutes* contains the following requirement:

“ . . . [CRRA] shall have power to revise and update, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, that portion of the state solid waste management plan defined as the “solid waste management system”. To effect such revision and updating, [CRRA] shall prepare an annual plan of operations which shall be reviewed by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection for consistency with the state solid waste management plan. Upon approval by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection and by a two-thirds vote of [CRRA’s] full board of directors, the annual plan of operations shall be promulgated. . . [emphasis added]”

The phrase “solid waste management system” is defined in Section 22a-260(23) of the *Connecticut General Statutes* as follows:

“Solid waste management system” means that portion of the overall state solid waste management plan specifically designed to deal with the provision of waste management services and to effect resources recovery and recycling by means of a network of waste management projects and resources recovery facilities developed, established and operated by [CRRA] by contract or otherwise, but not embracing or including any regulatory or enforcement activities of [CTDEP] in accordance with applicable provisions of the general statutes and as may be referred to in the state solid waste management plan as developed and promulgated by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection.”

1.4 State Solid Waste Management Plan

In December 2006, CTDEP completed an amendment of the SWMP⁶. It replaced the SWMP that was adopted in 1991. CTDEP is required by statute to prepare and adopt the SWMP.⁷ The December 2006 Plan covers the period FY2005 through FY 2024.

In preparing the SWMP, CTDEP adopted a twenty-year planning horizon (i.e., FY 2005 through FY 2024) for the SWMP.

The SWMP sets out three Goals⁸:

- (a) “Goal 1: Significantly reduce the amount of Connecticut generated solid waste requiring disposal through increased source reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting.”
- (b) “Goal 2: Manage the solid waste that ultimately must be disposed in an efficient, equitable, and environmentally protective manner, consistent with the statutory solid waste hierarchy.”
- (c) “Goal 3: Adopt stable, long-term funding mechanisms that provide sufficient revenue for state, regional, and local programs while providing incentives for increased waste reduction and diversion.”

The statutory hierarchy for managing solid waste, in descending order from the most to the least preferable, is as follows⁹:

- (1) Source reduction;
- (2) Recycling;
- (3) Composting of yard waste or vegetable matter;
- (4) Bulky waste recycling;
- (5) Resource recovery or waste-to-energy plants; and
- (6) Incineration and landfilling.

The SWMP establishes a target of 58 percent MSW disposal diversion by FY 2024, an increase of approximately 28 percent from the current MSW diversion rate. The 58 percent target was not arrived at through a rigorous study of the Connecticut waste stream to determine the amount of additional MSW diversion that was feasible and practical. Rather, it was arrived at by determining the diversion rate that would be necessary to meet one of CTDEP’s primary goals in the SWMP: to have no new MSW disposal capacity (RRFs or

⁶ State Solid Waste Management Plan, Amended December 2006; CTDEP.

⁷ CGS §22a-228.

⁸ State Solid Waste Management Plan, Amended December 2006; CTDEP; Pg. ES-2.

⁹ CGS §22a-228(b).

landfills) developed in Connecticut. It is unfortunate that this goal is not included with the other three goals listed in the SWMP since it is, in fact, the guiding principal for the SWMP.

However, it should be noted that none of the strategies developed by CTDEP target the continued availability of the existing MSW management infrastructure, the “solid waste management system.” Without the continued availability of the existing MSW management infrastructure, the increase in diversion required to meet the stated target of 58 percent is even greater. The SWMP does acknowledge that it is crucial that “existing solid waste facilities are used as efficiently as possible”¹⁰, but it does not include any strategies for doing so.

Not only does the SWMP not include strategies addressing the “solid waste management system,” it does not include a “portion . . . specifically designed to deal with the provision of waste management services and to effect resources recovery and recycling by means of a network of waste management projects and resources recovery facilities developed, established and operated by [CRRA].”¹¹ **Therefore, in developing this Annual Plan of Operations, CRRA has found it necessary to develop several strategies in addition to those included in the SWMP to address the continued availability of the “solid waste management system.”**

1.5 Organization of CRRA Annual Plan of Operations

Chapter 2 of this Plan provides a description of the current CRRA solid waste management system. Chapter 3 sets out the strategies and initiatives CRRA plans to undertake in FY 2008 and FY 2009. Many of the strategies listed by CRRA are strategies developed by CTDEP in the SWMP for implementation of the SWMP. CRRA has also developed additional strategies that are necessary for the continued operation of the “solid waste management system.”

¹⁰ State Solid Waste Management Plan, Amended December 2006; CTDEP; Pg. 4-37.

¹¹ CGS §22a-260(23).

2. CURRENT CRRA SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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In meeting its obligations under state statute, CRRA has been involved in one or more capacities in planning, designing, financing, constructing and managing four resources recovery projects: Bridgeport, Mid-Connecticut, Southeast and Wallingford. Through municipal service agreements with Connecticut municipalities and the Southeastern Connecticut Regional Resources Recovery Authority ("SCRRA"), and solid waste delivery agreements with over 60 private haulers, CRRA serves the MSW needs of 109 Connecticut municipalities and their citizens.

In conformance with statutory requirements,¹² CRRA has entered into various service agreements with private sector contractors for the operation and maintenance of each facility. As part of the original project financing for the Bridgeport, Southeast and Wallingford waste-to-energy facilities, CRRA entered into lease agreements with the operator or a financial institution as the lessee, whereby the lessee has the right to purchase the waste-to-energy facility upon expiration of the project lease. The Mid-Connecticut waste-to-energy facility will remain a publicly owned plant with CRRA as the owner.

¹² CGS §§ 22a-259 and 22a-262.

2.1 Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority

Through the ownership and contract structure of the four resource recovery projects, CRRA has been able to offer the following benefits and value-added services to the majority of Connecticut's 169 municipalities and their citizens:

- (a) Economies of scale, standardization, risk reduction and capital avoidance through the aggregation of waste on a project basis to maximize resources recovery and recycling in order to protect and preserve the environment.
- (b) Uniform disposal fees to private haulers on a project-by-project basis to encourage a competitive market for waste collection and transportation services to residential and commercial customers.
- (c) Bundling of recycling and waste disposal services including billing, waste delivery inspection, enforcement, environmental regulatory compliance, and recycling education programs.
- (d) Operation of two regional recycling centers (the largest in Connecticut) serving approximately 90 Connecticut municipalities.
- (e) Operation of the CRRA Trash Museum in Hartford and the CRRA Garbage Museum in Stratford serving all of Connecticut and educating approximately 50,000 children and adults annually.
- (f) Consumer electronics recycling programs for over 90 Connecticut municipalities.

2.1.1 Overview and Outlook

CRRA currently employs approximately 60 staff. This staff provides services to the four resources recovery projects and to member municipalities, including the following:

- (a) Public education services both at CRRA's museums and through outreach activities of CRRA's education staff;
- (b) Project billing, accounting and other financial services;
- (c) MSW inspection and enforcement services;
- (d) Environmental permitting, monitoring and reporting services;
- (e) Oversight of contractors that operate the various CRRA facilities;
- (f) Risk management and insurance services; and
- (g) Assistance in exploring options for the period after the expiration of the project service agreements.

CRRA is entirely self-funded. The major sources of CRRA's revenues are fees paid by municipalities and haulers for disposal of their trash, the sale of electricity generated by the burning of trash at its resource recovery facilities and from the sale of recyclable commodities.

2.1.2 Major Challenges

CRRA and the State of Connecticut currently face two major challenges to the state's solid waste management systems: the imminent expiration of municipal services agreements for the Bridgeport and Wallingford Projects and the imminent loss of publicly-controlled, trash-to-energy ash residue disposal capacity.

2.1.2.1 Expiration Of Municipal Services Agreements

The first challenge is the imminent expiration of municipal services agreements for the Bridgeport (December 31, 2008) and Wallingford (June 30, 2010) Projects. While the outcome of negotiations among CRRA, member municipalities and the RRF operators is still uncertain, there is a possibility that by the end of 2010, 2,670 tons per day of RRF capacity that was publicly controlled will be transferred to private control. The SWMP acknowledges this challenge but "does not take a position of this issue, other than to make clear that it is an important issue that should be fully understood and debated by the public and local and State officials so appropriate steps can be taken if necessary"¹³ Private owners will be free to enter into contracts with out-of-state generators so that they, rather than in-state generators, may also access the capacity. Private owners can be expected to make their capacity available to whoever will pay them the most for it.

Since the SWMP's goal of a 58% rate of diversion from disposal is predicated on the continued existence of the current RRF capacity, any diversion of RRF capacity from in-state to out-of-state generators will increase the difficulty for Connecticut to achieve the 58% rate. Additionally, ensuring that Connecticut uses in-state RRF capacity for in-state MSW will serve to reduce waste hauling vehicle traffic in the state, and will ensure that Connecticut generated MSW is used to generate electricity at a RRF (instead of being landfilled out of state). Nonetheless, CTDEP chose not to take a position on the issue in the SWMP, even though 2,670 tons per day of RRF capacity could shift to private ownership by July 2010.

It should be recognized and understood that such private control of in-state solid waste disposal capacity is not what was envisioned when CRRA was created.

CRRA will continue to provide assistance to the member municipalities in the Bridgeport and Wallingford Projects as they examine their options for disposal capacity for their MSW after the expiration of the municipal services agreements. DEP should revise the SWMP to more actively and affirmatively communicate this issue to public policy makers in the state, and recommend that such public policy makers address this issue. CRRA believes that public control of a significant por-

¹³ State Solid Waste Management Plan, Amended December 2006; CTDEP; Pg. 5-10.

tion of the RRF capacity in the state is necessary to assure access to disposal capacity for in-state generators and to control disposal costs. **CRRA, therefore, urges CTDEP to re-open the SWMP in FY 2008 to address the issue of public control of MSW disposal capacity.**

2.1.2.2 Publicly-Controlled, Trash-To-Energy Ash Residue Disposal Capacity

The second challenge is the imminent loss of publicly-controlled, trash-to-energy ash residue disposal capacity in Connecticut. CRRA's Hartford Landfill is the only publicly-controlled landfill in Connecticut currently permitted to dispose of ash residue. The Hartford Landfill will not accept any shipments of ash residue after December 31, 2008 and may, in fact, exhaust its permitted capacity in November 2008.

There is a privately-owned ash residue landfill in Putnam, Connecticut that is owned and operated by Wheelabrator Technologies, Inc. ("Wheelabrator"), a subsidiary of Waste Management, Inc. The SWMP projects that the Putnam ash residue landfill will reach capacity in 2018.¹⁴

The issues associated with ash residue disposal capacity are much the same as with RRF capacity moving into private ownership. Private owners can be expected to make their capacity available to whoever will pay them the most for it, regardless of whether they are in-state or out-of-state waste generators. However, even with the private capacity projected to be filled by 2018, CTDEP does not call for the development of any new, much less new publicly-controlled, ash residue disposal capacity in the state.

CRRA believes that the issue of private vs. public control of ash residue disposal capacity and other critical solid waste management capacity, as well as the need for additional ash residue disposal capacity, whether publicly- or privately-controlled, are issues on which the SWMP should take a clearer position. CRRA believes that additional disposal capacity for ash residue is needed in Connecticut and that public control of a significant portion of the ash residue disposal capacity in the state is necessary to assure access to disposal capacity for in-state generators and to control disposal costs. **CRRA, therefore, urges CTDEP to re-open the SWMP in FY 2008 to address the issue of a publically controlled ash residue disposal facility.**

Currently, the ash residue from the Mid-Connecticut RRF (CRRA Mid-Connecticut Project) is disposed at the Hartford Landfill, which is projected to exhaust its permitted capacity in November 2008. Currently, ash residue from the Bridgeport RRF (CRRA Bridgeport Project), the Preston RRF (CRRA Southeast Project) and the Wallingford RRF (CRRA Wallingford Project) is disposed at the Putnam ash residue landfill under contract to Wheelabrator. However, the current contracts with Wheelabrator expire December 31, 2008. **While it can be expected that the Bridgeport RRF, which is operated by a subsidiary of Wheelabrator, will con-**

¹⁴ State Solid Waste Management Plan, Amended December 2006; CTDEP; Pg. ES-3.

tinue to dispose of its ash residue at the Putnam ash residue landfill, by the end of 2008, three of CRRA's projects (Mid-Connecticut, Southeast and Wallingford), which account for half of the Connecticut MSW disposed in RRFs, will have to make decisions on where to dispose of approximately 300,000 tons of ash residue per year.

Ash residue disposal is an important component of the tipping fee for waste delivered to CRRA's facilities accounting for approximately 20 percent of the fee. Any substantial increase in CRRA's cost to dispose of ash residue will have a deleterious effect on the tipping fee. CRRA owes it to its present and future municipal and private customers to secure the most cost effective and environmentally sound access to ash residue disposal capacity that it can. To that end, CRRA has initiated a multi-prong effort to identify and implement feasible, cost effective and environmentally sound short-term and long-term options for acquiring the required disposal capacity. These efforts are discussed further in Section 3.1.1.3.

2.1.3 Projects

The cornerstone of CRRA's waste management system is the four resources recovery projects: Bridgeport, Mid-Connecticut, Southeast and Wallingford.

Table 2 (Page 2-7) indicates for each CRRA Project the following:

- (a) The total population of the Project member towns (2000 Census) and the percentage of the total population of Connecticut that is represented by the Project member towns; and
- (b) The tonnage of MSW shipped to disposal facilities by the various categories of service for each Project for FY 2006 and FY 2007, the average amount for the two fiscal years and the percentage of the total amount of MSW shipped for disposal in Connecticut in FY 2003¹⁵ (2,600,443 tons) that is represented by the CRRA average amounts.

