Roebuck, Caleb

From: Cynthia Isenhour <cynthia.isenhour@maine.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, April 2, 2019 2:16 PM
To: Carson, Brownie; Tucker, Ralph
Cc: Tartakoff, Daniel; Roebuck, Caleb
Subject: Tomorrow's Public Hearing_Reminder of Mitchell Center Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes
Attachments: The-Future-of-Materials-Mgt-in-Maine_Expanded-Report_8-5-15.pdf; Materials-Management-Survey-Oct2015.pdf

Dear Senator Carson, Representative Tucker,
I hope this message finds you well. I regret that I cannot make it to the public hearing on LDs 401, 524, 603 and 988 tomorrow due to teaching obligations.

However, I did want to remind the committee that in 2015 the Senator George J. Mitchell Center for Sustainability Solutions at the University of Maine undertook a significant state-wide stakeholder engagement process that drew together: 1) waste management professionals (landfill, waste-to-energy and composting operators, haulers, recyclers, engineers, reuse organizations, consultants, and transfer station operators); 2) city, town, and regional representatives, 3) tribal nations, community institutions, citizen action-groups, students and academics –to discuss the future of materials management in Maine.

Over 130 individuals, representing more than 90 entities participated.

In the case that you would like to share this information with the rest of the Committee...

I have linked and attached the final report that was generated after the completion of the project. You'll find that the document suggests there is significant and widespread support among participating stakeholders for several of the ideas you'll be considering tomorrow —including enhanced data gathering (LD401), mandates or incentives for organic waste recycling (LD524) and for changing fee and incentive structures to support the waste hierarchy (LD988).

I also attach the results of a statewide survey, completed by nearly 200 stakeholders across the state, which measured support for specific policy options. Please note that strong majorities of the participants are in favor of strategies to increase organic waste recycling and to reduce rates of disposal via landfills.

Again, sorry to miss the hearing but I hope you'll find this data helpful. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.
My best -
Cindy

--
Cindy Isenhour
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University of Maine 303.807.6515

Recent Publications:

"The Future of Materials Management in Maine"

Regional Stakeholder Engagement, May-July 2015
Compiled Outcomes Report

Senator George J. Mitchell Center for Sustainability Solutions
Materials and Solid Waste Management Research Group
Cindy Isenhour & Travis Blackmer, Lead Authors

July 31, 2015

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THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE Senator George J. Mitchell Center for Sustainability Solutions

"The Future of Materials Management in Maine"
Statewide Stakeholder Engagement, May-July 2015
Compiled Outcomes Report

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Senator George J. Mitchell Center for Sustainability Solutions at the University of Maine has organized an interdisciplinary team of researchers with a wide array of expertise related to solid waste and materials management. Together we seek to engage stakeholders in the process of developing more sustainable materials and waste management solutions for our state. We began this process early in 2015, by outlining our understanding of problems and challenges we face, as well as the criteria by which Maine citizens and stakeholders might evaluate potential solutions in a report entitled "Solid Waste Management in Maine: Past, Present and Future". Stakeholders throughout the state were invited to comment on the report and to attend a February meeting in Augusta to discuss the future of materials and solid waste management.

In response to stakeholder interests expressed at that initial meeting, the Mitchell Center subsequently organized a series of regional meetings that brought together diverse stakeholders to identify shared visions as well as regionally specific needs and potential solutions. Five regional meetings were held across the state. The regions loosely reflect areas with shared waste and materials disposal or consolidation opportunities. The meetings were hosted in Presque Isle, Bangor, Farmington, Brunswick, and Portland with the support of local organizing committees composed of key stakeholders from the region [Appendix I]. These highly productive meetings drew together waste management professionals (landfill, waste-to-energy and composting operators, haulers, recyclers, engineers, reuse organizations, consultants, and transfer station operators) with city, town, and regional representatives, tribal nations, community institutions, citizen action-groups, students and academics to discuss the future of materials management in Maine. Over 130 individuals, representing more than 90 entities participated [see Appendix I]. The meetings demonstrated the wealth of knowledge and skills available in Maine to design more sustainable waste and materials management solutions.

During each regional meeting stakeholders were asked to: 1) imagine what the future of waste management *should* look like, 2) to identify barriers and needs that must be addressed to achieve these visions, and 3) to think about emerging goals and opportunities for moving in the right direction. This document compiles these stakeholder insights. Readers can find detailed outcomes in the pages following the executive summary and in the regional outcomes documents [Appendices II – VI]. Here we provide a high level summary which highlights five primary themes that cut across all the regional meetings. While the expression of these themes varied with different stakeholder groups and geography, the themes demonstrate areas of significant statewide consensus. We suggest that the following five shared visions (in bold) and the corresponding needs and goals necessary to achieve them (bulleted points), might provide a starting point for the development of more specific and sustainable materials and solid waste management policies and programs in Maine.

In the future, Maine will have significantly reduced waste, increased recovery in support of our waste hierarchy, and moved towards a closed loop economy:

- Achievement of the waste hierarchy will require investment in and support for diversion programs and technologies, organics diversion represents a significant opportunity.
- We will need strong policy leadership to provide direction and incentives for removing organics and other recoverable materials from the waste stream.
- We need reliable markets for recovered materials, in Maine and beyond our borders.
- Federal or state policy will need to discourage products with unrecoverable packaging or ensure that producers are responsible for the management of these materials.
- The externalization of costs will need to be addressed to ensure that the pricing of all products and disposal options accurately reflect the true, long-term costs of disposal.

In the future Maine's citizens will be more engaged in materials management:

- Education is essential to help all Mainers (households, legislators, municipal leaders) understand the true costs of waste. Waste will need to be reframed as materials and resources.
- The right incentives must be in place to ensure that awareness translates into behavior and that costs are linked to behaviors - so that all Mainers become engaged partners.
- Mainers will be more engaged in waste and materials management if we can balance convenience (e.g. curbside) with an incentivized responsibility (e.g. source separation).

Maine will have more efficient and cooperative waste management systems, able to capitalize on materials to achieve greater economic development on multiple scales.

- Municipalities and private entities will share a vision and be incentivized to cooperate on a regional basis – reducing transportation costs, redundancies and inefficiencies.
- Maine-based, value-added, reuse businesses will make use of many of the materials recovered in Maine while simultaneously contributing to local and state-level economic development.

In the future Maine will have a comprehensive "forward-thinking" materials management plan with coordinated goals and incentives to encourage their realization. The plan will also allow flexibility for regionally appropriate variation.

- Achieving state level goals will require multiple solutions in various sectors.
- Long-term state planning and goals will reduce uncertainty and allow private businesses to make secure long-term investments and develop new markets.
- State level plans should be comprehensive rather than piecemeal and should "have teeth" to ensure their realization.

Decisions about materials and waste management will be based on reliable and timely data and will build upon understandings of "best practices" proven effective in similar locales.

- Comprehensive data on waste and materials management practices (e.g. waste characterization studies, life-cycle analyses, social impact assessments) are necessary, we need full cost accounting of current and projected solutions.
- Pilot programs are important to test potential alternatives.
- A comprehensive database of "best practices" in Maine and in other states can help to consolidate data on alternatives.

II. EXPANDED STATE OUTCOMES: A SHARED VISION

Can there be a "Shared Vision" for Materials Management in various regions of Maine? Can there be one for the entire state?

At each regional meeting the first objective was to establish a vision for what materials and solid waste management *should* look like in the future. The participants were split into several groups composed of participants with varying backgrounds in solid waste and asked to discuss this topic. The small groups discussed the prompt for approximately 25 minutes and then participants were reassigned to different tables for an additional 30 minutes to ensure the cross-pollination of ideas. During a coffee break, facilitators got together to compile the results, placing emphasis on the areas of consensus. When the outcomes of this visioning process for all five meetings were combined, we observed several dominant "shared visions":

Better education for all; citizens, policy makers, municipalities, and businesses: The desire for education was one of the most prevalent points of discussion and it came in many forms. Some regions focused on how to reduce knowledge gaps and to create more informed and engaged citizens, encouraging each household to take ownership of their waste stream. Another point of emphasis was to have better information for policy makers and planners to assist them in making prudent decisions. A part of that vision is to help decision makers understand which policies are available and the various tradeoffs associated with different initiatives. There was also an emphasis on youth education and strategies to engage schools through both practices and curriculum moving. Youth education would help to mold a future where policies, such as organics diversion for instance, would not be a foreign concept, but one that is second nature to students.

