



CENTER FOR LOCAL, STATE, AND URBAN POLICY

Recycling Policies, Programs, and Issues among Michigan Local Governments:

Data from the Fall 2021 Michigan Public Policy Survey (MPPS)

Prepared for the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy

By

Debra Horner and Natalie Fitzpatrick

Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy, University of Michigan

Background

This report presents the opinions of Michigan’s local government leaders regarding a variety of issues related to recycling programs, policies, and practices in local government and communities across the state of Michigan. Topics include assessments by local leaders regarding the importance of and satisfaction with current recycling services and availability among local residents, businesses, members of Boards or Councils, and local leaders themselves; challenges their jurisdictions face and opportunities to introduce, expand, or improve recycling services.

The report examines opinions and experiences of jurisdictions statewide and breaks out the data in several ways:

- 1) **By jurisdiction size**—comparing communities with fewer than 5,000 residents, between 5,001 and 10,000 residents, between 10,001-30,000 residents, and those with over 30,000 residents;
- 2) **By urban-rural classification of the county the jurisdiction is located in, as of the 2010 census**—comparing communities in counties that the 2010 U.S. Census* designated as either mostly urban, mostly rural, or completely rural;
- 3) **By percent minority resident population categories**—comparing communities with less than 35% non-white residents according to the 2020 U.S. Census with those greater than 35% non-white residents;
- 4) **By median income categories**— comparing communities with low-income populations with other communities in the state. Low-income jurisdictions are defined as those where the median household income for residents is \$47,667 and under, which is the equivalent of less than 80% of statewide median household income—\$59,584 according to U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data (2015-2019) estimates.*

* Note: This report uses 2010 U.S. Census data for both county urban-rural classification and jurisdiction median income because 2020 Census data for those categories will not be available until sometime in 2023 (<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2022/2020-census-data-products-schedule-2023.html>)

Among Michigan local leaders, there is widespread support for local recycling efforts and for the concept of sustainability.

- Statewide, 86% say recycling is somewhat or very important to members of their community (52% say *very* important in mostly urban communities; 42% say *very* important in completely rural communities).
- Most Michigan local officials personally support local access to recycling (66% *strongly* in communities with recycling; 46% *strongly* in those currently without recycling access).
- Local officials statewide agree that recycling programs can help protect clean water in Michigan (87%), help decrease local litter and pollution (77%), help address global climate change (56%), and could boost local economic development and job growth in their communities (47%).
- Most believe promoting environmental sustainability and “being green” are important aspects of local government leadership (64%); *strongly* agree responses increased from 23% in 2019 to 28% in 2021. Those from jurisdictions with more than 30,000 residents (86%) are more likely to agree than those from jurisdictions with fewer than 5,000 residents (59%).

Local leaders in communities with recycling access are fairly satisfied with current recycling availability and service provision, but many don’t know what additional services their community members might want.

- Two-thirds (67%) of local leaders statewide from jurisdictions with at least some recycling services are satisfied with the jurisdiction’s current approach to recycling (although fewer than one in three (30%) say they are *very* satisfied; 15% are dissatisfied). For specific services, satisfaction is generally high, ranging from 60% for on-site recycling for local businesses to 86% for yard waste for composting. Across almost all service types, satisfaction is very high among the largest jurisdictions (those with more than 30,000 residents), with 90% or more somewhat or very satisfied with curbside recycling, drop-off recycling facility, household hazardous waste, e-waste, and yard waste for composting.
- By contrast, less than a quarter of officials from communities with no access to recycling services are somewhat (18%) or very (6%) satisfied with their lack of services, nearly a third (32%) are dissatisfied, and another third (34%) are ambivalent.
- Approximately a third of local leaders are uncertain about what new recycling services their residents and businesses might want (31% don’t know in places with current recycling, 36% with no access to recycling).
- There is considerable interest in new programs for hard to recycle or bulky items (37%) and paper shredding opportunities (24%). Among the largest jurisdictions, where more types of recycling are likely to already be available, there is significant interest in food waste collection (36%) and food waste drop-off facilities (34%). Reports of demand for food waste programs are significantly lower in jurisdictions with fewer than 30,000 residents.
- Only 15% of local leaders in places without recycling access say there is no community interest in introducing recycling services.

Most feel they are spending about the right amount of their local budgets on recycling, but there's significant uncertainty about the willingness of their community to pay more for additional services.

- Where recycling is available, most (63%) feel they currently spend about the right amount. However, more are likely to say they spend too little (14%) than spend too much (9%). Officials from jurisdictions in “mostly rural” counties are more likely to feel they spend too little compared to jurisdictions in “mostly urban” and “completely rural” counties.
- Again, among jurisdictions that have recycling available, 36% say that no jurisdiction funding is used for local recycling efforts. However, 28% say they make general fund contributions, and 15% say they assess user fees. Only 6% don't know how their recycling is funded.
- However, on the question of whether local officials think community members would choose higher taxes or fees for more (or improved) services, or whether they would choose lower taxes or fees and have fewer (or no) recycling services, this received one of the highest levels of “don't know” responses that local leaders have ever provided on the MPPS. In communities with current recycling access, large percentages say they don't know whether residents (41%), business (53%), or their local Board or Council (44%) would want increased taxes or fees for better recycling, and 23% don't know what they themselves would choose.
- Meanwhile, local leaders themselves would be much more likely to choose higher taxes for fees for improved recycling (48%) than they believe residents (17%) or their Board (23%) would. Officials from low-income jurisdictions are more likely to say they would choose higher taxes for better recycling services (56%) compared to those from other jurisdictions (44%).

Costs are a frequently cited problem in local recycling, and significant percentages say additional funding would make them *much* more likely to expand or introduce recycling services.

- When it comes to local challenges for recycling, costs top the list in both communities that have recycling now (46%) and those where it's a reason they don't have recycling (55%).
- Among those jurisdictions with no current recycling access, smaller jurisdictions are more likely to rank lack of processing infrastructure as a particularly significant barrier, while larger jurisdictions are more likely to identify staffing issues.
- In jurisdictions that report at least some recycling services or programs are currently available, resources that would make expansion more likely include additional funding (73%), additional local and/or regional partnerships (64%), higher revenues from the sale of recycled materials (59%), state-funded outreach and educational efforts aimed at residents and/or businesses (55%), and technical assistance (49%). Local leaders from larger jurisdictions are more likely to say each of the five resource types would be at least somewhat likely to make a difference compared to smaller jurisdictions, and low-income jurisdictions are particularly likely to report that technical assistance would make a difference.
- Officials from communities with no current recycling also agree many of these resources would make introduction more likely, but a sizeable percentage of these leaders were unsure about the potential impact of other resources, which may provide an opportunity for outreach and information on overcoming barriers to recycling services in underserved communities.

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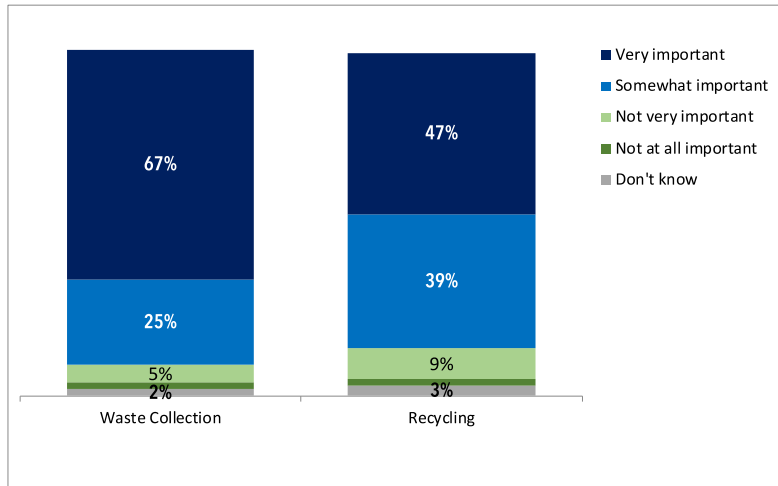
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Section I - Assessments of importance of waste collection and recycling

Overall, 86% of Michigan cities, villages, and townships say that **recycling is somewhat (39%) or very (47%) important to their community**, somewhat below the 92% who say the same for waste collection, but still very high. Only 9% statewide say recycling is not very important, and only a handful (3%) say it is not important at all.

Figure 1: Local officials' assessments of the local importance of waste collection and recycling (among cities, villages, and townships)



Population differences: Officials from Michigan’s smallest cities, villages, and townships (those with 5,000 or fewer residents) are significantly less likely to say recycling is somewhat or very important compared to larger jurisdictions. However even in these smaller communities, 84% of local officials say recycling is somewhat (41%) or very (43%) important (see [Table A-1](#)).

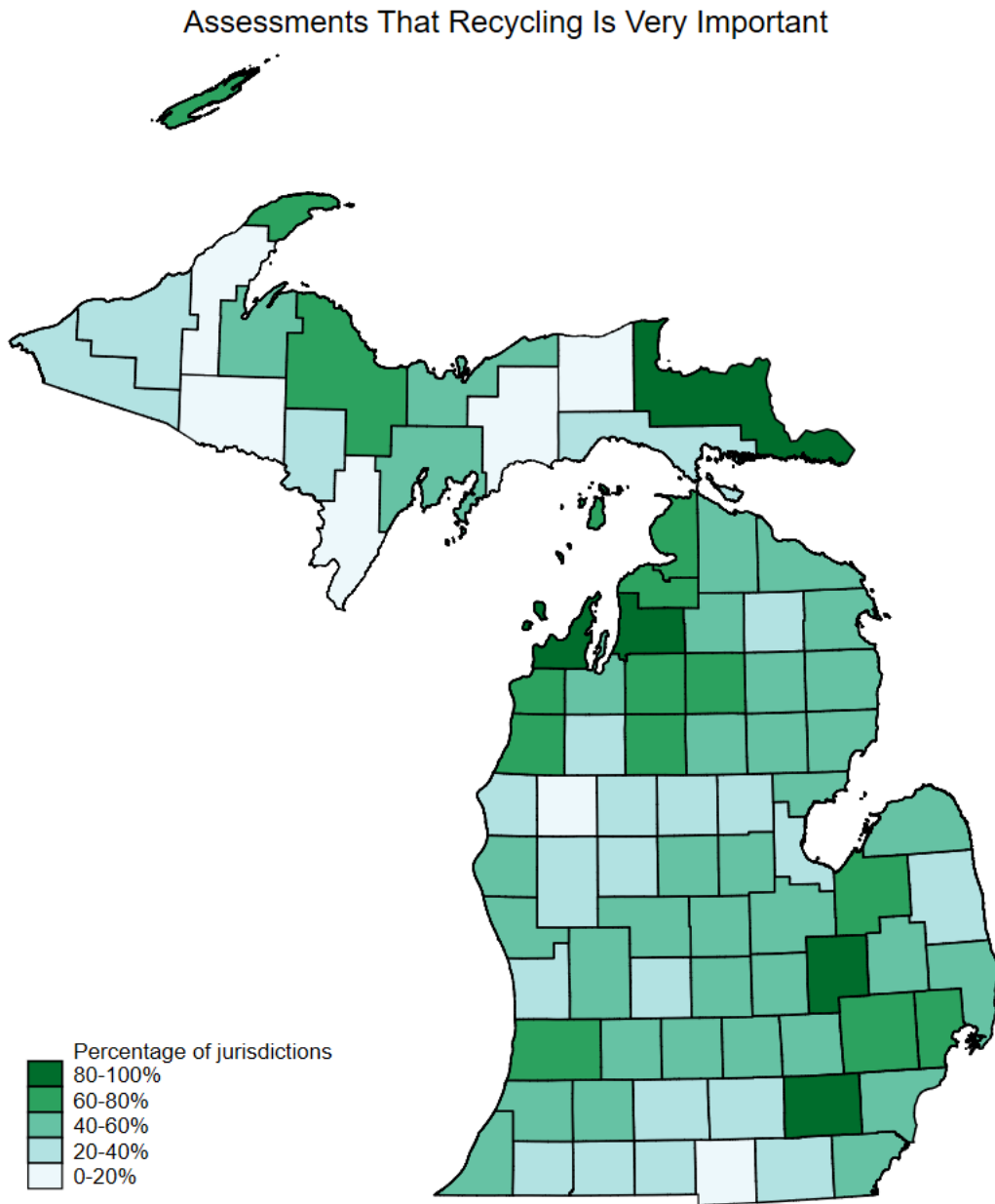
Urban-rural differences: Officials from cities, villages, and townships within counties that the 2020 US Census considers to be “mostly urban” are somewhat more likely to consider both waste collection and recycling to be somewhat (39%) or very (52%) important compared to officials within counties that are classified as “mostly rural” or “completely rural.” However, even in communities in completely rural Michigan counties, 86% of local officials say recycling is somewhat (39%) or very (47%) important.

Median income differences: Officials from “low-income” jurisdictions (median household income less than 80% of statewide median household income) are somewhat less likely to say recycling is somewhat or very important to members of their community compared to officials from jurisdictions with a higher median household income. However, even in low-income jurisdictions, 81% of leaders say recycling is important to the community.

Minority population differences: Officials from jurisdictions with more than 35% non-white populations are more likely to say recycling is important (92%) than those in less racially diverse jurisdictions (86%).

County officials' perspective: 91% of Michigan county officials say recycling is somewhat (42%) or very (49%) important to their community, only slightly lower than the 95% who say the same for waste collection.

Map 1: Percentage of local officials who say recycling is “very important” to members of their community, by county



Map 1 displays local officials’ assessments of the importance of recycling to members of their community, aggregated at the county level. The lighter shades show where a relatively lower percentage of local officials within that county say recycling is “very important” locally, while the darker shades indicate a higher percentage of local officials in that county say that recycling is “very important” for their community members. As noted earlier, assessments about the local importance of recycling efforts are widespread in jurisdictions across the state.

Section II - Reported availability of waste collection and recycling services

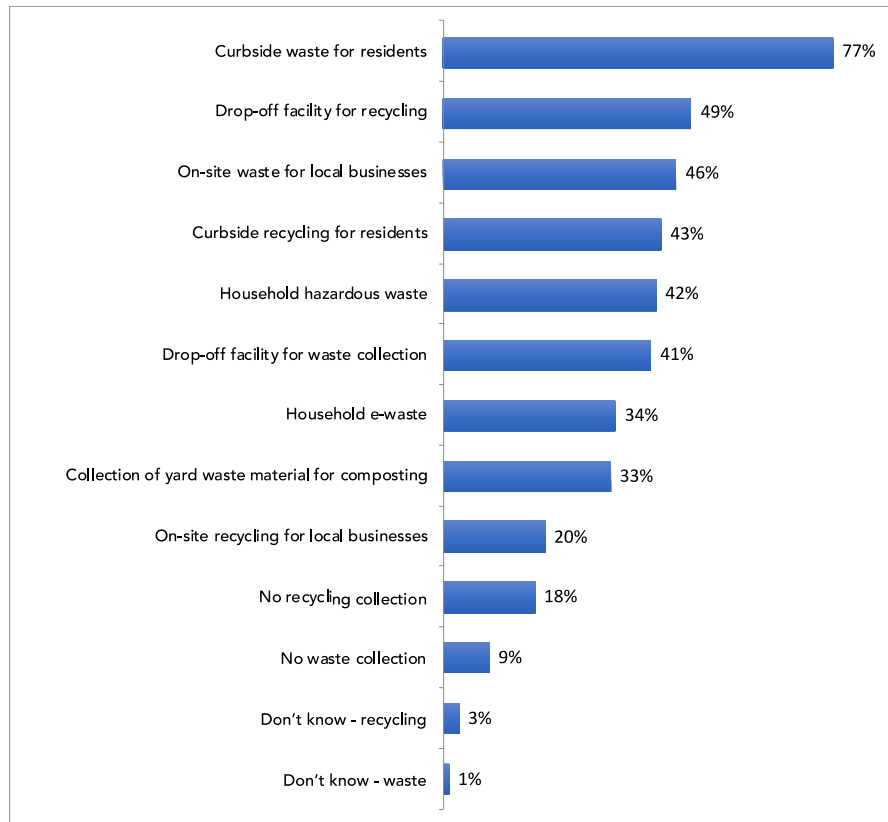
Overall, 9% of officials from Michigan cities, townships, and villages say no waste collection is provided to their residents (and 1% don't know), while 18% say **no recycling services are available** (and 3% don't know). This includes provision within the jurisdiction either by their own government or through joint agreements or by other providers (including private providers).

Local officials say **curbside waste collection for residents** is available through some provider in 77% of Michigan cities, villages, and townships, while 43% say **curbside recycling** is available in their jurisdiction. On-site **waste collection for local businesses** is reported to be provided in 46% of local jurisdictions, while only 20% of local leaders say on-site **recycling for local businesses** (e.g., curbside, dumpsters, etc.) is available.

Local leaders are more likely to report the availability—either free or for a fee—of **drop-off facilities for recycling** (49%) than for **waste collection** (41%). Other recycling services local leaders believe are available to their residents include **household hazardous waste collection** (42%), **e-waste** collection (34%), and collection of **yard waste** material for composting (33%).

Statewide, local officials say residents in 79% of Michigan's cities, villages, and townships have access to at least one of the recycling services listed in *Figure 2*.

Figure 2: Percentage of cities, townships, and villages that report various waste collection and recycling services are available in their jurisdiction



Population differences: Cities, townships, and villages with fewer than 5,000 residents are significantly less likely to report that there is local access to a wide range of recycling services compared with larger jurisdictions. Overall, 21% of these smallest jurisdictions say no recycling services are available, compared to 6% of jurisdictions with 5001-10,000 residents and just 1% of larger jurisdictions (see [Table A-2](#)).

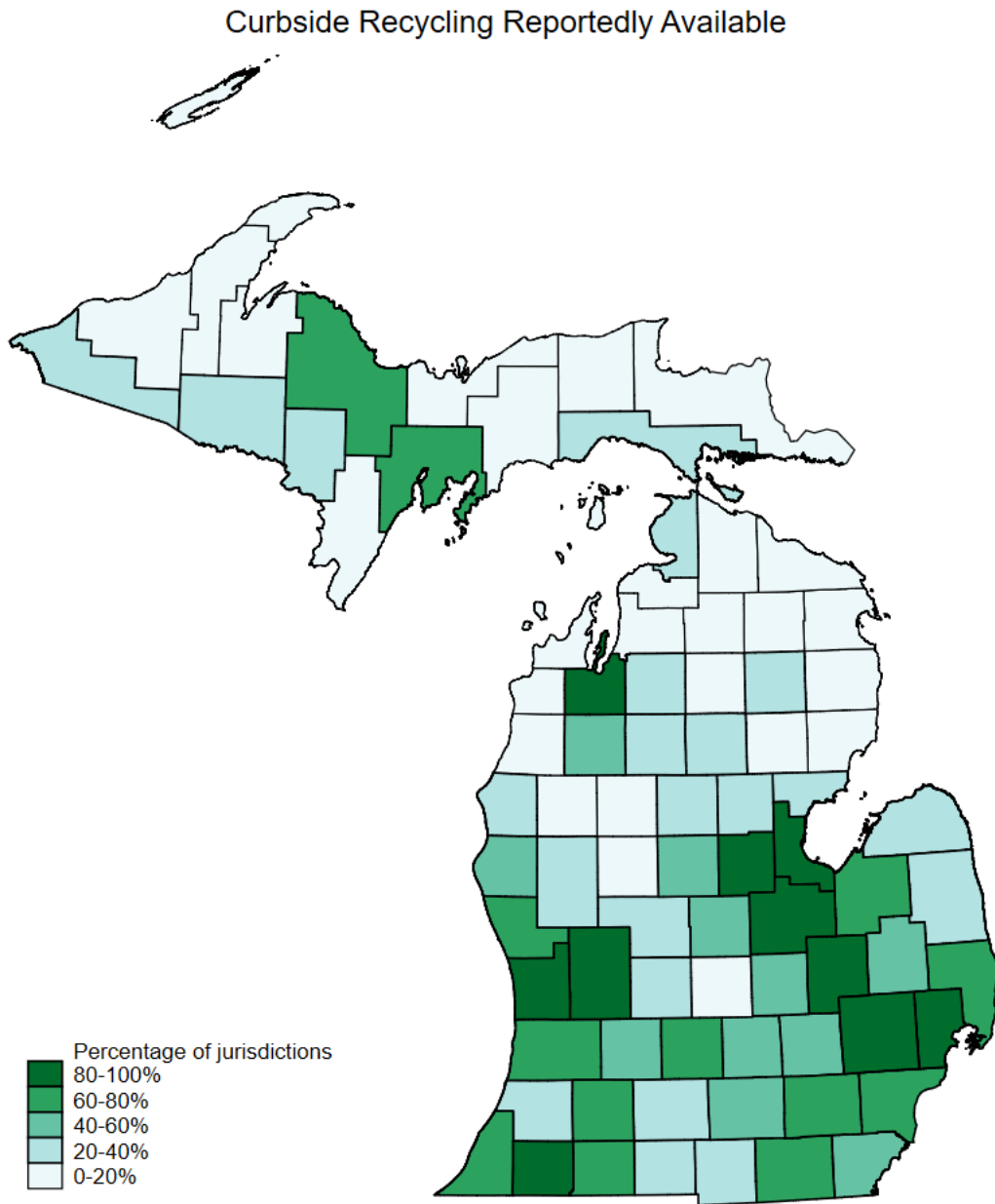
Urban-rural differences: Officials from cities, villages, and townships within mostly (22%) and completely (30%) rural counties are more likely to say there are no recycling services available compared to officials from local jurisdictions within mostly urban counties (10%).

Median income differences: Low-income communities are somewhat more likely to say there are no recycling services available (22%) compared to communities with a higher median household income (16%).

Minority population differences: Communities with 35% or higher minority populations significantly *less* likely to report that their residents have no recycling available (8%) compared to less diverse communities (18%).

County officials' perspective: Statewide, provision of at least some type of recycling is reported by almost all county officials, including approximately three-quarters that report at least some access among county residents to **recycling drop-off facilities** (78%), **household hazardous waste** collection (77%), and **e-waste** (71%).

Map 2: Percentage of local officials who report that curbside recycling is available to residents in their jurisdiction, by county

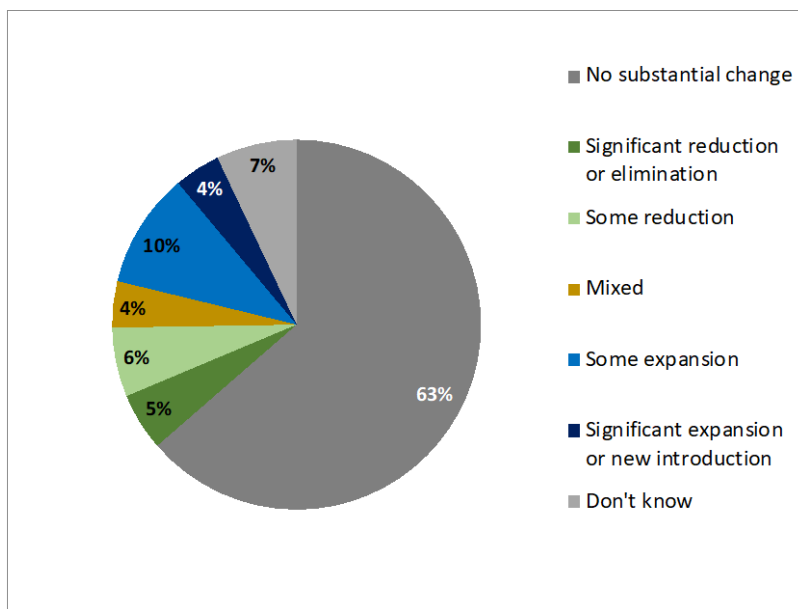


Map 2 displays local officials' reports of the availability of curbside recycling to community residents, aggregated at the county level. The lighter shades show where a relatively lower percentage of jurisdictions within that county report the availability of curbside recycling, while the darker shades indicate a higher percentage of jurisdictions in that county report that curbside recycling is available to community members.

Section III - Changes to recycling services in last two years

Although many employers struggled with service provision during the first two years of the COVID-19 pandemic, this doesn't appear to have been a significant statewide issue for local recycling services. When asked whether there have been changes in recycling in local jurisdictions over the past two years, statewide, 14% of city, village, and township leaders report that there has been at least some expansion of recycling services in their jurisdiction, while 11% say there has been some reduction, and 4% say there has been a mixture of expansion and reduction. A majority (63%) say there has been no substantial change over the past two years.