¹⁵ State Solid Waste Management Plan, Amended December 2006, Appendix F, "Solid Waste Disposal Overview," Pg. F6; CTDEP

TABLE 2: CRRA Project Populations and Shipments of MSW

Project	Population (2000 Census)		Tonnage Shipped For Disposal			
	Actual	% of CT Total	FY 06	FY 07	Average	% of CT Total
Bridgeport						
CRRA						
Member Towns	670,536	19.7%	417,753	405,433	411,593	15.8%
Contract			229,832	233,996	231,914	8.9%
Diversions			765	416	590	0.0%
Total CRRA			648,349	639,845	644,097	24.8%
Company Spot			125,698	118,685	122,191	4.7%
Bridgeport TOTAL	670,536	19.7%	774,047	758,530	766,289	29.5%
Mid-Connecticut						
Member Towns	1,167,239	34.3%	852,974	822,654	837,814	32.2%
In-State Spot			5,390	7,676	6,533	0.3%
Out-of-State Spot			1,809	520	1,164	0.0%
Mid-CT Total	1,167,239	34.3%	860,172	830,850	845,511	32.5%
Southeast						
Member Towns	248,129	7.3%	177,243	173,912	175,578	6.8%
In-State Spot			13,209	10,802	12,005	0.5%
Company Spot			70,396	84,307	77,351	3.0%
Southeast TOTAL	248,129	7.3%	260,848	269,021	264,934	10.2%
Wallingford						
Member Towns	209,761	6.2%	161,137	155,398	158,267	6.1%
In-State Spot			411	1,012	711	0.0%
Out-Of-State Spot			0	0	0	0.0%
Wallingford Total	209,761	6.2%	161,548	156,410	158,979	6.1%
TOTAL	2,295,665	67.4%	2,056,615	2,014,811	2,035,713	78.3%

2.2 Bridgeport Project

2.2.1 Overview and Outlook

The Bridgeport Project, consisting of a mass-burn resource recovery facility located in Bridgeport, a regional recycling center in Stratford, the Shelton Landfill, the Waterbury Bulky Waste Landfill, and eight transfer stations, is currently owned by CRRA. The Bridgeport Project provides solid waste disposal services to eighteen Connecticut municipalities in Fairfield and New Haven counties through municipal service agreements with CRRA.

2.2.1.1 MSW

Pursuant to a Solid Waste Disposal Agreement (“SWDA”) with CRRA, Wheelabrator Bridgeport, LP, is responsible for operating the Bridgeport RRF and seven of the eight transfer stations for a term ending on December 31, 2008. As part of the original sale and leaseback financing transaction in 1988, CRRA leased the facility to Ford Motor Credit Company as an owner trustee. Upon the repayment of the project bonds or at the end of the lease, the current owner trustee, which is a limited liability company principally owned by John Hancock Life Insurance Company, has the right to purchase the waste-to-energy facility for \$1.00. It is expected that the owner trustee will exercise its purchase option and, therefore, will own the facility post 2008. Currently, CRRA, with the support of the Bridgeport Project towns, and Wheelabrator are pursuing good faith negotiations for a long term extension of the SWDA for the period after December 31, 2008. Depending on the outcome of the negotiations, part or all of the facility capacity may become privately controlled by Wheelabrator.

The Greater Bridgeport Solid Waste Advisory Board (“SWAB”) advises CRRA on solid waste management issues associated with the Bridgeport Project. SWAB is composed of representatives of the municipalities that are members of the Bridgeport Project.

2.2.1.2 Recyclables

Seventeen of the eighteen municipalities involved in the SWDA and two adjoining municipalities are signatories to an Inter-Community Agreement for the purpose of providing regional solid waste recycling services. Through the Inter-Community Agreement, these contracting municipalities established the Southwest Connecticut Regional Recycling Operating Committee (“SWEROC”). Pursuant to Connecticut state statutes, SWEROC constitutes a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the State of Connecticut created for the performance of an essential public and governmental function. As part of their obligations under the Inter-Community Agreement, the contracting municipalities agreed to be bound by, and obligated to, the decision and actions of SWEROC pursuant to the powers and authority granted to SWEROC in the Inter-Community Agreement.

CRRA and SWEROC originally entered into an Agreement in 1990 that sets forth the responsibilities and duties of each party in connection with the Southwest Connecticut Regional Solid Waste Recycling Program, including the development, financing, construction and operation of the Stratford RRC. The Agreement has been amended from time to time and explicitly confers administrative and contract enforcement responsibilities to CRRA on behalf of SWEROC. CRRA and SWEROC entered into an Operating Agreement and Lease Agreement with the current vendor for operation of the Stratford RRC.

The Inter-Community Agreement is scheduled to expire September 30, 2018. However, the Agreement allows member municipalities to exit from SWEROC whenever CRRA enters into a new Operating Agreement for the Stratford RRC. The current Operating Agreement is scheduled to expire June 30, 2009. It is currently unclear how many, if any, municipalities will exercise their option to exit SWEROC on June 30, 2009.

2.2.2 Members

Table 3 (Page 2-10) lists the municipalities that are members of the Bridgeport Project for MSW and the municipalities that are members of SWEROC for recyclables. The table indicates the tonnage of MSW and/or recyclables shipped by each municipality to CRRA facilities in FY 2006 and FY 2007.

2.2.2.1 MSW

The Bridgeport Project provides MSW management services to the 18 municipalities listed in Table 1 as shipping MSW.

2.2.2.2 Recyclables

The 19 Connecticut municipalities listed in Table 1 as shipping recyclables are signatories to an Inter-Community Agreement for the purpose of providing regional solid waste recycling services.

2.2.3 Facilities and Services

Table 4 (Page 2-11) provides an overview of the facilities in the Bridgeport Project. The table includes tonnages for FY 2006 and FY 2007

TABLE 3: Shipments by Bridgeport Project and SWEROC Member Municipalities to CRRA Facilities

Municipality	MSW			Recyclables		
	FY 06	FY 07	Change	FY 06	FY 07	Change
Bethany	1,688	1,834	8.6%	0	0	-
Bridgeport	68,747	67,024	(2.5%)	3,378	2,992	(11.4%)
Darien	13,288	7,862	(40.8%)	1,918	1,603	(16.4%)
East Haven	13,865	13,738	(0.9%)	1,265	1,337	5.7%
Easton	4,132	2,939	(28.9%)	643	817	27.1%
Fairfield	46,795	44,379	(5.2%)	5,394	5,253	(2.6%)
Greenwich	54,335	55,155	1.5%	5,476	6,624	21.0%
Milford	43,013	43,185	0.4%	3,101	3,030	(2.3%)
Monroe	12,390	12,221	(1.4%)	1,429	1,298	(9.2%)
New Canaan	0	0	-	1,803	1,665	(7.6%)
Norwalk	51,730	49,620	(4.1%)	7,439	7,345	(1.3%)
Orange	5,903	5,681	(3.8%)	1,284	1,265	(1.5%)
Shelton	17,264	17,843	3.4%	3,199	3,154	(1.4%)
Stamford	0	0	-	6,314	6,176	(2.2%)
Stratford	27,054	27,615	2.1%	4,192	4,078	(2.7%)
Trumbull	20,007	19,195	(4.1%)	2,579	2,344	(9.1%)
Weston	5,641	5,398	(4.3%)	806	812	0.7%
Westport	18,577	18,797	1.2%	1,711	1,569	(8.3%)
Wilton	9,538	9,173	(3.8%)	1,403	1,286	(8.3%)
Woodbridge	3,787	3,664	(3.2%)	727	703	(3.3%)
Total	417,753	405,323	(3.0%)	54,060	53,350	(1.3%)

TABLE 4: Bridgeport Project Facilities

Facility	In/ Out	Material	Destination	FY 06	FY 07	Change
Bridgeport Resource Recovery Facility	In	MSW (Member)		532,343	529,819	(0.5%)
		MSW (CRRA Spot)		134,397	154,817	15.2%
		MSW (Wheelabrator Spot)		125,698	118,685	(5.6%)
		Recycling Residue		1,576	1,593	1.1%
		TOTAL		794,014	804,915	1.4%
	Out	Ash	Wheelabrator Putnam LF	173,554	176,441	1.7%
		Metal	CWPM	23,515	23,115	(1.7%)
Stratford Regional Recycling Center	In	Recyclables		59,604	56,002	(6.0%)
	Out	Recyclables Products	Various Markets			
		Recycling Residue	CRRA Bridgeport RRF	1,576	1,593	1.1%
Darien Transfer Station	In	MSW (Darien)		13,832	9,068	(34.4%)
	Out	MSW	CRRA Bridgeport RRF	13,832	9,068	(34.4%)
Fairfield Transfer Station	In	MSW (Fairfield)		46,795	44,379	(5.2%)
	Out	MSW	CRRA Bridgeport RRF	46,795	44,379	(5.2%)
Greenwich Transfer Station	In	MSW (Greenwich)		54,335	55,155	1.5%
	Out	MSW	CRRA Bridgeport RRF	54,335	55,155	1.5%
Milford Transfer Station	In	MSW (Milford)		48,066	49,741	3.5%
		MSW (Spot)		17,385	19,272	10.9%
		TOTAL		65,450	69,014	5.4%
	Out	MSW	CRRA Bridgeport RRF	65,450	69,014	5.4%
Norwalk Transfer Station	In	MSW (Norwalk)		67,599	70,889	4.9%
		MSW (Weston)		5,641	5,398	(4.3%)
		MSW (Wilton)		10,992	10,734	(2.4%)
		MSW (Spot)		1,133	997	(12.0%)
		TOTAL		85,365	88,017	3.1%
Out	MSW	CRRA Bridgeport RRF	85,365	88,017	3.1%	
Shelton Transfer Station	In	MSW (Shelton)		1,904	1,940	1.9%
	Out	MSW	CRRA Bridgeport RRF	1,904	1,940	1.9%
Trumbull Transfer Station	In	MSW (Easton)		4,132	2,939	(28.9%)
		MSW (Monroe)		13,831	13,633	(1.4%)
		MSW (Trumbull)		21,700	21,524	(0.8%)
		TOTAL		39,662	38,096	(3.9%)
Out	MSW	CRRA Bridgeport RRF	39,662	38,096	(3.9%)	
Westport Transfer Station	In	MSW (Westport)		19,863	20,404	2.7%
	Out	MSW	CRRA Bridgeport RRF	19,863	20,404	2.7%

2.2.3.1 Bridgeport Resource Recovery Facility

The Bridgeport RRF is a 2,250 ton-per-day mass-burn, trash-to-energy facility located at 6 Howard Avenue in Bridgeport, Connecticut. The Bridgeport RRF began operations in 1988. It is operated by Wheelabrator Bridgeport, L.P., under contract to CRRA.

Table 5 presents operational data about the Bridgeport RRF for FY 2006 and FY 2007.

TABLE 5: Bridgeport RRF Operations Data

Item	FY 06	FY 07	Change
MSW Processed (Tons)	728,553	733,669	0.7%
Steam Produced (KLbs)	4,762,445	4,779,180	0.4%
%Manufacturer's Capacity Rating	94.6%	94.9%	
Electricity, Gross (MW)	544,750	537,510	(1.3%)
Electricity, Net (MW)	491,987	485,947	(1.2%)

Ash residue from the Bridgeport RRF is disposed at the Wheelabrator ash residue landfill in Putnam, Connecticut.

2.2.3.2 Stratford Regional Recycling Center

The Stratford RRC is located at 1410 Honeyspot Road Extension in Stratford, Connecticut. The Stratford RRC began operation in 1993. It is currently operated under contract to CRRA by FCR, Inc. and is permitted to receive and process up to 500 tons per day of recyclables.

2.2.3.3 Transfer Stations

There are eight transfer stations in the Bridgeport Project. All of them except the Shelton Transfer Station are operated by Wheelabrator Bridgeport, the operator of the Bridgeport RRF. Wheelabrator Bridgeport has subcontracted operation of the seven transfer stations to Enviro-Express. While owned by CRRA, the seven transfer stations are on land that CRRA leases from the respective municipality in which each is located. Pursuant to the leases, the municipalities are responsible for the operation of the scales at the transfer stations. In addition, each of the municipalities in which a transfer station is located conducts other MSW management activities (e.g., collection of recyclables, waste oil, white goods, etc.) on or adjacent to the transfer station properties. CRRA controls only the MSW transfer station activities on the properties.

The Shelton Transfer Station is located on property owned by CRRA. It is operated by the Town of Shelton.

All of the Bridgeport Project transfer stations have resident MSW drop-off areas.

Table 6 (Page 2-13) provides pertinent information about each of the eight transfer stations.

TABLE 6: Bridgeport Project Transfer Stations

Transfer Station	Location	Began Operation	Permitted Capacity (Tons per Day)	Municipalities Served
Darien	50 Ledge Road, Darien	1987	600	Darien
Fairfield	95 One Rod Highway, Fairfield	1987	600	Fairfield
Greenwich	4 Holly Hill Lane, Greenwich	1992	260	Greenwich
Milford	831 Oronoque Road, Milford	1987	250	East Haven*, Milford, New Haven*, Orange* and West Haven*
Norwalk	1 Crescent Street, Norwalk	1987	460	Norwalk, Weston and Wilton
Shelton	860 River Road, Shelton	1991	10	Shelton
Trumbull	101 Spring Hill Road, Trumbull	1994	600	Easton, Monroe and Trumbull
Westport	100 Sherwood Island Road, Westport	1994	600	Westport

* Spot waste

2.2.3.4 Garbage Museum

The Garbage Museum is located at 1410 Honeyspot Road Extension in Stratford, Connecticut. It is adjacent to the Stratford RRC. The Museum opened in 1995. The Museum staff provides education on integrated solid waste management with an emphasis on the importance of reducing waste through source reduction, reuse and recycling.