Finding methods to divert organics: Organics diversion was a common (and often dominant) topic at each the five regional meetings. At several meetings stakeholders envisioned a future in which there are no organics in the waste stream. Designing programs that capture materials, but also are sensitive to costs was an important facet of the discussion. Topics such as piloting a ban or mandate, beginning with large generators in a phased approach, or working to emphasize how organics should be viewed as a "resource" and not a "waste" were all present. A future where towns and/or regions utilize appropriate strategies to manage organics was an expectation for the future.

Manufacturer responsibility as well as better and/or less packaging: Participants at all five meetings observed that the level of control citizens and municipalities have over the amount and type of packaging is limited. There were many instances in which the participants expressed a desire for a different system moving forward. Among the topics discussed were: closed-loop economies; increased product stewardship; and extended producer responsibility. All of these ideas place an emphasis manufacturer responsibility for the waste their products create, incentivizing producers to reduce packaging and waste.

Regional collaborations: The desire to achieve economies of scale in the future was at the center of discussion at many of the regional meetings. A future where there is consolidation and

cooperation at the regional level is envisioned. Some of the ideas discussed included: reestablishing or reinvigorating cooperatives that have eroded; looking for ways to promote transportation efficiencies by working together and expanding boundaries; and creating regional professional associations or planning entities to share and evaluate ideas and mutually beneficial initiatives. These ideas were not limited to municipal coordination, but also included public-private partnerships.

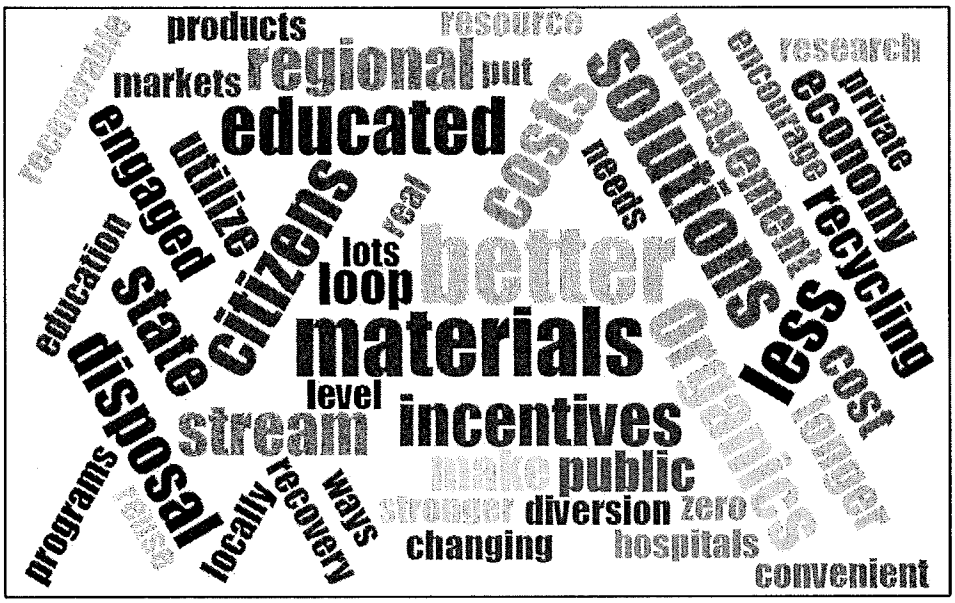
Increased convenience for recycling and reuse: This aspiration was based on a shared understanding that consumers demand consistent and easy-to-use avenues for disposing of materials. The attendees routinely mentioned how having simple solutions for the various waste streams was important for designing systems that citizens will be willing to utilize. Reuse must be emphasized and promoted to help facilitate lower levels of demand for disposal moving forward. A key theme that emerged was a lack of accessible information for citizens, confusion surrounding different standards for sorting in different locals and how to standardize consumer practices across the state while allowing for regional variation and efficient collection.

Less Waste: A future with less waste also constituted a common vision. Better producer and consumer practices are envisioned to lead to higher levels of reduction and reuse. Having well-formed programs that capture materials and markets for the "leftovers" from consumption is a companion to a future with less reliance on waste disposal. Ideas, such as the "zero-waste" and closed-loop systems were points of discussion. A tangent point was a vision for the future where Maine has a diverse economy that utilizes the diverted materials. There is also a need to manage "special wastes" better in the future providing necessary wastes a proper home.

Finding the "right" (dis)incentives: Stakeholders envision having the "right" incentives and disincentives in place to help guide actions and behaviors. In some regions this topic was mentioned with manufacturer responsibility (EPR, product stewardship), but it was also discussed in relation to how we might encourage positive behaviors for individuals. The long-term goal would be for the price of materials management to encourage more sustainable behavior among all Mainers. That could be done through fees (e.g. household unit-based-pricing or solid waste disposal surcharges), subsidies, credits, and a variety of other strategies mentioned at the meetings.

Multiple solutions: Stakeholders at the all meetings envisioned a future with multiple solutions for the complex and diverse streams of materials generated. Schools, hospitals, families, municipalities, and businesses all generate waste and have diverse needs. Having multiple solutions and markets available will assist these various entities as they explore their specific needs and best options for more economically, socially, and environmentally sound materials and solid waste management.

FIGURE I: Word diagram of Shared Vision across the Five Regional Meetings



In addition to these "shared visions" for the future, reflected in the word diagram above [Figure I], we also observed several areas of contrast between the visions expressed by the regions [See Appendices II – VI for regional outcomes documents]:

In **Northern Maine** there was an interest in a future where more materials have uses, best practices and information are shared across a strong professional network, and materials processing is more efficient due to regional planning and data-driven cooperation [Appendix II].

In **Western Maine** there was a desire to have more stable markets for materials, pilot projects to gather information and try new techniques, solutions for challenging wastes, and greater support for regional collaboration and planning. [Appendix III]

In **Central Maine** participants envisioned a future in which Mainers understand the real costs of waste management, a comprehensive state plan that allows for multiple solutions on various scales, and policies designed to prevent a "race to the bottom" for cheap disposal [Appendix IV]

In the **Greater Bangor Area** participants expressed the need for a comprehensive state plan, a greater understanding of the "real costs" of disposal, better data and reliable information on policy options, and practices to support better decisions, behavior and planning. [Appendix V].

In **Southern Maine** participants focused on: improved transportation efficiencies; strong regional cooperation; standardized consumer practices to prevent confusion; education and incentives designed to improve decision making; and policy to support the waste hierarchy [Appendix VI].

III. EXPANDED STATE OUTCOMES: NEEDS AND BARRIERS

Are there existing barriers and prevailing needs that must be addressed in order to achieve the "Shared Vision?"

After discussing participants' visions of the future and identifying those visions with the greatest levels of consensus, the participants of each regional meeting met as a large group to discuss the barriers and needs that would need to be addressed in order to achieve a more sustainable materials and waste management system in Maine. Our research team has compiled the outcomes of all the regional meetings to identify both shared needs and barriers, as well as those specific to each region. There were six primary themes discussed at a majority of the meetings:

Data: Participants at all five of the meetings identified poor data as a primary barrier. Questioning the accuracy or lack of current data, participants expressed a strong need for reliable and timely data in order to make better decisions about materials and waste management options.

Education: Following a shared vision of better informed and more engaged partners throughout the state, participants cited education as a primary barrier and pointed out the need for stronger education and curricular programs. Several participants emphasized that education must be viewed as a means, rather than an end.