Figure 3a: Change in availability of recycling services in the jurisdiction in the last two years (among cities, villages, and townships)



Population differences: There are few differences in reported changes in availability of recycling services in the last 2 years by population category, although the largest jurisdictions may be slightly more likely to have seen a mixture of service expansion and reduction, with 11% of the largest jurisdictions reporting significant expansion in the past two years (see [Table A-3](#)).

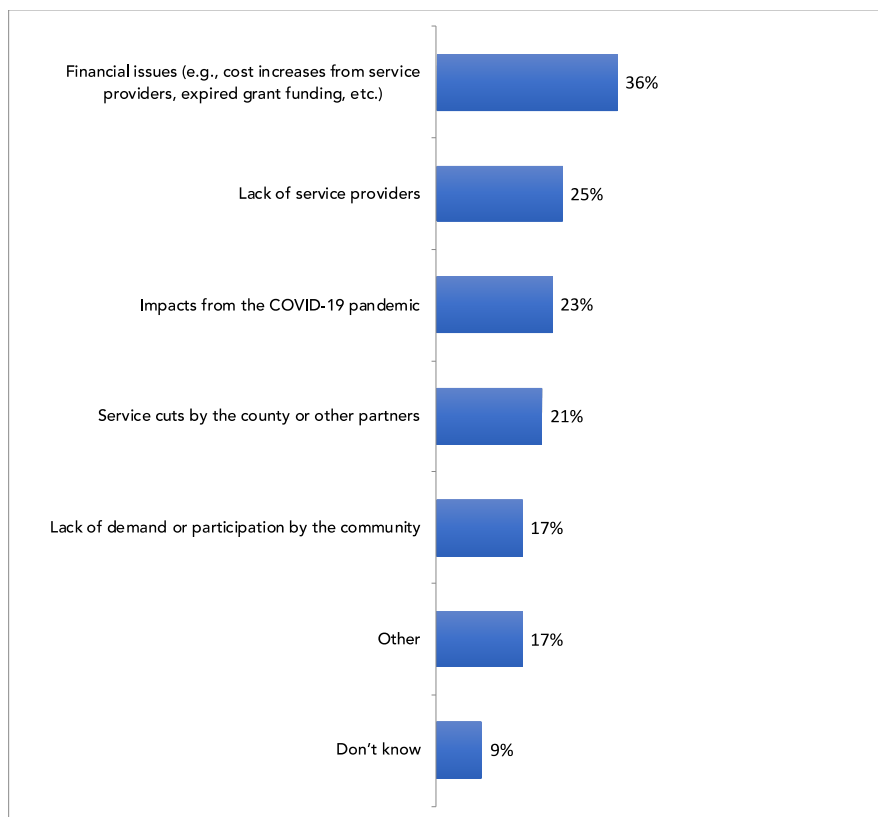
Urban-rural differences: Jurisdictions in complete rural counties are slightly more likely to report at least some expansion in recycling services in the past two years (18%), compared to those in mostly rural (14%) and mostly urban (14%) counties.

Median income differences: There are no statistically significant differences between lower and higher income communities in reports of reduction or expansion in recycling services over the past two years.

Minority population differences: Although officials from communities with 35% or higher minority populations are more likely to say they've seen an expansion of local recycling services (22%), these differences are not statistically significant.

Among the 15% of city, village, and township leaders who say there has been a reduction or a mix of expansion and reduction in their jurisdiction, they cite a variety of reasons that recycling services have been reduced or even eliminated. The most commonly indicated reason is financial issues, such as cost increases from services providers, expired grant funding, etc. (36%).

Figure 3b: Reasons that recycling efforts in the jurisdiction have recently been reduced or eliminated (among cities, villages, and townships where recycling efforts have been reduced)



Population differences: Officials from larger jurisdictions are more likely to cite impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic and service cuts by county or other partners compared to smaller jurisdictions as reasons for recycling service reduction. Smaller jurisdictions are slightly more likely to cite a lack of demand or participation by the community (see [Table A-4](#)).

Urban-rural differences: Jurisdictions within completely rural counties are less likely to cite financial issues compared to jurisdictions in mostly rural and mostly urban jurisdictions, but are more likely to cite lack of service providers and service cuts by the county or other partners.

Median income differences: Low-income jurisdictions are more likely to cite a lack of demand or participation by the community.

Minority population differences: Officials from more diverse Michigan jurisdictions are more likely to cite COVID-19 impacts as a reason for reduction in recycling services, although a relatively small number of these communities report a reduction or mixed change in services.

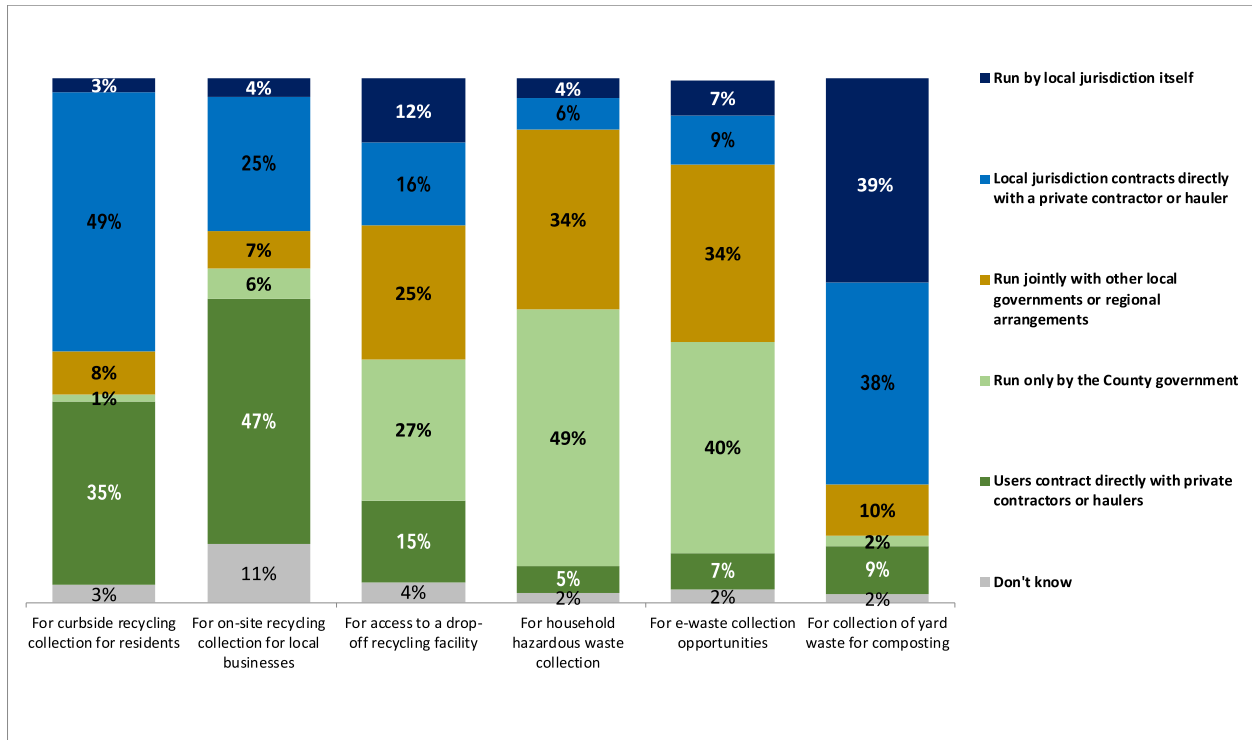
County officials' perspective: On county-wide level, 12% of county officials report at least some reduction along with another 11% who say mixed. Meanwhile, 26% say there has been some (21%) or significant (5%) expansion.

County officials are more likely to cite financial issues and impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic and are less likely to cite lack of demand or participation.

Section IV – Methods of Service Provision

The Fall 2021 MPPS asked local leaders to indicate the primary service provider for each type of service that is available in their jurisdiction. Below is a summary figure, and the following sections include specific details on each type of service.

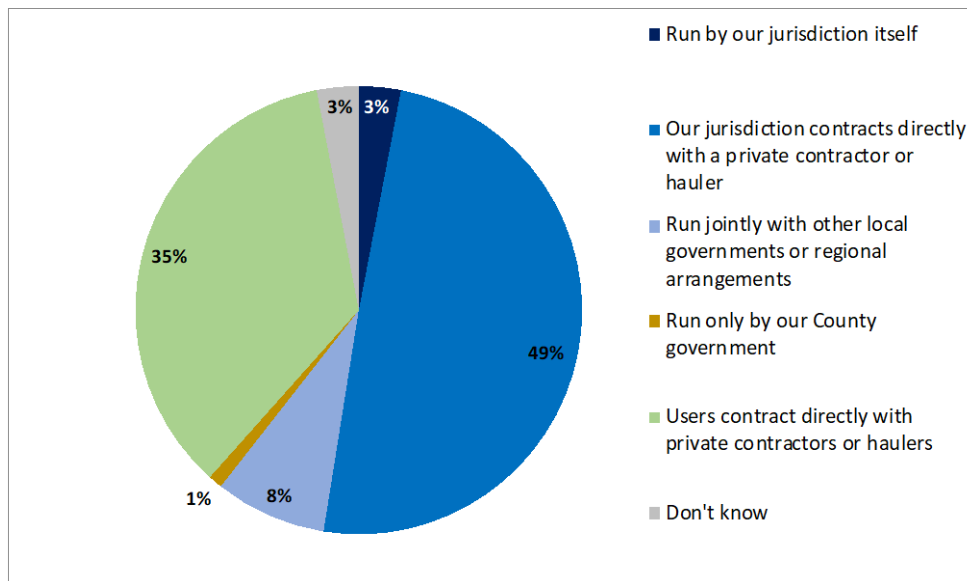
Figure 4: Primary service provider for various recycling services (among cities, villages, and townships where a particular recycling service is available)



Section IVa– Service Provision– Curbside recycling

Among the 43% of cities, villages, and townships statewide that report curbside recycling is available, it is most commonly provided by private contractors or haulers, either through the jurisdiction contracting directly (49%) or by users contracting directly (35%). Few governments report running their own curbside recycling (3%) or running it jointly with other local governments or regional arrangements (8%), and just 1% say it is run only by the county government.

Figure 4a: Primary service provider reported for curbside recycling (among cities, villages, and townships where curbside recycling is available)



Population differences: Compared to smaller Michigan jurisdictions, larger jurisdictions (those with more than 10,000 residents) are significantly more likely to say they contract with private contractors or haulers directly, including 78% in jurisdictions with more than 30,000 residents. Jurisdictions with 5,001-10,000 residents are the only group that are more likely to have users contract with private contractors or haulers directly (47%) than to have the jurisdiction contract directly (43%) (see [Table A-5](#)).

Jurisdictions with more than 30,000 residents are the most likely to report running a curbside recycling program themselves, but even in these jurisdictions it is still just 12%. Jurisdictions with 10,001-30,000 residents are more likely to run curbside recycling programs jointly with other local governments or other regional arrangements (14%) than either smaller or larger jurisdictions.

Median income differences: Low-income jurisdictions are more likely to report contracting directly with private haulers or contractors (62%) compared to other jurisdictions (45%).

Curbside recycling: Automatic vs. opt-in: In jurisdictions where curbside recycling is available, local officials report that it is provided automatically (i.e., residents get the service unless they “opt-out”) in just over half of cities, villages, and townships (51%), while in 44% of jurisdictions users must specifically subscribe, pay a per-use fee, or otherwise opt-in.

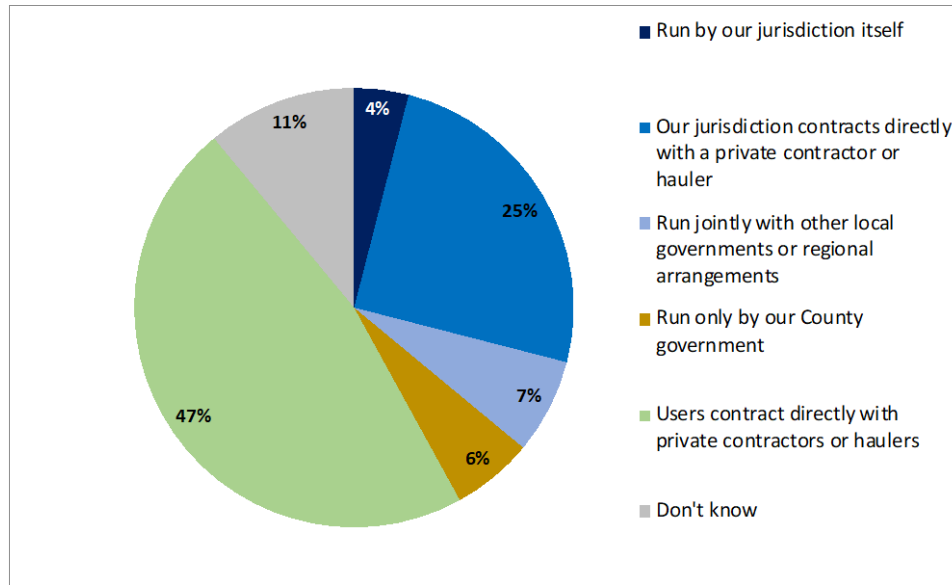
Curbside recycling	City/Village/ Township Total
Automatically provided	51%
Subscription-based, per-use fee, or opt-in	44%
Don't know	6%

County officials' perspective: Among the 53% of counties where curbside recycling is available to any residents, it is most commonly reported to be provided by users contracting directly with private contractors or haulers (41%) or run by individual local governments within the county (24%). Only a few Michigan counties say they run a curbside recycling program themselves (6%) or have the county contracting directly with a private hauler (9%).

Section IVb– Service Provision– On-site recycling for local businesses

Among the 20% of cities, villages, and townships that say on-site recycling is available for local businesses, the service is most commonly reported to be provided through private contractors or haulers, either by the jurisdiction contracting directly (25%) or through user contracts (47%).

Figure 4b: Primary service provider reported for on-site recycling for local businesses (among cities, villages, and townships where on-site recycling for local businesses is available)



Population differences: Michigan’s largest jurisdictions (those with more than 30,000 residents) are more likely to say they run such local business recycling programs themselves, 15% compared to 4% statewide overall (see [Table A-6](#)).

Median Income Differences: Although the number of jurisdictions in this case is small, and thus differences unlikely to be statistically significant, low-income jurisdictions may be more likely to contract with private providers (32% versus 23%) and less likely to say users contract directly (40% versus 49%).

On-site business recycling: Automatic vs. opt-in: Where available, local officials report that on-site recycling for local businesses is provided on a subscription-based, per-use fee, or other opt-in basis in most cities, villages, and township (61%), although it is automatically provided in 24%.

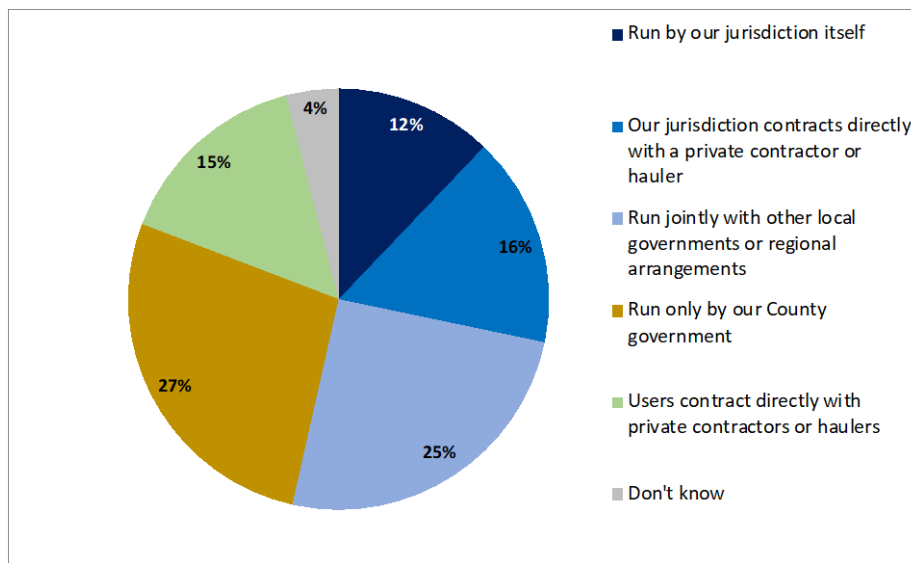
On-site business recycling	City/Village/ Township Total
Automatically provided	24%
Subscription-based, per-use fee, or opt-in	61%
Don't know	15%

County officials’ perspective: Among the 56% of counties where on-site recycling for local businesses is available, 43% say the primary provider is users contracting directly with private contractors or haulers.

Section IVc– Service Provision– Drop-off recycling facility

Among the 49% of cities, villages, and townships where leaders report that a drop-off recycling facility is available to residents, there is a mix of ways these facilities are provided. Most commonly these are reported to be run by the county government only (27%) or as joint/regional collaborations with other local governments (25%), while 12% of cities, villages, and townships say they run it by themselves. Drop-off recycling facilities are provided through private contractors or haulers in 31% of jurisdictions that report having the service, either by jurisdiction government contract (16%) or by users contracting directly (15%).

Figure 4c: Primary service provider reported for drop-off recycling facility (among cities, villages, and townships where drop-off recycling facility is available)



Population differences: For smaller Michigan jurisdictions, drop-off recycling facilities are more likely to be run by county government only, compared to in larger jurisdictions (see [Table A-7](#)).

Median income differences: There are no statistically significant differences between low-income jurisdictions and other jurisdictions statewide.

Drop-off facilities: Automatic vs. opt-in: Where available, local officials report that

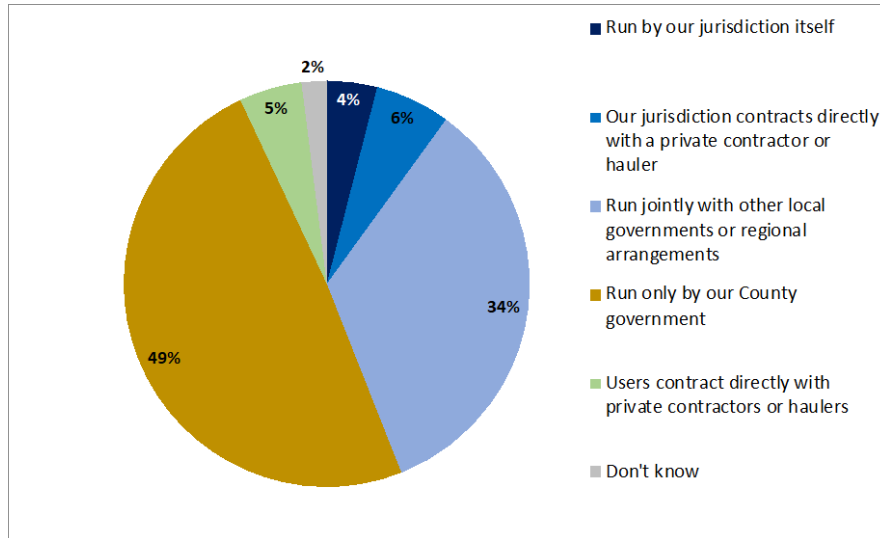
Drop-off facilities	City/Village/ Township Total
Automatically provided	62%
Subscription-based, per-use fee, or opt-in	27%
Don't know	11%

County officials' perspective: Among the 78% of counties where a drop-off recycling facility is available, 29% of counties say the facility is run by the county itself, while 21% say it is run jointly with other local governments or regional arrangements, and 22% say such facilities are run only by some local governments in the county.

Section IVd– Service Provision– Household hazardous waste

Among the 42% of cities, villages, and townships where household hazardous waste collection is available, it is most commonly reported to be run only by the county government (49%) or in joint/regional arrangements (34%). Private haulers are less commonly involved, and just 4% of local officials say their jurisdictions run it themselves.

Figure 4d: Primary service provider reported for household hazardous waste collection (among cities, villages, and townships where household hazardous waste collection is available)



Population differences: Where available at all, in jurisdictions with 5,000 or fewer residents the service is reportedly provided only by the county government in about half (52%) or run jointly with other local governments or regional arrangements in about one-third (35%) (see [Table A-8](#)). Jurisdictions with more than 30,000 residents are more likely to say the service is run jointly with other local governments (46%) compared to all other jurisdictions, and less likely to say it is provided only by the county government (28%).

Median income differences: Although not statistically significant, low-income jurisdictions may be somewhat more likely to run hazardous waste collection jointly with other local governments or regionally (39%) compared to other jurisdictions (33%).

Hazardous waste recycling: Automatic vs. opt-in: Where available, local officials report that

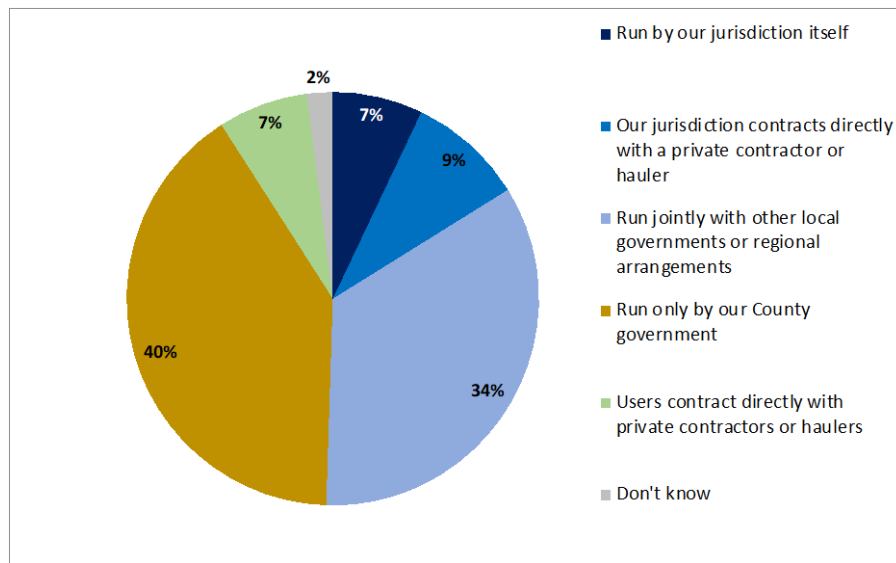
Drop-off facilities	City/Village/ Township Total
Automatically provided	61%
Subscription-based, per-use fee, or opt-in	26%
Don't know	13%

County officials' perspective: Among the 77% of counties that say household hazardous waste collection is available, 46% say it is run by the county itself, while 23% say it is run jointly with other local governments or regional arrangements.

Section IVe – Service Provision– E-waste

Among the 34% of cities, villages, and townships where e-waste collection is available, it is most commonly reported to be run by county government (40%) or run jointly with other local governments/regional arrangements (34%), while just 7% run it by themselves. E-waste collection is provided by private haulers in 16% of jurisdictions, either by jurisdiction contract (9%) or user contract (7%).

Figure 4e: Primary service provider reported for e-waste collection (among cities, villages, and townships where e-waste collection is available)



Population differences: Officials from the state’s largest jurisdictions more likely to say their jurisdictions run e-waste recycling programs themselves (13%) or jointly with other local governments/regional arrangements (53%) compared to smaller jurisdictions. In 45% of jurisdictions with fewer than 5,000 residents, e-waste collection is reportedly provided only by the county government (see [Table A-9](#)).

Median income differences: Although differences are not statistically significant at the .05 level, e-waste collection programs in low-income jurisdictions may be somewhat more likely to be provided jointly (39%) compared to how they are provided in other jurisdictions (32%).

E-waste recycling: Automatic vs. opt-in: Where available, local officials report that

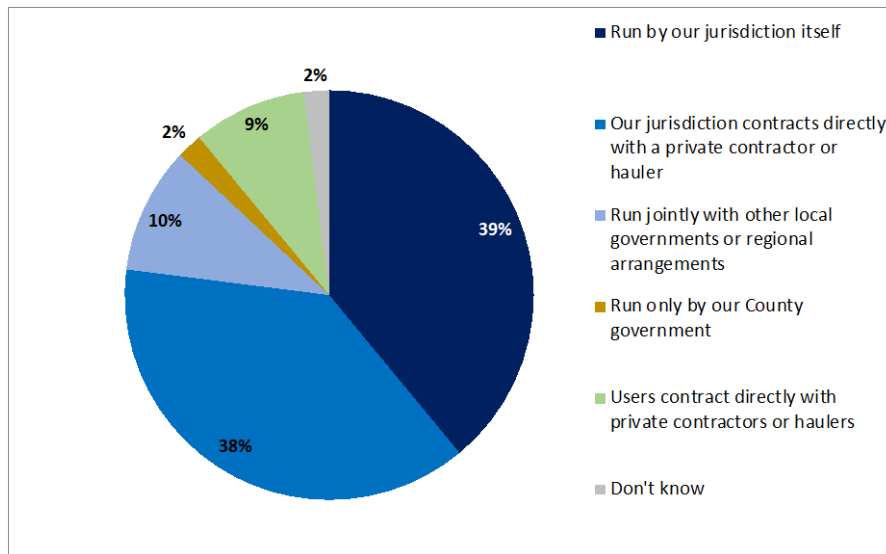
E-waste recycling	City/Village/ Township Total
Automatically provided	61%
Subscription-based, per-use fee, or opt-in	27%
Don't know	12%

County officials’ perspective: Among the 71% of counties where e-waste programs are reported to be available, 45% say it is run by the county itself.