Table 7 provides information on visitors to and recipients of education programs provided by the Garbage Museum for FY 2006 and FY 2007.

TABLE 7: Children's Garbage Museum Services

Demographic/Service	FY 06	FY 07	Change
Schools Grades Pre-K - 2nd	9,312	9,749	4.7%
Schools Grades 3rd - 5th	2,963	3,561	20.2%
Schools Grades 6th - 8th	877	525	(40.1%)
Schools Grades 9th -12th	106	78	(26.4%)
Schools Subtotal	13,258	13,913	4.9%
Adult	3,226	3,272	1.4%
Walk-ins	5,754	6,640	15.4%
Off-Site	4,370	4,087	(6.5%)
On-Site Events	1,239	1,344	8.5%
Grand Total	27,847	29,256	5.1%

The Museum offers visitors an opportunity to meet Trash-o-saurus, a dinosaur made from a ton of trash, which is how much trash an average person generates in a year. Guests may walk through a giant compost pile, complete with resident compost worms and discover how much energy savings is derived from recycling. From a Museum mezzanine walkway that overlooks the recyclables processing floor of the Stratford RRC, visitors can follow glass and plastic containers, cans and newspapers through the sorting process and on to the end of the line where items are crushed and baled for shipping to processors, who turn them into products.

2.2.3.5 Electronics Recycling Collections

Since 2004, CRRA has organized and hosted regional one-day collection events for consumer electronics in the Bridgeport Project area. The collection events are held in the Spring and the Fall.

During 2007, one-day collections were held in Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, Stratford and Wilton. The events resulted in more than 170,000 pounds of old electronic products being diverted from the waste stream for recycling. CRRA also provided member towns with pick-up service for old computers and monitors from municipal government offices.

When contracting with an electronics recycling company, CRRA conducts an audit on the company to ensure that the various components and byproducts of the de-manufacturing process will be managed at properly licensed reclamation and disposal facilities, and in an environmentally safe manner.

2.2.3.6 Shelton Landfill

The Shelton Landfill is located at 866 River Road (State Route 110) in Shelton, Connecticut. The Landfill is closed.

The Landfill originally served as the MSW landfill for the Town of Shelton and for several surrounding communities. CRRA acquired the facility in 1983 and used it to dispose of MSW. When the Bridgeport Resource Recovery Facility began operations in 1988, CRRA used the Landfill to dispose of MSW combustor ash from the Bridgeport Facility.

The Landfill has three adjacent, but distinct, MSW disposal areas: the older MSW/Ash Area and the two newer Northeast and Southeast Lined Ash Areas. The MSW/Ash Area stopped receiving waste in August 1994 and was certified by CTDEP as closed in October 1997. The Southeast Lined Ash Area stopped receiving waste in June 1996 and was certified by CTDEP as closed in April 2001. The Northeast Lined Ash Area stopped receiving waste in February 1998 and was certified by CTDEP as closed in April 2001. Several systems continue to operate at the Landfill, including the gas handling system for the MSW/Ash Area and the leachate collection and pretreatment systems for the Southeast and Northeast Lined Ash Areas.

There is also a 1.7-acre metal hydroxide sludge cell at the Landfill. Metal hydroxide sludge, a hazardous waste, was disposed at the Landfill prior to CRRA's purchase of the Landfill. The cell was closed in Summer 1988 and was certified as closed by both CTDEP and USEPA in October 1989.

2.2.3.7 Waterbury Landfill

The Waterbury Bulky Waste Landfill is located at Highland Avenue and Highview Street in Waterbury Connecticut. The Landfill is still in operation, although no waste has been received at the Landfill in the last six years. The Landfill is a 5.6-acre parcel that is permitted to accept only bulky waste material. CRRA expects to close the Landfill in FY 2008.

2.3 Mid-Connecticut Project

2.3.1 Overview and Outlook

The Mid-Connecticut Project consists of a refuse-derived fuel (“RDF”) waste-to-energy facility located in Hartford, four transfer stations, the Hartford Landfill, the Ellington Landfill and a regional recycling center located in Hartford. This system of facilities provides solid waste disposal services to 70 Connecticut municipalities through municipal service agreements.

The Mid-Connecticut RRF includes the Power Block Facility (“PBF”) and the Electric Generating Facility (“EGF”) that are operated by Covanta Energy and the Waste Processing Facility (“WPF”) that is operated by the Metropolitan District Commission (“MDC”). The operating agreements with Covanta and the MDC will expire in 2012. CRRA currently owns the Mid-Connecticut RRF, the transfer stations, the Ellington Landfill and the Mid-Connecticut RRC. CRRA controls the Hartford Landfill under a long-term lease with the City of Hartford. CRRA leases the land for the Essex transfer station. Private vendors under various contracts operate the facilities. On or before November 2012, CRRA will have paid off the outstanding project bonds and will retain ownership of a debt free facility to continue to serve the disposal needs of Connecticut municipalities.

2.3.2 Members

Table 8 (Pages 2-17 and 2-18) lists the municipalities that are members of the Mid-Connecticut Project. The table indicates the tonnage of MSW and/or recyclables shipped by each municipality to CRRA facilities in FY 2006 and FY 2007. For the purposes of this Plan of Operations, CRRA is not making a distinction between the municipalities who were the original members of the Project and those who subsequently joined the Project through contracts.

TABLE 8: Shipments by Mid-Connecticut Project Member Municipalities to CRRRA Facilities

Municipality	MSW			Recyclables		
	FY 06	FY 07	Change	FY 06	FY 07	Change
Avon	11,153	11,370	1.9%	1,949	1,860	(4.6%)
Beacon Falls	2,866	2,141	(25.3%)	286	294	3.0%
Bethlehem	2,194	2,112	(3.7%)	310	261	(15.5%)
Bloomfield	14,398	13,629	(5.3%)	1,474	1,526	3.5%
Bolton	2,704	2,274	(15.9%)	569	649	14.2%
Canaan	662	664	0.3%	0	0	-
Canton	5,865	5,720	(2.5%)	1,145	1,066	(6.9%)
Chester	1,774	1,598	(9.9%)	299	357	19.3%
Clinton	9,890	9,826	(0.6%)	1,079	748	(30.7%)
Colebrook	864	800	(7.5%)	135	144	6.1%
Cornwall	631	548	(13.3%)	218	208	(4.4%)
Coventry	4,061	4,035	(0.6%)	1,390	1,395	0.4%
Cromwell	12,275	13,531	10.2%	1,026	855	(16.7%)
Deep River	3,339	3,284	(1.6%)	417	324	(22.2%)
Durham/Middlefield	6,721	5,721	(14.9%)	0	3	-
East Granby	3,204	4,170	30.1%	429	378	(11.9%)
East Hampton	7,071	5,788	(18.1%)	666	724	8.7%
East Hartford	38,359	33,041	(13.9%)	2,344	2,151	(8.2%)
East Windsor	5,489	6,531	19.0%	795	773	(2.7%)
Ellington	7,973	7,490	(6.1%)	1,199	1,115	(7.0%)
Enfield	32,379	32,456	0.2%	2,974	2,783	(6.4%)
Essex	4,829	4,450	(7.8%)	532	602	13.2%
Farmington	19,179	19,445	1.4%	2,041	1,957	(4.1%)
Glastonbury	20,990	21,408	2.0%	3,629	3,387	(6.7%)
Goshen	1,688	1,570	(7.0%)	295	287	(2.7%)
Granby	5,906	5,757	(2.5%)	1,020	991	(2.9%)
Guilford	13,690	11,942	(12.8%)	1,041	875	(15.9%)
Haddam	3,462	3,359	(3.0%)	474	490	3.3%
Hartford	120,214	119,291	(0.8%)	2,242	2,340	4.4%
Harwinton	2,695	2,521	(6.5%)	407	418	2.5%
Hebron	3,727	4,123	10.6%	633	729	15.2%
Killingworth	2,799	2,710	(3.2%)	534	607	13.6%
Litchfield	5,953	5,647	(5.1%)	610	651	6.8%
Lyme	954	997	4.5%	0	0	-
Madison	10,717	11,080	3.4%	1,701	1,666	(2.1%)
Manchester	39,323	40,792	3.7%	3,668	3,802	3.7%
Marlborough	4,361	4,146	(4.9%)	452	454	0.4%
Middlebury	3,809	3,609	(5.3%)	744	818	10.0%

TABLE 6: Shipments by Mid-Connecticut Project Member Municipalities to CRRA Facilities (Continued)

Municipality	MSW			Recyclables		
	FY 06	FY 07	Change	FY 06	FY 07	Change
Naugatuck	19,177	19,780	3.1%	1,504	1,493	(0.7%)
Newington	28,868	26,674	(7.6%)	2,332	2,330	(0.1%)
Norfolk	995	965	(3.0%)	184	192	4.5%
North Branford	8,326	8,059	(3.2%)	932	971	4.2%
North Canaan	3,126	3,064	(2.0%)	282	249	(11.7%)
Old Lyme	5,031	4,801	(4.6%)	0	0	-
Old Saybrook	18,110	17,292	(4.5%)	1,083	1,169	7.9%
Oxford	6,156	5,970	(3.0%)	591	625	5.7%
Portland	3,974	4,715	18.6%	0	114	-
Rocky Hill	14,149	14,091	(0.4%)	1,332	1,442	8.2%
Roxbury	1,038	988	(4.8%)	229	217	(5.4%)
RRDD#1	15,087	14,290	(5.3%)	1,452	1,713	18.0%
Sharon/Salisbury	4,520	4,285	(5.2%)	400	1,167	191.7%
Simsbury	17,175	16,547	(3.7%)	2,689	2,834	5.4%
South Windsor	21,788	19,232	(11.7%)	2,846	2,632	(7.5%)
Southbury	10,727	10,145	(5.4%)	1,594	1,749	9.7%
Suffield	6,829	6,677	(2.2%)	1,279	1,149	(10.2%)
Thomaston	5,140	5,024	(2.3%)	440	430	(2.3%)
Tolland	7,485	6,943	(7.2%)	0	0	-
Torrington	32,181	30,256	(6.0%)	2,018	1,937	(4.0%)
Vernon	19,946	18,495	(7.3%)	2,247	2,156	(4.0%)
Waterbury	81,958	79,479	(3.0%)	3,452	3,245	(6.0%)
Watertown	16,319	15,161	(7.1%)	1,304	1,366	4.7%
West Hartford	48,188	42,885	(11.0%)	6,126	6,207	1.3%
Westbrook	4,934	5,584	13.2%	394	277	(29.6%)
Wethersfield	17,484	17,146	(1.9%)	2,459	2,279	(7.3%)
Windsor Locks	7,213	7,454	3.3%	1,017	949	(6.7%)
Woodbury	6,606	6,405	(3.0%)	664	654	(1.4%)
Total	870,699	841,985	(3.3%)	77,573	77,232	(0.4%)

2.3.3 Facilities and Services

Table 9 (Pages 2-19 and 2-20) provides an overview of the facilities in the Mid-Connecticut Project. The table includes tonnages for FY 2006 and FY 2007

TABLE 9: Mid-Connecticut Project Facilities

Facility	In/ Out	Material	Destination	FY 06	FY 07	Change
Mid-Connecticut Resource Recovery Facility	In	Ferrous Residue		11,026	11,211	1.7%
		MSW		811,197	786,755	(3.0%)
		Recycling Residue		1,621	3,911	141.3%
		RDF		0	7,219	-
		TOTAL		823,844	809,095	(1.79%)
	Out	Ash	CRRR Hartford Landfill	170,603	169,957	(0.4%)
		Ferrous Metal	WTE Recycling, Greenfield, MA	26,752	26,222	(2.0%)
		Non-Processible MSW	CRRR Hartford Landfill	8,764	8,780	0.2%
		Process Residue	CRRR Hartford Landfill	110,690	99,257	(10.3%)
Windsor LF, Windsor, CT	12,349		10,531	(14.7%)		
Mid-Connecticut Regional Recycling Center	In	Recyclables		61,285	59,183	(3.4%)
		Container Products	Various Markets	10,836	10,735	(0.9%)
	Out	Fiber Products	Various Markets	39,514	37,818	(4.3%)
		Mixed Glass Aggregate	CRRR Hartford LF	8,739	8,211	(6.1%)
		Recycling Residue	CRRR Mid-CT RRF	1,621	1,688	4.2%
		Scrap Metal	All Waste, Hartford, CT	10	11	13.1%
Ellington Transfer Station	In	MSW		72,256	73,137	1.2%
	Out	MSW	CRRR Mid-CT RRF	41,687	51,250	22.9%
		MSW	Non-CRRR LFs	30,253	21,408	(29.2%)
Essex Transfer Station	In	Recyclables		7,080	6,628	(6.4%)
		MSW		81,909	79,601	(2.8%)
	Out	Commingled Containers	CRRR Mid-CT IPC	2,364	1,948	(17.6%)
			CRRR Stratford IPC	0	378	-
		Fiber	CRRR Mid-CT IPC	0	18	-
	MSW	Non-CRRR Facilities	4,207	4,203	(0.1%)	
		CRRR Mid-CT RRF	76,559	76,478	(0.1%)	
		CRRR Preston RRF	4,730	3,041	(35.7%)	
Torrington Transfer Station	In	Recyclables		6,009	6,957	15.8%
		MSW		85,708	76,160	(11.1%)
	Out	Commingled Containers	CRRR Mid-CT IPC	2,117	1,933	(8.7%)
			CRRR Stratford IPC	0	425	-
		Fiber	Non-CRRR Facilities	3,691	4,403	19.3%
	MSW	CRRR Bridgeport RRF	358	0	(100.0%)	
		CRRR Hartford Landfill	247	0	(100.0%)	
		CRRR Mid-CT RRF	80,446	60,677	(24.6%)	
		CRRR Wallingford RRF	0	144	-	
		Non-CRRR LFs & Facilities	2,711	14,259	426.0%	