Funding: Participants at all five meetings realized that despite significant consensus on shared visions, a lack of funding for facilities, equipment, and initiatives presented a significant barrier. Investment and support were deemed necessary to achieve the vision. A better incentive structure for the various streams would be required to help match actions to desired outcomes.

Organics diversion: In a related point participants at all five meetings felt that organics in the waste stream constituted a serious barrier to achieving the waste hierarchy. They identified the need for significant planning, investment in and support for cost-effective, higher-value use organics diversion as a first step toward realizing the waste hierarchy.

Planning: Participants observed that a piecemeal, short term solutions present a significant barrier to achieving the waste hierarchy and identified a need for planning at a higher to promote comprehensive policy and signal stability to those looking to develop strategies or invest.

In addition to these shared understandings of the needs and barriers that would need to be addressed to achieve our shared vision of a more sustainable materials and waste management system, the research team also observed some distinct needs identified and emphasized in each region [see also regional outcomes documents, Appendices II – VI for more detail].

In Northern Maine: There was a significant emphasis on cooperation in Northern Maine where participants report a strong history of and growing interest in cooperation (particularly around information sharing, organics collection and processing). Participants suggested that there is

significant potential for centralized collection and recovery which might reduce transportation inefficiencies in this highly rural area. Data, incentives and financial support are necessary to support planning and cooperation.

In Western Maine: The most prominent themes in Western Maine were linked to diversion goals, data and regional cooperation. Participants suggested that more data is needed, particularly on reduction and reuse, since these strategies are prevalent in rural areas. They also suggested that per capita waste generation goals, rather than the current 50% diversion goal, may be more appropriate. Finally, participants expressed a strong desire to reestablish cooperatives in the region, but a lack of funding to assist these endeavors remains a significant barrier.

In Central Maine: The participants in Central Maine emphasized the need for regional information exchange, planning and cooperation. Given the high population and geographical density the stakeholders in attendance emphasized the favorability of greater exchange for planning and the sharing of best practices. Central Maine also seemed to express a greater level of support for strong state-level policy relative to other regions.

In the Greater Bangor Area: Perhaps due to upcoming decisions surrounding the future of waste management, the Bangor Area meeting was focused on the need for strong regional and state level planning. Understanding the full costs of disposal was an important need discussed. There was also a strong emphasis on organics management as an important strategy to avoid the need for additional landfill capacity.

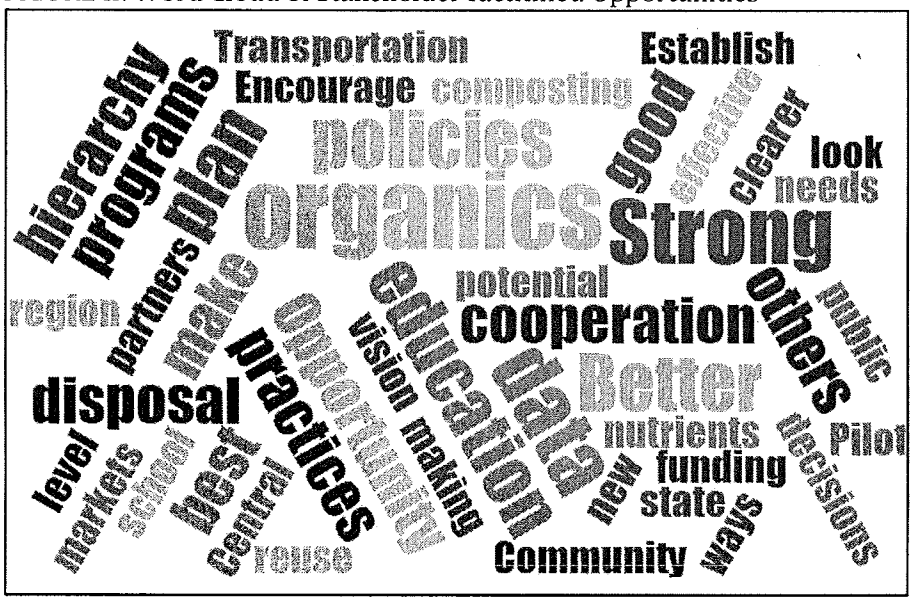
In Southern Maine: The southern Maine meeting, relative to the others, had a strong emphasis on consumer education and incentive structures to ensure more sustainable behaviors. While the discussion frequently focused on education, there was strong recognition that education must be supplemented with the right incentives. Southern Maine participants also re-emphasized the need for a "best practices" information exchange and the need to communicate successes in order to improve the acceleration of innovation in other regions.

IV. EXPANDED STATE OUTCOMES: OPPORTUNITIES AND EMERGING GOALS

Are there opportunities and emerging goals that might help us to address the identified barriers and achieve our desired vision?

After a discussion of the needs and barriers as a large group, the participants were again split into smaller groups to discuss the opportunities that exist in their communities which might facilitate more sustainable solutions. Finally, as a large group once again, participants were asked to identify promising goals that might emerge from the discussions and their engagement in the regional meeting. As with the visions, needs and barriers, we have identified areas of significant consensus across all five regions as well as distinct opportunities and goals linked to geographically specific characteristics. The opportunities of greatest consensus are listed below and can be visualized in the following word diagram [FIGURE II].

FIGURE II: Word Cloud of Stakeholder Identified Opportunities



Regional Collaborations: Participants identified a significant opportunity to establish cooperatives to: share information and best practices; consolidate activities to achieve economies of scale; foster networking amongst professionals; alleviate transportation and infrastructure barriers; and encourage public-private partnerships.

Better Data: Across the regions stakeholders felt there was an untapped opportunity to collect better data in order to: work toward real-time information; more accurate metrics; a better understanding of reduction and reuse activity and its value; to identify transport and processing inefficiencies; and ensure data driven decisions for municipalities, regions, and policy makers.

Diversion of Organic Material: Participants in all the meetings felt that organics diversion presented a significant opportunity to support the waste hierarchy and collective visions of a more

sustainable system. They forsee: capturing and using nutrients locally; gathering data on pilot projects and outcomes (avoided tip fees, operational costs, marketability of outputs); the creation of scalable programs spurred by both funding opportunities and mandates

Education: Education was also seen as a significant opportunity and emerging goal. Participants in all the meetings cited opportunities to utilize: online and traditional platforms; committed professional networks; a more unified message centered on materials and resources rather than waste; curricular programs for K-12 and university students; information on waste policy to improve compliance; regional collaborations.

Best Practices Models: Related to opportunities linked to education, there was a significant theme across the regions on opportunities and goals related to compiling and sharing best practices models (on policy, technology, models, education, etc). This directory could be disseminated in Maine to build upon past successes and inspire accelerated innovation.

In addition to these areas of consensus, we've also observed the following areas of regional differentiation in terms of localized opportunities and emergent goals:

The opportunities and goals in **Northern Maine** include increased regional collaboration, utilizing organic materials, partnering with large institutional generators and industry leaders, following best practice models, and having better data available for initiatives such as for consolidated collection of recycling. Participants expressed a strong desire to secure funds for a county-wide environmental planner and for a multi-institutional composting collaboration.

The opportunities and goals in **Western Maine** include the development of innovative ways to: educate citizens about how to best manage their waste; follow best practice models; utilize public-private partnerships; obtain funding for diversion projects; and collect data for reduction and reuse.

The opportunities and goals identified in **Central Maine** are focused on: educational programs to educate towns and citizens, the utilization of organic materials, regional collaboration among the large network of solid waste professionals and regional planning units, following best practice models, and the expansion of reuse businesses.

The opportunities and goals expressed by participants in the **Greater Bangor Area** included: the management of organics; better data reporting; building upon strong regional organization to improve planning and design of incremental steps; education for a unified vision; enforcement of solid waste policies; and the compilation of best practices models.

The opportunities and goals expressed in **Southern Maine** include: data collection to help state and municipalities plan, education to improve citizen engagement in solid waste issues through education and support for policy, to create a clear plan for how to best divert organics, and to utilize partnerships among municipalities and public-private endeavors

V. MOVING FORWARD: PARTNERING FOR SOLUTIONS

How can the Mitchell Center's Materials Management Team partner with stakeholders throughout the state to contribute to the development of more sustainable materials and waste management systems in Maine?