Section IVf– Service Provision– Yard waste for composting

Among the 33% of cities, villages, and townships where yard waste collection for composting is reportedly available, local officials are most likely to say that the service is provided by the jurisdiction running the collection itself (39%). Another 38% of communities that have yard waste collection indicate that the jurisdiction contracts directly with a private contractor, while 9% say their residents contract directly with contractors. Finally, 12% say these services are provided via either joint local government or regional arrangements (10%) or by their county government (2%).

Figure 4f: Primary service provider reported for yard waste collection for composting (among cities, villages, and townships where yard waste collection for composting is available)



Population differences: Michigan’s smallest jurisdictions (those with fewer than 5,000 residents) are more likely to report that they run yard waste collection services themselves (49%) compared to larger jurisdictions; in contrast, jurisdictions with more than 30,000 residents are more likely to contract with a private contractor or hauler (70%) compared to smaller jurisdictions. (see [Table A-10](#)).

Median income differences: Low-income jurisdictions are much more likely to report running yard waste collection services themselves (57%) compared to other communities (30%).

Yard-waste composting: Automatic vs. opt-in: Where available, local officials report that

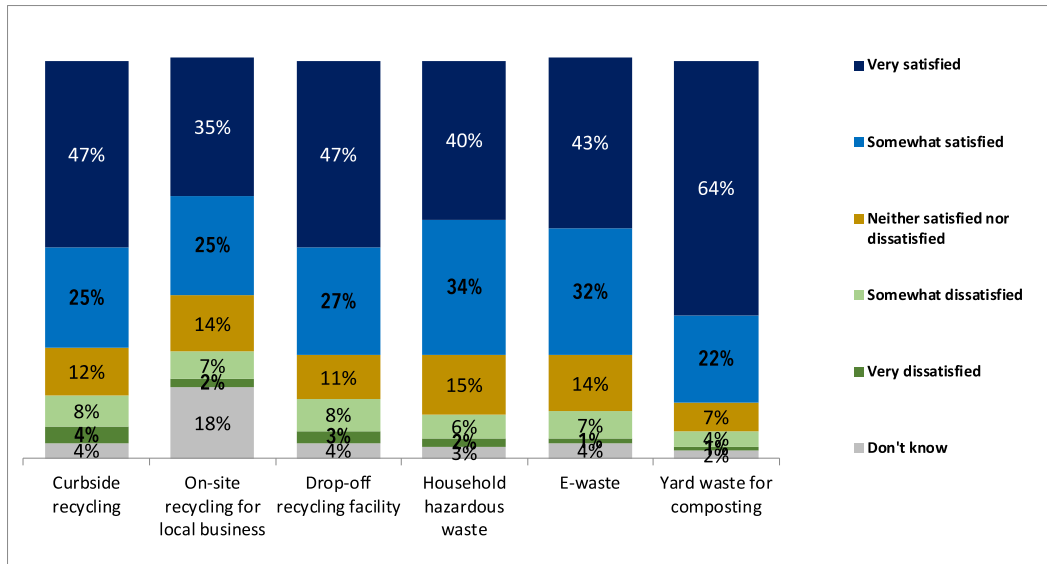
Yard-waste composting	City/Village/ Township Total
Automatically provided	74%
Subscription-based, per-use fee, or opt-in	20%
Don't know	6%

County officials’ perspective: Among the 53% of counties where yard waste collection for composting is available, 44% say it is run only by some local governments in the county. Only 6% of counties report running it themselves, and 9% say their county contracts direction with a contractor.

Section V - Satisfaction with service provision

In jurisdictions where the services are available, satisfaction is generally high, ranging from 60% for on-site recycling for local businesses to 86% for yard waste for composting.

Figure 5: Local officials' satisfaction with the current provision of various types of recycling services (among city, village, township where each service type is available)



Population differences: For all service types, where available at all, satisfaction is above 50% for each population category, and outright dissatisfaction is below 20%. However, there are some notable differences (see [Table A-11](#)).

Across almost all service types, where available, satisfaction is very high among the largest jurisdictions (those with more than 30,000 residents), with 90% or more somewhat or very satisfied with curbside recycling, drop-off recycling facility, household hazardous waste, e-waste, and yard waste for composting.

Looking specifically at curbside recycling, satisfaction is significantly higher among jurisdictions with more than 10,000 residents compared to smaller communities, but still two-thirds of jurisdictions with 10,000 or fewer residents are somewhat or very satisfied.

Looking at satisfaction with on-site recycling for local businesses, satisfaction is significantly lower in jurisdictions with 5,000 or fewer residents (52%) compared to jurisdictions of all other sizes (ranging from 70% for places with over 30,000 residents, to 73% in 5,001-10,000, and 10,001-30,000).

For other service types, there are few significant differences among places with fewer than 30,000 residents.

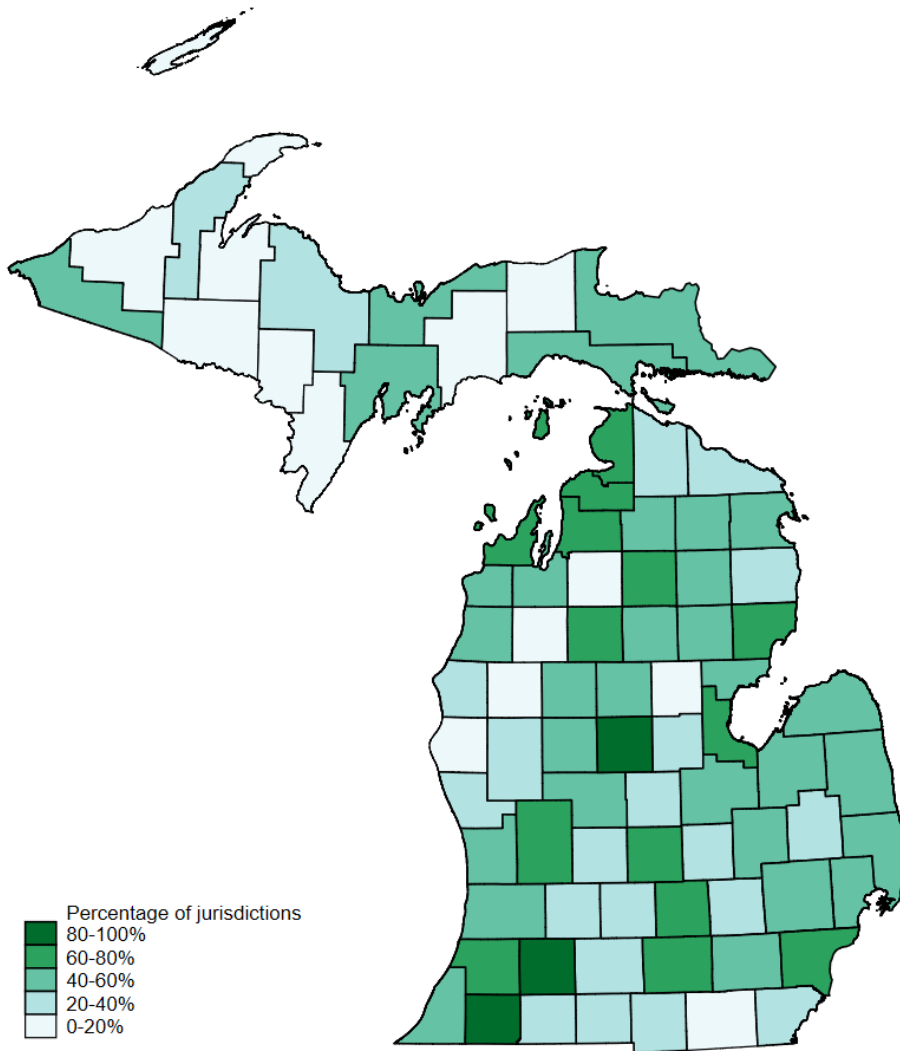
Median income differences: Where services are available, officials from low-income jurisdictions are less likely to report being satisfied with some recycling services compared to officials from other jurisdictions statewide, including on-site recycling collection (47% versus 65%), household hazardous waste collection (64% versus 78%), and household electronic equipment collection (67% versus 77%).

They may also be less satisfied with curbside recycling, and slightly more satisfied with yard waste collection but the differences are not statistically significant. No difference for drop-off recycling facility.

County officials' perspective: County officials are generally less satisfied with curbside recycling, on-site recycling for local businesses, drop-off recycling facility, and yard waste for composting. They are as, or more, satisfied with services the county is more likely to provide directly.

Map 3: Percentage of local officials who are “very satisfied” with local residents’ access to a drop-off recycling facility (among jurisdictions where drop-off recycling facilities are available), by county

Very Satisfied with Drop-off Facility Access (where available)



Map 3 displays the percentage of local officials who are “very satisfied” with the current access to a drop-off recycling facility in their jurisdiction—among jurisdictions where there is drop-off recycling available—aggregated at the county level. The lighter shades show where a relatively lower percentage of local officials within that county say they are very satisfied with drop-off recycling access, while the darker shades indicate a higher percentage in that county saying they are very satisfied with the current drop-off recycling access for residents in their jurisdiction.

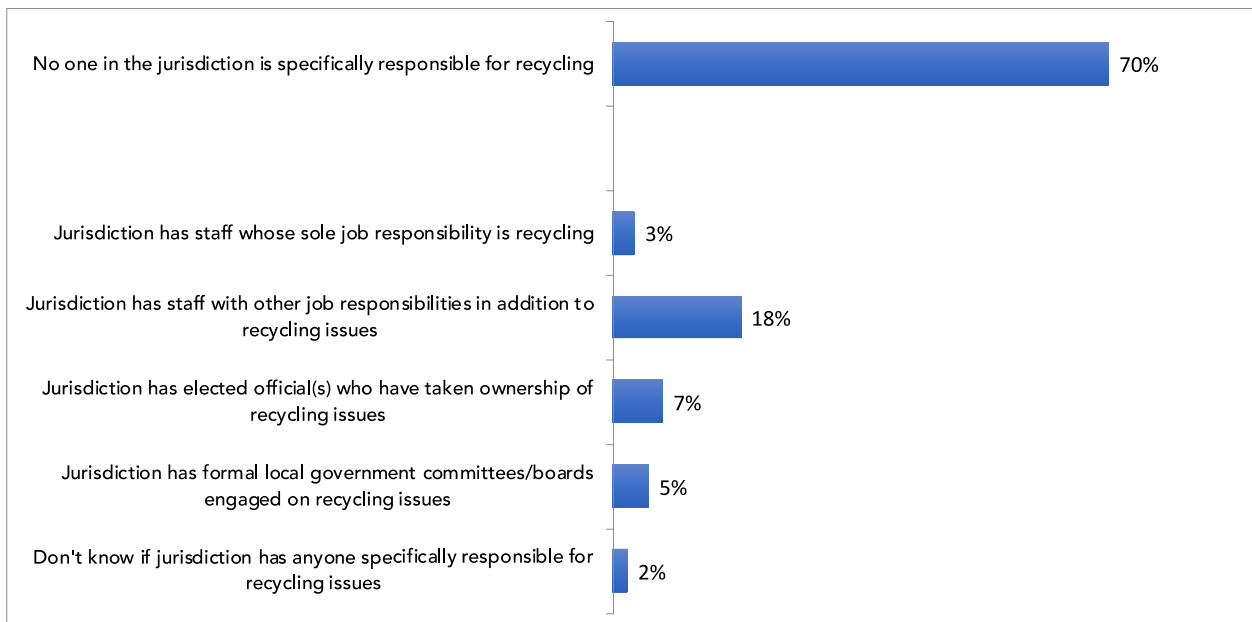
Section VI - Staffing for recycling

Among all jurisdictions (counties/cities/township/villages) where recycling is available

Looking among jurisdictions that report at least some type of recycling is currently available, statewide, the majority of them do not have anyone in the jurisdiction who is specifically responsible for recycling. However, while only 3% have staff whose sole responsibility is recycling, 18% have staff with other responsibilities in addition to recycling issues.

Meanwhile, 7% of jurisdictions statewide report they have elected officials who are recycling “champions” in their local government, and another 5% have formal committees or boards that engage with recycling issues, such as a Materials Management Committee or citizen advisory committee.

Figure 6: Percentage of jurisdictions with someone specifically responsible for recycling (among all jurisdictions where any recycling is available)



Population differences: Larger jurisdictions are more likely to have staff who are responsible for recycling. Only 22% of jurisdictions with greater than 30,000 residents report no personnel devoted to recycling (see [Table A-12](#)). Among these largest jurisdictions, over half (54%) have staff with other job responsibilities in addition to handling recycling services and 11% report having jurisdiction staff whose sole job responsibility is for recycling services. Formal local government committees/boards engaged on recycling issues are also most common in the largest jurisdictions, with 20% of these reporting formal committees or boards that address recycling issues.

Elected officials taking ownership of recycling issues appears to be most common in jurisdictions with between 10,001-30,000 residents (13%). Among jurisdictions with 5,000 residents or fewer, 78% say there is no one in the jurisdiction who is specifically responsible for recycling.

Urban-rural differences: Jurisdictions in mostly rural (75%) and completely rural (84%) counties are more likely to say no one in the jurisdiction is specifically responsible for recycling, compared to jurisdictions in mostly urban counties (62%).

Median income differences: There are no statistically significant differences between lower and higher income communities in staff or other actors responsible for recycling services.

Minority population differences: Jurisdictions with greater than 35% minority population are much less likely to say no one is specifically responsible (41%) compared to less racially diverse jurisdictions (73%). Meanwhile, 56% of officials from more diverse communities say they have staff who deal with recycling issues, including 5% who say they have staff whose sole responsibility is recycling, and 51% with staff who have other responsibilities in addition to recycling. Only 18% of jurisdictions with a less diverse population have such staff.

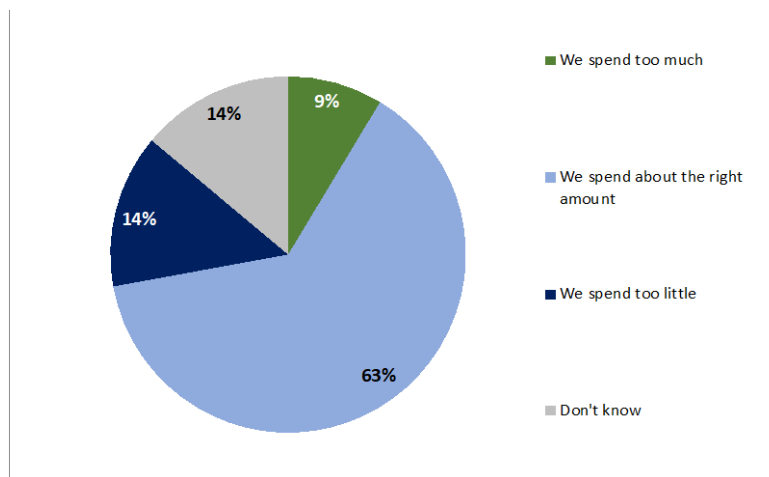
Section VII - Funding for recycling

Among all jurisdictions (counties/cities/township/villages) where recycling is available

Among counties, cities, villages, and townships that report any recycling is available, statewide, most (63%) feel they currently spend about the right amount. However, more are likely to say they spend too little (14%) than spend too much (9%). About one in seven local leaders (14%) are unsure if their jurisdiction spends too much or not enough on recycling.

Local officials from jurisdictions that do not currently contribute any government funding to local recycling services are less likely to say they spend the right amount (56%) than are those from local governments that do contribute at least some jurisdiction funding (71%). Meanwhile, 22% of officials from local governments that do not contribute any jurisdiction funding feel they spend too little, compared with just 12% from places that are contributing at least some funds to local recycling.

Figure 7a: Local officials' assessments of their jurisdiction's level of recycling funding (among jurisdictions where any recycling is available)



Population differences: Local officials from smaller jurisdictions are less likely to say their local government spends “about the right amount” on recycling, but this appears to be primarily because they are more likely to be unsure, rather than large differences in the percent saying they spend too little or too much (see [Table A-13](#)).

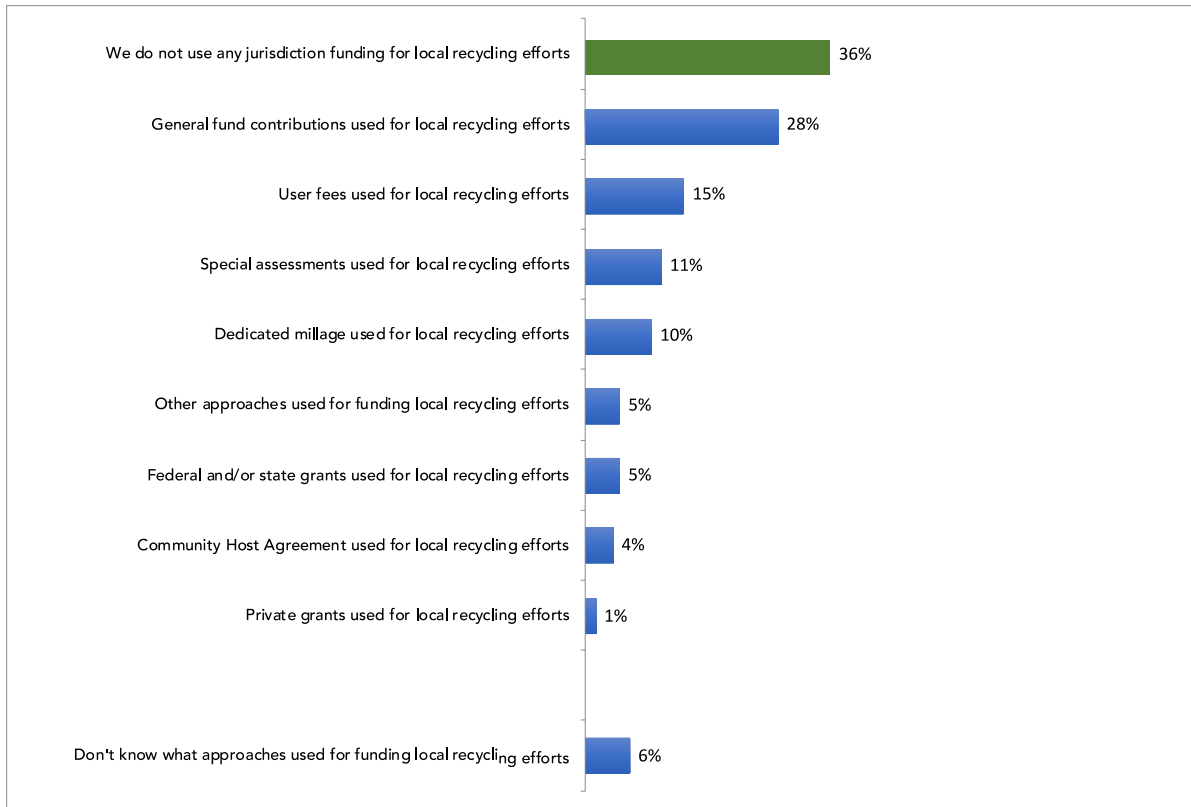
Urban-rural differences: Officials from jurisdictions in “mostly rural” counties are more likely to feel they spend too little compared to jurisdictions in “mostly urban” and “completely rural” counties.

Median income differences: There are no statistically significant differences between lower and higher income communities in assessments of jurisdiction’s current levels of spending on recycling services.

Minority population differences: Although the difference is not statistically significant, in jurisdictions with a greater than 35% minority population, local leaders may be more likely to feel they spend too much (14%) compared to 8% in other jurisdictions.

Again, among jurisdictions that report any recycling is available, 36% say that no jurisdiction funding is used for local recycling efforts. However, 28% say they make general fund contributions, and 15% say they assess user fees.

Figure 7b: Percent of jurisdictions reporting various types of funding support for local recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)



Population differences: Smaller jurisdictions are more likely to say that no local jurisdiction funding is used for recycling (39% of those with fewer than 5,000 residents versus 13% of those with more than 30,000 residents). However, there are few differences by population category about use of general fund balance or special assessments. It appears that larger jurisdictions are more likely to use a variety of other approaches (see [Table A-14](#)).

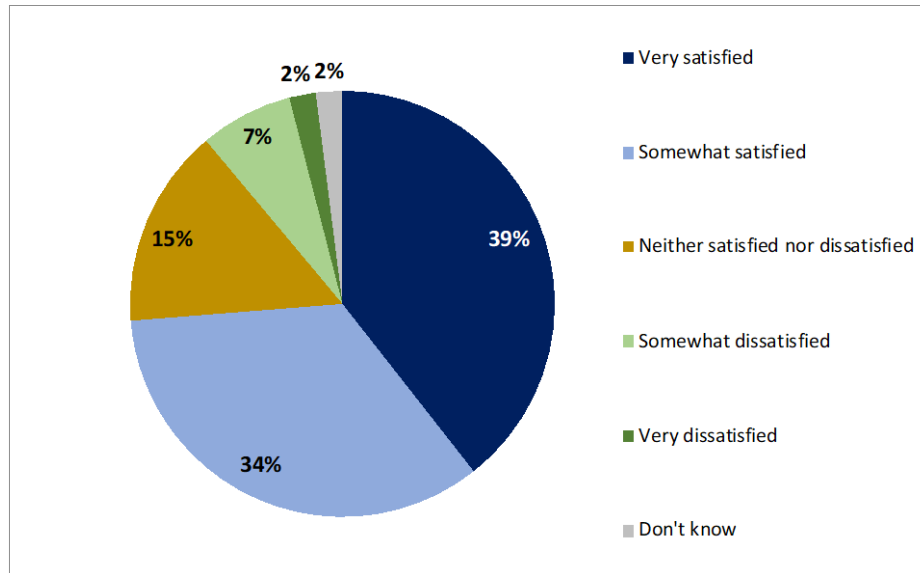
Urban-rural differences: Jurisdictions in “mostly urban” counties are more likely to report using user fees (18% versus 12% in mostly rural and completely rural counties).

Median income differences: Local officials from low-income jurisdictions are more likely to say that no local jurisdiction funding is used for recycling efforts (40%) compared to other jurisdictions (34%). And although not statistically significant, low-income jurisdictions may be slightly more likely to use special assessments and user fees, but less likely to use general fund contributions.

Minority population differences: Officials from more diverse jurisdictions are less likely to report their government contributes no local funding for recycling efforts. They are more likely to say user fees are assessed (29% of those with more than 35% non-white residents versus 14% of others), and that they use a dedicated millage for recycling (22% versus 9% of others).

Among the approximately 58% of jurisdictions that report using any of their own jurisdiction’s funding for local recycling efforts, a large majority (73%) are satisfied with their approach, including 39% who are very satisfied. Meanwhile, just 9% statewide are dissatisfied with the approach their jurisdiction is using for funding local recycling.

Figure 7c: Local officials’ satisfaction with their jurisdiction’s current approach to funding local recycling services or programs (among counties, cities, villages, and townships which report using any jurisdiction funding for recycling services)



Population differences: Officials from the state’s smallest jurisdictions tend to be slightly less satisfied with their jurisdiction’s approach to funding recycling, but still 71% say they are satisfied. Meanwhile, among the largest jurisdictions, 81% are satisfied with their current funding approach (see [Table A-15](#)).

Urban-rural differences: There are no statistically significant differences between jurisdictions in mostly urban, mostly rural, and completely rural counties.

Median income differences: There are no statistically significant differences between lower and higher income communities in satisfaction with the jurisdiction’s current approach to funding local recycling services or programs.

Minority population differences: Although not statistically significant, local officials from communities with more than 35% non-white residents may be somewhat more likely to say they are satisfied with their current recycling funding approach.