TABLE 7: Mid-Connecticut Project Facilities (Continued)

Facility	In/ Out	Material	Destination	FY 06	FY 07	Change	
Watertown Transfer Station	In	Recyclables		11,109	11,148	0.4%	
		MSW		120,047	120,251	0.2%	
	Out	Commingled Containers	CRRA Mid-CT IPC		3,410	2,741	(19.6%)
			CRRA Stratford IPC		0	639	-
		Fiber	CRRA Mid-CT IPC		0	48	-
			Non-CRRA Facilities		7,278	7,320	0.6%
		MSW	CRRA Bridgeport RRF		392	412	5.1%
			CRRA Mid-CT RRF		110,402	114,754	3.9%
			Non-CRRA LFs		8,255	4,324	(47.6%)
		Hartford Landfill	In	Ash		170,603	169,957
Bulky Waste				9,078	9,114	0.4%	
Catch Basin				1,508	2,129	41.2%	
Metals				16	17	6.1%	
Non-Processible MSW				15,593	16,143	3.5%	
Process Residue				110,527	98,742	(10.7%)	
White Goods				52	42	(18.2%)	
Mixed Glass Aggregate	Cover				8,797	8,232	(6.4%)
Out	Scrap Metal		WTE Recycling Inc., Greenfield, MA		61	66	7.8%

2.3.3.1 Mid-Connecticut Resource Recovery Facility

The Mid-Connecticut RRF is a 2,850 ton per day trash-to-energy facility located at 300 Maxim Road and 1 Reserve Road in Hartford, Connecticut. The RRF consists of three facilities: the WPF, the PBF and the EGF. The Mid-Connecticut RRF began operation in 1988. The electric power capacity of the facility is 64 MW.

The site was originally home to the Hartford Electric Light Company's coal-burning electric generating plant that was built in 1921. The plant was decommissioned in the 1960's. In 1987, CRRA selected the area as the site for the Mid-Connecticut RRF. Two abandoned coal fueled steam generators constructed in the late 1940's were re-activated for the trash-to-energy facility.

The Mid-Connecticut RRF employs the RDF technology, which differs from the mass-burn technology used at CRRA's other trash-to-energy plants. To make RDF, MSW is processed two ways. First, recyclable metals and non-combustible materials are separated from the waste. Recyclable commodities are shipped to processors and the remainder is disposed at the Hartford Landfill. Second, the remaining waste is shredded. The resulting RDF generates a more even, higher-efficiency combustion. MSW is received and RDF is produced at the WPF which is located at 300 Maxim Road in Hartford. The WPF is operated by the MDC under contract to CRRA.

The RDF is transferred via conveyor from the WPF to the PBF where it is combusted to produce steam. The steam from the PBF is transferred to the EGF where it is converted into electricity. The PBF and EGF are at 1 Reserve Road in Hartford. The PBF and EGF are operated by Covanta Energy under contract to CRRA.

Table 10 presents operational data about the Mid-Connecticut RRF for FY 2006 and FY 2007.

TABLE 10: Mid-Connecticut RRF Operations Data

Item	FY 06	FY 07	Change
MSW Processed	809,049	794,027	(1.9%)
RDF Consumed	656,492	626,280	(4.6%)
Steam Produced (KLbs)	5,053,798	4,994,553	(1.2%)
%Manufacturer's Capacity Rating	83.2%	82.3%	
Electricity, Gross (MW)	486,045	476,741	(1.9%)
Electricity, Net (MW)	406,032	397,470	(2.1%)

Ash residue from the Mid-Connecticut RRF is disposed at CRRA's Hartford Landfill in Hartford, Connecticut. In addition, residue from the MSW shredding process and non-processible MSW are also disposed at the Hartford Landfill. As is explained in Section 2.3.3.7, shipments of waste material to the Hartford Landfill will cease by December 31, 2008.

To address this situation for the short-term, during FY 2008 CRRA is undertaking a procurement process to acquire disposal capacity and transportation services for ash residue from the Mid-Connecticut RRF. CRRA is also undertaking a procurement process to acquire disposal capacity and transportation services for process residue and non-processible MSW from the Mid-Connecticut RRF.

For the long-term, CRRA initiated a siting process for an ash residue landfill in Connecticut in FY 2004. CRRA will continue that process with the goal of providing publicly-controlled ash residue disposal capacity.

2.3.3.2 Mid-Connecticut Regional Recycling Center

The Mid-Connecticut RRC is located at 211 Murphy Road in Hartford, Connecticut. The Mid-Connecticut RRC began operation in 1993. It is currently operated by FCR, Inc. under contract to CRRA and is permitted to receive and process up to 210 tons per day of commingled containers and 350 tons per day of paper fiber.

In FY 2006, CRRA undertook a public solicitation process for a contractor to upgrade and operate the Mid-Connecticut RRC. FCR, Inc., which operated the exist-

ing facility, was selected to upgrade and operate the new facility. The facility was upgraded with state-of-the-art processing equipment and went into operation in FY 2007. The upgrade to the facility resulted in an expansion of recyclables that are handled by CRRA to now include junk mail, boxboard, aerosol cans and oversized plastic and metal containers such as No. 10 steel cans.

2.3.3.3 Transfer Stations

There are four MSW transfer stations in the Mid-Connecticut Project and three of them are also serve as recyclables transfer stations. CRRA owns three of the transfer stations, including the land on which they are situated. CRRA leases the land where the Essex Transfer Station is located from the Town of Essex. The Torrington Transfer Station is operated by Copes Rubbish Removal and the other three transfer stations are operated by CWPM, LLC. The transfer station operators are responsible for maintenance of the transfer stations. The term of the operations and maintenance agreements are from July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2011 with an option for two one-year extensions. CRRA maintains the truck scales, data lines, and camera surveillance and access security systems at all of the transfer stations.

None of the Mid-Connecticut transfer stations include resident MSW drop-off areas.

Table 11 provides pertinent information about the transfer stations.

TABLE 11: Mid-Connecticut Project Transfer Stations

Transfer Station	Location	Began Operation	Permitted Capacity (Tons per Day)	Municipalities Served
Ellington	217 Sadds Mill Road, Ellington	1990	560 MSW	East Windsor, Ellington, Enfield, South Windsor and Vernon
Essex	Town Dump Road, Essex	1987	710 MSW* 120 Recyc.	Chester, Clinton, Deep River, Essex, Guilford, Haddam, Killingworth, Lyme, Madison, North Branford, Old Lyme, Old Saybrook and Westbrook
Torrington	Vista Drive, Torrington	1988	650 MSW 120 Recyc.	Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Goshen, Harwinton, Litchfield, Middlebury, Morris, Norfolk, North Canaan, RRDD #1, Salisbury, Sharon, Torrington and Waterbury
Watertown	Echo Lake Road, Watertown	1990	950 MSW* 100 Recyc.	Beacon Falls, Bethlehem, Middlebury, Naugatuck, Oxford, Roxbury, Southbury, Thomaston, Waterbury, Watertown and Woodbury

* Requested by CRRA in pending permit modification application.

2.3.3.4 Trash Museum Center

The Trash Museum is located at 211 Murphy Road in Hartford, Connecticut. It is adjacent to the Mid-Connecticut RRC. The Museum began operation in 1992.

Table 12 provides information on visitors to and recipients of educational programs provided by the Trash Museum for FY 2006 and FY 2007.

TABLE 12: Trash Museum Educational Services

Demographic/Service	FY 06	FY 07	Change
Schools Grades Pre-K - 2nd	6,018	6,348	5.5%
Schools Grades 3rd - 5th	4,134	5,364	29.8%
Schools Grades 6th - 8th	807	1,266	56.9%
Schools Grades 9th -12th	219	535	144.3%
Schools Subtotal	11,178	13,513	20.9%
College - Adult	2,612	3,065	17.3%
Walk-ins	1,015	1,076	6.0%
Off-Site Events	3,209	2,862	(10.8%)
On-Site Events	870	959	10.2%
Grand Total	19,094	21,475	12.5%

Tours of the Museum's educational exhibits begin at the Temple of Trash where information is presented about the problems of old-fashioned methods of disposal, such as the "town dump". From problems, the tour moves to solutions, including explanations of source reduction, recycling, resource recovery and landfills. During the tour, there is an opportunity to watch the Mid-Connecticut RRC in operation. From the mezzanine viewing area, visitors can follow bottles, cans, plastic containers, paper and cardboard from the tipping floor, through CRRA's new state-of-the-art processing equipment and see them crushed or baled. Prepared recyclables are then shipped to markets and made into new products. Back in the museum, a mural by Higganum artist Ted Esselstyn depicts the history of trash management from pre-historic times to today.

2.3.3.5 Electronics Recycling

Since 2004, CRRA has organized and hosted regional, one-day, consumer electronics collection events in the Mid-Connecticut Project area. The collection events are held in the Spring and the Fall.

During 2007, one-day collection events were held in Essex, Hartford, Torrington and Waterbury. These events resulted in more than 300,000 pounds of old electronic products being diverted from the waste stream for recycling. CRRA also provided member towns with pick-up service for old computers and monitors from municipal government offices.

When contracting with an electronics recycling company, CRRA conducts an audit on the company to ensure that the various components and byproducts of the de-manufacturing process will be managed at properly licensed reclamation and disposal facilities, and in an environmentally safe manner.

2.3.3.6 Ellington Landfill

The Ellington Landfill is located at 217 Sadds Mill Road (State Route 140) in Ellington, Connecticut. The Landfill is closed.

The 28-acre Ellington Landfill site began to be used as a landfill in 1966 after a sand and gravel operation was terminated. From 1969 to 1986 the landfill was operated privately by Botticello Inc. and was known as "Refuse Gardens." CRRA acquired the landfill in 1986 and contracted with Botticello for the daily operation of the landfill and a resident drop-off area located near the entrance to the site. CRRA used the landfill for MSW and bulky waste disposal until 1991 when an MSW transfer station began operation adjacent to the landfill site. From 1991 until it stopped receiving waste in 1993, only non-processibles and bulky wastes were disposed at the Landfill. The Landfill was certified as closed by CTDEP in October 1998.

There are six properties whose groundwater could potentially be affected by the leachate plume from the Ellington Landfill. CRRA has acquired four of the properties, including the acquisition in FY 2007 of a portion (approximately 57 acres) of the Thompson Family Land Trust land. CRRA now owns approximately 92 acres in addition to the landfill proper. CRRA will continue to pursue negotiations with the remaining two property owners to control the landfill leachate plume.

2.3.3.7 Hartford Landfill

The Hartford Landfill is located at 180 Leibert Road, Hartford, Connecticut. The Landfill is still in operation, but will stop receiving waste shipments by December 31, 2008. The Landfill is operated by the MDC under contract to CRRA.

The City of Hartford began operating the Hartford Landfill in the 1940's. The City constructed a waste incinerator on the site in 1955 and operated it until it was shut-down in 1976. The City had used a 70-acre area of the Landfill for the disposal of MSW, bulky waste and ash from the incinerator.

CRRA leased the Hartford Landfill from the City of Hartford in 1982 and has operated it since then. The Landfill has two areas: The Mixed Waste/Interim Ash Area and the Phase I Lined Ash Area.

The Mixed Waste/Interim Ash Area is an 80-acre area that was first used by the City for MSW disposal. After CRRA leased the landfill from Hartford, CRRA used it for ash residue, non-processible MSW and process residue from the Mid-Connecticut RRF and bulky waste from Mid-Connecticut Project municipalities. It is now used only for non-processible MSW, process residue and bulky waste.

The Phase I Lined Ash Area is a 16-acre area that began operation in February 1998. Ash residue from the Mid-Connecticut RRF is disposed at the Lined Ash Area.

Two very significant events occurred during FY 2007 that had a major impact on the status and future of the Hartford Landfill.

First, in February 2007, CRRA entered into an agreement with the City of Hartford that, among other things, resolved a discussion between CRRA and the City regarding responsibility for post-closure monitoring and maintenance of the Hartford Landfill. Under the agreement with the City, CRRA, on behalf of the 70 member municipalities of the Mid-Connecticut Project, will assume responsibility for post-closure monitoring and maintenance throughout the 30-year period required by regulations.

Second, in March 2007, CTDEP approved CRRA's permit modification application for a revised Closure Plan for the Mixed Waste/Interim Ash Area of the Hartford Landfill.¹⁶ The permit modification approves, among other things, a state-of-the-art synthetic cap for the Area (rather than the soil cap specified in the former Closure Plan), a revised grading plan for a portion of the east side of the Area (which results in additional capacity) and setting December 31, 2008 as the date for final delivery of waste to the entire Landfill. The permit modification also memorializes the agreement between the City of Hartford and CRRA regarding responsibility for post-closure monitoring and maintenance.

As explained in Section 2.3.3.1, during FY 2008 CRRA is undertaking procurement processes to provide disposal capacity for the types of waste currently disposed in the Hartford Landfill.

¹⁶ Permit No. 0640824-M, March 29, 2007.