Stakeholders at the statewide meeting and each of the five regional meetings provided feedback during discussions and in exit surveys [Appendix VII] which indicate how the Mitchell Center Materials Management Research Group might best partner with stakeholders throughout the state. This feedback, along with conversations with legislators, the Department for Environmental Protection, and other key stakeholders suggest that the Mitchell Center might best contribute to the development of more sustainable materials and waste management solutions in our state by undertaking the following activities:

- Formulating reviews of "best practice" policies and programs for waste reduction. These reviews would help to educate municipalities, policy makers, planners, and citizens about the policies and practices that have worked well in Maine and in other comparable states and nations.
- Continuing to engage stakeholders throughout the state in order to facilitate cooperation, foster information sharing, increase trust, accelerate innovation, and ensure that purposeful outcomes emerge from stakeholder participation.
- Working with stakeholders to gather data and evaluate the economic, environmental and social costs and benefits of alternatives identified to hold the most promise in Maine.
- Participating in the design of pilot programs throughout the state and gathering data to evaluate their full costs and benefits, in order to inform decisions about the potential for scaling up.

Drawing upon of the stakeholder input summarized here and the collaborative spirit of the regional meetings, The Mitchell Center's Materials Management Research Group is committed to pursuing these activities and partnering with stakeholders to help imagine, evaluate and design more sustainable materials and waste management solutions for our state. While we firmly believe that these processes must be stakeholder driven if they are to be sustainable, we are committed to partnering with stakeholders to provide objective, knowledge based decision support. We are currently in the process of reviewing "best practice" polices for waste reduction enacted in other, comparable states, provinces and nations. We plan to make that report available to stakeholders and to the State Legislature's Joint Standing Committee on the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) this fall for consideration and comment.

We hope that this document, a compilation of stakeholders' shared visions, needs and goals, along with the forthcoming review of "best practice" policies and programs for waste reduction, might help to guide future planning and policy priorities.

Please leave any comments on your rankings listed above or general comments

A funding source missing from the prior page is a 1/2 cent recycling fee on all large containers coming out of the bottle bill that will no longer be subject to a handling fee. If that recycling fee were in place for 5 years it would raise approximately $3 million.
above groupings not quite descriptive enough to make informed choices.
Education on these things take time.
funds generated by product stewardship fees etc. should go toward materials management.
Going for long term band for buck....
Good survey thank you
I was surprised to not find the funding option offered in a bill this year of industry money into a fund for increasing recycling at the municipal level, with the removal of large items in the bottle bill. With so much discussion on that bill, I thought it would be here as an option for people to weigh in on...also, no option of straight EPR for products to help pay for solid waste management in the State.
If we address the first three, the landfill issues will become a lot less
I'm not sure if I did this correctly
Issue is, and remains, the reality that each municipality operates its own solid waste program, so any state level effort is going to have to work about this issue
It was difficult to move these around
Mandatory source separation of organics would be a huge mistake in Maine, since needs vary so much by region. and compost and other low-level products have so little value.
Organics are the largest category of materials in the waste stream. We will get the biggest bang for our buck by finding a way to divert them from the waste stream.
pay as you throw and regional hauling franchises will improve recycling rates
Pay-As-You throw should be mandated by state law for all Maine municipalities to implement. No state monies should be spent
Prioritize policies that allow compliance with the waste hierarchy
The use of the word "no" in your choices is confusing and unnecessary.
These are all very important and difficult to rank.
These groupings are too general to rank definitively. For example, what is meant by "landfill management and planning?"
We need to fund educational programs on Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. Not fund a Towns facility.
When you applyy stats (like 15% organics from 30% participating households) the numbers are very small. There's an awful lot of attention on residential organics when the opportunity is very small.
With a goal of increased diversion rates, we should focus on the programs that are likely to result in the most impact. Data and metrics are likely to expand the breadth of what waste is considered in calculating diversion rates (inclusion of commercial waste, etc), while organics management promises to be a low-hanging fruit. Funding additional facilities and solid waste programs, particularly cooperatives, is likely to make existing programs more cost effective, especially in lower density areas. Hard-to-manage item management is high-profile, but only amounts for a small percentage of the total waste stream. If the first four items are adequately addressed, landfill expansions should be largely unnecessary.
Would adjust data to better measure reduction first. 3-5 would not address
There should have been more questions specifically about WTE.
*There is a possibility that municipal representatives misinterpreted the term "solid waste disposal fees" and were actually thinking about "special waste fees" and "bulky waste fees" that individuals pay at a transfer station.

Are there other strategies for managing materials and solid waste that are not being considered?

We need a bond issue to fund solid waste needs across the state, after a thorough study of what the needs are in each region.
why are we so focused on bags and bottles? together they make up no more than 8% of the waste stream (if that)

Are there other strategies for managing materials and solid waste that are not being considered?

Adopt EPA 2012 waste hierarchy; more and better education before regulation; curbside recycling; make recycling as easy as possible
Any bans should include incineration as well as landfills
Bottle bill is a problematic management technique. The 5 cent fee doesn't seem like enough now. For people have access to recyclable collection, like me, I just put all glass containers in the bin, and don't worry about the lost income. It is probably helpful for the tourists or drivers who have some incentive to return them, and the stores usually do, so that's good. If there was a good collection system, a fee may not be important.
Capturing more material within the recycling infastructure and expanding curbside. Provide incentives for increasing curbside recycling and make curbside recycling comprehensive.
consider moving to franshise system for cities/towns/counties. if it works for residential sector it can work for entire municipality. best recycling communities have this
creating more jobs in Maine by encouraging businesses that used recycled materials generated in Maine to come here.
Creating regional facilities to better manage bulky items and construction debris vs every town having a transfer station. Very inefficient
Education
Extraction of materials/energy from waste stream
Favor adjusting recycling goal downward. Favor changing hierarchy to move lanfilling up
Focus should be on an intergrated waste management system that follows the hierarchy.
I would like to note that some items I would be in favor of IF other things were in place, i.e. removal of the bottle bill IF we had EPR for all packaging at curbside for all residents.
Increasing the use of biosolids on Maine farms
Making a useable product from organics
Mandatory adoption of pay as you throw for municipalities. Phased-in landfill bans for disposal of recyclables and organics. Grant funding to implement.
Mandatory recycling and expanding access to recycling collection, particularly in rural areas
Mixed waste processing
Nothing to a landfill that hasen't been recycled.
Provide more free opportunities at locations convenient to every municipality and/or region for Maine citizens to dispose of used electronics and fluorescent light bulbs.
Reducing regulatory barriers towards biosolids reuse.
Statewide support center with resources for towns, municpals, and large institutions and business to reduce waste and increase divertion.
Statewide support for a unified recycling and diversion rate metrics, with both a requirement and some financial or administrative support, would enable recycling goals to be expanded beyond the MSW stream. Commercial and industrial waste should be equally considered, alongside residential waste, in creating diversion goals.
Support for repair and reuse strategies
Support for reuse - swaps, goodwill type enterprises, difficult to recover/recycle items, support for repair and rehab industries
support public policy to better allow for compliance with the waste hierarchy
Tax waste use proceeds to reimburse those who recycle more
Unit based pricing, waste diversion subsidies funded through tipping fees, state funded public education; pubic examination of European waste management models
Waste to energy for smaller quantities, gasification, pyrolysis