Section VIII - Support for recycling (where recycling is versus is not available)

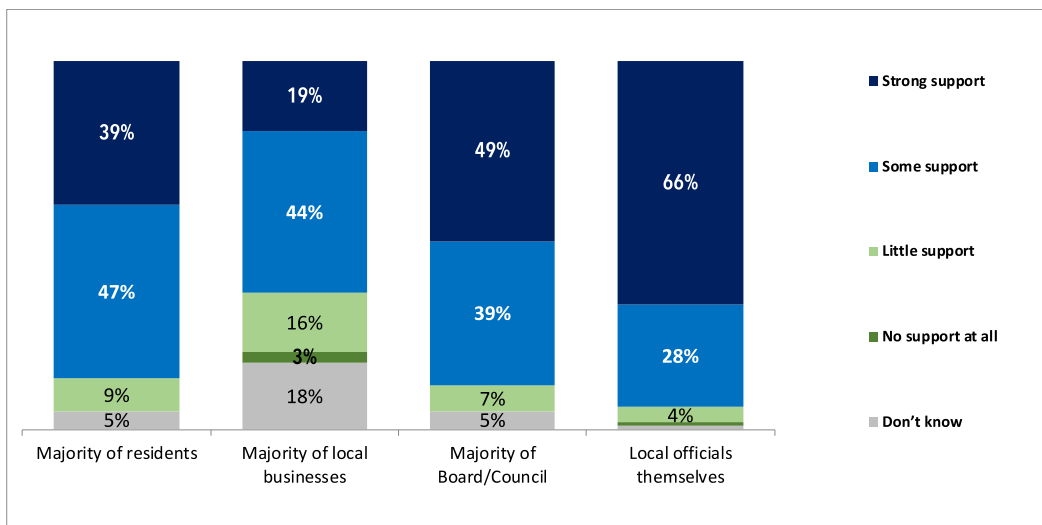
Among all jurisdictions (counties/cities/township/villages)

In communities where recycling is available

When asked about how much support for local access to recycling, if any, there is among various groups in their community, local officials in jurisdictions that report currently having at least some access to recycling generally say there are high levels of support among residents (86% strong or some), local businesses including commercial, industrial, or agricultural operations (63%), their board/council (88%), and themselves personally in their role as a local official (94%). Note that uncertainty is relatively high regarding local business support, with 18% saying they don't know.

Two-thirds of respondents say that personally, in their role as a local official, they *strongly* support local access to recycling, and 49% say the same about their local governing board or council.

Figure 8a: Officials' assessments of support for local access to recycling among groups or people within the community (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)



Population differences: Officials from the smallest jurisdictions are less likely to report strong (35%) or some (47%) support among residents and local businesses (61% strong or some) for local access to recycling compared to larger jurisdictions (see [Table A-16](#)).

Urban-rural differences: Officials from jurisdictions in “mostly urban” counties are more likely to report strong or some support for local access to recycling among residents, local businesses, and the jurisdiction’s board/council.

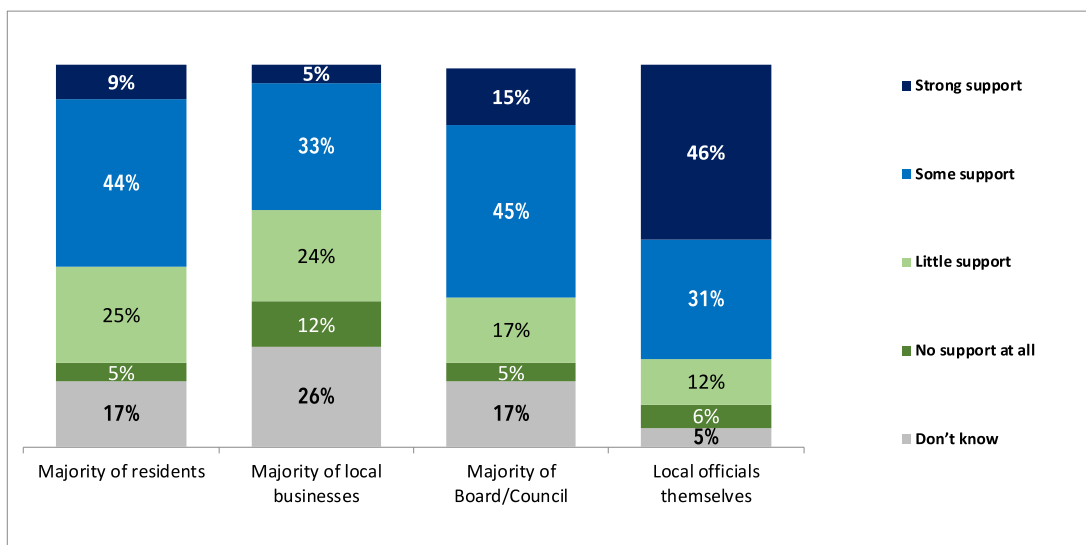
Median income differences: There are no statistically significant differences between lower and higher income communities in reported support for recycling in the community.

Minority population differences: Although not statistically significant, local officials from communities with more than 35% non-white residents may be more likely to say residents have strong or some support compared to other jurisdictions.

In communities where recycling is not available

Even in communities where recycling is not currently available, most local officials report some or strong support among residents (53%), their board/council (60%), and personally in their role as a local official (77%). Few report no support at all. Local officials where there is currently no recycling access say there is somewhat lower support among local businesses (38% strong or somewhat, 12% no support at all). However, once again, uncertainty is relatively high, with approximately a quarter (26%) saying they don't know what the level of local business support is.

Figure 8b: Officials' assessments of support for local access to recycling among groups or people within the community (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

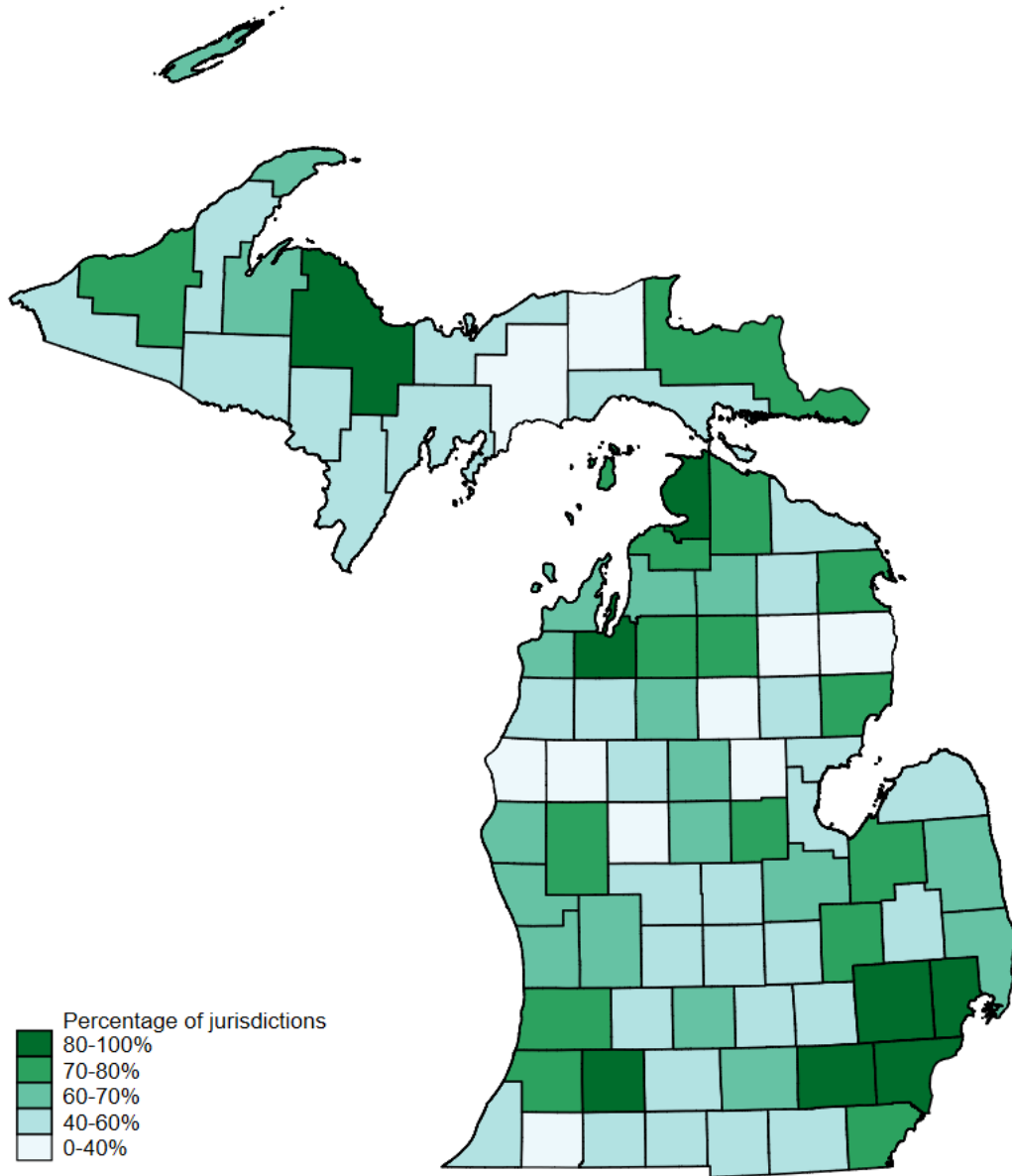


Urban-rural differences: In jurisdictions that report no recycling is currently available, local officials from “mostly urban” counties may be less likely to report strong or some support for local access recycling compared to officials from more rural counties, but differences are not statistically significant (see [Table A-17](#)).

Median income differences: There are no statistically significant differences between lower and higher income communities in support for local access to recycling in jurisdictions where no recycling is currently available.

Map 4: Percentage of local officials statewide who express “strong support” for local access to recycling in their role as a local official, by county

Strong Support For Recycling Access Among Local Officials Themselves



Map 4 displays the percentage of local officials from all jurisdictions (counties, cities, villages, and townships) who say, in their role as a local official, that they have “strong support” for local access to recycling, aggregated at the county level. This includes communities that both currently report having local access to at least some recycling, and those that don’t. The lighter shades show where the percentage of local officials within that county who strongly support local access to recycling is relatively lower, while the darker shades indicate a higher percentage of local officials that personally strongly support local access to recycling.

Section IX - Interest in additional services (where recycling is versus is not available)

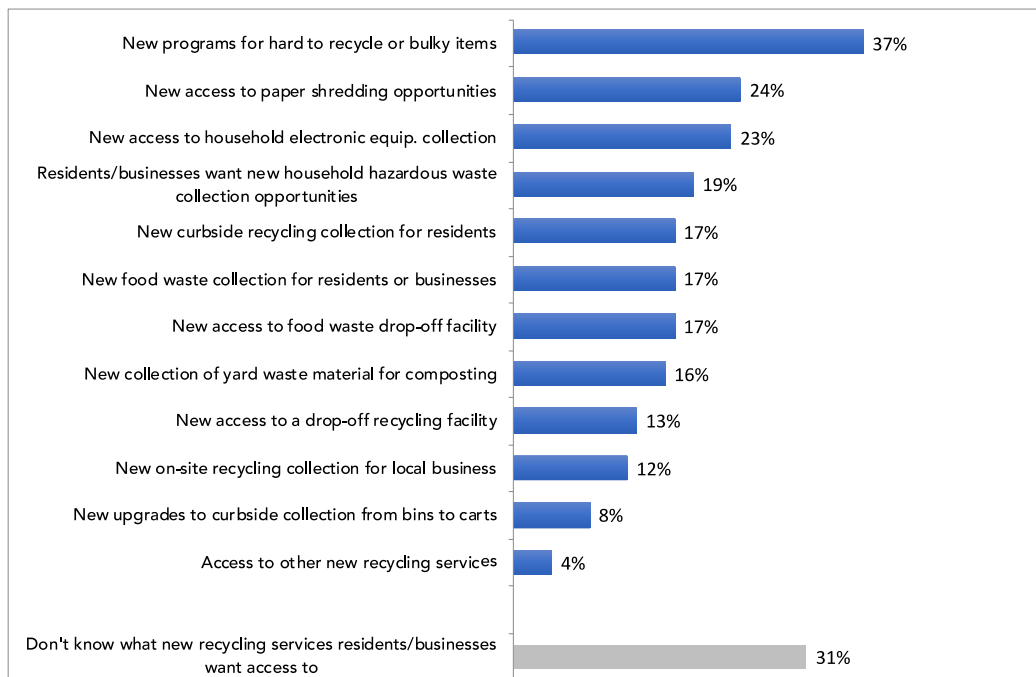
Among all jurisdictions (counties/cities/township/villages)

In communities where recycling is available

Among jurisdictions that report currently having at least some access to recycling, there is considerable interest in new programs for hard to recycle or bulky items (37%). There is also significant interest in access to paper shredding opportunities (24%). Although 34% of jurisdictions already report having some access to household electronic equipment collection, local leaders from an additional 23% of jurisdictions believe there is interest in gaining access.

Clearly, there is considerable uncertainty among local leaders about what new recycling services residents and businesses might want, with 31% saying they don't know.

Figure 9a: Officials' assessments of community's desire for new access to recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)



Population differences: In small jurisdictions (with under 5,000 residents) which are less likely to already have existing curbside recycling programs, 21% of local officials say their residents would be interested in new curbside collection (see [Table A-18](#)). Among the largest jurisdictions, where more types of recycling are likely to already be available, there is high interest in food waste collection (36%) and food waste drop-off facilities (34%). Reports of demand for food waste programs are significantly lower in jurisdictions with fewer than 30,000 residents.

Urban-rural differences: Local officials from almost half (48%) of jurisdictions in completely rural counties say that their residents would be interested in new programs for hard-to-recycle or bulky items. There is also significant interest in new curbside recycling collection among jurisdictions in completely rural counties (38%).

Median income differences: There are no statistically significant differences between low-income and other jurisdictions in terms of assessments of interest in new recycling programs.

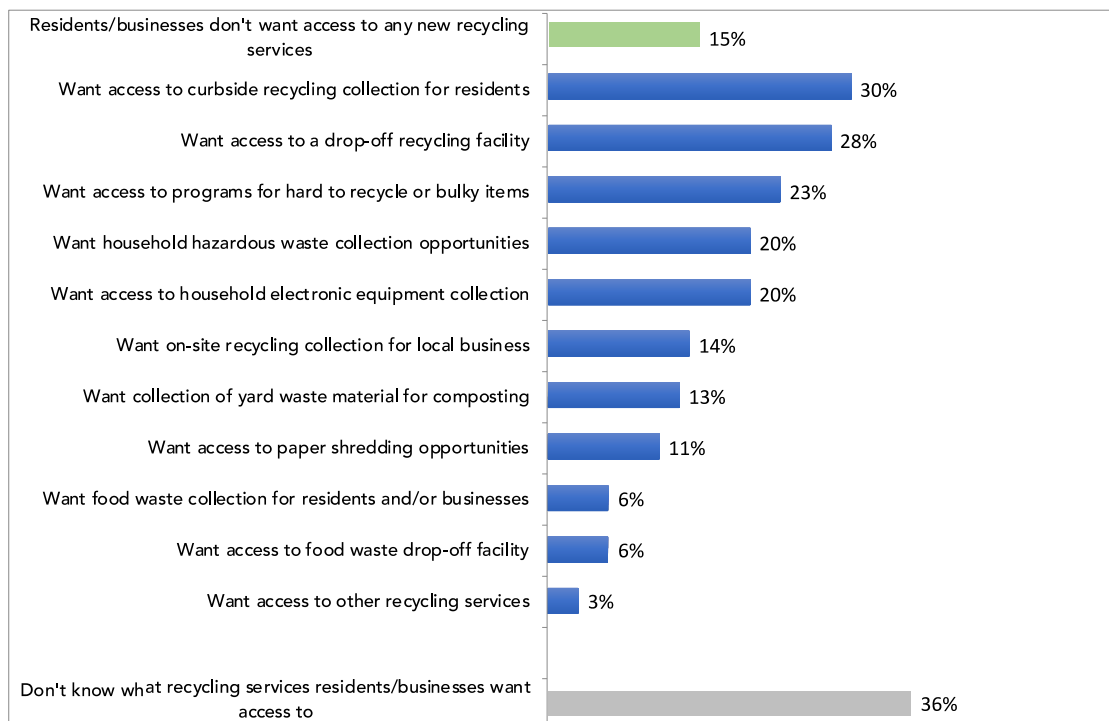
Minority population differences: Local leaders from jurisdictions with larger minority populations are more likely to report there is interest in access to food waste collection (42%) or drop-off facilities (38%).

In communities where recycling is not available

Among the 18% of jurisdictions statewide where there are currently no recycling opportunities available, only 15% of local leaders say their residents and businesses don't want access to any new recycling services. Statewide, local officials in these jurisdictions believe that interest is highest in adding curbside recycling collection (30%) or drop-off recycling facilities (28%).

However, again it's important to note that more than one-third of these local officials (36%) are unsure what new recycling services might be of interest in their communities.

Figure 9b: Officials' assessments of community's desire for new access to recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)



Urban-rural differences: Local officials in mostly and completely rural counties are more likely to say residents want new access to on-site recycling collection for local businesses. While not statistically significant, they may also be more likely to say residents want new access to curbside recycling (see [Table A-19](#)).

Median income differences: Officials from lower income communities are significantly more likely to say their residents want new access to a number of recycling services compared to other communities, particularly the introduction of curbside recycling collection (41% versus 23%) and the introduction of drop-off recycling facility (40% versus 20%).

Section X – Assessments of residents’ willingness to pay (where recycling is versus is not available)

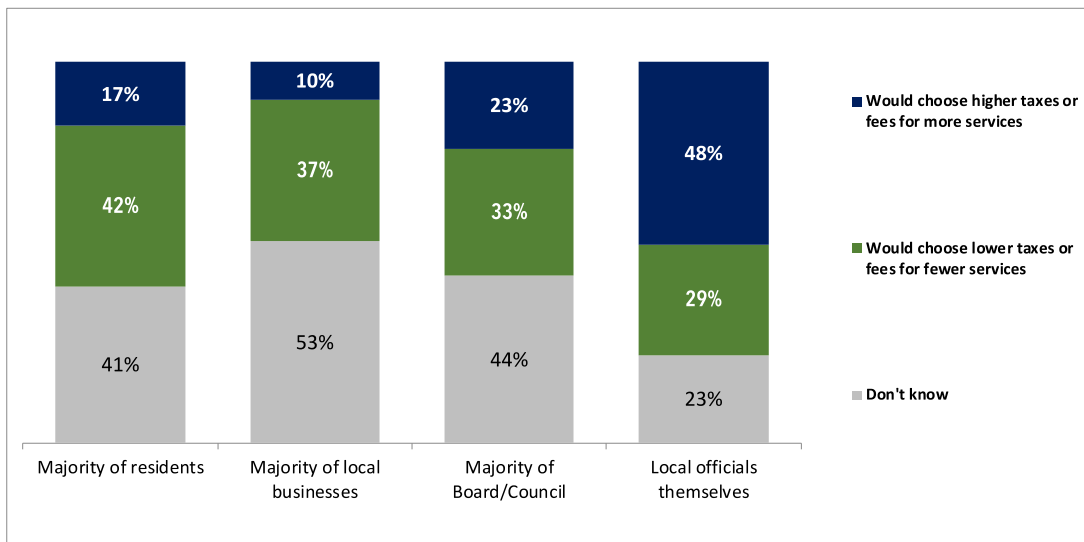
Among all jurisdictions (counties/cities/township/villages)

In communities where recycling is available

When it comes to the question of whether local officials think their community members would choose higher taxes or fees for more (or improved) services, or whether they would choose lower taxes or fees and have fewer (or no) recycling services, this receives one of the highest levels of “don’t know” responses that local leaders have ever provided on the MPPS. For example, 41% of officials statewide say they “don’t know” which their residents would choose. Among those who did have a sense of their residents’ preferences, 42% believe their residents would choose lower taxes and fewer services, compared with only 17% who say their residents would prefer paying higher taxes and getting improved or expanded recycling services.

Almost half of all local officials (48%) indicate they themselves are more likely to choose higher taxes or fees for more services, significantly higher than their perceptions of the trade-off residents and businesses, or their local board or council, would make.

Figure 10a: Officials’ assessments of community willingness to pay higher taxes or fees for increased or improved recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)



Population differences: Local leaders from larger jurisdictions are more likely to say their residents would choose higher taxes or fees in return for more services, but are also more likely to believe their local businesses would choose lower taxes or fees (see [Table A-20](#)).

Urban-rural differences: Officials from jurisdictions in counties that are “mostly urban” are somewhat more likely to say their residents would choose higher taxes or fees in return for more services, but slightly less likely to say their businesses would choose higher taxes or fees.

Median income differences: Officials from low-income jurisdictions are less likely to say their residents would choose higher taxes or fees for more services (13%) compared to other jurisdictions (20%). When it comes to officials’ personal preferences, however, those from low-income jurisdictions are more likely to say they would choose higher taxes (56%) compared to those from other jurisdictions (44%).

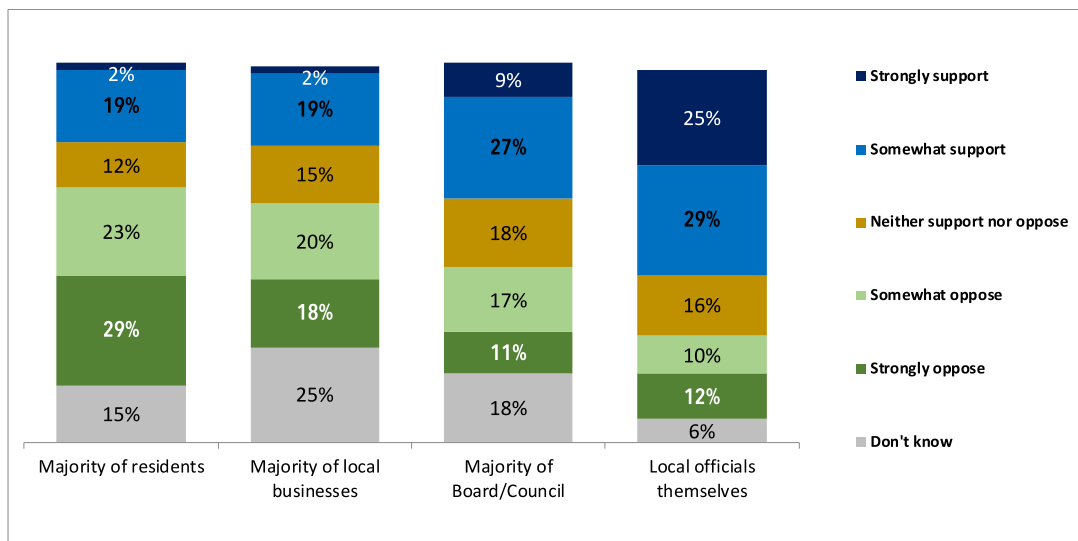
Minority population differences: More diverse jurisdictions are more likely to say the majority of businesses in their jurisdiction would choose lower taxes or fees for fewer services.

In communities where recycling is not available

Among jurisdictions that report recycling is not currently available, just one in five (21%) of local officials say their residents and businesses would somewhat (19%) or strongly (2%) support higher fees in exchange for recycling services. They are more likely to say their board/council (38%) and they themselves (54%) would support higher fees for recycling services.

Interestingly, responses from these jurisdictions have much lower levels of “don’t know” in response to the question of the trade-off between higher taxes or fees and new recycling services.

Figure 10b: Officials’ assessments of community support for or opposition to paying higher taxes or fees for recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)



Urban-rural differences: Although the number of jurisdictions is small for statistical purposes, generally, there appears to be higher support for increasing fees to add recycling services in jurisdictions in completely rural counties compared to “mostly urban” counties (see [Table A-21](#)).

Median income differences: When it comes to respondents’ personal preference, local officials from low-income jurisdictions are more likely to support higher fees for recycling services (67%) compared to officials from other jurisdictions (46%).