2.4 Southeast Project

2.4.1 Overview and Outlook

The Southeast Project consists of a mass-burn resource recovery facility located on an approximately 12-acre site in Preston, and the Montville Landfill. The system provides solid waste disposal services to 22 municipalities in the eastern portion of Connecticut through municipal service agreements. The municipal service agreements and operating agreements will expire in November 2015.

The Preston RRF was designed and constructed by American REF-FUEL. The Preston RRF is owned by CRRRA and the Preston RRF site is owned by SCRRRA. CRRRA and SCRRRA are parties to a Bridge and Management Agreement under which SCRRRA is obligated to deliver to the Facility all Acceptable Waste generated within the boundaries of the Participating Municipalities. As part of the Preston RRF's financing transaction, SCRRRA leased the Facility to American REF-FUEL. Covanta Energy, Inc., as the successor to American REF-FUEL, has beneficial ownership of the Facility through this arrangement.

2.4.2 Members

Table 13 (Page 2-27) lists the municipalities that are members of the Southeast Project. The table indicates the tonnage of MSW shipped by each municipality to CRRRA facilities in FY 2006 and FY 2007. While SCRRRA operates a recycling facility in Groton, Connecticut, the recycling facility is not associated with CRRRA.

2.4.3 Facilities and Services

Table 14 (Page 2-27) provides an overview of the facility in the Southeast Project. The table includes tonnages for FY 2006 and FY 2007

2.4.3.1 Preston Resource Recovery Facility

The Preston RRF is a 690 ton-per-day mass-burn trash-to-energy facility located at 124 Military Highway (State Route 12) in Preston, Connecticut. The Preston RRF began operations in 1992.

Table 15 (Page 2-28) presents operational data about the Preston RRF for FY 2006 and FY 2007.

TABLE 13: Shipments by Southeast Project Municipalities to CRRA Facilities

Municipality	MSW		
	FY 06	FY 07	Change
East Lyme	14,672	13,581	(7.4%)
Griswold	6,736	6,197	(8.0%)
Groton	32,483	31,553	(2.9%)
Ledyard	8,397	8,448	0.6%
Montville	20,800	21,593	3.8%
New London	25,380	24,643	(2.9%)
N. Stonington	3,456	2,866	(17.1%)
Norwich	33,055	32,580	(1.4%)
Sprague	1,693	1,657	(2.1%)
Stonington	13,698	13,352	(2.5%)
Waterford	16,540	17,116	3.5%
Preston	3,316	2,834	(14.5%)
Total	180,226	176,421	(2.1%)

TABLE 14: Southeast Project Facility

Facility	In/ Out	Material	Destination	FY 06	FY 07	Change
Preston Resource Recovery Facility	In	MSW (Member)		177,243	173,912	(1.9%)
		MSW (CRRA Contract)		8,469	7,777	(8.2%)
		MSW (CRRA Mid- Connecticut Project)		4,740	3,025	(36.2%)
		MSW (Company Spot)		70,402	84,307	19.7%
	Out	Ash	Wheelabrator Putnam LF	72,418	75,443	4.2%
		Metals		5,491	4,561	(17.0%)

TABLE 15: Preston RRF Operations Data

Item	FY 06	FY 07	Change
MSW Processed	255,697	264,165	3.3%
Steam Produced (KLbs)	1,525,202	1,551,200	1.7%
%Manufacturer's Capacity Rating	94.9%	96.5%	
Electricity, Gross (MW)	158,237	157,828	(0.3%)
Electricity, Net (MW)	130,891	145,464	11.1%
Electricity, Dispatch (MW)	3,706	4,587	23.8%
Electricity To Grid (MW)	134,597	150,051	11.5%

Ash residue from the Preston RRF is disposed at the Wheelabrator ash residue landfill in Putnam, Connecticut.

The contract between CRRA and Wheelabrator Putnam, Inc., which provides for disposal of Preston RRF ash residue at the Putnam Landfill, expires on December 31, 2008 (concurrent with the end of the Bridgeport Project). Ash residue disposal capacity for the Preston RRF is part of the procurement process being undertaken by CRRA during FY 2008 to obtain ash residue disposal capacity and transportation services for the Mid-Connecticut RRF (see Section 2.3.3.1).

2.5 Wallingford Project

2.5.1 Overview and Outlook

The Wallingford Project consists of a mass-burn resource recovery facility, the Wallingford Landfill and a 45-acre parcel of land adjacent to the Landfill all owned by CRRA and located in Wallingford. Five municipalities in New Haven County are provided solid waste disposal services by the Project through municipal service agreements with CRRA.

The Wallingford RRF is operated by Covanta Energy, Inc. pursuant to an Operator Agreement. All the Project agreements expire June 30, 2010. Subject to certain conditions, the Operator Agreement provides for one five-year renewal term post June 30, 2010. Both Covanta Energy, Inc. and CRRA have the right to exercise options to extend. Either party must exercise its option to extend (declare its intent to extend) in 2007. In addition to the extension options, any time prior to January 31, 2010, Covanta has the right to purchase the RRF for \$1.00 and operate the RRF as a privately owned waste-to-energy facility, or CRRA can purchase the RRF from Covanta at fair market value. Covanta's contractual right to purchase the RRF supersedes all other extension options contained in the Operator Agreement. If neither Covanta nor CRRA exercise its respective options to extend or purchase the RRF, the RRF ceases operation and the land reverts to Cytec Industries (formerly American Cyanamid) from whom the land was originally acquired.

2.5.2 Members

Table 16 lists the municipalities that are members of the Wallingford Project. The table indicates the tonnage of MSW shipped by each municipality to CRRA facilities in FY 2006 and FY 2007. The Wallingford Project does not include a recycling facility. Therefore, member municipalities make their own arrangements for their recyclables.

TABLE 16: Shipments by Wallingford Project Municipalities to CRRA Facilities

Municipality	MSW		
	FY 06	FY 07	Change
Cheshire	18,725	21,359	14.1%
Hamden	36,650	36,087	(1.5%)
Meriden	37,310	33,905	(9.1%)
North Haven	22,696	20,424	(10.0%)
Wallingford	45,756	43,622	(4.7%)
Total	161,137	155,398	(3.6%)

2.5.3 Facilities and Services

Table 17 provides an overview of the facilities in the Wallingford Project. The table includes tonnages for FY 2006 and FY 2007

TABLE 17: Wallingford Project Facilities

Facility	In/Out	Material	Destination	FY 06	FY 07	Change
Wallingford Resource Recovery Facility	In	MSW (Member)		156,345	152,718	(2.3%)
		MSW (Spot)		413	868	110.2%
		MSW (Mid-CT Bypass)		0	144	-
		TOTAL		156,758	153,730	(1.9%)
	Out	Ash	Wheelabrator Putnam LF	46,896	47,057	0.3%
		Metals	CWPM, Berlin, CT	50	61	21.6%
		MSW	Non-CRRA LFs	16,951	10,901	(35.7%)
MSW (Non-Processible)		CWPM, Berlin, CT	209	238	13.8%	
Member Diversions	Out	MSW	CRRA Mid-Connecticut RRF	4,792	2,679	(44.1%)

2.5.3.1 Wallingford Resource Recovery Facility

The Wallingford RRF is a 420 ton-per-day mass-burn trash-to-energy facility located at 530 South Cherry Street in Wallingford, Connecticut. The Wallingford RRF began operations in 1989.

Table 18 presents operational data about the Wallingford RRF for FY 2006 and FY 2007.

TABLE 18: Wallingford RRF Operations Data

Item	FY 06	FY 07	Change
MSW Processed (Tons)	139,559	142,179	1.9%
Steam Produced (KLbs)	866,649	892,052	2.9%
%Manufacturer's Capacity Rating	92.3%	95.0%	
Electricity, Gross (MW)	77,659	79,371	2.2%
Electricity, Net (MW)	61,585	62,301	1.2%

Since June 1999, the ash residue from the Wallingford RRF has been shipped to the Wheelabrator ash residue landfill in Putnam, Connecticut.

The contract between CRRA and Wheelabrator Putnam, Inc., which provides for disposal of Wallingford RRF ash residue at the Putnam Landfill, expires on December 31, 2008 (concurrent with the end of the Bridgeport Project). Ash residue disposal capacity and transportation services for the Wallingford RRF are part of the procurement process being undertaken by CRRA during FY 2008 to obtain ash residue disposal capacity and transportation services for the Mid-Connecticut RRF (see Section 2.3.3.1).

2.5.3.2 Wallingford Landfill

The Wallingford Landfill is located at 25 Pent Road in Wallingford, Connecticut. The Landfill is closed.

The Town of Wallingford began to operate the 82-acre Wallingford Landfill in the early 1950s. A mix of solid waste streams was disposed at the Landfill. The streams were segregated and disposed in specific areas of the Landfill. CRRA leased the Landfill from the Town in 1985. The final area of the landfill was closed in 2002 and CTDEP certification of closure was received in February 2005.

There are five distinct areas at the Wallingford Landfill:

- (a) The 36-acre MSW Area;
- (b) The 5-acre Bulky Waste Area on the northeast side of the site;
- (c) The 3-acre Metal Hydroxide Sludge Area at the northern end of the site;
- (d) The 7.5-acre Ash Residue Area on the south side of the site; and
- (e) The 6-acre Emergency Bypass/Non-Processibles Area southwest of and adjacent to the MSW Area.

The MSW Area stopped receiving waste in 1988, was closed by the Town of Wallingford, and was finally certified closed by CTDEP in February 2005.

The Metal Hydroxide Sludge Area was closed by the Town in June 1986 and has been certified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") as closed. Pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), USEPA has defined metal hydroxide sludge as a hazardous waste. The Area contains a RCRA-regulated cell and a non-regulated cell (i.e., non-regulated sludge was disposed prior to 1980).

The Bulky Waste Area was closed by CRRA in June 1992 and has been certified by CTDEP as closed.

The Ash Residue Area consists of three sub-areas: Phase I, Phase IIA and Phase III. MSW combustor ash from the Wallingford RRF was disposed in the Area.

Phase III, the last of the three sub-areas, was filled to capacity and stopped receiving waste in November 1995. The cover for Phase III was installed in Fall 1996.

The Emergency Bypass/Non-Processibles Area stopped receiving waste in May 2000.

The MSW portions of the Landfill were all certified by CTDEP as closed in February 2005

In 2001 in order to gain control of a leachate plume from the Landfill, CRRA acquired the "Barberino" property, a 45-acre parcel of land located adjacent to the Landfill and south and west of it.

2.5.3.3 Electronics Recycling

Since 2004, CRRA has organized and hosted regional, one-day, consumer electronics collection events in the Wallingford Project area. The collection events are held in the Spring and the Fall.

During 2007, one-day collection events were held in Cheshire and Hamden and resulted in more than 150,000 pounds of old electronic products being diverted from the waste stream for recycling. CRRA also provided member towns with pick-up service for old computers and monitors from municipal government offices.

When contracting with an electronics recycling company, CRRA conducts an audit on the company to ensure that the various components and byproducts of the de-manufacturing process will be managed at properly licensed reclamation and disposal facilities, and in an environmentally safe manner.

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This chapter of the Annual Plan of Operations sets out the strategies and initiatives CRRA plans to undertake in FY 2008 and FY 2009. Many of the strategies listed by CRRA are strategies developed by CTDEP in the SWMP for implementation of the SWMP. CRRA has also developed additional strategies that are necessary for the continued operation of the “solid waste management system.”

3.1 Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority

The following strategies are those that CRRA will pursue that are more general in nature and that pertain to multiple CRRA projects. Project specific strategies are discussed in Sections 3.2 (Bridgeport), 3.3 (Mid-Connecticut), 3.4 (Southeast) and 3.5 (Wallingford). The strategies below are arranged to reflect their relationship to objectives specified by CTDEP in the SWMP.

3.1.1 General

3.1.1.1 Continue to provide services to the four projects

CRRA's four projects are the cornerstone of CRRA's solid waste management system.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue to provide support to the four projects, including, but not limited to, the following services:

- (a) Public education services both at CRRA's museums and through outreach activities of CRRA's education staff;
- (b) Project billing, accounting and other financial services;
- (c) MSW inspection and enforcement services;
- (d) Environmental permitting, monitoring and reporting services;
- (e) Oversight of contractors that operate the various CRRA facilities;
- (f) Risk management and insurance services; and
- (g) Assistance in exploring options for the period after the expiration of the project service agreements.

3.1.1.2 Urge CTDEP to reopen the SWMP to address the issue of public vs. private control of resource recovery facility capacity in Connecticut

As explained in Section 2.1.2.1, CRRA considers the issue of public vs. private control of RRF capacity in Connecticut to be one of the two major challenges facing CRRA and the State of Connecticut. CRRA believes that the benefits of public control of a majority of the RRF capacity in Connecticut far outweigh any drawbacks. CRRA urges CTDEP to reopen the SWMP to address the issue and to unequivocally recommend that the majority of RRF capacity should remain in public hands.

3.1.1.3 Urge the CTDEP to reopen the SWMP to address the need for publicly-controlled ash residue disposal capacity in Connecticut

As explained in Section 2.1.2.2, CRRA considers the recognition of the need for publicly-controlled ash residue disposal capacity in Connecticut to be the other major challenge facing CRRA and the State of Connecticut. To address this need, CRRA has initiated a multi-prong effort to identify and implement feasible, cost effective and environmentally sound short-term and long-term options for acquiring the required disposal capacity.