% of Non-Netural for a given program/policy
By Professional Grouping

Stakeholder Group		Transfer Station	Hauler	Recycling	Organics	Construction Demo Debris	Environmental Group	ALL Responses
Incentives for companies that use Maine recycled materials	Oppose	6%	9%	8%	9%	7%	11%	11%
	Support	94%	91%	92%	91%	93%	89%	89%
	# Neutral	5	3	8	5	3	0	21
Recyclable materials landfill ban	Oppose	16%	36%	22%	23%	19%	13%	28%
	Support	84%	64%	78%	77%	81%	88%	72%
	# Neutral	7	0	10	5	3	0	24
Changing the waste hierarchy	Oppose	38%	13%	44%	55%	53%	71%	41%
	Support	62%	88%	56%	45%	47%	29%	59%
	# Neutral	17	6	28	16	10	1	70
Waste reduction targets for state agencies	Oppose	9%	8%	7%	8%	7%	0%	9%
	Support	91%	92%	93%	92%	93%	100%	91%
	# Neutral	4	2	9	1	2	0	24
Minimum tipping fees for solid waste disposal	Oppose	26%	44%	28%	25%	25%	0%	31%
	Support	74%	56%	72%	75%	75%	100%	69%
	# Neutral	13	5	20	13	10	3	46
Funding								
Funding for organics diversion	Oppose	22%	55%	25%	18%	22%	0%	23%
	Support	78%	45%	75%	82%	78%	100%	77%
	# Neutral	8	3	14	3	2	0	28
Funding for facilities, such as transfer stations upgrades and expansion	Oppose	22%	50%	20%	26%	26%	14%	23%
	Support	78%	50%	80%	74%	74%	86%	77%
	# Neutral	9	4	16	10	6	2	28
Funding for reuse organizations or collection centers	Oppose	24%	50%	21%	21%	21%	13%	23%
	Support	76%	50%	79%	79%	79%	88%	77%
	# Neutral	11	4	17	12	10	1	31
Funding for regional cooperatives	Oppose	26%	64%	22%	21%	26%	11%	19%
	Support	74%	36%	78%	79%	74%	89%	81%
	# Neutral	8	3	20	7	6	0	32
Funding for educational tools for communities on materials management	Oppose	16%	31%	16%	14%	19%	0%	16%
	Support	84%	69%	84%	86%	81%	100%	84%
	# Neutral	3	1	9	2	3	1	18
Funding to incorporate MM into K-12 education	Oppose	11%	17%	12%	12%	15%	0%	13%
	Support	89%	83%	88%	88%	85%	100%	88%

% of Non-Netural for a given program/policy
By Professional Grouping

Stakeholder Group		Transfer Station	Hauler	Recycling	Organics	Construction Demo Debris	Environmental Group	ALL Responses
Landfill Management and Planning								
Expansion of current landfills	Oppose	39%	30%	40%	38%	41%	100%	49%
	Support	61%	70%	60%	63%	59%	0%	51%
	# Neutral	10	4	15	10	10	3	30
Siting new landfills	Oppose	52%	50%	65%	76%	65%	100%	62%
	Support	48%	50%	35%	24%	35%	0%	38%
	# Neutral	12	4	21	10	8	1	40
Reducing the demand for landfills	Oppose	11%	21%	7%	6%	4%	0%	6%
	Support	89%	79%	93%	94%	96%	100%	94%
	# Neutral	3	0	5	2	1	0	14
Removal of all landfill disposal fees	Oppose	91%	75%	82%	87%	92%	100%	82%
	Support	9%	25%	18%	13%	8%	0%	18%
	# Neutral	6	1	7	3	3	1	23
Creation of landfill disposal fees	Oppose	38%	58%	38%	38%	37%	0%	30%
	Support	62%	42%	62%	63%	63%	100%	70%
	# Neutral	13	2	18	11	9	2	41
Other Programs								
Polystyrene foam ban	Oppose	11%	27%	22%	13%	21%	11%	30%
	Support	89%	73%	78%	87%	79%	89%	70%
	# Neutral	11	3	12	6	5	0	29
Single-use bag fees	Oppose	15%	27%	22%	15%	12%	0%	34%
	Support	85%	73%	78%	85%	88%	100%	66%
	# Neutral	6	3	10	2	3	0	23
Adjusting the state recycling goal of 50%	Oppose	21%	14%	30%	38%	28%	17%	23%
	Support	79%	86%	70%	62%	72%	83%	77%
	# Neutral	11	7	23	16	12	3	47
Changing the recycling and waste metrics	Oppose	13%	18%	13%	9%	12%	0%	14%
	Support	87%	82%	87%	91%	88%	100%	86%
	# Neutral	12	3	22	9	9	2	63
Support for waste volume reducing technologies	Oppose	5%	8%	2%	3%	4%	17%	5%
	Support	95%	92%	98%	97%	96%	83%	95%
	# Neutral	2	2	11	7	3	2	19

% of Non-Netural for a given program/policy
By Professional Grouping

Stakeholder Group		Transfer Station	Hauler	Recycling	Organics	Construction Demo Debris	Environmental Group	ALL Responses
Count		42	15	69	40	30	10	174
Organics Management and Planning								
Mandatory source separation of organics from the waste stream in Maine	Oppose	41%	64%	41%	31%	37%	10%	37%
	Support	59%	36%	59%	69%	63%	90%	63%
	# Neutral	3	0	9	3	3	0	26
Disposal ban for large volume generators of organics	Oppose	19%	45%	27%	16%	14%	0%	27%
	Support	81%	55%	73%	84%	86%	100%	73%
	# Neutral	9	2	14	7	6	1	41
Subsidies for entities and companies that divert organics	Oppose	39%	50%	39%	40%	43%	13%	40%
	Support	61%	50%	61%	60%	57%	88%	60%
	# Neutral	12	3	16	8	7	1	43
Investing in infrastructure to manage organics	Oppose	14%	33%	7%	5%	7%	0%	14%
	Support	86%	67%	93%	95%	93%	100%	86%
	# Neutral	4	1	9	2	2	0	27
A comprehensive state plan to increase organic diversion	Oppose	8%	0%	7%	8%	7%	10%	10%
	Support	92%	100%	93%	92%	93%	90%	90%
	# Neutral	3	1	6	2	1	0	20
Product Stewardship and the Bottle Bill								
Product Stewarship for carpets	Oppose	18%	27%	19%	15%	24%	11%	18%
	Support	82%	73%	81%	85%	76%	89%	82%
	# Neutral	6	2	13	3	4	0	31
Product Stewardship for mattresses	Oppose	14%	25%	15%	13%	16%	11%	16%
	Support	86%	75%	85%	88%	84%	89%	84%
	# Neutral	4	1	11	4	4	0	28
Product Stewardship for packaging	Oppose	10%	25%	14%	10%	13%	0%	15%
	Support	90%	75%	86%	90%	87%	100%	85%
	# Neutral	9	1	15	6	5	2	31

% of Non-Netural for a given program/policy
By Disposal Facility and Organization Type

Stakeholder Group		Landfill	Waste-To-Energy	Private Sector	Public Sector	Quasi-Public	Nonprofit or NGO	ALL Responses
Landfill Management and Planning								
Expansion of current landfills	Oppose	33%	53%	42%	62%	60%	56%	49%
	Support	67%	47%	58%	38%	40%	44%	51%
	# Neutral	7	5	6	11	2	3	30
Siting new landfills	Oppose	50%	61%	60%	85%	57%	60%	62%
	Support	50%	39%	40%	15%	43%	40%	38%
	# Neutral	9	6	7	11	1	3	40
Reducing the demand for landfills	Oppose	14%	8%	7%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	Support	86%	92%	93%	100%	100%	100%	94%
	# Neutral	3	1	3	0	0	1	14
Removal of all landfill disposal fees	Oppose	77%	85%	77%	83%	71%	100%	82%
	Support	23%	15%	23%	17%	29%	0%	18%
	# Neutral	2	2	5	1	1	2	23
Creation of landfill disposal fees	Oppose	45%	21%	48%	19%	50%	10%	30%
	Support	55%	79%	52%	81%	50%	90%	70%
	# Neutral	5	5	8	4	4	4	41
Other Programs								
Polystyrene foam ban	Oppose	18%	29%	43%	29%	50%	23%	30%
	Support	82%	71%	57%	71%	50%	77%	70%
	# Neutral	7	2	4	4	2	1	29
Single-use bag fees	Oppose	15%	23%	46%	18%	33%	31%	34%
	Support	85%	77%	54%	82%	67%	69%	66%
	# Neutral	4	2	8	3	2	1	23
Adjusting the state recycling goal of 50%	Oppose	28%	33%	33%	35%	60%	11%	23%
	Support	72%	67%	67%	65%	40%	89%	77%
	# Neutral	7	7	10	8	3	5	47
Changing the recycling and waste metrics	Oppose	18%	29%	0%	23%	50%	0%	14%
	Support	82%	71%	100%	77%	50%	100%	86%
	# Neutral	6	7	12	9	4	4	63
Support for waste volume reducing technologies	Oppose	8%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	5%
	Support	92%	100%	89%	100%	100%	100%	95%
	# Neutral	1	3	6	3	0	5	19