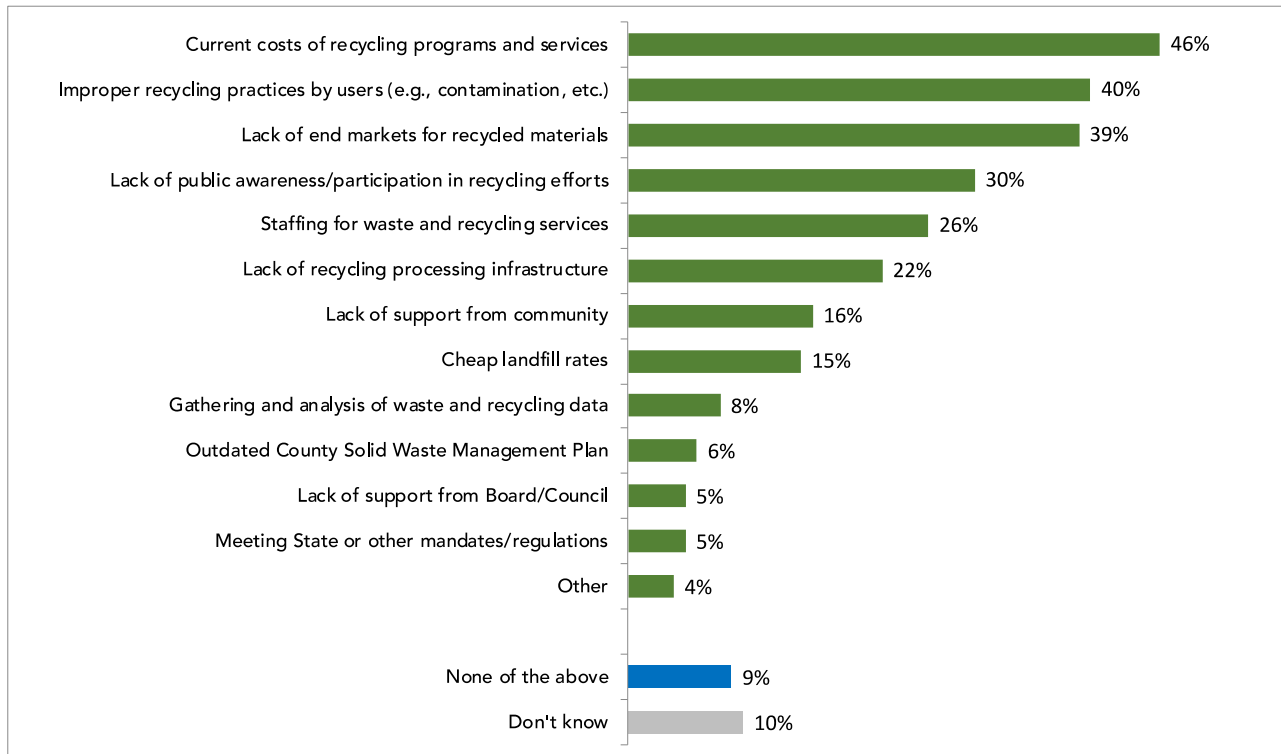
Section XI – Challenges (where recycling is versus is not available)

Among all jurisdictions (counties/cities/township/villages)

In communities where recycling is available

When asked about challenges for recycling in their community, the most commonly cited challenges in cities, villages, and townships where recycling is available are costs of current programs and services (46%), improper recycling practices by users (40%) and lack of end markets for recycled materials (39%).

Figure 11a: Officials' assessments of challenges for recycling within their jurisdiction (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)



Population differences: Looking by population size of Michigan communities, cost concerns are found frequently among jurisdictions of all sizes. Approximately half of local leaders from jurisdictions with over 5,000 residents say current costs of recycling services are among their challenges for local recycling. Yet even in smaller jurisdictions, costs are a frequent concern, with 44% of those communities fewer than 5,000 residents reporting that recycling costs are a local challenge (see [Table A-22](#)).

Urban-rural differences: The percentage of officials citing current costs as a challenge is higher in jurisdictions in mostly urban (44%) and mostly rural (49%) counties compared to in completely rural counties (37%). However, even in these rural counties, costs are still the most commonly cited challenge. Conversely, staffing is more commonly reported to be a challenge in completely rural counties compared to jurisdictions in mostly rural and mostly urban counties.

Median income differences: Differences by median income in the jurisdiction are generally smaller compared to urbanicity differences. However, officials from low-income jurisdictions are at least

somewhat more likely to cite a number of challenges including staffing (31% versus 24%), lack of recycling processing infrastructure (27% versus 20%), and lack of support from the community (23% versus 13%).

Minority population differences: Local leaders from jurisdictions with a higher minority population are at least somewhat more likely to report that improper recycling practices by users, lack of public awareness/participation, and cheap landfill rates are a challenge.

Among those with recycling who noted they had at least one challenge, local leaders were asked to rank them (up to the top 3). Again, current costs were frequently cited as a significant challenge -- 59% said this was in their top 3, including 30% who said this was their most significant challenge.

Additionally, about half (51%) said improper recycling practices were one of the top 3 challenges, however only 15% said it was their most significant challenge.

Table 1: Ranking of officials’ assessments of top three challenges for recycling within their jurisdiction (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Most significant challenge	Second most significant challenge	Third most significant challenge	In the Top 3
Current costs of recycling programs and services	30%	18%	11%	59%
Improper recycling practices by users (e.g., contamination, etc.)	15%	19%	17%	51%
Lack of end markets for recycled materials	19%	15%	14%	48%
Lack of public awareness/participation in recycling efforts	8%	14%	14%	36%
Staffing for waste and recycling services	7%	10%	12%	29%
Lack of recycling processing infrastructure	6%	7%	10%	23%
Lack of support from the community	6%	6%	7%	19%
Cheap landfill rates (that make it less expensive to throw trash out than recycle)	3%	6%	7%	16%
Lack of support from Board/Council	1%	2%	2%	5%
Outdated County Solid Waste Management Plan	1%	1%	2%	4%
Gathering and analysis of waste and recycling data	1%	1%	2%	4%
Meeting State or other mandates/regulations	1%	1%	2%	4%
Other	1%	0%	0%	1%

Population differences: Local leaders from the smallest jurisdictions are approximately twice as likely as those from the largest jurisdictions (those with more than 30,000 residents) to say costs are their most significant challenge (see [Table A-23](#)). These largest jurisdictions are more likely to rank a lack of end markets for recycling as their most significant problem (35% of the largest communities, compared with 19% of all communities statewide).

Urban-rural differences: Officials in jurisdictions from “mostly rural” counties are more likely to say current costs are their largest problem (36%) compared to those from mostly urban (25%) and completely rural (26%) counties. Officials from mostly urban counties are more likely to say lack of end markets is their most important problem (26%) compared to those from mostly and completely rural counties (14%).

Median income differences: Most differences between low-income jurisdictions and others are small. However, higher income jurisdictions are more likely to say improper recycling practices by users are their most significant challenge (17%) compared to low-income jurisdictions (9%).

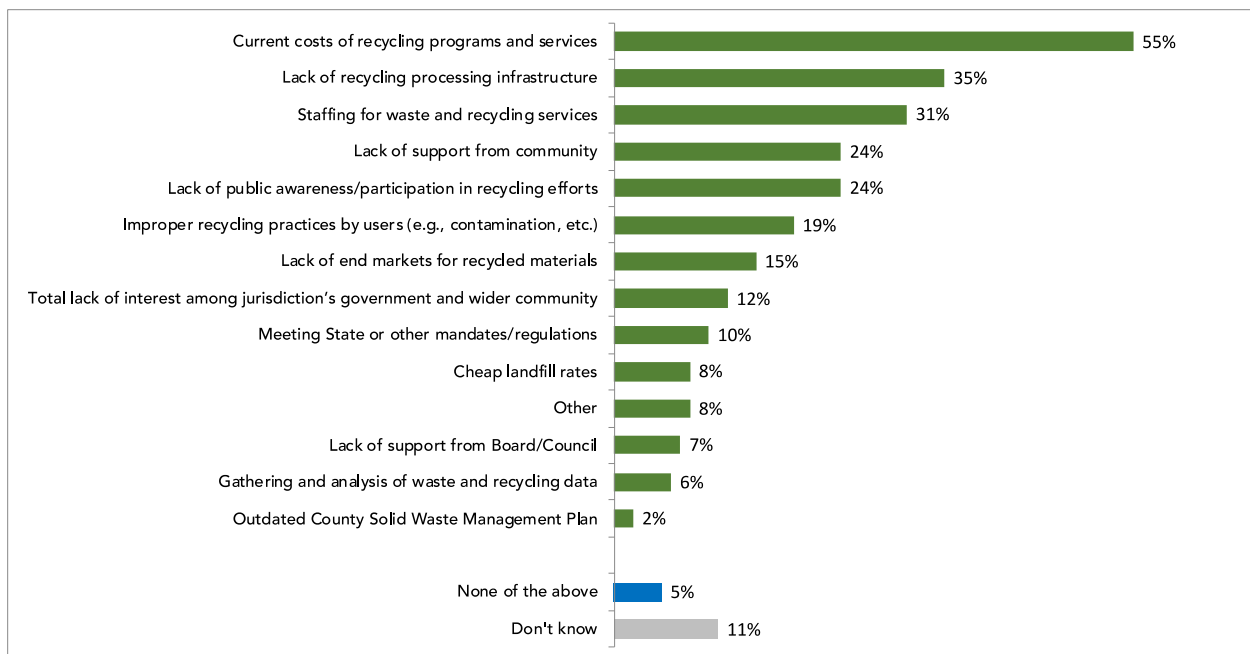
Minority population differences: There are no statistically significant differences between jurisdictions with more than 35% non-white population and less diverse communities.

In communities where recycling is not available

Among jurisdictions with no recycling services in their community today, costs are again the most frequently cited reason (55%). Compared to jurisdictions where recycling is available, officials in places where no recycling is available are more likely to cite lack of processing infrastructure (35%), staffing (31%), and lack of support from the community (24%) as factors. They are less likely to cite improper recycling practices by users (19%), lack of end markets for recycled materials (15%), and cheap landfill rates (8%).

Only 12% of officials from places with no current recycling say there is a *total* lack of interest in recycling among the jurisdiction’s government and the wider community, even if there may not be strong support for it. Meanwhile, only 5% say none of these are factors, and 11% report they are unsure about reasons their jurisdiction is not engaged in recycling.

Figure 11b: Officials’ assessments of reasons why jurisdiction is not engaged in recycling efforts (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)



Urban-rural differences: Although differences are not statistically significant, jurisdictions with no current recycling in mostly rural and completely rural counties may be more likely to cite staffing as a reason for not offering recycling (see [Table A-24](#)).

Median income differences: Jurisdictions with lower median income that report currently having no recycling are more likely to say a lack of public awareness or participation is a reason they do not offer recycling services (32%) compared to jurisdictions with higher median income (18%).

When asked to rank the top 3 factors leading the jurisdiction to have no current recycling access, local leaders were overwhelmingly likely to cite costs as a significant reason, with 72% saying it is in their top

3, including 43% saying it is the most important reason. Staffing (47% in top 3) and lack of processing infrastructure (45% in top 3) were also frequently cited as some of the most significant factors.

Compared to jurisdictions where recycling is available, jurisdictions where it is not available were more likely to cite costs of services (72% versus 59%), lack of processing infrastructure (45% versus 23%), and staffing (47% versus 29%). They were less likely to cite improper recycling practices by users (25% versus 51%), lack of end markets for users (19% versus 48%), and cheap landfill rates (8% versus 16%).

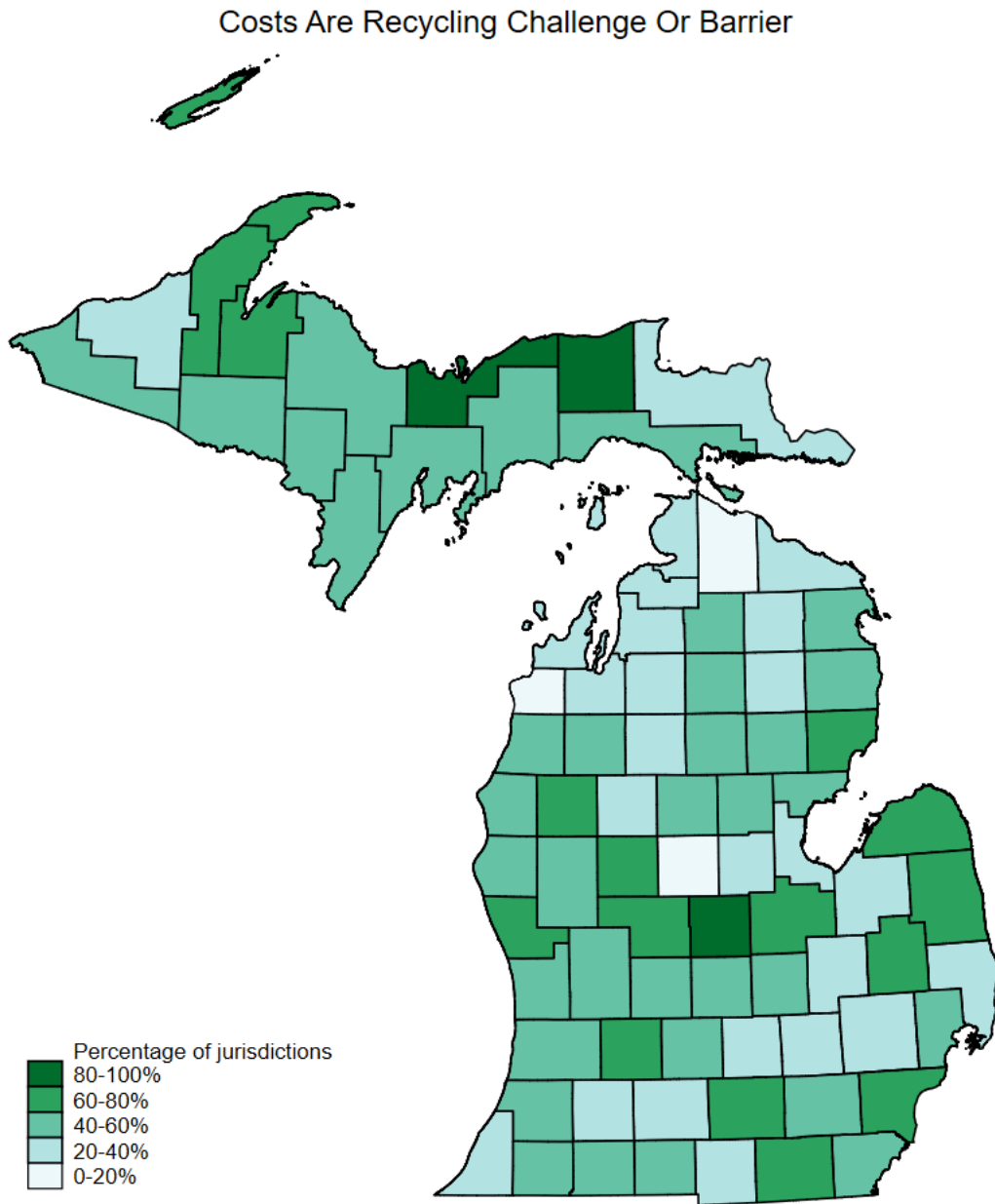
Table 2: Ranking of officials’ assessments of top three reasons for no recycling within their jurisdiction (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available and there is not a total lack of interest in recycling)

	Most significant reason	Second most significant reason	Third most significant reason	In the Top 3
Current costs of recycling programs and services	43%	17%	12%	72%
Staffing for waste and recycling services	10%	16%	21%	47%
Lack of recycling processing infrastructure	14%	11%	20%	45%
Lack of public awareness/participation in recycling efforts	5%	17%	14%	36%
Improper recycling practices by users (e.g., contamination, etc.)	4%	10%	11%	25%
Lack of support from community	8%	10%	5%	23%
Lack of end markets for recycled materials	2%	10%	7%	19%
Cheap landfill rates (that make it less expensive to throw trash out than recycle)	3%	4%	1%	8%
Meeting State or other mandates/regulations	3%	2%	2%	7%
Other	6%	0%	1%	7%
Gathering and analysis of waste and recycling data	1%	1%	4%	6%
Lack of support from Board/Council	0%	2%	2%	4%
Outdated County Solid Waste Management Plan	1%	1%	0%	2%

Urban-rural differences: Officials from jurisdictions with no current recycling in completely rural counties are much more likely to say a lack of recycling processing infrastructure is the most important reason they do not have recycling access (34%) compared to jurisdictions in mostly rural (13%) and mostly urban (3%) counties (see [Table A-25](#)).

Median income differences: There are no statistically significant differences between jurisdictions with low median income and other jurisdictions statewide.

Map 5: Percentage of local officials who report that current costs are a challenge for or barrier to recycling in their jurisdiction, by county



Map 5 displays the percentage of local officials from all jurisdictions (counties, cities, villages, and townships) who indicate that current costs are a challenge for recycling efforts. This includes both those that report currently having recycling available in the jurisdiction (costs as a challenge) and also those with no recycling (costs a factor in why not), aggregated at the county level. The lighter shades show where a relatively lower percentage of local officials within that county say costs of recycling are a problem, while the darker shades indicate a higher percentage of local officials saying that current costs of recycling are a problem.

Section XII – Resources needed (where recycling is versus is not available)

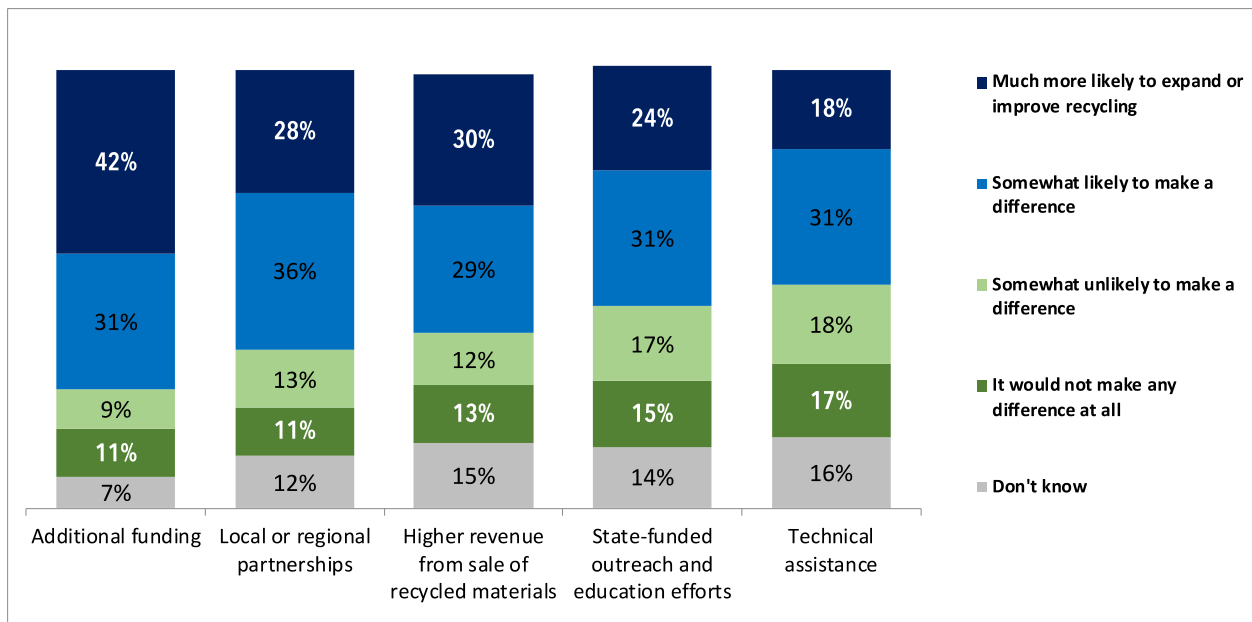
Among all jurisdictions (counties/cities/township/villages)

In communities where recycling is available

In jurisdictions that report at least some recycling services or programs are currently available, there are a number of resources that local officials say would make their jurisdiction more likely to expand or improve recycling. Statewide, 73% say additional funding would make them more likely to expand or improve recycling efforts, including 42% who say it would make them *much more* likely. A majority of local officials also say additional local and/or regional partnerships (64%), higher revenues from the sale of recycled materials (59%) and state-funded outreach and educational efforts aimed at residents and/or businesses (55%) would make them at least somewhat more likely to expand or improve recycling, although fewer (24-30%) say it would make them *much more* likely. Technical assistance (e.g., customized advising on funding, partnerships, contracts, etc.) is the least likely to make a difference, but even in that case, 49% say it is likely to make a difference.

There is a core group in places that already have recycling available who say these additional resources would not have an impact. For example, 9% say additional funding is somewhat unlikely to make a difference, and 11% say additional funding would not make any difference to decisions to improve or expand local recycling efforts.

Figure 12a: Likelihood of expanding or improving recycling services if various resources were available (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)



Population differences: Local leaders from larger jurisdictions are more likely to say each of the five resource types would be at least somewhat likely to make a difference compared to smaller jurisdictions (see [Table A-26](#)).

Urban-rural differences: Leaders from jurisdictions in mostly urban counties are more likely to say higher revenue from sale of recycled materials and state-funded outreach efforts are at least somewhat likely to make a difference.

Median income differences: Low-income jurisdictions are more likely to report that technical assistance is at least somewhat likely to make a difference.

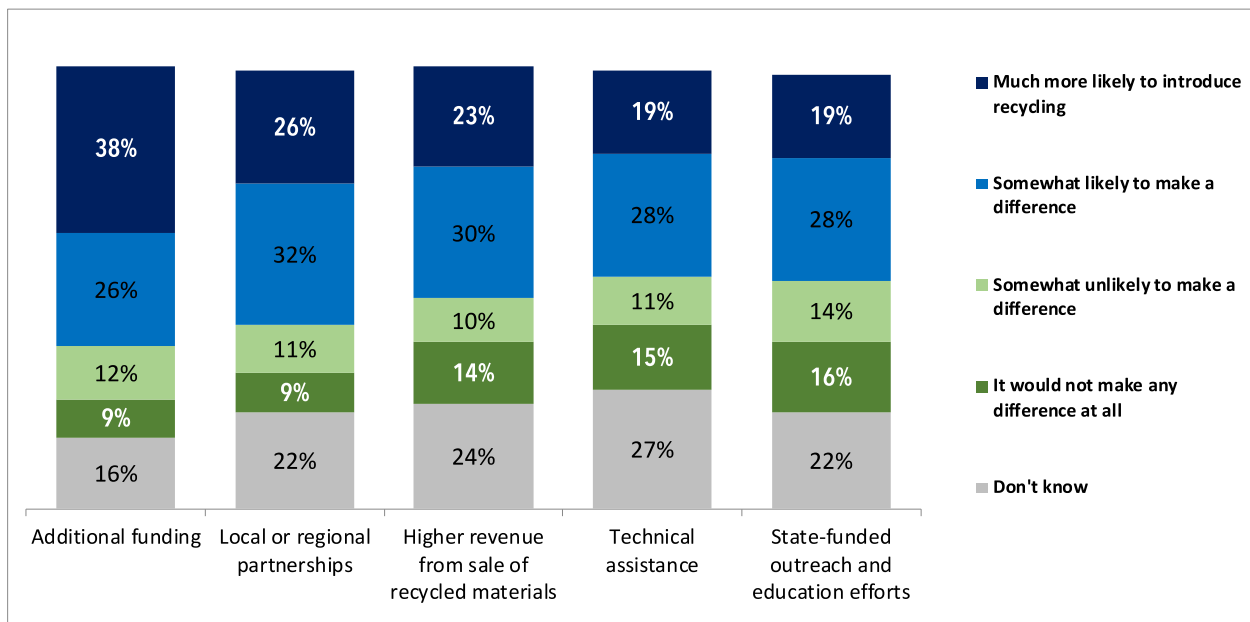
Minority population differences: Additional resources are likely to have a more significant impact in jurisdictions with higher non-white populations, where officials are more likely to say higher revenue from sales, technical assistance, and state-funded outreach and education efforts would make a difference.

In communities where recycling is not available

In jurisdictions where local leaders report that no recycling is currently available, there is more uncertainty about what resources might encourage the introduction of new local recycling services, with significant percentages answering “don’t know” to each potential type of resource listed.

Yet there are a number of resources that local officials say would make their jurisdictions more likely to introduce new recycling services. Additional funding is most frequently cited (64%, including 38% *much more* likely), but more than half of jurisdictions without recycling say that local/regional partnerships (58%) and higher revenue from sales (53%) would make them at least somewhat more likely to introduce recycling. Additionally, 47% say that technical assistance and state-funded outreach/education would be at least somewhat likely to make a difference.

Figure 12b: Likelihood of introducing new recycling services if various resources were available (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)



Urban-rural differences: Although differences fall short of statistical significance, leaders from jurisdictions with no current recycling in mostly urban counties may be more likely to say additional funding would make a difference for introducing new recycling efforts, while those in completely rural counties may be more likely to say local or regional partnerships as well as higher revenue from sale of recycled materials would make a difference (see [Table A-27](#)).

Median income differences: Leaders from low-income jurisdictions with no current recycling are significantly more likely to say state-funded outreach and education efforts would make a difference (56% versus 42% among other jurisdictions statewide).