The first prong of that effort is CRRA's ongoing effort to identify a site for and develop a new ash residue landfill in Connecticut (See Section 3.1.4.1). This effort will continue through FY 2008 and 2009. Using its landfill siting authority pursuant to CGS 22a-285, CRRA estimates that such a siting effort would take 3-4 years from when on-site investigations begin, CRRA is convinced that there are excellent sites in the state for a new ash landfill and believes that this siting effort will, if successful, result in the most cost effective, environmentally sound and socially responsible long term solution to CRRA's ash residue disposal capacity needs. However, CTDEP's decision not to take a clear position in the SWMP on the need for such capacity is troubling to CRRA. CRRA is concerned that, regardless of the suitability of a site identified and proposed by CRRA, its efforts may be derailed by CTDEP's determination of need process and never get to the merits of the site. With this in mind, CRRA is undertaking other efforts to identify short- and long-term options for ash residue disposal capacity.

Regardless of whether or not CRRA's ash residue landfill siting effort is successful, CRRA will have to secure short-term access to ash residue disposal capacity. As the second prong in CRRA's ash disposal capacity efforts and as described in Section 3.1.4.3, CRRA will during FY 2008 undertake a procurement process for disposal capacity and transportation services for ash residue from the Mid-Connecticut and Wallingford RRFs. The procurement process will also seek disposal capacity for the ash residue from the Preston RRF. CRRA anticipates contracting for such capacity in the 3rd or 4th Quarter of FY 2008 and initiating shipments by November/December 2008.

As the third prong in CRRA's ash residue disposal capacity efforts and as described in Section 3.1.4.4, CRRA will, during FY 2008 and FY 2009, undertake studies of longer term solutions for ash residue disposal capacity other than siting and developing its own ash residue landfill. Such efforts will consider truck, rail and barge transportation to in-state and out-of-state landfills, beneficial reuse of ash residue and emerging technologies that might have an impact on the need for ash residue disposal capacity. CRRA is particularly optimistic that the economics of the rail transport option may have evolved to a place where it is a cost effective alternative.

CRRA believes that the benefits of development of additional ash residue disposal capacity in Connecticut that would be publicly-controlled far outweigh any drawbacks. CRRA urges CTDEP to reopen the SWMP to address the issue and to un-

equivocally recommend that additional ash residue disposal capacity be developed in Connecticut and that the additional capacity be publicly-controlled.

3.1.1.4 Continue to evaluate the impact of the Oneida v. Herkimer Supreme Court flow-control decision

The 2007 United States Supreme Court decision in *Oneida v. Herkimer* clarified that municipalities can exercise control of solid waste generated within their borders (i.e., flow control) if such control is to direct the waste to a publicly-owned/controlled disposal facility. CRRA's facilities are publicly-owned/controlled. Municipalities shipping to CRRA's facilities can exercise flow control over MSW generated within their borders.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue to analyze this Supreme Court decision and, in particular, will provide guidance and direction to those municipal customers who wish to implement flow control within their corporate boundaries. CRRA's general counsel has drafted model flow-control ordinances for a number of CRRA's member municipalities that have expressed interest in establishing such a local ordinance, including all of the Bridgeport Project member municipalities.

3.1.2 Source Reduction

3.1.2.1 Support DEP efforts to change manufacturer practices to produce products that generate less waste and less toxic waste (SWMP Strategy 1-3)

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will support DEP efforts to change manufacturer practices to produce products that generate less waste and less toxic waste.

3.1.2.2 Explore adoption of environmentally preferable purchasing standards and feasibility of becoming a member of EPA's WasteWise Program (SWMP Strategy 1-4 and 2-3)

During FY 2008, CRRA will study whether there is a benefit to CRRA becoming a member of EPA's WasteWise Program. If CRRA determines that it is, it will become a member of the Program during FY 2009.

3.1.2.3 Promote and support the development of pay-as-you-throw pricing systems by municipalities and haulers (SWMP Strategy 1-6 and 2-4)

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue to promote and support among the municipalities that are members of the CRRA projects systems that give residents a more realistic picture of the cost of their waste generation and management practices. Among such systems are pay-as-you-throw pricing systems.

CRRA has established a form of pay-as-you-throw in its Mid-Connecticut Project for recyclable materials. The program may more accurately be described as a "get-paid-as-you-don't-throw" program. In summary, CRRA has included in its FY

2008 budget a provision for rebating a municipality \$10.00 per ton for each ton of recyclables (containers and fiber) that is residentially generated in that municipality and is received at CRRA's Mid-Connecticut RRF. CRRA believes this rebate program will encourage municipalities to in-turn encourage their citizens to increase diversion of these items from their MSW into their curbside recycling bins, helping to increase the diversion rate in the state.

3.1.2.4 Increase inspection and enforcement activities related to Connecticut's Toxics in Packaging Act (SWMP Strategy 1-8)

CRRA has adopted Permitting, Billing and Disposal Procedures for each of its Projects. These procedures define materials that are acceptable and unacceptable to be shipped to CRRA facilities. The Procedures for each project define as "unacceptable waste" shipments that contain hazardous or toxic substances.

During FY 2008, CRRA will review the Permitting, Billing and Disposal Procedures for each of its projects to determine whether it is appropriate to include in their definitions of "unacceptable waste" materials covered by Connecticut's Toxics in Packaging Act.

3.1.3 Recycling And Composting

3.1.3.1 Expand the capacity to process recyclables and the types of recyclables that can be processed (SWMP Strategy 2-8, 2-9 and 2-12)

In FY 2008, CRRA plans to contract with a consultant to identify options available to expand CRRA's recycling programs. CRRA believes that such an expansion is necessary for Connecticut to meet the MSW diversion rate specified in the SWMP. CRRA expects the results of the study to become available in FY 2008.

CRRA will consider the results and, during FY 2009, develop appropriate strategies for implementing options that are feasible and practical.

Also see Sections 3.2.4 and 3.3.3 below for strategies for the Stratford and Mid-Connecticut RRCs, respectively.

3.1.3.2 Support DEP efforts to add plastics PET #1 and HDPE #2 and magazines to the list of State-mandated recyclables (SWMP Strategy 2-2)

CRRA has accepted, and processed PET #1 and HPDE #2 and magazines at both the Mid-Connecticut RRC and the Stratford RRC for many years.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue to accept these recyclables at its RRCs and will support DEP efforts to add the materials to the list of State-mandated recyclables.

3.1.3.3 Assist DEP in identifying incentives for haulers to increase the amount of material recovered for recycling (SWMP Strategy 2-7)

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will assist DEP in identifying incentives for haulers to increase the amount of material recovered for recycling. (For example, CRRA will examine the feasibility of installing single stream recycling equipment in its Hartford recycling facility.)

3.1.4 Management Of Solid Waste Requiring Disposal

3.1.4.1 Continue ash residue landfill siting project (SWMP Strategy 3-3 and 7-14)

In FY 2004, faced with the closure of the ash residue disposal area at the Hartford Landfill and with no other publicly-owned ash residue landfill capacity available, CRRA initiated a project to identify sites in Connecticut suitable for the development of an ash residue landfill that would be capable of disposing of approximately 10 million tons of ash residue over a 30-year period.

In FY 2007, CRRA retained the services of a consultant to provide environmental and engineering support in the permitting and development of an ash residue landfill.

During FY 2008, CRRA will continue its investigation of potential sites and its investigations into the feasibility of developing a publicly-owned ash residue landfill in Connecticut. CRRA anticipates that it will begin on-site investigations at a preferred site for an ash residue landfill during FY 2008 and will continue those investigations during FY 2009. By the end of FY 2009, CRRA plans to submit to CTDEP a permit application for an ash residue landfill.

3.1.4.2 Initiate C&D/oversized MSW landfill siting project (SWMP Strategy 3-3, 4-3, 4-7 and 7-14)

In FY 2007, following publication of the SWMP, CRRA retained a consultant to assist it in reviewing the results of the statewide site screening process it had conducted for an ash residue landfill (see Section 3.1.3 above) to identify sites that are smaller than the threshold CRRA had established for an ash residue landfill, but large enough to be suitable for a landfill for C&D/oversized MSW.

During FY 2008, CRRA will continue that investigation. If, as CRRA anticipates, the investigation identifies potential sites for a C&D/oversized MSW landfill, CRRA plans to undertake site acquisition activities and on-site investigations at one or more sites during FY 2009.

3.1.4.3 Assure that adequate disposal capacity for ash residue continues to be available while the ash residue landfill siting process continues (SWMP Strategy 3-1)

The Hartford Landfill will no longer provide disposal capacity for ash residue, process residue and non-processible MSW from the Mid-Connecticut RRF after December 31, 2008. In fact, ash residue disposal capacity at the Landfill may be exhausted prior to that date. Even under the most optimistic of projections, CRRA does not anticipate that it will have a new ash residue landfill in Connecticut sited, permitted, constructed and in operation prior to FY 2011.

During FY 2008, in order to assure that there continues to be adequate disposal capacity available for ash residue during the interim, CRRA will undertake a procurement process for disposal capacity and transportation services for ash residue from the Mid-Connecticut and Wallingford RRFs. The procurement process will also seek disposal capacity for the ash residue from the Preston RRF. CRRA anticipates contracting for such capacity in the 3rd Quarter of FY 2008 and initiating shipments by October 2008.

Currently, CRRA has no plans to develop a landfill in Connecticut that would dispose of process residue from the Mid-Connecticut RRF and CRRA has not yet determined the extent to which a landfill developed through its C&D/oversize MSW landfill siting process will be able to manage non-processible MSW from the Mid-Connecticut RRF.

During FY 2008, in order to assure that there continues to be adequate disposal capacity available for process residue and non-processible MSW, CRRA will launch a procurement process for disposal capacity and transportation services for process residue and non-processible MSW from the Mid-Connecticut RRF. CRRA anticipates contracting for such capacity early in FY 2009 and initiating shipments by December 2008.

3.1.4.4 Explore options for longer term access to ash residue disposal capacity should the ash residue landfill siting process not be successful (SWMP Strategy 3-1)

As described in Section 2.1.2.2, CRRA is concerned that CTDEP's treatment of the need for new ash residue disposal capacity in Connecticut in the SWMP may pre-empt the results of a CRRA application to CTDEP for a certificate of need for a new ash residue landfill.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will, therefore, undertake studies of longer term solutions for ash residue disposal capacity other than siting and developing its own ash residue landfill. CRRA will consider truck, rail and barge transportation to in-state and out-of-state landfills and beneficial reuse of ash residue. CRRA is particularly optimistic that the economics of the rail transport option may have evolved to a place where it is a cost effective alternative.

3.1.4.5 Develop a host community benefits package that provides funding for a local advisory committee and for the proposed host municipality to hire appropriate expertise to assist in reviewing the application and participating in the application process (SWMP Strategy 3-3)

CRRA has publicly committed that, as part of its effort to site and develop an ash residue landfill in Connecticut, that it will provide funding to the proposed host municipality to develop a local advisory committee to oversee the facility development process. CRRA has also committed that it will provide funding to the proposed host municipality to hire appropriate expertise to assist it in reviewing the permit application(s) and participating in the permit application process.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will implement this commitment as the ash residue landfill siting process progresses to site identification.

During FY 2007, CRRA and the City of Hartford, from whom CRRA leases the Hartford Landfill, reached a milestone agreement that, among other things, resolves a long standing dispute between CRRA and the City about responsibility for post-closure monitoring and maintenance of the Hartford Landfill. Previously, CRRA had maintained that its responsibility ended with the closure of the Landfill. Under the agreement with the City, CRRA will assume responsibility for post-closure monitoring and maintenance throughout the 30-year period required by regulations.

During FY 2007, CRRA initiated an effort to develop a host community compensation agreement for the host communities of its Mid-Connecticut Project transfer stations. After extensive consultation with the host communities, CRRA has established \$0.50 per ton of material shipped to the transfer stations as fair equitable payment to the municipalities in exchange for hosting the transfer stations.

During FY 2008, CRRA will implement the host community agreements.

3.1.4.6 Research and track new solid waste management technologies that have the potential to reduce environmental impacts and maximize benefits (SWMP Strategy 3-5)

In FY 2006, CRRA engaged a consultant to undertake a study of new and emerging technologies for MSW disposal. The report, which remains in a draft, confidential form, evaluated gasification, aerobic and anaerobic digestion, hydrolysis, chemical processing and mechanical processing for fiber recovery. None of the technologies appeared economically feasible or promising in the near term.

CRRA may engage this consultant to conduct an additional analysis of such emerging technologies during FY 2009, particularly on any that might reduce the need for ash residue disposal capacity.

3.1.5 Management Of Special Waste And Other Types Of Waste

3.1.5.1 Research feasibility of food waste composting facility (SWMP Strategies 4-10 and 2-15)

In FY 2009, CRRA plans to contract with a consultant to identify options available to expand CRRA's recycling programs. CRRA believes that such an expansion is necessary for Connecticut to meet the MSW diversion rate specified in the SWMP. The consultant will, among other things, identify the factors that would affect development and operation of a food waste composting facility. CRRA expects the results of the study to become available during FY 2009. CRRA will consider the results of the study and decide whether or not to proceed with undertaking a detailed feasibility study to develop such a facility.

If CRRA decides to proceed with the development of a food waste composting facility, it will initiate the process in FY 2009.

3.1.5.2 Support DEP efforts to establish legislation for recycling of electronic wastes based on a producer responsibility model (SWMP Strategy 4-8)

In FY 2008, CRRA plans to contract with a consultant to identify options available to expand CRRA's recycling programs. CRRA believes that such an expansion is necessary for Connecticut to meet the MSW diversion rate specified in the SWMP. The consultant will, among other things, examine opportunities for CRRA to expand its electronics recycling program. CRRA already holds one-day, consumer electronics recycling events on a regular basis in the Bridgeport, Mid-Connecticut and Wallingford projects. CRRA expects the results of the study to become available during FY 2008. CRRA will consider the results of the study and decide whether or not to pursue expansion of its consumer electronics recycling program.