% of Non-Netural for a given program/policy
By Disposal Facility and Organization Type

Stakeholder Group		Landfill	Waste-To-Energy	Private Sector	Public Sector	Quasi-Public	Nonprofit or NGO	ALL Responses
Incentives for companies that use Maine recycled materials	Oppose	17%	13%	18%	5%	13%	8%	11%
	Support	83%	88%	82%	95%	88%	92%	89%
	# Neutral	2	2	6	4	0	1	21
Recyclable materials landfill ban	Oppose	22%	27%	41%	24%	14%	11%	28%
	Support	78%	73%	59%	76%	86%	89%	72%
	# Neutral	2	2	1	3	1	4	24
Changing the waste hierarchy	Oppose	31%	46%	26%	31%	50%	55%	41%
	Support	69%	54%	74%	69%	50%	45%	59%
	# Neutral	8	10	14	11	2	2	70
Waste reduction targets for state agencies	Oppose	10%	4%	3%	10%	14%	0%	9%
	Support	90%	96%	97%	90%	86%	100%	91%
	# Neutral	4	1	4	3	1	3	24
Minimum tipping fees for solid waste disposal	Oppose	43%	26%	35%	22%	60%	10%	31%
	Support	57%	74%	65%	78%	40%	90%	69%
	# Neutral	5	7	11	7	3	4	46
Funding								
Funding for organics diversion	Oppose	23%	21%	39%	10%	14%	8%	23%
	Support	77%	79%	61%	90%	86%	92%	77%
	# Neutral	4	1	5	4	1	2	28
Funding for facilities, such as transfer stations upgrades and expansion	Oppose	28%	21%	24%	15%	29%	18%	23%
	Support	72%	79%	76%	85%	71%	82%	77%
	# Neutral	7	2	4	5	1	3	28
Funding for reuse organizations or collection centers	Oppose	16%	19%	29%	18%	17%	20%	23%
	Support	84%	81%	71%	82%	83%	80%	77%
	# Neutral	6	4	9	7	2	4	31
Funding for regional cooperatives	Oppose	20%	18%	33%	10%	14%	8%	19%
	Support	80%	82%	67%	90%	86%	92%	81%
	# Neutral	6	3	9	4	1	2	32
Funding for educational tools for communities on materials management	Oppose	0%	15%	17%	13%	14%	8%	16%
	Support	100%	85%	83%	87%	86%	92%	84%
	# Neutral	4	0	3	2	1	2	18
Funding to incorporate MM into K-12 education	Oppose	4%	13%	13%	9%	14%	10%	13%
	Support	96%	88%	88%	91%	86%	90%	88%

% of Non-Netural for a given program/policy
By Disposal Facility and Organization Type

Stakeholder Group		Landfill	Waste-To-Energy	Private Sector	Public Sector	Quasi-Public	Nonprofit or NGO	ALL Responses
Count		27	28	35	26	8	14	174
Organics Management and Planning								
Mandatory source separation of organics from the waste stream in Maine	Oppose	40%	33%	48%	30%	33%	18%	37%
	Support	60%	67%	52%	70%	67%	82%	63%
	# Neutral	2	0	5	3	1	2	26
Disposal ban for large volume generators of organics	Oppose	30%	29%	41%	19%	17%	15%	27%
	Support	70%	71%	59%	81%	83%	85%	73%
	# Neutral	4	4	6	5	2	1	41
Subsidies for entities and companies that divert organics	Oppose	48%	30%	48%	38%	29%	0%	40%
	Support	52%	70%	52%	62%	71%	100%	60%
	# Neutral	6	5	8	12	1	3	43
Investing in infrastructure to manage organics	Oppose	13%	8%	15%	4%	0%	8%	14%
	Support	87%	92%	85%	96%	100%	92%	86%
	# Neutral	4	2	8	2	0	1	27
A comprehensive state plan to increase organic diversion	Oppose	8%	12%	10%	4%	0%	8%	10%
	Support	92%	88%	90%	96%	100%	92%	90%
	# Neutral	2	1	4	2	1	1	20
Product Stewardship and the Bottle Bill								
Product Stewarship for carpets	Oppose	23%	22%	17%	10%	40%	27%	18%
	Support	77%	78%	83%	90%	60%	73%	82%
	# Neutral	3	2	4	5	3	3	31
Product Stewardship for mattresses	Oppose	14%	17%	17%	10%	40%	27%	16%
	Support	86%	83%	83%	90%	60%	73%	84%
	# Neutral	3	1	5	4	3	3	28
Product Stewardship for packaging	Oppose	5%	15%	19%	5%	25%	25%	15%
	Support	95%	85%	81%	95%	75%	75%	85%
	# Neutral	6	4	7	4	4	6	31

% of Non-Netural for a given program/policy

By Service Area

Stakeholder Group		Municipal-Small	Municipal-Medium	Municipal-Large	Municipal-All	Regional	Statewide	National	ALL Responses
Incentives for companies that use Maine recycled materials	Oppose	13%	11%	33%	15%	16%	8%	18%	11%
	Support	87%	89%	67%	85%	84%	92%	82%	89%
	# Neutral	6	3	1	10	2	4	0	21
Recyclable materials landfill ban	Oppose	38%	12%	60%	32%	33%	26%	22%	28%
	Support	62%	88%	40%	68%	67%	74%	78%	72%
	# Neutral	6	5	2	13	4	2	0	24
Changing the waste hierarchy	Oppose	47%	50%	67%	48%	43%	47%	33%	41%
	Support	53%	50%	33%	52%	57%	53%	67%	59%
	# Neutral	16	12	4	32	13	10	6	70
Waste reduction targets for state agencies	Oppose	10%	13%	33%	14%	10%	9%	11%	9%
	Support	90%	87%	67%	86%	90%	91%	89%	91%
	# Neutral	7	7	1	15	7	3	1	24
Minimum tipping fees for solid waste disposal	Oppose	29%	25%	100%	33%	35%	35%	22%	31%
	Support	71%	75%	0%	67%	65%	65%	78%	69%
	# Neutral	7	6	4	17	8	5	2	46
Funding									
Funding for organics diversion	Oppose	24%	13%	29%	20%	24%	8%	11%	23%
	Support	76%	87%	71%	80%	76%	92%	89%	77%
	# Neutral	11	6	0	17	5	3	2	28
Funding for facilities, such as transfer stations upgrades and expansion	Oppose	15%	20%	57%	22%	30%	10%	0%	23%
	Support	85%	80%	43%	78%	70%	90%	100%	77%
	# Neutral	2	6	0	8	9	8	4	28
Funding for reuse organizations or collection centers	Oppose	24%	13%	43%	24%	23%	16%	14%	23%
	Support	76%	87%	57%	76%	77%	84%	86%	77%
	# Neutral	7	6	0	13	7	8	3	31
Funding for regional cooperatives	Oppose	19%	6%	29%	16%	16%	15%	17%	19%
	Support	81%	94%	71%	84%	84%	85%	83%	81%
	# Neutral	9	4	0	13	6	7	3	32
Funding for educational tools for communities on materials management	Oppose	15%	13%	17%	15%	12%	12%	0%	16%
	Support	85%	88%	83%	85%	88%	88%	100%	84%
	# Neutral	2	5	1	8	5	3	0	18
Funding to incorporate MM into K-12 education	Oppose	9%	12%	33%	13%	9%	12%	0%	13%
	Support	91%	88%	67%	87%	91%	88%	100%	88%