Examples of resources or assistance most likely to encourage their jurisdiction to introduce recycling services, according to Michigan local officials in communities that report no current recycling:

- “A mandate put upon us by state law.”
- “County wide services are being considered. This would be a good way for our Township to recycle. Waiting on County’s research and conclusions to be completed.”
- “Training on the current statewide recycling system and how a rural township can become a part. Education on funding available and help with applications for funding. Promotion of recycling at state and county level. Leadership and assistance at the county level. Education and promotion for residents on proper recycling and how to avoid contamination of recycling collection centers.”
- “Funding for a centralized recycling and waste management center, including funding for staffing.”
- “Funding to help with the start up of a program. More information on how to begin this process. More support from all of the Board members.”
- “If there was recycling for [REDACTED] County residences...not to put it on tiny little townships...should be a county wide program with one local spot for all residence of the county.”
- “We had community recycling, the cost soared, and we couldn't afford to continue. It was well received by the community. Of course, we also had abuse of the recycling containers.”
- “None of the private garbage disposal companies, that serve the residents in our township, offer curbside recycling as far as I know. I believe curbside recycling would encourage residents to recycle.”
- “Pilot program grant to offer curbside pickup. You can’t like what you don’t have.”
- “Somehow to have it pretty much paid for. Folks are tired of taxes. We all agree it is a great idea. Door to door is probably the only way to get folks involved. It is hard to get folks involved as everyone knows. We at the township can’t get folks to fill open positions. Even if it was done every week instead of once a month it may get more folks interested.”
- “Large item recycling funding would be extremely beneficial for preventing recyclable material from entering landfills or being dumped illegally.”
- “Access to a recycle drop off station that is run and maintained by resources other than village employees would be beneficial. Curbside recycling would be the ideal solution if the cost was not burdensome to residents. I believe that there is support and need for a recycle drop off site and that it would get used but the flipside to that is the maintenance costs, education of use and potential eyesore of misuse which could cause unfavorable clutter and possible unfavorable odors that residents would not favor.”

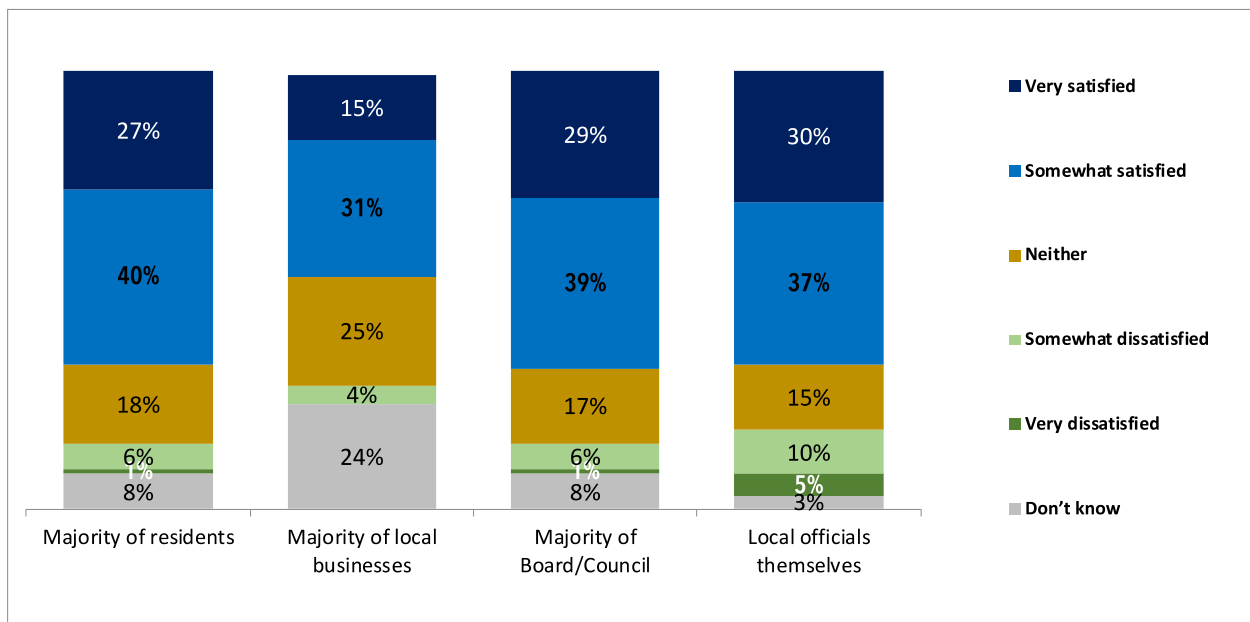
(see [Appendix B](#) for complete listing of responses to open-end questions)

In communities where recycling is available

In communities that report at least some recycling is available, local officials generally say there are high levels of satisfaction with the jurisdiction’s current approach to recycling among residents (67%) and their Board or Council (68%). In addition, two-thirds (67%) of local leaders say they are personally satisfied with their current approach to recycling, although fewer than one in three (30%) say they are very satisfied. Local leaders are slightly less likely to report satisfaction among businesses (45%) but even there, few report outright dissatisfaction (4%), but instead are more likely to report that businesses are “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied” (25%) or say they are unsure (24%).

Local leaders themselves are somewhat more likely to report that they are dissatisfied (15%) rather than indicate there is dissatisfaction among other groups in the community.

Figure 13a: Local officials’ assessments of satisfaction with jurisdiction’s current approach to recycling among groups or people within the community (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)



Population differences: Generally, local leaders from larger jurisdictions are more likely to be satisfied with their jurisdiction’s current approach to recycling than are officials from smaller communities that currently have recycling. Over a third (38%) of local officials from the largest jurisdictions are very satisfied with their community’s current approach to recycling, compared to 27% of local leaders in the smallest jurisdictions (see [Table A-28](#)).

Urban-rural differences: Officials from jurisdictions in counties that are classified as “mostly urban” are more likely to report satisfaction among all four groups than officials from jurisdictions in counties that are classified as “mostly rural” or “completely rural.”

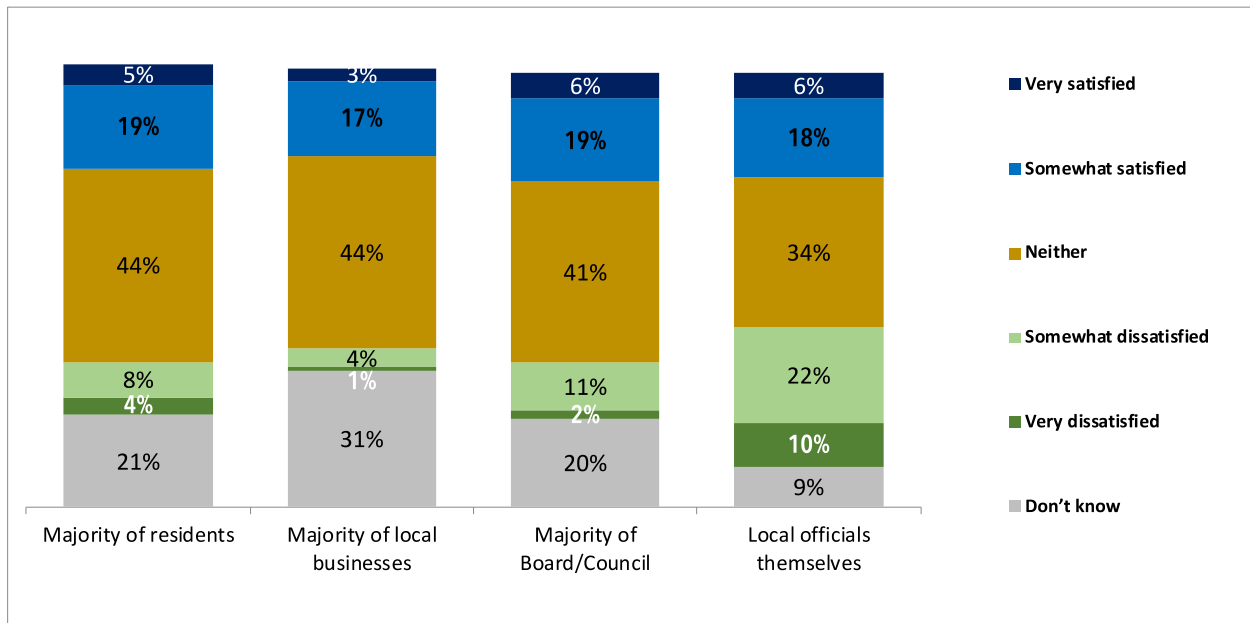
Median income differences: Officials from low-income jurisdictions are less likely to say their residents are satisfied with their approach to recycling. Also, although not statistically significant, they may also be less likely to say their Board or Council and they themselves are satisfied.

Minority population differences: Officials from jurisdictions with 35% or more non-white population are more likely to report satisfaction among residents, businesses, their Board or Council, and personally, but differences are not all statistically significant.

In communities where recycling is not available

Compared to communities that report recycling is currently available, local officials in places with no available recycling are significantly less likely to report satisfaction among all groups. In assessing the attitudes of groups in the community, few local leaders believe there is outright dissatisfaction, but instead report that groups are “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied” or say they “don’t know.” When it comes to these local leader’s own assessments— in their role as local officials—of the current approach to recycling by the jurisdiction, nearly a third (32%) say they are dissatisfied and another third (34%) are ambivalent.

Figure 13b: Local officials’ assessments of satisfaction with jurisdiction’s current approach to recycling among groups or people within the community (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)



Urban-rural differences: Officials from jurisdictions in “completely rural” counties that report no current recycling are less likely to report satisfaction among each of the four groups (see [Table A-29](#)). However, this does not indicate high levels of dissatisfaction. Instead, officials from completely rural counties are more likely to say the groups are “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.”

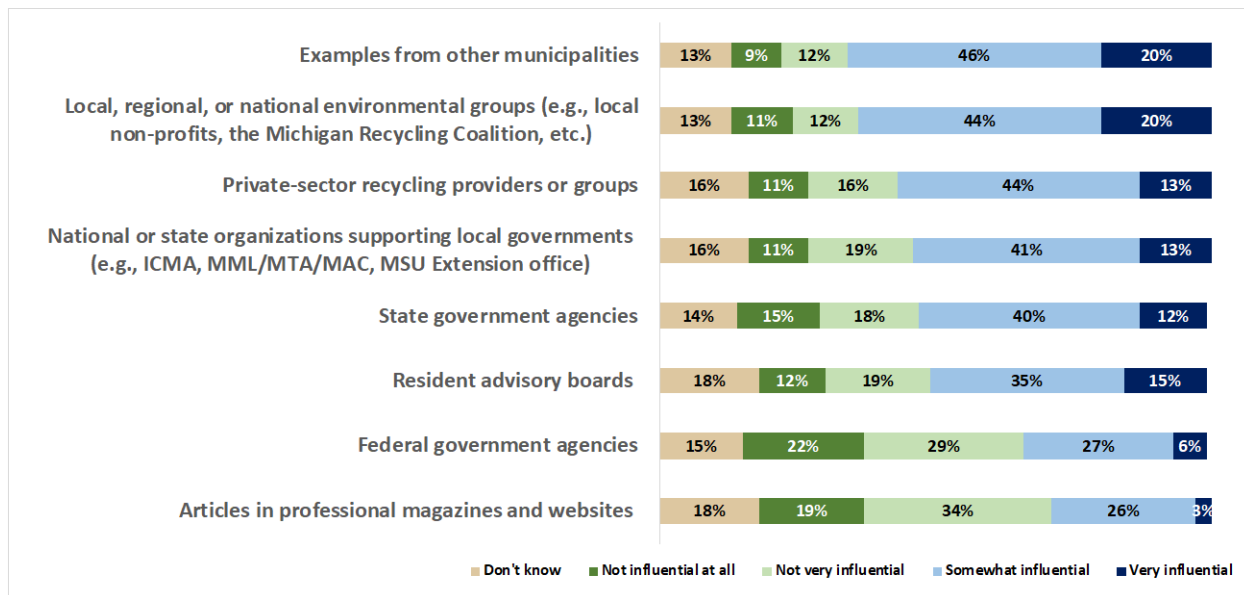
Median income differences: Officials from low-income communities are less likely to report satisfaction and more likely to report dissatisfaction among all four groups compared to officials from other jurisdictions, although these differences are not always statistically significant due to small sample size.

Section XIV – Sources of information on recycling

Among all jurisdictions (counties/cities/township/villages)

Now, combining all responses statewide, from both those places that report having some recycling and those that don't, local leaders were asked to consider possible sources of information about recycling and rate which might be more or less influential in the jurisdiction's decision making on recycling policies. Local officials report a range of sources being somewhat or very influential to their decision making. The most commonly cited influence (66%) is examples from other municipalities, with 20% of local leaders saying peer examples are very influential and another 46% saying they are somewhat influential. Other influential sources on recycling decision making include environmental groups (64%), private sector providers (57%), local government organizations (54%), and Michigan state agencies (52%).

Figure 14: Local officials' assessments of influential sources of information for jurisdiction decision making on recycling



Population differences: Leaders from larger jurisdictions are more likely to say each of the sources of information would be somewhat or very influential on local recycling decision making compared to smaller jurisdictions (see [Table A-30](#)).

Urban-rural differences: Officials from jurisdictions in mostly urban counties are more likely to say state government agencies are somewhat or very influential (60%) compared to jurisdictions in mostly rural and completely rural counties (47% for both). They are also more likely to say examples from other municipalities, private-sector recycling providers, resident commissions or advisory boards, and articles in professional magazines/websites are influential.

Median income differences: Local officials from low-income jurisdictions are more likely to say the federal government is an influential source of information (37%) compared to other jurisdictions (31%). They are less likely to say articles in professional magazines/websites are influential.

Minority population differences: Officials from jurisdictions with a greater than 35% non-white population are more likely to say examples from several sources are influential compared to less diverse jurisdictions. In particular, 84% say examples from other municipalities are influential (versus 65% of less diverse jurisdictions), 68% say state govt agencies (versus 51%), and 52% say federal govt agencies (versus 32%).

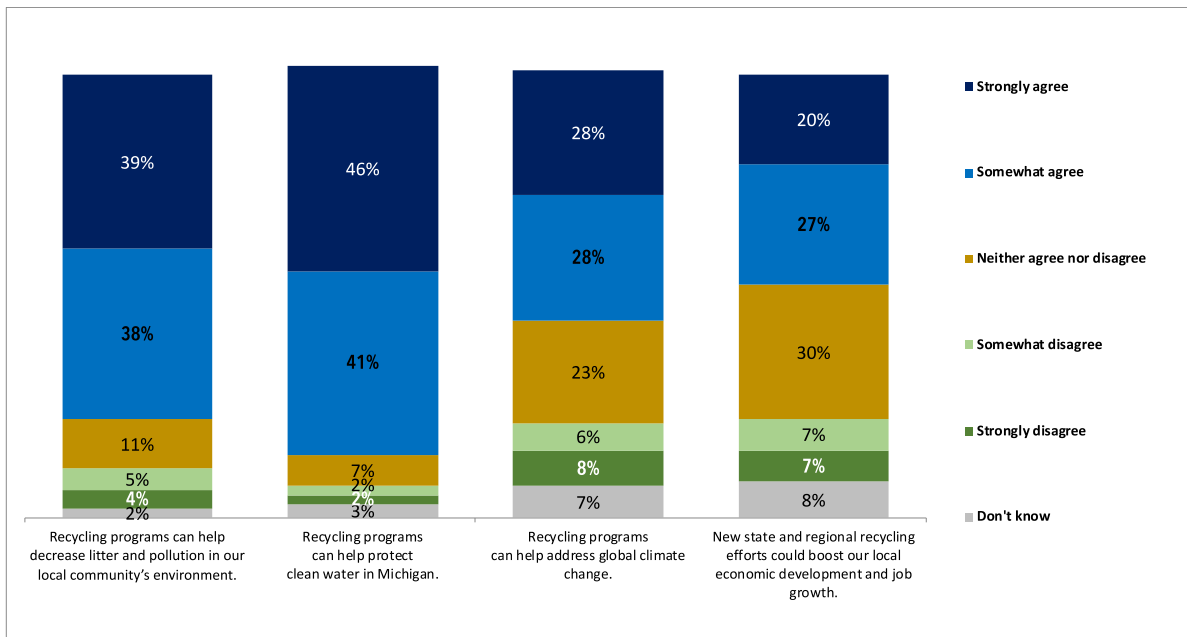
Section XV – Attitudes towards recycling as a general policy goal and its effects

Among all jurisdictions (counties/cities/township/villages)

Local officials were also asked to evaluate a series of statements about the general practice of recycling and its effects. Four of these statements had a positive quality and two were critical of recycling.

In terms of benefits of recycling, local officials are most strong in agreement that recycling programs can help protect clean water in Michigan (87%), including almost half (46%) who *strongly* agree. Meanwhile, 77% believe recycling programs can help decrease litter and pollution in the local environment. Many local officials also agreed that recycling programs can help address global climate change (56%) and that new state and regional recycling efforts could boost local economic development and job growth in their communities (47%).

Figure 15a: Michigan local officials’ positive attitudes about recycling



Population differences: Officials from jurisdictions with 10,001-30,000 residents are more likely to say recycling programs can help protect clean water compared to those from both smaller and larger jurisdictions. Also, officials from jurisdictions with more than 10,000 residents are likely to say recycling can help address global climate change, and that it can boost local economic development and job growth compared to jurisdictions with under 5,000 residents (see [Table A-31](#)).

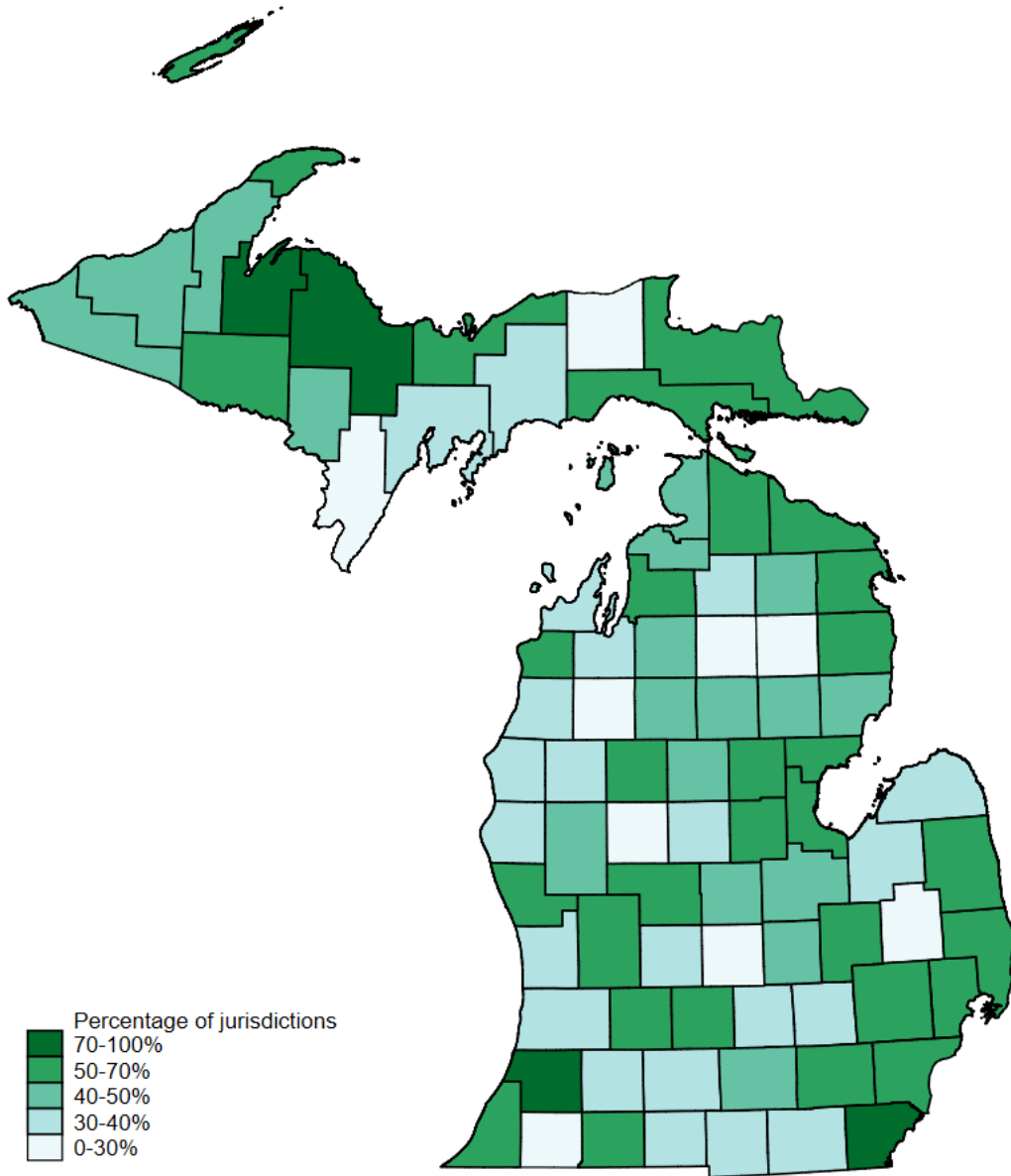
Urban-rural differences: Although differences are not statistically significant, officials from jurisdictions in mostly rural counties may be slightly less likely to agree with these positive statements about recycling compared to those in both mostly urban and completely rural counties.

Median income differences: Officials from low-income jurisdictions more likely to believe recycling programs can help address global climate change (61%) compared to those from other jurisdictions statewide (53%).

Minority population differences: Although differences fall just short of statistical significance due to small sample size, officials from jurisdictions with larger minority populations may be more likely to agree that recycling programs can help address global climate change and that they can boost local economic development and job growth, compared to leaders from less diverse jurisdictions.

Map 6: Percentage of local officials statewide who agree new state and regional recycling efforts could boost local economic development and job growth, by county

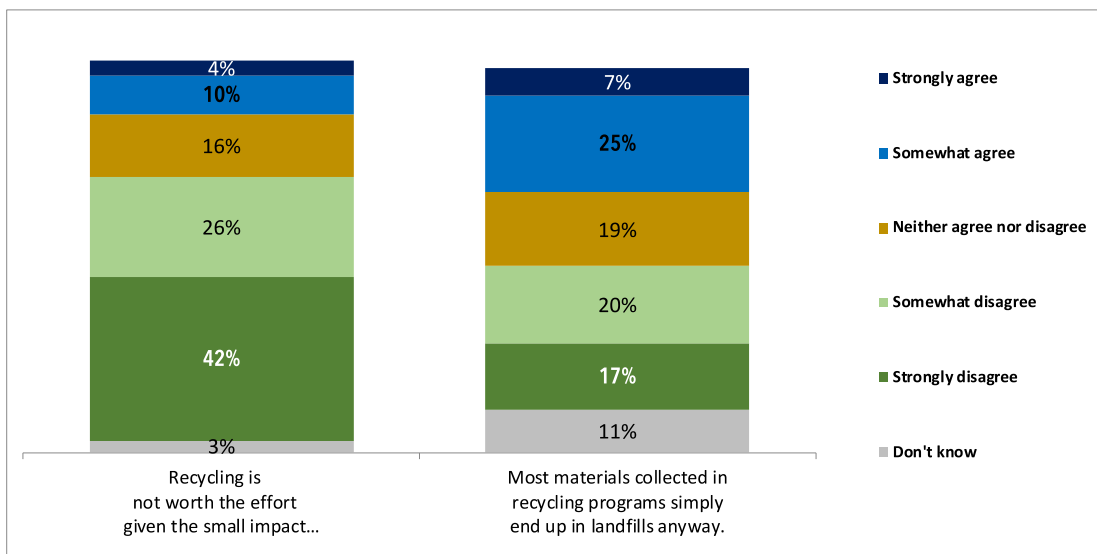
Agree That Recycling Could Boost Economic Development



Map 6 displays the percentage of local officials from all jurisdictions (counties, cities, villages, and townships) who somewhat or strongly agree with the statement: “state and regional recycling efforts could boost our local economic development and job growth,” aggregated at the county level. This includes communities that both currently report having local access to at least some recycling, and those that don’t. The lighter shades show where a relatively lower percentage of local officials within that county believe new recycling efforts could boost the local economy, while the darker shades indicate a higher percentage of local officials that who say new recycling efforts could boost the local economy.

When it comes to the negative statements about recycling, few of Michigan’s local leaders (14%) agree that recycling is not worth the effort given the small impact it actually has, while 68% disagree. However, one third (32%) agree that “most materials collected in recycling programs end up in landfills anyway,” while 37% disagree. There are also 11% who answered that they “don’t know” whether most recycling ends up in landfills, and another 19% who are neutral.