If CRRA decides to pursue an expansion of its consumer electronics recycling program, it will do so in FY 2009.

CRRA has participated in the working group established by CTDEP to develop regulations for E-Waste.

When contracting with an electronics recycling company, CRRA conducts an audit on the company to ensure that the various components and byproducts of the de-manufacturing process will be managed at properly licensed reclamation and disposal facilities, and in an environmentally safe manner.

Also see Sections 3.2.6, 3.3.5 and 3.5.3 for electronics recycling strategies for the Bridgeport, Mid-Connecticut and Wallingford Projects, respectively.

3.1.6 Education And Outreach

3.1.6.1 Undertake education and outreach actions designed to increase the amount of MSW diverted from disposal (SWMP Strategies 5-1, 5-2 and 5-3)

Since the mid-1990s, CRRA has been providing educational programs for the Bridgeport and Mid-Connecticut project member towns through the Garbage Museum in Stratford and the Trash Museum in Hartford, respectively. The major focus of the educational programs is on the importance of reducing waste through source reduction, reuse and recycling. CRRA's education staff make presentations and provide tours of the museums to schools and girl scout, boy scout and cub scout groups. The staff also actively participate in on- and off-site events that provide the opportunity to promote source reduction, reuse and recycling.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009 for the Bridgeport and Mid-Connecticut Projects, CRRA and its education staff will continue these activities and CRRA will investigate ways to expand them. Depending on the outcome of negotiations among CRRA, the SWEROC member municipalities and other municipalities for the post-June 2009 period, CRRA may continue to provide such services to the Bridgeport Project in FY 2010.

During FY 2007, CRRA developed and initiated the "Phillup D. Bag" character as a way to educate children about the importance of recycling.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue to develop and support the "Phillup D. Bag" character and make it available to a wide range of civic groups and events.

During FY2008 and FY2009 CRRA, in conjunction with The City of Hartford, the National Recycling Coalition, and FCR Recycling ("FCR"), will initiate a pilot program to collect and recycle containers and paper on a "single stream" basis. The City has identified 5,000 households to participate in this pilot program. CRRA hopes that this pilot program is a success, and serves to, among other things, educate Hartford households regarding recycling.

3.1.7 Program Planning, Evaluation, And Measurement

3.1.7.1 Participate in the DEP standing Agency Solid Waste Advisory Committee to help implement the SWMP and provide the information needed for on-going solid waste management planning and evaluation (SWMP Strategy 6-2 and 6-4)

CRRA has actively participated in the Solid Waste Advisory Committee, which has met monthly since approximately May 2007. CRRA has had two individuals involved in the Committee, with one individual participating on the subcommittee for *Construction & Demolition Waste*, and one individual participating on the sub-

committee for *Increasing Source Reduction & Recycling Rates*. CRRA intends to continue its participation for the remainder of FY 2008 and during FY 2009.

3.1.8 Permitting And Enforcement

3.1.8.1 Increase inspection and enforcement activities aimed at identifying shipments of MSW that contain unacceptable levels of recyclables (SWMP Strategy 7-21)

CRRA has adopted Permitting, Billing and Disposal Procedures for each of its Projects. The Procedures for each project define as “unacceptable waste” shipments that contain recyclables.

CRRA’s Table of Organization includes an enforcement unit that consists of a Field Manager and a team of fourteen trained enforcement officers. These enforcement officers inspect shipments to CRRA facilities and enforce the project-specific Permitting, Billing and Disposal Procedures for acceptable and unacceptable materials for the Bridgeport, Mid-Connecticut and Wallingford Projects. The Procedures require the issuance of written notices for violations of delivery standards by non-complaint haulers. Where appropriate, CRRA issues fines against non-compliant haulers. The enforcement team maintains and updates a complete database of all violations.

Overall, instances of unacceptable deliveries of recyclable materials at CRRA’s facilities are infrequent and have been trending downward for several years. This is a result of the robust inspection/enforcement program that CRRA has in place.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue its rigorous inspections and enforcement activities with a particular emphasis on identifying shipments of MSW that contain unacceptable levels of recyclables. As with other violations of delivery standards, violators will be issued written notices and, where appropriate, will be fined.

3.2 Bridgeport Project

The following strategies and activities are for the Bridgeport Project and its facilities and member municipalities.

3.2.1 General

3.2.1.1 Provide support to SWAB to determine options for post-December 31, 2008

As indicated in Section 2.2.1.1, the agreements with the municipalities that are members of the Bridgeport Project and with the owner/operator of the Bridgeport RRF expire December 31, 2008 (FY 2009). Currently, it is uncertain whether any of the capacity for the Bridgeport RRF will remain publicly controlled or become completely privately controlled. CRRA has provided support to the members of the Bridgeport Project as they explore various options for the management of their MSW post-December 31, 2008. This has included pursuing good faith negotiations for a long term extension of the Solid Waste Disposal Agreement with the operator of the facility for the period after December 31, 2008.

During FY 2008 and the first half of FY 2009, CRRA will continue to provide support to the members of the Bridgeport Project as they explore their options for post-December 31, 2008. During FY 2009, CRRA will provide assistance to the members of the Bridgeport Project to implement the option they select.

3.2.1.2 Provide support to SWEROC to determine options for post-June 30, 2009

As indicated in Section 2.2.1.2, municipalities that are members of SWEROC have the option to exit from SWEROC when the current Operating Contract for the Stratford RRC expires on June 30, 2009. During FY 2007, CRRA undertook an extensive procurement process to replace and upgrade the recyclables processing system at the Stratford RRC. The upgrade utilizes state-of-the-art technology to maximize the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the processing system, expand the list of acceptable recyclables and increase recycling in the member towns. Implementation of the upgrade depends on the continued participation of member towns in SWEROC. Some of the member towns have indicated that they may not continue their participation in SWEROC, thus jeopardizing the upgrade of the Stratford RRC.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue to work with the member towns of SWEROC to devise options that will allow the upgrade of the Stratford RRC to proceed and, at the same time, meet the needs of the various members.

3.2.2 Education Programs

The CRRA Garbage Museum in Stratford, Connecticut has provided education on integrated solid waste management with an emphasis on the importance of reducing

waste through source reduction, reuse and recycling. SWEROC provides the funding for the operation of the Children's Garbage Museum.

3.2.2.1 Continue education programs promoting source reduction, recycling and composting (SWMP Strategy 1-2, 2-11, 5-1, 5-2 and 5-3)

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, the Children's Garbage Museum will continue to provide such education programs and CRRA will examine ways to expand them.

3.2.2.2 Review content of programs to determine if additional emphasis on source reduction is appropriate (SWMP Strategy 1-2)

During FY 2008, CRRA will review the content of its educational programs to determine if additional emphasis on source reduction is appropriate. If it is determined that such additional emphasis is appropriate, CRRA will revise its educational programs accordingly.

3.2.2.3 Explore alternative funding mechanisms

The uncertainty surrounding SWEROC (see Section 2.2.1.2 and 3.2.1.2) has raised concerns about the continued funding of the operations of the Garbage Museum beyond June 2009.

During FY 2008, CRRA will explore alternative sources of funding for the Garbage Museum and its educational programs. CRRA will undertake a procurement process to retain assistance in exploring alternative sources of funding. If alternative sources of funding are identified, they will be implemented in FY 2009.

3.2.3 Resource Recovery Facility

The Bridgeport RRF is a 2,250 ton-per-day mass-burn trash-to-energy facility located in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

3.2.3.1 Maintain capacity to dispose of MSW generated in member municipalities (SWMP Strategy 3-1)

During FY 2008 and the first half of FY 2009, CRRA's contractor that operates the Bridgeport RRF, along with certain oversight by CRRA, will continue to provide such operation and maintenance services to ensure that the facility continues to be able to efficiently manage the MSW generated by the member municipalities and, thereby, serving to protect land, air and water resources and the public health. Whether or not CRRA's oversight role will continue during the second half of FY 2009 is dependent on whether or not CRRA and the operator are successful at negotiating an extension to the existing agreement for a term that would begin in January 2009.

3.2.4 Regional Recycling Center

The Stratford RRC located in Stratford, Connecticut is permitted to receive and process up to 500 tons per day of recyclables

3.2.4.1 Expand the capacity to process recyclables and increase amount of recyclables shipped to the Regional Recycling Center from the member municipalities (SWMP Strategies 2-8, 2-9 and 2-12)

During FY 2007, CRRA initiated two activities designed to expand the capacity of the Stratford RRC to process recyclables generated in the Bridgeport Project member municipalities.

First, CRRA applied for and, in January 2007, CTDEP approved a permit modification to increase the permitted capacity for the Stratford RRC from 250 to 500 tons per day of recyclables (134 tons per day of commingled containers and 366 tons per day of paper fibers). This is equivalent to approximately 156,000 tons per year.

Second, CRRA initiated a procurement process to replace and upgrade the recyclables processing system at the Stratford RRC to state-of-the-art technology. This procurement process is similar to the one CRRA undertook in FY 2006 for the Mid-Connecticut RRC. CRRA's goal is to maximize overall efficiency and effectiveness of the processing system, expand the list of acceptable recyclables and increase participation in recycling in the Bridgeport Project member towns. FCR, Inc., the current operator of the Stratford RRC and the operator of the Mid-Connecticut RRC, submitted the successful proposal.

During FY 2008, CRRA will evaluate options for the Stratford RRC, including, but not limited to, implementation of single stream recycling and utilization of a "recycle bank" (retail coupon redemption) to boost recycling rates in the urban areas. Single stream recycling has been demonstrated to increase recycling rates, particularly in urban areas. Following completion of this evaluation and in consultation with SWEROC, CRRA will finalize the new contract with FCR and begin the upgrade of the Stratford RRC during FY 2009.

Also see Section 3.1.3.

3.2.5 Transfer Stations

The Bridgeport Project transfer stations are located in Darien, Fairfield, Greenwich, Milford, Norwalk, Shelton, Trumbull and Westport. All but the Shelton Transfer Station are operated by the operator of the Bridgeport RRF under contract to CRRA. The Shelton Transfer Station is operated by the Town of Shelton under contract to CRRA.

3.2.5.1 Maintain the capacity to receive and transfer MSW generated in the member towns (SWMP Strategy 3-1)

Under the agreement between Wheelabrator Bridgeport and CRRA, CRRA pays to Wheelabrator Bridgeport an annual fee for the operation and maintenance of the Bridgeport RRF and seven of the eight Bridgeport Project Transfer Stations. The fee is not apportioned among specific facilities. For FY 2006, CRRA paid Wheelabrator Bridgeport \$35.2 million in operation and maintenance charges. CRRA budgeted \$36.0 million for such charges for FY 2007.

Under the agreement with Wheelabrator Bridgeport, CRRA is directly responsible for operation and maintenance costs at the transfer stations for an item of equipment when such costs exceed \$1,000 and are for a repair/upgrade intended to have a life span of three years or more. In FY 2006, CRRA expended \$227,000 for such items. CRRA budgeted \$306,000 for such items for FY 2007. Recent expenditures have included roof replacements at the Darien, Fairfield, Trumbull and Westport transfer stations. In addition, miscellaneous paving and site improvements have been made at all of the transfer stations.

During FY 2008 and the first half of FY 2009, CRRA will continue to provide Wheelabrator Bridgeport the resources to maintain the capacity to receive at and transfer from the transfer stations MSW from the member municipalities. CRRA has budgeted \$37.3 million for operation and maintenance charges for FY 2008. In addition, CRRA has budgeted \$348,000 for expenditures for items of equipment that exceed \$1,000 or are for a repair/upgrade intended to have a life span of three years or more. CRRA will retain control of the Shelton Transfer Station and will continue to provide oversight services for it throughout FY 2009. CRRA anticipates that control of the other seven transfer stations will pass from CRRA to the municipalities in which the transfer stations are located.

3.2.5.2 Begin the process of transferring the transfer stations from CRRA to the municipalities in which they are located

At the end of December 2008 (the end of the current Bridgeport Waste-To-Energy Project), seven of the eight transfer stations associated with the project will revert to the local municipalities. By the end of the 2nd quarter of FY 2008 CRRA shall provide notice to each of these seven towns (Darien, Fairfield, Greenwich, Milford, Norwalk, Trumbull and Westport) that the environmental permits associated with the transfer stations will have to be transferred from CRRA to the towns by the end of calendar year 2008, and that the towns will have to make provisions for other responsibilities and obligations associated with operating the transfer stations (e.g., insurance, operation and maintenance activities).

3.2.6 *Electronics Recycling*

Since 2004, CRRA has organized and hosted regional, one-day, consumer electronics collection events in the Bridgeport Project area.

3.2.6.1 Continue to provide electronics recycling services

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue to hold one-day, consumer electronics collection and recycling events in the Bridgeport Project area. CRRA will also continue to pick-up old computer and monitors from municipal government offices of Bridgeport Project member municipalities.

CRRA's role, if any, in electronics recycling in the Bridgeport Project and SWEROC member municipalities depends on the outcome of negotiations between CRRA and the municipalities over the future of the Project.

Also see Section 3.1.5.

3.2.7 Landfills

The CRRA landfill in Shelton is closed and, while not yet closed, the CRRA bulky waste landfill in Waterbury no longer receives waste.

3.2.7.1 Continue to perform post-closure monitoring and maintenance on the Shelton LF

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue to perform post-closure monitoring and maintenance on the Shelton Landfill in a manner that protects the land, air and water resources and the public health.