% of Non-Netural for a given program/policy

By Service Area

Stakeholder Group		Municipal-Small	Municipal-Medium	Municipal-Large	Municipal-All	Regional	Statewide	National	ALL Responses
Landfill Management and Planning									
Expansion of current landfills	Oppose	41%	25%	40%	35%	41%	44%	75%	49%
	Support	59%	75%	60%	65%	59%	56%	25%	51%
	# Neutral	4	6	2	12	9	7	4	30
Siting new landfills	Oppose	44%	62%	67%	51%	62%	67%	67%	62%
	Support	56%	38%	33%	49%	38%	33%	33%	38%
	# Neutral	9	9	1	19	10	7	2	40
Reducing the demand for landfills	Oppose	9%	5%	0%	7%	0%	8%	0%	6%
	Support	91%	95%	100%	93%	100%	92%	100%	94%
	# Neutral	5	3	1	9	4	2	0	14
Removal of all landfill disposal fees	Oppose	76%	89%	71%	80%	80%	92%	100%	82%
	Support	24%	11%	29%	20%	20%	8%	0%	18%
	# Neutral	7	3	0	10	6	2	2	23
Creation of landfill disposal fees	Oppose	24%	38%	33%	28%	48%	29%	17%	30%
	Support	76%	63%	67%	72%	52%	71%	83%	70%
	# Neutral	11	6	1	18	10	6	3	41
Other Programs									
Polystyrene foam ban	Oppose	44%	19%	17%	33%	28%	29%	40%	30%
	Support	56%	81%	83%	67%	72%	71%	60%	70%
	# Neutral	11	5	0	16	6	6	1	29
Single-use bag fees	Oppose	40%	20%	29%	29%	19%	36%	33%	34%
	Support	60%	80%	71%	71%	81%	64%	67%	66%
	# Neutral	9	1	0	10	5	5	1	23
Adjusting the state recycling goal of 50%	Oppose	19%	15%	60%	23%	16%	21%	0%	23%
	Support	81%	85%	40%	77%	84%	79%	100%	77%
	# Neutral	5	9	2	16	14	8	4	47
Changing the recycling and waste metrics	Oppose	25%	15%	40%	21%	18%	13%	0%	14%
	Support	75%	85%	60%	79%	82%	88%	100%	86%
	# Neutral	18	8	1	27	13	9	5	63
Support for waste volume reducing technologies	Oppose	9%	0%	0%	5%	6%	4%	17%	5%
	Support	91%	100%	100%	95%	94%	96%	83%	95%
	# Neutral	4	1	1	6	5	3	4	19

% of Non-Netural for a given program/policy

By Service Area

Stakeholder Group		Municipal-Small	Municipal-Medium	Municipal-Large	Municipal-All	Regional	Statewide	National	ALL Responses
Count		37	24	8	69	40	29	12	174
Organics Management and Planning									
Mandatory source separation of organics from the waste stream in Maine	Oppose	48%	35%	50%	43%	38%	27%	22%	37%
	Support	52%	65%	50%	57%	62%	73%	78%	63%
	# Neutral	5	5	3	13	2	2	2	26
Disposal ban for large volume generators of organics	Oppose	38%	14%	33%	29%	25%	20%	0%	27%
	Support	62%	86%	67%	71%	75%	80%	100%	73%
	# Neutral	13	7	1	21	11	3	4	41
Subsidies for entities and companies that divert organics	Oppose	46%	36%	100%	46%	53%	29%	50%	40%
	Support	54%	64%	0%	54%	47%	71%	50%	60%
	# Neutral	8	10	5	23	8	6	2	43
Investing in infrastructure to manage organics	Oppose	34%	0%	0%	19%	8%	7%	10%	14%
	Support	66%	100%	100%	81%	92%	93%	90%	86%
	# Neutral	6	3	3	12	4	0	1	27
A comprehensive state plan to increase organic diversion	Oppose	16%	20%	0%	16%	16%	7%	10%	10%
	Support	84%	80%	100%	84%	84%	93%	90%	90%
	# Neutral	10	1	2	13	3	0	1	20
Product Stewardship and the Bottle Bill									
Product Stewarship for carpets	Oppose	25%	26%	33%	25%	18%	12%	0%	18%
	Support	75%	74%	67%	75%	82%	88%	100%	82%
	# Neutral	12	3	1	16	6	2	2	31
Product Stewardship for mattresses	Oppose	18%	21%	33%	19%	18%	12%	0%	16%
	Support	82%	79%	67%	81%	82%	88%	100%	84%
	# Neutral	8	3	1	12	6	3	2	28
Product Stewardship for packaging	Oppose	18%	13%	14%	14%	11%	12%	0%	15%
	Support	82%	87%	86%	86%	89%	88%	100%	85%
	# Neutral	7	7	0	14	10	2	1	31

On this tab you will find the respondents' rank preferences for the importance of addressing each of the following materials and solid waste management topics.

	Organics management and planning	Addressing hard-to-manage items (Product Stewardship, The Bottle Bil, polystyrene ban, disposable bag fees)	Landfill management and planning	Funding for materials and solid waste programs (facilities, education, reuse, cooperatives, etc.)	Adjusting the data and metrics for measuring outcomes (recycling rate, waste generation, etc.)
Average Rank	**2.39**	**2.68**	**3.13**	**2.94**	**3.85**

Priority Level	Organics management and planning	Addressing hard-to-manage items (Product Stewardship, The Bottle Bil, polystyrene ban, disposable bag fees)	Landfill management and planning	Funding for materials and solid waste programs (facilities, education, reuse, cooperatives, etc.)	Adjusting the data and metrics for measuring outcomes (recycling rate, waste generation, etc.)
Highest	40	27	20	31	17
	40	33	29	23	10
Middle	28	41	24	26	16
	[illegible]	22	38	32	26
Lowest	[illegible]	12	24	23	66

Priority Level	Organics management and planning	Addressing hard-to-manage items (Product Stewardship, The Bottle Bil, polystyrene ban, disposable bag fees)	Landfill management and planning	Funding for materials and solid waste programs (facilities, education, reuse, cooperatives, etc.)	Adjusting the data and metrics for measuring outcomes (recycling rate, waste generation, etc.)
Highest	29.6%	20.0%	14.8%	23.0%	12.6%
	29.6%	24.4%	21.5%	17.0%	7.4%
Middle	20.7%	30.4%	17.8%	19.3%	11.9%
	12.6%	16.3%	28.1%	23.7%	19.3%
Lowest	7.4%	8.9%	17.8%	17.0%	48.9%

On this tab you will find the respondents' rank preferences for different sources of funding for materials and solid waste management.

	We should not fund materials and solid waste programs	Earmarked state funds (tax base)	Solid waste disposal fees	Statewide Pay-As-You-Throw	Unclaimed Bottle Bill deposits
Average Rank	**3.93**	**3.06**	**2.38**	**2.58**	**3.06**

Priority Level	We should not fund materials and solid waste programs	Earmarked state funds (tax base)	Solid waste disposal fees	Statewide Pay-As-You-Throw	Unclaimed Bottle Bill deposits
Highest	19	15	44	39	26
	11	33	37	39	23
Middle	13	39	35	25	31
	18	41	18	23	43
Lowest	82	15	9	17	20

Priority Level	We should not fund materials and solid waste programs	Earmarked state funds (tax base)	Solid waste disposal fees	Statewide Pay-As-You-Throw	Unclaimed Bottle Bill deposits
Highest	13.3%	10.5%	30.8%	27.3%	18.2%
	7.7%	23.1%	25.9%	27.3%	16.1%
Middle	9.1%	27.3%	24.5%	17.5%	21.7%
	12.6%	28.7%	12.6%	16.1%	30.1%
Lowest	57.3%	10.5%	6.3%	11.9%	14.0%

On this tab is the percentage of individuals that were in favor of a given program or policy ***excluding the individuals that responded they were neutral for the policy in question*** . The first column (B) is for those who were in support of the program to any degree, the second column (C) was those who specifically would "actively advocate for" the program or policy. Darker red means a high percentage or count, darker blue means a low percentage or count, and white means a moderate level.