Figure 15b: Michigan local officials’ negative attitudes about recycling



Population differences: Local officials from smaller jurisdictions—particularly those with 5,001-10,000 residents—are more likely to agree with the statement that most materials collected in recycling programs simply end up in landfills (see [Table A-32](#)).

Urban-rural differences: Officials from jurisdictions in “mostly rural” counties tend to be less negative. They are less likely to agree that recycling is not worth the effort compared to officials in mostly urban and completely rural counties. They are also less likely to agree most materials end up in landfills anyways compared to those in mostly urban counties (although the difference compared to completely rural counties is not statistically significant).

Median income differences: There are no statistically significant differences between jurisdictions with low median income and other jurisdictions statewide.

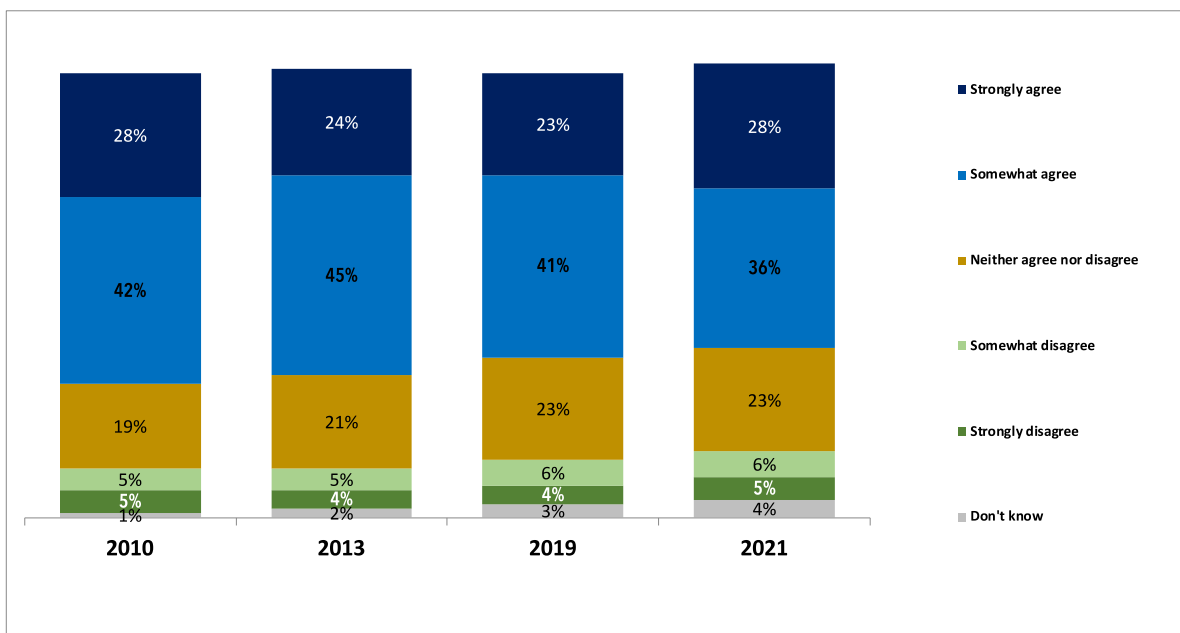
Minority population differences: Although differences not statistically significant due to small sample size, officials from jurisdictions with a larger percentage of minority population may be less likely to agree with both negative statements compared to less diverse jurisdictions.

Section XVI – Local government leadership on sustainability

Among all jurisdictions (counties/cities/township/villages)

Finally, over more than a decade, the MPPS has asked Michigan’s local government officials whether they feel promoting environmental sustainability and “being green” are important aspects of local government leadership, and most continue to agree by a wide margin. In 2021, 64% agreed, unchanged from 2019, although down slightly from 2010 and 2013. However, the percentage who *strongly* agreed increased from 23% in 2019 to 28% in 2021.

Figure 16: Local officials’ assessments of whether promoting environmental sustainability and the concept of “being green” are important aspects of local government leadership



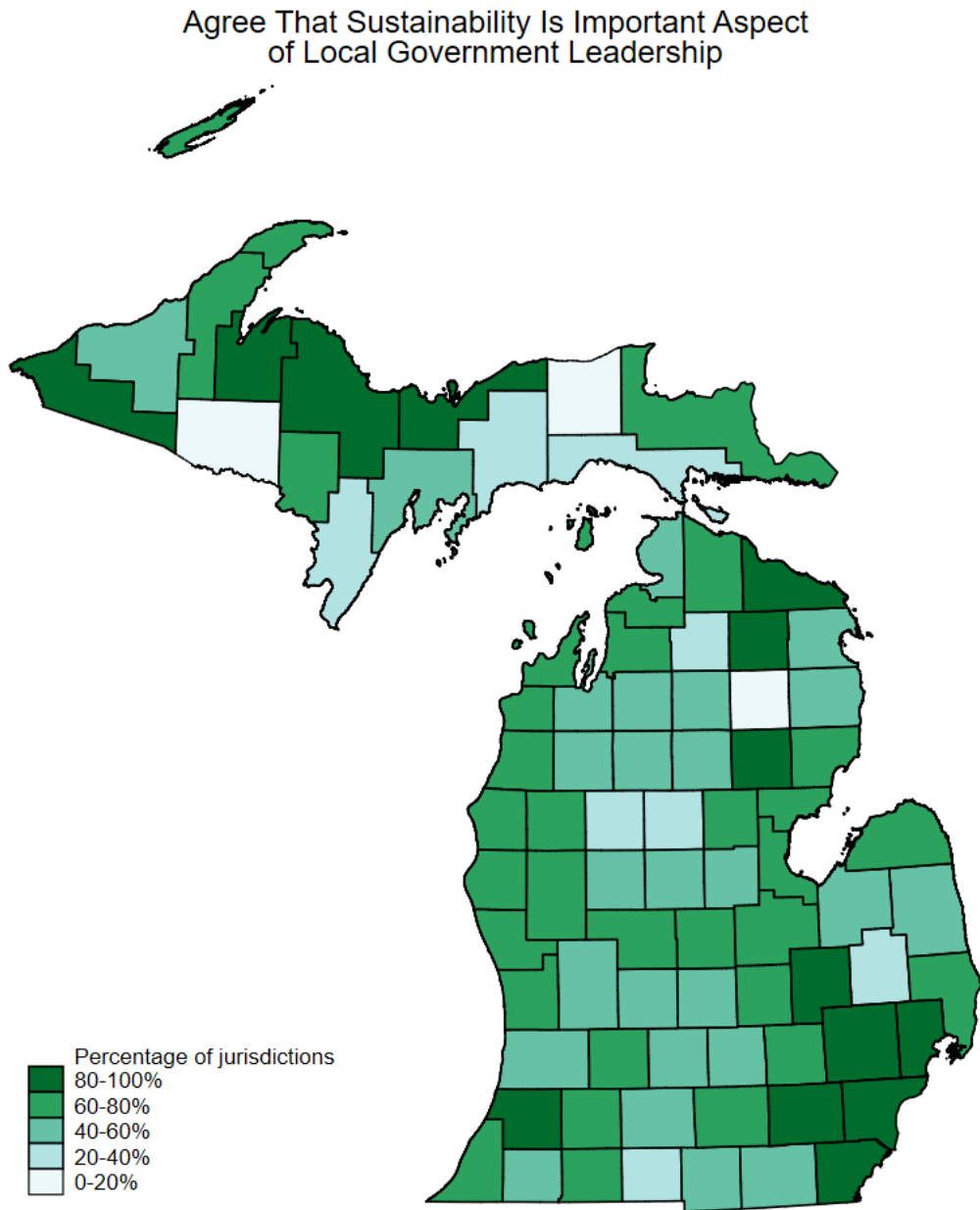
Population differences: Local officials from the smallest jurisdictions (with fewer than 5,000 residents) are less likely to agree (59%) that sustainability is an important aspect of local government leadership compared with larger jurisdictions. However, even in these smallest communities, only 11% disagreed. In jurisdictions with more than 10,000 residents, over 80% of local officials agreed with the statement (see [Table A-33](#)).

Urban-rural differences: Officials from jurisdictions in mostly urban counties are more likely to agree (72%) compared to those in mostly rural (57%) and completely rural (63%) counties.

Median income differences: There are no statistically significant differences between jurisdictions with low median income and other jurisdictions statewide.

Minority population differences: Officials from jurisdictions with larger minority populations more likely to agree that sustainability is an important aspect of local government leadership (81% versus 63%).

Map 7: Percentage of local officials statewide who agree promoting environmental sustainability is an important aspect of local government leadership, by county



Map 7 displays the percentage of local officials from all jurisdictions (counties, cities, villages, and townships) who somewhat or strongly agree with the statement: “promoting environmental sustainability and the concept of “being green” are important aspects of local government leadership,” aggregated at the county level. This includes communities that both currently report having local access to at least some recycling, and those that don’t. The lighter shades show where a relatively lower percentage of local officials within that county believe promoting environmental sustainability is a local government role, while the darker shades indicate a higher percentage of local officials saying that promoting environmental sustainability is an important local government role.

Methodology

The Fall 2021 Michigan Public Policy Survey (MPPS) was conducted from October 4 – December 6, 2021. Surveys were sent via internet and hardcopy to top elected and appointed officials (county administrators, board chairs, and clerks; city mayors, managers, and clerks; village managers, presidents, and clerks; township supervisors, managers, and clerks) from all 83 counties, 280 cities, 253 villages, and 1,240 townships in Michigan. A total of 1,356 jurisdictions returned valid surveys (62 counties, 209 cities, 171 villages, and 914 townships), resulting in a 73% response rate by unit.

Note that because the unit of analysis in the survey is the jurisdiction, the findings reflect the percentage of local officials that feel a certain way. That is, the response of the County Board Chair in a very populous county is treated on even footing with the response of the Village President of a small village. As a result, MPPS has more representation from these small, often rural areas than would a survey that was representative of population.

The margin of error for the Fall 2021 MPPS as a whole is +/- 1.37%. The key relationships discussed in the above report are statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level or below, unless otherwise specified. Missing responses are not included in the tabulations, unless otherwise specified. Some report figures may not add to 100% due to rounding within response categories. Quantitative data are weighted to account for non-response. Verbatim responses, included in the text as well as in Appendix B and Appendix C, have been redacted to protect confidentiality and may have been edited for clarity. Contact CLOSUP staff for more information.

The survey responses presented here are those of local Michigan officials, while further analysis represents the views of the authors. Neither necessarily reflects the views of the University of Michigan, or of other partners in the MPPS.

Acknowledgement and Disclaimer

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Appendix A – Data Tables

Table A-1: Percent of cities, townships, and villages assessing waste collection and recycling as "somewhat" or "very" important

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban*	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Waste Collection	90%	95%	97%	97%	95%	89%	90%
Recycling	84%	94%	100%	94%	91%	82%	86%

	Population <35% non- white**	Population ≥35% non- white	Not low- income***	Low- income
Waste Collection	91%	93%	91%	92%
Recycling	86%	92%	89%	81%

*Note: The 2010 US Census did not designate any Michigan counties as "Completely Urban"

**% non-white is based on based on 2010 U.S. Census data that groups Michigan communities by their racial composition. Because the U.S. Census allows residents to select multiple races, for the purposes of this analysis, only residents who did not select "White" are categorized as non-White.

***Low-income communities are those with median household income less than 80% of statewide median household income

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Table A-2: Percent of cities, townships, and villages where various waste collection and recycling services are available

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Curbside waste for residents	72%	87%	96%	100%	87%	69%	73%
Curbside recycling for residents	33%	77%	86%	98%	69%	29%	9%
On-site waste for local businesses	41%	57%	61%	74%	53%	40%	43%
On-site recycling for local businesses	15%	27%	45%	51%	30%	14%	7%
Drop-off facility for waste collection	40%	35%	55%	61%	42%	40%	46%
Drop-off facility for recycling	48%	48%	56%	65%	50%	48%	56%
Household hazardous waste	37%	46%	68%	82%	45%	41%	32%
Household e-waste	30%	38%	57%	74%	41%	30%	26%
Collection of yard waste material for composting	25%	43%	79%	94%	48%	24%	16%
No waste collection	11%	7%	1%	0%	5%	13%	9%
No recycling collection	21%	6%	1%	0%	10%	22%	30%
Don't know - waste	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Don't know - recycling	4%	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%	3%

	Population <35% non- white	Population ≥35% non- white	Not low- income	Low- income
Curbside waste for residents	76%	98%	77%	76%
Curbside recycling for residents	42%	73%	47%	35%
On-site waste for local businesses	45%	72%	47%	43%
On-site recycling for local businesses	19%	43%	22%	16%
Drop-off facility for waste collection	41%	61%	42%	40%
Drop-off facility for recycling	49%	67%	51%	46%
Household hazardous waste	41%	72%	46%	35%
Household e-waste	33%	55%	38%	26%
Collection of yard waste material for composting	32%	78%	32%	35%
No waste collection	9%	0%	9%	9%
No recycling collection	18%	8%	16%	22%
Don't know - waste	1%	0%	1%	1%
Don't know - recycling	3%	0%	3%	4%

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Table A-3: Percent of cities, townships, and villages reporting reductions or expansions of recycling services in the last two years

	Population ≤5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
No substantial change	63%	63%	67%	59%	64%	64%	59%
Significant reduction or elimination	5%	8%	3%	2%	5%	6%	3%
Some reduction	5%	7%	8%	8%	8%	5%	4%
Mixed	4%	4%	3%	10%	4%	4%	7%
Some expansion	10%	9%	10%	9%	9%	11%	12%
Significant expansion or new introduction	3%	8%	5%	11%	5%	3%	6%
Don't know	9%	1%	4%	0%	5%	8%	10%

	Population <35% non- white	Population ≥35% non- white	Not low- income	Low- income
No substantial change	64%	55%	65%	59%
Significant reduction or elimination	5%	5%	5%	6%
Some reduction	6%	2%	6%	5%
Mixed	4%	15%	3%	6%
Some expansion	10%	15%	10%	10%

Significant expansion or new introduction	4%	7%	3%	6%
Don't know	7%	2%	7%	8%

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Table A-4: Percent of cities, townships, and villages reporting various reasons for reduction in recycling services in last 2 years (among jurisdictions that reported a reduction or mixed reduction/expansion)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
COVID-19 Impacts	21%	17%	34%	52%	29%	15%	32%
Financial issues	35%	40%	37%	37%	38%	37%	19%
Lack of demand/participation	19%	13%	0%	32%	15%	20%	19%
Lack of service providers	25%	18%	45%	20%	23%	25%	35%
County/partner service cuts	22%	14%	13%	40%	20%	20%	29%
Other	18%	21%	7%	9%	17%	18%	12%
Don't know	10%	14%	0%	8%	7%	13%	0%

	Population <35% non- white	Population ≥35% non- white	Not low- income	Low- income
COVID-19 Impacts	20%	71%	23%	23%
Financial issues	36%	29%	39%	30%
Lack of demand/participation	17%	19%	14%	25%
Lack of service providers	25%	29%	22%	31%
County/partner service cuts	21%	19%	19%	25%
Other	18%	0%	17%	18%
Don't know	9%	8%	7%	12%

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Table A-5: Primary service provider for curbside recycling (among cities, townships, and villages where curbside recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Not low- income	Low- income
Run by jurisdiction	2%	1%	3%	12%	1%	7%
Jurisdiction contracts directly	47%	43%	52%	78%	45%	62%
Run jointly	8%	5%	14%	2%	9%	6%
Run only by county	2%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Users contract directly	37%	47%	29%	9%	40%	21%
Don't know	5%	2%	1%	0%	4%	3%

*Note: Due to very small numbers of jurisdictions that provide specific service types, breakdowns by urbanicity and percent minority population are not provided for primary service provider questions in this appendix.

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Table A-6: Primary service provider for on-site recycling for local businesses (among cities, townships, and villages where on-site recycling for local businesses is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Not low- income	Low- income
Run by jurisdiction	3%	3%	0%	15%	2%	9%
Jurisdiction contracts directly	25%	30%	22%	27%	23%	32%
Run jointly	7%	3%	13%	5%	9%	2%
Run only by county	8%	3%	4%	0%	6%	5%
Users contract directly	46%	45%	56%	39%	49%	40%
Don't know	11%	15%	6%	14%	11%	12%

*Note: Due to very small numbers of jurisdictions that provide specific service types, breakdowns by urbanicity and percent minority population are not provided for primary service provider questions in this appendix.

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Table A-7: Primary service provider for access to a drop-off recycling facility (among cities, townships, and villages where access to a drop-off recycling facility is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Not low- income	Low- income
Run by jurisdiction	11%	20%	7%	25%	12%	13%
Jurisdiction contracts directly	15%	17%	23%	20%	16%	16%
Run jointly	25%	23%	26%	30%	27%	22%
Run only by county	29%	18%	22%	19%	26%	30%
Users contract directly	16%	19%	16%	2%	15%	17%
Don't know	4%	3%	5%	3%	4%	3%

*Note: Due to very small numbers of jurisdictions that provide specific service types, breakdowns by urbanicity and percent minority population are not provided for primary service provider questions in this appendix.

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Table A-8: Primary service provider for household hazardous waste collection (among cities, townships, and villages where household hazardous waste collection is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Not low- income	Low- income
Run by jurisdiction	2%	5%	7%	13%	4%	4%
Jurisdiction contracts directly	4%	12%	12%	10%	7%	3%
Run jointly	35%	26%	31%	46%	33%	39%

Run only by county	52%	49%	40%	28%	50%	45%
Users contract directly	5%	5%	7%	2%	5%	4%
Don't know	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	4%

*Note: Due to very small numbers of jurisdictions that provide specific service types, breakdowns by urbanicity and percent minority population are not provided for primary service provider questions in this appendix.

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Table A-9: Primary service provider for e-waste collection opportunities (among cities, townships, and villages where e-waste collection opportunities are available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Not low- income	Low- income
Run by jurisdiction	6%	8%	6%	13%	7%	7%
Jurisdiction contracts directly	7%	13%	17%	10%	10%	7%
Run jointly	32%	31%	35%	53%	32%	39%
Run only by county	45%	40%	26%	19%	42%	37%
Users contract directly	8%	4%	11%	5%	8%	7%
Don't know	2%	4%	4%	0%	2%	4%

*Note: Due to very small numbers of jurisdictions that provide specific service types, breakdowns by urbanicity and percent minority population are not provided for primary service provider questions in this appendix.

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Table A-10: Primary service provider for collection of yard waste for composting (among cities, townships, and villages where collection of yard waste for composting is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Not low- income	Low- income
Run by jurisdiction	49%	33%	21%	19%	30%	57%
Jurisdiction contracts directly	26%	44%	58%	70%	42%	32%
Run jointly	13%	7%	8%	2%	11%	8%
Run only by county	3%	0%	1%	0%	3%	1%
Users contract directly	7%	13%	12%	9%	13%	2%
Don't know	2%	4%	0%	0%	2%	1%

*Note: Due to very small numbers of jurisdictions that provide specific service types, breakdowns by urbanicity and percent minority population are not provided for primary service provider questions in this appendix.

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Table A-11: Percent of cities, townships, and villages where local officials are somewhat or very satisfied with various recycling services (among cities, townships, and villages where each of the services is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Not low- income	Low-income
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Curbside recycling for residents	67%	68%	83%	95%	73%	68%
On-site recycling for local businesses	52%	73%	73%	70%	65%	47%
Drop-off facility for recycling	74%	72%	69%	91%	75%	73%
Household hazardous waste	74%	69%	71%	95%	78%	64%
Household e-waste	74%	76%	70%	90%	77%	67%
Collection of yard waste material for composting	85%	77%	92%	94%	84%	89%

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Table A-12: Percent of counties, cities, townships, and villages with people specifically responsible for recycling issues (among jurisdictions where at least one type of recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
No one in the jurisdiction is specifically responsible for recycling	78%	63%	54%	22%	62%	75%	84%
Juris. has staff whose sole job responsibility is recycling	2%	3%	3%	11%	2%	3%	1%
Juris. has staff w/ other job responsibilities in addition to recycling issues	11%	24%	34%	54%	26%	13%	8%
Juris. has elected official(s) who have taken ownership of recycling issues	6%	9%	13%	7%	10%	6%	3%
Juris. has formal local gov committees/boards engaged on recycling issues	2%	5%	10%	20%	5%	5%	3%
Don't know if juris. has anyone specifically responsible for recycling issues	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%

	Population <35% non- white	Population ≥35% non- white	Not low- income	Low- income
No one in the jurisdiction is specifically responsible for recycling	71%	41%	69%	73%
Juris. has staff whose sole job responsibility is recycling	2%	5%	3%	1%
Juris. has staff w/ other job responsibilities in addition to recycling issues	17%	51%	18%	18%
Juris. has elected official(s) who have taken	7%	10%	9%	4%

ownership of recycling issues				
Juris. has formal local gov committees/boards engaged on recycling issues	5%	4%	5%	4%
Don't know if juris. has anyone specifically responsible for recycling issues	2%	0%	1%	2%

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Table A-13: Local officials' assessments of the amount the jurisdiction spends on recycling (among counties, townships, cities, and villages where at least one type of recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
We spend too much	9%	9%	7%	8%	10%	7%	10%
We spend about the right amount	61%	63%	71%	70%	67%	59%	61%
We spend too little	14%	16%	14%	14%	12%	17%	13%
Don't know	16%	12%	9%	7%	11%	16%	17%

	Population <35% non- white	Population >=35% non- white	Not low- income	Low- income
We spend too much	8%	14%	9%	9%
We spend about the right amount	63%	62%	64%	61%
We spend too little	14%	11%	15%	14%
Don't know	14%	12%	13%	16%

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Table A-14: Percent of counties, cities, townships, and villages that use various types of funding for recycling services (among jurisdictions where at least one type of recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
No jurisdiction funding used for local recycling efforts	39%	36%	27%	13%	31%	40%	38%
General fund contributions used for local recycling efforts	27%	36%	28%	33%	28%	29%	26%
Special assessments used for local recycling efforts	11%	9%	11%	10%	13%	9%	10%
User fees used for local recycling efforts	12%	20%	24%	25%	18%	12%	12%
Dedicated millage used for local recycling efforts	8%	8%	18%	22%	12%	8%	14%

Federal and/or state grants used for local recycling efforts	3%	7%	11%	19%	7%	3%	5%
Private grants used for local recycling efforts	1%	0%	4%	5%	2%	1%	0%
Community Host Agreement used for local recycling efforts	3%	7%	2%	10%	4%	4%	1%
Don't know what approaches used for funding local recycling efforts	7%	5%	3%	9%	7%	4%	13%
Other approaches used for funding local recycling efforts	4%	6%	6%	3%	5%	5%	4%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
No jurisdiction funding used for local recycling efforts	36%	19%	34%	40%
General fund contributions used for local recycling efforts	28%	29%	31%	21%
Special assessments used for local recycling efforts	11%	15%	10%	13%
User fees used for local recycling efforts	14%	29%	14%	17%
Dedicated millage used for local recycling efforts	10%	22%	10%	10%
Federal and/or state grants used for local recycling efforts	5%	7%	6%	4%
Private grants used for local recycling efforts	1%	3%	2%	1%
Community Host Agreement used for local recycling efforts	3%	7%	4%	3%
Don't know what approaches used for funding local recycling efforts	6%	14%	6%	7%
Other approaches used for funding local recycling efforts	5%	0%	5%	4%

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Table A-15: Local officials' satisfaction with the jurisdiction's approach to funding recycling (among counties, townships, cities, and villages where any jurisdiction funding is used for recycling)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001-10,000	Population 10,001-30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Very satisfied	38%	39%	45%	42%	42%	38%	31%
Somewhat satisfied	33%	40%	30%	39%	34%	34%	41%

Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	16%	14%	15%	10%	13%	17%	17%
Somewhat dissatisfied	7%	5%	8%	6%	7%	7%	4%
Very dissatisfied	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	3%	5%
Don't know	3%	0%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Very satisfied	40%	39%	42%	33%
Somewhat satisfied	34%	48%	33%	37%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	15%	12%	14%	17%
Somewhat dissatisfied	7%	0%	7%	7%
Very dissatisfied	2%	0%	2%	3%
Don't know	2%	0%	2%	3%

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Table A-16a: Officials' assessments of support for local access to recycling among the majority of the jurisdiction's residents (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001-10,000	Population 10,001-30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Strong support	35%	45%	51%	51%	48%	32%	24%
Some support	47%	50%	42%	45%	45%	48%	56%
Little support	11%	3%	4%	3%	5%	13%	14%
No support at all	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Don't know	6%	2%	3%	1%	3%	7%	6%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Strong support	38%	45%	42%	31%
Some support	47%	50%	44%	53%
Little support	9%	5%	8%	12%
No support at all	0%	0%	0%	1%
Don't know	5%	0%	6%	3%

Table A-16b: Officials' assessments of support for local access to recycling among the majority of the jurisdiction's businesses (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001-10,000	Population 10,001-30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Strong support	19%	20%	21%	20%	21%	18%	15%

Some support	42%	46%	52%	56%	46%	43%	44%
Little support	17%	16%	11%	9%	14%	18%	15%
No support at all	3%	0%	1%	3%	2%	3%	8%
Don't know	19%	18%	14%	12%	17%	18%	19%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Strong support	19%	22%	19%	19%
Some support	44%	52%	44%	46%
Little support	16%	15%	15%	17%
No support at all	3%	2%	2%	3%
Don't know	18%	9%	19%	15%

Table A-16c: Officials' assessments of support for local access to recycling among the majority of the jurisdiction's Board/Council (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001-10,000	Population 10,001-30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Strong support	45%	54%	60%	63%	56%	44%	41%
Some support	41%	36%	33%	31%	35%	42%	44%
Little support	8%	6%	2%	3%	5%	8%	8%
No support at all	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Don't know	5%	4%	4%	2%	3%	6%	5%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Strong support	49%	55%	50%	46%
Some support	39%	33%	38%	41%
Little support	7%	9%	6%	8%
No support at all	1%	0%	1%	0%
Don't know	5%	2%	5%	4%

Table A-16d: Officials' support for local access to recycling in their role as a local official (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001-10,000	Population 10,001-30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Strong support	63%	72%	74%	79%	73%	61%	57%
Some support	30%	26%	24%	19%	22%	32%	34%
Little support	5%	2%	2%	1%	3%	4%	4%
No support at all	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%

Don't know	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%
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	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Strong support	66%	77%	67%	64%
Some support	28%	14%	27%	30%
Little support	4%	9%	4%	4%
No support at all	1%	0%	1%	1%
Don't know	1%	0%	1%	1%

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Table A-17a: Officials' assessments of support for local access to recycling among a majority of the jurisdiction's residents (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low-income	Low-income
Strong support	4%	11%	8%	9%	8%
Some support	48%	39%	54%	46%	40%
Little support	27%	25%	23%	25%	25%
No support at all	8%	5%	0%	4%	7%
Don't know	14%	19%	15%	16%	20%

*Note: Due to the small number of jurisdictions where no recycling is available, only Urban/Rural and Median Income crosstabulations are provided for this subsample.