3.2.7.2 Explore feasibility of transferring post-closure environmental liability and risk for the Shelton LF to a private entity

During FY 2008, CRRA will undertake a procurement process to transfer the post-closure environmental liability and risk for the Shelton Landfill to a private entity. CRRA's experience with such an arrangement for portions of the Mid-Connecticut RRF site suggests that it might be feasible and financially beneficial to CRRA and the Bridgeport Project member towns. CRRA would transfer the liability and risk only if it were assured that the entity to which the liability and risk were transferred would exercise the high levels of maintenance and monitoring that have characterized CRRA's post-closure care of the Landfill. If CRRA determines that the transfer is feasible and financial beneficial, it will proceed with the transfer during FY 2009.

3.2.7.3 Close the Waterbury Bulky Waste Landfill

During FY 2008, CRRA will initiate the closure of the Waterbury Bulky Waste Landfill. CRRA anticipates that closure will not be completed until FY 2009.

3.3 Mid-Connecticut Project

The following strategies and activities are for the Mid-Connecticut Project and its facilities and member municipalities.

3.3.1 Education Programs

The CRRA Trash Museum in Hartford has provided education on integrated solid waste management with an emphasis on the importance of reducing waste through source reduction, reuse and recycling.

3.3.1.1 Continue education programs promoting source reduction, recycling and composting (SWMP Strategy 1-2, 2-11, 5-1, 5-2 and 5-3)

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, the Trash Museum will continue to provide such education programs and CRRA will examine ways to expand them.

3.3.1.2 Review content of programs to determine if additional emphasis on source reduction is appropriate (SWMP Strategy 1-2)

During FY 2008, CRRA will review the content of its educational programs to determine if additional emphasis on source reduction is appropriate. If it is determined that such additional emphasis is appropriate, CRRA will revise its educational programs accordingly.

3.3.2 Resource Recovery Facility

The Mid-Connecticut RRF is a 2,850 tons-per-day, refuse-derived fuel waste-to-energy facility located in Hartford, Connecticut.

3.3.2.1 Maintain capacity to dispose of MSW generated in member towns (SWMP Strategy 3-1)

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA and its contractors who operate the Mid-Connecticut RRF will continue to provide oversight, operation and maintenance services to ensure that the facility continues to be able to efficiently manage the MSW generated by the member municipalities and protect land, air and water resources and the public health.

3.3.2.2 Continue major refurbishment of key components of WPF (SWMP Strategy 3-1)

In FY 2007, CRRA determined that several major components of the Waste Processing Facility portion of the Mid-Connecticut RRF required refurbishment in order for the WPF to continue to be able to accept MSW from member municipalities and produce RDF.

During FY 2008, CRRA expects to expend over \$2.5 million for major refurbishments of various components of the MSW processing system at the WPF.

3.3.2.3 Assure continued access to disposal capacity for ash residue, process residue and non-processible MSW (SWMP Strategy 3-1)

The Hartford Landfill will no longer provide disposal capacity for ash residue, process residue and non-processible MSW from the Mid-Connecticut RRF after December 31, 2008. In fact, ash residue disposal capacity at the Landfill may be exhausted prior to that date. Even under the most optimistic of projections, CRRA does not anticipate that it will have a new ash residue landfill in Connecticut sited, permitted, constructed and in operation prior to FY 2011.

During FY 2008, in order to assure that there continues to be adequate disposal capacity available for ash residue, process residue and non-processible MSW from the Mid-Connecticut RRF, CRRA will undertake a procurement process for disposal capacity and transportation services for these wastes. The procurement process will be completed in FY 2009 and CRRA will contract for disposal capacity for ash residue by October 2008 and for process residue, non-processible MSW and bulky waste by December 2008.

3.3.3 *Regional Recycling Center*

The Mid-Connecticut RRC in Hartford, Connecticut is permitted to receive and process up to 210 tons per day of commingled containers and 350 tons per day of paper fiber.

3.3.3.1 Increase the amount of recyclables shipped by member towns to and processed at the Regional Recycling Center (SWMP Strategies 2-8, 2-9 and 2-12)

During FY 2007, CRRA completed a major upgrade and expansion of the Mid-Connecticut RRC, including consolidating fiber and container processing systems under one roof and expanding the list of acceptable recyclables. Experience with recycling markets and the significant maintenance and overhead costs associated with the old vendor contracts for the RRC prompted CRRA to develop a new approach in procuring services for the retrofit of and operation and maintenance services for the upgraded RRC. With substantial improvements in recycling technologies and the greatly improved paper markets, CRRA recognized the opportunity to develop this new recyclable system.

As a result of the new system, Mid-Connecticut Project member municipalities now benefit from improved processing capabilities and the very favorable economics of the operating contract. Municipalities now receive a guaranteed revenue base per-ton payment and additional commodity revenue sharing. This has allowed CRRA to initiate a landmark annual recycling rebate payment to Mid-Connecticut Project municipalities. CRRA believes that this arrangement will motivate municipalities to ensure that all acceptable recyclables generated within their borders are

delivered to the RRC. This new initiative provides a substantial financial incentive to the towns to maximize their local recycling efforts.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue to pay to Mid-Connecticut Project municipalities a guaranteed revenue base per-ton payment, CRRA will also pay municipalities their share of additional commodity revenue, if any. CRRA will continue to make member municipalities aware of the financial benefit to them of ensuring that all of the acceptable recyclables generated within the municipalities be managed as recyclables (rather than MSW) and be shipped to the Mid-Connecticut RRC.

3.3.3.2 Support City of Hartford efforts to develop a demonstration recycling program

CRRA has begun to work with the National Recycling Coalition, the City of Hartford, and FCR, Inc. to plan a demonstration project to utilize single stream recycling with a Recycle Bank (retail coupon redemption) incentive at CRRA's Mid-Connecticut RRC. This initiative is currently in the planning phase and will likely be implemented in the 4th quarter of FY 2008 or FY 2009.

3.3.4 Transfer Stations

The four Mid-Connecticut Project transfer stations are located in Ellington, Essex, Torrington and Watertown, Connecticut. All but the Ellington transfer station handle recyclables in addition to MSW. The transfer stations are operated by private entities under contract to CRRA.

3.3.4.1 Maintain capacity to receive and transfer MSW and recyclables generated in member towns (SWMP Strategy 3-1)

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA and its contractors who operate the Mid-Connecticut Project transfer stations will continue to provide oversight, operation and maintenance services to ensure that the transfer stations continue to be able to receive and efficiently transfer the MSW and recyclables generated by the member municipalities, protect land, air and water resources and the public health.

During FY 2008, CRRA plans to install caged roof access ladders at all four of the Mid-Connecticut Project transfer stations. Structural improvements are planned for the hopper at the Ellington Transfer Station and miscellaneous improvements, including paving and drainage work are planned for all the transfer stations.

3.3.4.2 Implement the host community agreement for transfer station host municipalities

During FY 2007, CRRA initiated an effort to develop a host community compensation agreement for the host communities of its Mid-Connecticut Project transfer stations. After extensive consultation with the host communities, CRRA has estab-

lished \$0.50 per ton of material shipped to the transfer stations as fair equitable payment to the municipalities in exchange for hosting the transfer stations.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will implement the host community agreements.

3.3.5 *Electronics Recycling*

CRRA already holds one-day, consumer electronics recycling events on a regular basis for the Mid-Connecticut Project.

3.3.5.1 Continue to provide electronics recycling services to member municipalities and explore opportunities to expand the services

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will hold at least one consumer electronics recycling event in the Mid-Connecticut Project in Fall 2007, Spring 2008, Fall 2008 and Spring 2009. CRRA will also continue to provide pick-up service for old CPU's and monitors from member municipal government offices.

If CRRA's evaluation of opportunities to expand its consumer electronic recycling program identifies additional feasible and practical opportunities, CRRA will begin the process of implementing them.

3.3.6 *Landfills*

CRRA's Mid-Connecticut Project landfills are the closed Ellington Landfill in Ellington, Connecticut and the open Hartford Landfill in Hartford, Connecticut. The Hartford Landfill consists of two areas:

- (a) The Mixed Waste/Interim Ash Area where process residue and non-processible MSW from the Mid-Connecticut RRF and bulky waste from Hartford and other Mid-Connecticut Project municipalities are disposed; and
- (b) The Phase I Lined Ash Area where ash residue from the Mid-Connecticut RRF is disposed.

3.3.6.1 Continue to provide post-closure monitoring and maintenance for the Ellington Landfill

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue to perform post-closure monitoring and maintenance on the Ellington Landfill in a manner that protects the land, air and water resources and the public health.

3.3.6.2 Continue efforts to acquire properties potentially affected by the leachate plume from the Ellington Landfill

There are six properties whose groundwater could potentially be affected by the leachate plume from the Ellington Landfill. CRRA has acquired four of the properties.

During FY 2008 and, if necessary, FY 2009, CRRA will continue its efforts to acquire the two remaining properties that are potentially affected by the leachate plume.

3.3.6.3 Continue to operate Hartford Landfill in environmentally responsible manner

During FY 2008 and the first half of FY 2009, CRRA and its contractor who operates the Hartford Landfill will continue to provide oversight, operation and maintenance services to ensure that the Landfill continues to be available to dispose of ash residue, process residue, non-processible MSW and bulky waste efficiently, serving to protect land, air and water resources and the public health.

3.3.6.4 Continue closure activity for both areas of the Hartford Landfill to meet the requirement of no additional waste into the Landfill after December 31, 2008

During FY 2007, CRRA initiated closure activities at both areas of the Hartford Landfill. After a competitive procurement process, CRRA awarded a contract for \$2.4 million for closure of 7.2 acres of the 16-acre Phase I Lined Ash Area. Also after a competitive procurement process, CRRA awarded a contract for \$12.5 million for partial closure of the 80-acre Mixed Waste/Interim Ash Area. Both areas are being closed with a state-of-the-art synthetic cap.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue the closure activities on both areas of the Hartford Landfill. CRRA anticipates completing closure activities in FY 2010.

CRRA will not accept any shipments of waste at the Hartford Landfill after December 31, 2008. However, the Mid-Connecticut RRF will continue to require disposal capacity for ash residue, process residue and non-processible MSW after that date.

During FY 2008, CRRA will undertake a procurement process for disposal capacity and transportation services for ash residue, process residue and non-processible MSW from the Mid-Connecticut RRF. CRRA will contract for such capacity and services by October 2008 for ash residue and December 2008 for process residue and non-processible MSW.

3.4 Southeast Project

The following strategies and activities are for the Southeast Project and its facility and SCRRRA.

3.4.1 Resource Recovery Facility

3.4.1.1 Maintain capacity to dispose of MSW generated in member towns (SWMP Strategy 3-1)

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA, SCRRRA and its contractor who operates the Preston RRF will continue to provide oversight, operation and maintenance services to ensure that the facility continues to be able to efficiently manage the MSW generated by the member municipalities serving to protect land, air and water resources and the public health.

3.4.1.2 Assure continued access to disposal capacity for ash residue (SWMP Strategy 3-1)

As indicated in section 3.3.2.3, during FY 2008, CRRA will undertake a procurement process for disposal capacity and transportation services for ash residue from the Mid-Connecticut RRF. CRRA will include disposal capacity for ash residue from the Preston RRF in the procurement process. CRRA will contract for such capacity by December 2008. (The current contract for ash residue disposal ends on December 31, 2008.)

3.5 Wallingford Project

The following strategies and activities are for the Wallingford Project and its facilities and member municipalities.

3.5.1 General

3.5.1.1 Provide support to Wallingford Project to determine options for post-June 30, 2010

As indicated in Section 2.5.1, the agreements with the municipalities that are members of the Wallingford Project and with the owner/operator of the Wallingford RRF expire June 30, 2010. CRRA has provided support to the members of the Wallingford Project as they explore options for the management of their MSW post-June 30, 2010. This has included pursuing good faith negotiations with the operator of the Wallingford RRF and preparing feasibility and planning studies for other options.

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA will continue to provide support to the members of the Wallingford Project as they explore their options for the period after June 30, 2008.

3.5.2 Resource Recovery Facility

3.5.2.1 Maintain capacity to dispose of MSW generated in member towns (SWMP Strategy 3-1)

During FY 2008 and FY 2009, CRRA and its contractor who operates the Wallingford RRF will continue to provide oversight, operation and maintenance services to ensure that the facility continues to be able to efficiently manage the MSW generated by the member municipalities serving to protect land, air and water resources and the public health.

3.5.2.2 Assure continued access to disposal capacity for ash residue (SWMP Strategy 3-1)

As indicated in section 3.3.2.3, during FY 2008, CRRA will undertake a procurement process for disposal capacity and transportation services for ash residue from the Mid-Connecticut RRF. CRRA will include disposal capacity and transportation services for ash residue from the Wallingford RRF in the procurement process. CRRA will contract for such capacity and services by December 2008. (The current contract for ash residue disposal ends December 31, 2008.)

3.5.3 Electronics Recycling

CRRA already holds one-day, consumer electronics recycling events on a regular basis for the Wallingford Project.

3.5.3.1 Continue to provide electronics recycling services to member municipalities and explore opportunities to expand the services

During FY 2008 and 2009, CRRA will hold at least one a consumer electronics recycling event in the Wallingford Project in Fall 2007, Spring 2008, Fall 2008 and Spring 2009. CRRA will also continue to provide pick-up service for old CPU's and monitors from member municipal government offices.

If CRRA's evaluation of opportunities to expand its consumer electronic recycling program identifies additional feasible and practical opportunities, CRRA will begin the process of implementing them.