	% For (excluding Neutral)	
Other Programs	All in Favor of	Only Actively Advocate
Polystyrene foam ban	70%	13%
Single-use bag fees	66%	12%
Adjusting the state recycling goal of 50%	77%	10%
Changing the recycling and waste metrics	86%	18%
Support for waste volume reducing technologies	95%	15%
Incentives for companies that use Maine recycled materials	89%	13%
Recyclable materials landfill ban	72%	19%
Changing the waste hierarchy	59%	9%
Waste reduction targets for state agencies	91%	10%
Minimum tipping fees for solid waste disposal	69%	9%
Funding	All in Favor of	Only Actively Advocate
No additional state-level funding for materials and solid waste management programs	24%	2%
Funding for organics diversion	77%	9%
Funding for facilities, such as transfer stations upgrades and expansion	77%	7%
Funding for reuse organizations or collection centers	77%	7%
Funding for regional cooperatives	81%	9%
Funding for educational tools for communities on materials management	84%	10%
Funding to incorporate materials management into K-12 education	88%	13%

On this tab is the percentage of individuals that were in favor of a given program or policy ***excluding the individuals that responded they were neutral for the policy in question*** . The first column (B) is for those who were in support of the program to any degree, the second column (C) was those who specifically would "actively advocate for" the program or policy. Darker red means a high percentage or count, darker blue means a low percentage or count, and white means a moderate level.

	% For (excluding Neutral)	
Organics Planning and Management	All in Favor of	Only Actively Advocate
No separation of organics from the waste stream in Maine	25%	12%
Mandatory source separation of organics from the waste stream in Maine	63%	20%
Disposal ban for large volume generators of organics	73%	18%
Subsidies for entities and companies that divert organics	60%	9%
Investing in infrastructure to manage organics	86%	23%
A comprehensive state plan to increase organic diversion	90%	24%
Product Stewardship and the Bottle Bill	All in Favor of	Only Actively Advocate
Product Stewarship for carpets	82%	19%
Product Stewardship for mattresses	84%	18%
Product Stewardship for packaging	85%	18%
Adding items to the Bottle Bill	63%	16%
Removing items from the Bottle Bill	22%	10%
Removal of the ENTIRE Bottle Bill	16%	10%
Landfill Planning and Management	All in Favor of	Only Actively Advocate
Expansion of current landfills	51%	6%
Siting new landfills	38%	4%
Reducing the demand for landfills	94%	27%
Removal of all landfill disposal fees	18%	2%
Creation of landfill disposal fees	70%	11%
Removal of current landfill disposal fee exemptions	69%	12%

On this tab are the perecentages for respondents that were against a given policy (either "actively oppose" or "not in favor of") or for a given policy (either "actively advocate" or "in favor of"). There is also the basic count by each of the five options. A heat chart was used to help highlight the options with the highest rankings. Darker red means a high percentage or count, darker blue means a low percentage or count, and white means a moderate level.

	% Against or For			Count by response option				
Funding	Against (both actively or slightly)	For (both actively or slightly)		Actively Oppose	Not in favor	Neutral	In favor	Actively Advocate
No additional state-level funding for materials and solid waste management programs	62%	19%		14	80	28	26	3
Funding for organics diversion	19%	63%		5	24	28	86	11
Funding for facilities, such as transfer stations upgrades and expansion	19%	63%		6	22	28	87	8
Funding for reuse organizations or collection centers	18%	61%		5	23	31	84	9
Funding for regional cooperatives	15%	64%		4	19	32	85	11
Funding for educational tools for communities on materials management	14%	75%		2	19	18	101	13
Funding to incorporate materials management into K-12 education	11%	78%		4	13	17	101	18

On this tab are the perecentages for respondents that were against a given policy (either "actively oppose" or "not in favor of") or for a given policy (either "actively advocate" or "in favor of"). There is also the basic count by each of the five options. A heat chart was used to help highlight the options with the highest rankings. Darker red means a high percentage or count, darker blue means a low percentage or count, and white means a moderate level.

	% Against or For			Count by response option				
Landfill Planning and Management	Against (both actively or slightly)	For (both actively or slightly)		Actively Oppose	Not in favor	Neutral	In favor	Actively Advocate
Expansion of current landfills	39%	41%		11	48	30	55	7
Siting new landfills	45%	28%		14	55	40	39	4
Reducing the demand for landfills	6%	85%		2	8	14	92	38
Removal of all landfill disposal fees	69%	15%		38	66	23	21	2
Creation of landfill disposal fees	22%	51%		14	20	41	67	12
Removal of current landfill disposal fee exemptions	21%	47%		8	24	48	59	12
Other Programs	Against (both actively or slightly)	For (both actively or slightly)		Actively Oppose	Not in favor	Neutral	In favor	Actively Advocate
Polystyrene foam ban	24%	57%		7	30	29	72	16
Single-use bag fees	29%	56%		13	31	23	70	15
Adjusting the state recycling goal of 50%	16%	54%		6	19	47	72	11
Changing the recycling and waste metrics	8%	49%		5	7	63	57	15
Support for waste volume reducing technologies	5%	83%		1	6	19	107	20
Incentives for companies that use Maine recycled materials	10%	77%		5	10	21	101	18
Recyclable materials landfill ban	24%	61%		10	26	24	69	24
Changing the waste hierarchy	22%	32%		11	22	70	41	7
Waste reduction targets for state agencies	7%	77%		3	8	24	105	13
Minimum tipping fees for solid waste disposal	22%	48%		10	24	46	64	10

On this tab are the perecentages for respondents that were against a given policy (either "actively oppose" or "not in favor of") or for a given policy (either "actively advocate" or "in favor of"). There is also the basic count by each of the five options. A heat chart was used to help highlight the options with the highest rankings. Darker red means a high percentage or count, darker blue means a low percentage or count, and white means a moderate level.

	% Against or For			Count by response option				
Organics Planning and Management	Against (both actively or slightly)	For (both actively or slightly)		Actively Oppose	Not in favor	Neutral	In favor	Actively Advocate
No separation of organics from the waste stream in Maine	61%	20%		40	55	30	17	15
Mandatory source separation of organics from the waste stream in Maine	31%	53%		10	38	26	57	26
Disposal ban for large volume generators of organics	20%	54%		11	20	41	62	21
Subsidies for entities and companies that divert organics	29%	43%		14	30	43	56	10
Investing in infrastructure to manage organics	11%	72%		3	15	27	83	30
A comprehensive state plan to increase organic diversion	9%	78%		3	11	20	91	33
Product Stewardship and the Bottle Bill	Against (both actively or slightly)	For (both actively or slightly)		Actively Oppose	Not in favor	Neutral	In favor	Actively Advocate
Product Stewarship for carpets	14%	66%		4	18	31	79	24
Product Stewardship for mattresses	13%	69%		5	15	28	85	23
Product Stewardship for packaging	12%	68%		5	14	31	83	22
Adding items to the Bottle Bill	29%	50%		18	28	33	59	20
Removing items from the Bottle Bill	65%	18%		40	61	27	15	13
Removal of the ENTIRE Bottle Bill	73%	14%		69	44	20	9	13

On this tab are the survey respondents' self-identified stakeholder classification.

Respondents by Stakeholder Groups	Respondents
Municipal Official (Town with less than 5,000 residents)	37
Municipal Offical (Town with between 5,000 and 15,000 residents)	24
Municipal Offical (Town with more than 15,000 residents)	8
Regional	40
Statewide	29
National	12
Sovereign	0
Elected Offical	11
Public Sector	26
Private Sector	35
Quasi-Public	8
Nonprofit or NGO	14
Waste-To-Energy	28
Landfill	27
Transfer Station	42
Hauler	15
Environmental Group	10
Recycling	69
Organics	40
Construction Demo Debris	30
Large Institution	1
Academic	10
Citizen/Taxpayer Only	31