Table A-17b: Officials' assessments of support for local access to recycling among a majority of the jurisdiction's businesses (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low-income	Low-income
Strong support	0%	6%	11%	4%	7%
Some support	41%	31%	32%	35%	31%
Little support	26%	24%	19%	25%	23%
No support at all	10%	15%	2%	11%	13%
Don't know	23%	24%	36%	25%	26%

Table A-17c: Officials' assessments of support for local access to recycling among a majority of the jurisdiction's Board/Council (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low-income	Low-income
Strong support	6%	18%	21%	15%	16%
Some support	50%	44%	43%	49%	40%

Little support	24%	14%	18%	17%	16%
No support at all	8%	6%	0%	6%	5%
Don't know	12%	19%	18%	13%	23%

Table A-17d: Officials' own support for local access to recycling in their role as a local official (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low-income	Low-income
Strong support	40%	45%	55%	41%	53%
Some support	30%	33%	26%	37%	24%
Little support	18%	10%	13%	12%	12%
No support at all	8%	6%	0%	5%	7%
Don't know	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%

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Table A-18: Officials' assessments of community's desire for new access to recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
New programs for hard to recycle or bulky items	37%	39%	32%	32%	37%	34%	48%
New access to paper shredding opportunities	22%	25%	31%	21%	28%	19%	28%
New access to household electronic equip. collection	23%	31%	26%	7%	24%	21%	27%
Residents/businesses want new household hazardous waste collection opportunities	20%	28%	20%	4%	20%	17%	27%
New curbside recycling collection for residents	21%	9%	14%	1%	10%	21%	38%
New food waste collection for residents or businesses	14%	16%	24%	36%	22%	12%	17%
New access to food waste drop-off facility	15%	13%	23%	34%	21%	14%	17%
New collection of yard waste material for composting	18%	16%	13%	3%	12%	18%	29%
New access to a drop-off recycling facility	13%	16%	14%	9%	12%	14%	8%
New on-site recycling collection for local business	13%	11%	15%	9%	11%	12%	19%
New upgrades to curbside collection from bins to carts	8%	9%	9%	8%	11%	8%	2%
Access to other new recycling services	4%	3%	5%	9%	4%	5%	2%

Don't know what new recycling services residents/businesses want access to	31%	30%	29%	30%	28%	34%	26%
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	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
New programs for hard to recycle or bulky items	37%	24%	37%	35%
New access to paper shredding opportunities	24%	24%	24%	23%
New access to household electronic equip. collection	23%	24%	21%	26%
Residents/businesses want new household hazardous waste collection opportunities	20%	10%	18%	22%
New curbside recycling collection for residents	18%	11%	16%	21%
New food waste collection for residents or businesses	16%	42%	17%	15%
New access to food waste drop-off facility	16%	38%	17%	17%
New collection of yard waste material for composting	17%	5%	18%	13%
New access to a drop-off recycling facility	13%	14%	11%	16%
New on-site recycling collection for local business	12%	20%	11%	15%
New upgrades to curbside collection from bins to carts	8%	13%	8%	10%
Access to other new recycling services	4%	5%	4%	6%
Don't know what new recycling services residents/businesses want access to	31%	27%	31%	31%

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Table A-19: Officials' assessments of community's desire for new access to recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low-income	Low-income
Residents/businesses don't want access to any new recycling services	20%	15%	11%	19%	11%
Want access to curbside recycling collection for residents	21%	31%	39%	23%	41%

Want access to a drop-off recycling facility	25%	28%	33%	20%	40%
Want access to programs for hard to recycle or bulky items	23%	22%	29%	21%	26%
Want household hazardous waste collection opportunities	18%	19%	26%	16%	26%
Want access to household electronic equipment collection	18%	20%	26%	15%	28%
Want on-site recycling collection for local business	2%	18%	17%	7%	24%
Want collection of yard waste material for composting	7%	15%	17%	8%	21%
Want access to paper shredding opportunities	13%	12%	5%	10%	13%
Want food waste collection for residents and/or businesses	2%	6%	11%	2%	12%
Want access to food waste drop-off facility	2%	7%	8%	2%	12%
Want access to other recycling services	2%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Don't know what recycling services residents/businesses want access to	39%	35%	36%	41%	30%

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Table A-20a: Officials' assessments of majority of jurisdiction's residents' willingness to pay higher taxes or fees for increased or improved recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Would choose higher taxes or fees for more services	15%	19%	25%	25%	21%	15%	11%
Would choose lower taxes or fees for fewer services	43%	40%	39%	36%	41%	41%	47%
Don't know	42%	41%	36%	38%	38%	44%	42%

	Population <35% non- white	Population >=35% non- white	Not low- income	Low- income
Would choose higher taxes or fees for more services	17%	22%	20%	13%
Would choose lower taxes or fees for fewer services	41%	46%	40%	45%
Don't know	41%	32%	40%	42%

Table A-20b Officials' assessments of majority of jurisdiction's businesses willingness to pay higher taxes or fees for increased or improved recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Would choose higher taxes or fees for more services	11%	6%	10%	7%	7%	12%	13%
Would choose lower taxes or fees for fewer services	36%	41%	36%	45%	40%	35%	38%
Don't know	53%	53%	54%	49%	53%	53%	49%

	Population <35% non- white	Population ≥35% non- white	Not low- income	Low- income
Would choose higher taxes or fees for more services	10%	3%	9%	12%
Would choose lower taxes or fees for fewer services	37%	53%	36%	39%
Don't know	53%	44%	54%	49%

Table A-20c Officials' assessments of majority of jurisdiction's Board/Council's willingness to pay higher taxes or fees for increased or improved recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Would choose higher taxes or fees for more services	23%	25%	27%	21%	25%	22%	21%
Would choose lower taxes or fees for fewer services	32%	33%	33%	36%	34%	32%	30%
Don't know	45%	41%	40%	43%	42%	45%	49%

	Population <35% non- white	Population ≥35% non- white	Not low- income	Low- income
Would choose higher taxes or fees for more services	24%	18%	24%	21%
Would choose lower taxes or fees for fewer services	32%	39%	33%	33%
Don't know	44%	42%	43%	46%

Table A-20d Officials' own willingness in their role as a local official to pay higher taxes or fees for increased or improved recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Would choose higher taxes or fees for more services	46%	50%	51%	54%	48%	46%	53%
Would choose lower taxes or fees for fewer services	30%	28%	27%	27%	30%	29%	27%
Don't know	24%	22%	22%	19%	22%	25%	20%

	Population <35% non- white	Population >=35% non- white	Not low- income	Low- income
Would choose higher taxes or fees for more services	47%	50%	44%	56%
Would choose lower taxes or fees for fewer services	29%	25%	32%	24%
Don't know	23%	25%	25%	20%

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Table A-21a: Officials' assessments of majority of jurisdiction's residents' support for or opposition to paying higher taxes or fees for recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low- income	Low- income
Strongly support	0%	4%	0%	1%	4%
Somewhat support	18%	17%	25%	20%	17%
Neither support nor oppose	14%	13%	5%	15%	7%
Somewhat oppose	28%	23%	15%	20%	26%
Strongly oppose	29%	29%	30%	28%	31%
Don't know	11%	14%	25%	16%	15%

Table A-21b: Officials' assessments of majority of jurisdiction's businesses' support for or opposition to paying higher taxes or fees for recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low- income	Low- income
Strongly support	0%	4%	0%	1%	4%
Somewhat support	14%	17%	31%	16%	24%
Neither support nor oppose	14%	19%	3%	18%	10%
Somewhat oppose	23%	18%	24%	18%	24%
Strongly oppose	22%	19%	11%	19%	17%
Don't know	27%	23%	30%	28%	21%

Table A-21c: Officials' assessments of majority of jurisdiction's Board/Council's support for or opposition to paying higher taxes or fees for recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low-income	Low-income
Strongly support	2%	12%	8%	7%	12%
Somewhat support	36%	21%	35%	28%	26%
Neither support nor oppose	18%	19%	14%	19%	16%
Somewhat oppose	16%	21%	6%	13%	23%
Strongly oppose	13%	8%	16%	12%	9%
Don't know	14%	19%	21%	21%	14%

Table A-21d: Officials' own support for or opposition to paying higher taxes or fees for recycling services in their role as a local official (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low-income	Low-income
Strongly support	28%	25%	23%	21%	31%
Somewhat support	20%	30%	39%	25%	36%
Neither support nor oppose	18%	17%	13%	20%	11%
Somewhat oppose	12%	12%	3%	13%	7%
Strongly oppose	16%	10%	16%	15%	9%
Don't know	7%	6%	5%	6%	6%

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Table A-22: Officials' assessments of challenges for recycling within their jurisdiction (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population <5,000	Population 5001-10,000	Population 10,001-30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Current costs of recycling programs and services	44%	50%	50%	49%	44%	49%	37%
Improper recycling practices by users (e.g., contamination, etc.)	36%	38%	55%	63%	47%	34%	36%
Lack of end markets for recycled materials	32%	48%	65%	52%	46%	34%	31%
Lack of public awareness/participation in recycling efforts	29%	28%	33%	36%	32%	28%	26%
Staffing for waste and recycling services	26%	21%	27%	29%	23%	26%	36%
Lack of recycling processing infrastructure	23%	17%	26%	20%	17%	26%	30%
Lack of support from community	16%	11%	14%	21%	13%	18%	15%
Cheap landfill rates	12%	12%	29%	22%	20%	9%	15%

Gathering and analysis of waste and recycling data	6%	8%	11%	16%	9%	6%	10%
Outdated County Solid Waste Management Plan	5%	5%	10%	12%	6%	6%	5%
Lack of support from Board/Council	5%	6%	8%	7%	5%	6%	8%
Meeting State or other mandates/regulations	5%	8%	5%	2%	5%	6%	3%
Other	4%	4%	2%	8%	5%	3%	7%
None of the above	10%	6%	7%	4%	9%	8%	11%
Don't know	12%	11%	3%	7%	8%	12%	10%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Current costs of recycling programs and services	46%	49%	46%	47%
Improper recycling practices by users (e.g., contamination, etc.)	39%	53%	41%	37%
Lack of end markets for recycled materials	39%	42%	40%	38%
Lack of public awareness/participation in recycling efforts	29%	47%	28%	34%
Staffing for waste and recycling services	26%	25%	24%	31%
Lack of recycling processing infrastructure	23%	16%	20%	27%
Lack of support from community	16%	21%	13%	23%
Cheap landfill rates	14%	26%	15%	14%
Gathering and analysis of waste and recycling data	8%	3%	8%	7%
Outdated County Solid Waste Management Plan	6%	12%	6%	7%
Lack of support from Board/Council	5%	10%	5%	8%
Meeting State or other mandates/regulations	5%	5%	5%	7%
Other	4%	9%	4%	5%
None of the above	9%	4%	9%	9%
Don't know	10%	14%	11%	9%

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Table A-23: Officials' assessments of most significant challenge for recycling within their jurisdiction (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001-10,000	Population 10,001-30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Current costs of recycling programs and services	32%	33%	25%	15%	25%	36%	26%

Improper recycling practices by users (e.g., contamination, etc.)	14%	13%	19%	11%	16%	14%	9%
Lack of end markets for recycled materials	15%	19%	33%	35%	26%	14%	14%
Lack of public awareness/participation in recycling efforts	8%	9%	5%	9%	9%	7%	7%
Staffing for waste and recycling services	7%	10%	5%	7%	7%	7%	10%
Lack of recycling processing infrastructure	7%	6%	4%	2%	4%	8%	12%
Lack of support from the community	7%	4%	1%	8%	4%	7%	7%
Cheap landfill rates (that make it less expensive to throw trash out than recycle)	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	4%
Lack of support from our Board/Council	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Outdated County Solid Waste Management Plan	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Gathering and analysis of waste and recycling data	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	3%
Meeting state or other mandates/regulations	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Other	1%	1%	0%	4%	1%	1%	6%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Current costs of recycling programs and services	31%	27%	29%	32%
Improper recycling practices by users (e.g., contamination, etc.)	14%	21%	17%	9%
Lack of end markets for recycled materials	19%	17%	21%	17%
Lack of public awareness/participation in recycling efforts	8%	9%	7%	10%
Staffing for waste and recycling services	7%	9%	7%	8%
Lack of recycling processing infrastructure	7%	0%	5%	8%
Lack of support from the community	6%	6%	5%	8%
Cheap landfill rates (that make it less expensive to throw trash out than recycle)	3%	5%	3%	5%
Lack of support from our Board/Council	1%	3%	1%	1%
Outdated County Solid Waste Management Plan	1%	0%	1%	1%
Gathering and analysis of waste and recycling data	1%	0%	2%	0%
Meeting state or other mandates/regulations	1%	0%	1%	0%

Other	1%	2%	2%	1%
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Table A-24: Officials' assessments of reasons why jurisdiction is not engaged in recycling (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low-income	Low-income
Current costs of recycling programs and services	55%	60%	41%	55%	57%
Lack of recycling processing infrastructure	32%	33%	46%	33%	39%
Staffing for waste and recycling services	21%	33%	39%	29%	35%
Lack of support from community	22%	27%	15%	20%	29%
Lack of public awareness/participation in recycling efforts	26%	22%	25%	18%	32%
Improper recycling practices by users (e.g., contamination, etc.)	16%	23%	7%	19%	19%
Lack of end markets for recycled materials	12%	16%	17%	17%	13%
Total lack of interest among jurisdiction's government and wider community	10%	14%	5%	13%	10%
Meeting State or other mandates/regulations	10%	10%	8%	11%	8%
Cheap landfill rates	10%	6%	10%	7%	9%
Other	4%	9%	8%	9%	6%
Lack of support from Board/Council	4%	9%	5%	5%	11%
Gathering and analysis of waste and recycling data	6%	5%	10%	5%	7%
Outdated County Solid Waste Management Plan	0%	3%	3%	2%	3%
None of the above	6%	4%	6%	5%	4%
Don't know	8%	11%	15%	13%	8%

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Table A-25: Officials' assessments of most significant reason why jurisdiction is not engaged in recycling efforts (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low-income	Low-income
Current costs of recycling programs and services	49%	44%	28%	41%	46%
Improper recycling practices by users (e.g., contamination, etc.)	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Lack of end markets for recycled materials	0%	4%	0%	2%	2%

Lack of public awareness/participation in recycling efforts	8%	4%	0%	5%	4%
Staffing for waste and recycling services	16%	7%	15%	14%	6%
Lack of recycling processing infrastructure	3%	13%	34%	14%	14%
Lack of support from the community	13%	8%	4%	8%	9%
Cheap landfill rates (that make it less expensive to throw trash out than recycle)	0%	2%	8%	1%	5%
Lack of support from our Board/Council					
Outdated County Solid Waste Management Plan	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%
Gathering and analysis of waste and recycling data	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Meeting state or other mandates/regulations	3%	2%	4%	2%	3%
Other	3%	9%	4%	7%	6%

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Table A-26: Percent of jurisdictions where the availability of various resources would make them much more likely or somewhat more likely to expand or improve recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Additional funding	71%	76%	76%	89%	73%	74%	67%
Local or regional partnerships	61%	68%	70%	80%	66%	63%	63%
Higher revenue from sale of recycled materials	55%	64%	70%	87%	64%	56%	53%
State-funded outreach and education efforts	50%	59%	66%	79%	62%	51%	47%
Technical assistance	44%	55%	58%	70%	52%	46%	48%

	Population <35% non- white	Population >=35% non- white	Not low- income	Low- income
Additional funding	73%	79%	71%	76%
Local or regional partnerships	64%	70%	63%	67%
Higher revenue from sale of recycled materials	58%	78%	59%	60%
State-funded outreach and education efforts	54%	71%	54%	56%
Technical assistance	48%	69%	47%	55%

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Table A-27: Percent of jurisdictions where the availability of various resources would make them much more likely or somewhat more likely to introduce new recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low-income	Low-income
Additional funding	75%	60%	61%	61%	67%
Local or regional partnerships	58%	55%	66%	55%	62%
Higher revenue from sale of recycled materials	47%	52%	59%	47%	58%
State-funded outreach and education efforts	54%	45%	49%	42%	56%
Technical assistance	44%	47%	48%	45%	50%

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Table A-28a: Local officials' assessments of satisfaction with jurisdiction's current approach to recycling among a majority of the jurisdiction's residents (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population <=5,000	Population 5001-10,000	Population 10,001-30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Very satisfied	26%	27%	32%	33%	32%	23%	24%
Somewhat satisfied	37%	37%	47%	53%	43%	37%	34%
Neither	21%	20%	11%	6%	14%	22%	21%
Somewhat dissatisfied	6%	9%	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%
Very dissatisfied	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Don't know	9%	6%	5%	4%	4%	11%	13%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Very satisfied	27%	35%	29%	23%
Somewhat satisfied	39%	44%	41%	38%
Neither	19%	10%	17%	21%
Somewhat dissatisfied	6%	6%	5%	8%
Very dissatisfied	1%	0%	1%	2%
Don't know	8%	5%	8%	9%

Table A-28b Local officials' assessments of satisfaction with jurisdiction's current approach to recycling among a majority of businesses in the jurisdiction (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population <=5,000	Population 5001-10,000	Population 10,001-30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Very satisfied	15%	14%	17%	14%	17%	14%	17%

Somewhat satisfied	31%	26%	36%	40%	34%	30%	28%
Neither	25%	33%	20%	19%	22%	28%	24%
Somewhat dissatisfied	4%	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%	5%
Very dissatisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Don't know	24%	23%	23%	22%	24%	23%	25%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Very satisfied	15%	15%	16%	13%
Somewhat satisfied	31%	45%	31%	33%
Neither	25%	14%	24%	26%
Somewhat dissatisfied	4%	9%	3%	6%
Very dissatisfied	0%	0%	0%	1%
Don't know	24%	17%	25%	21%

Table A-28c Local officials' assessments of satisfaction with jurisdiction's current approach to recycling among a majority of the jurisdiction's Board/Council (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001-10,000	Population 10,001-30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Very satisfied	27%	33%	33%	32%	32%	26%	25%
Somewhat satisfied	38%	34%	44%	45%	39%	39%	37%
Neither	18%	21%	13%	11%	17%	18%	21%
Somewhat dissatisfied	6%	6%	5%	5%	7%	6%	3%
Very dissatisfied	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	4%
Don't know	9%	6%	4%	5%	6%	9%	10%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Very satisfied	29%	29%	31%	24%
Somewhat satisfied	38%	51%	38%	41%
Neither	18%	10%	17%	18%
Somewhat dissatisfied	6%	7%	6%	6%
Very dissatisfied	1%	0%	1%	1%
Don't know	8%	3%	7%	9%

Table A-28d: Local officials' own satisfaction with jurisdiction's current approach to recycling (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Very satisfied	27%	30%	39%	38%	35%	25%	25%
Somewhat satisfied	36%	35%	38%	47%	36%	39%	33%
Neither	18%	16%	7%	5%	14%	15%	21%
Somewhat dissatisfied	10%	12%	11%	6%	10%	10%	7%
Very dissatisfied	5%	6%	4%	3%	3%	6%	8%
Don't know	4%	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%	6%

	Population <35% non- white	Population ≥35% non- white	Not low- income	Low- income
Very satisfied	29%	39%	32%	25%
Somewhat satisfied	37%	37%	37%	39%
Neither	15%	12%	15%	15%
Somewhat dissatisfied	10%	10%	9%	11%
Very dissatisfied	5%	0%	3%	7%
Don't know	3%	3%	3%	3%

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Table A-29a: Local officials' assessments of satisfaction with jurisdiction's current approach to recycling among majority of jurisdiction's residents (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low- income	Low- income
Very satisfied	4%	6%	0%	6%	3%
Somewhat satisfied	26%	21%	6%	23%	15%
Neither	40%	40%	60%	42%	46%
Somewhat dissatisfied	4%	8%	13%	5%	12%
Very dissatisfied	6%	4%	0%	3%	4%
Don't know	19%	22%	20%	22%	19%

Table A-29b: Local officials' assessments of satisfaction with jurisdiction's current approach to recycling among majority of businesses in the jurisdiction (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low- income	Low- income
Very satisfied	4%	4%	0%	4%	2%
Somewhat satisfied	20%	19%	6%	17%	17%
Neither	39%	42%	55%	46%	42%

Somewhat dissatisfied	2%	5%	5%	0%	10%
Very dissatisfied	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Don't know	35%	29%	34%	34%	27%

Table A-29c: Local officials' assessments of satisfaction with jurisdiction's current approach to recycling among majority of jurisdiction's Board/Council (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low-income	Low-income
Very satisfied	6%	8%	2%	8%	3%
Somewhat satisfied	22%	21%	8%	21%	16%
Neither	41%	38%	53%	42%	41%
Somewhat dissatisfied	12%	10%	16%	7%	18%
Very dissatisfied	2%	2%	0%	1%	3%
Don't know	17%	21%	20%	21%	18%

Table A-29d: Local officials' own satisfaction with jurisdiction's current approach to recycling (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)

	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural	Not low-income	Low-income
Very satisfied	8%	6%	2%	9%	2%
Somewhat satisfied	19%	19%	13%	18%	17%
Neither	23%	35%	46%	33%	37%
Somewhat dissatisfied	32%	18%	22%	21%	23%
Very dissatisfied	6%	12%	11%	7%	14%
Don't know	13%	9%	5%	11%	7%

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Table A-30: Percent of local officials reporting various sources of information would be somewhat or very influential for jurisdiction decision making on recycling

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001-10,000	Population 10,001-30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Examples from other municipalities	61%	72%	86%	87%	74%	61%	57%
Local, regional, or national environmental groups (e.g., local non-profits, the Michigan Recycling Coalition, etc.)	62%	67%	74%	80%	70%	60%	64%
Private-sector recycling providers or groups	54%	61%	70%	73%	63%	54%	51%

National or state organizations supporting local governments (e.g., ICMA, MML/MTA/MAC, MSU Extension office)	51%	58%	68%	69%	57%	52%	55%
State government agencies	48%	57%	63%	81%	60%	47%	47%
Resident advisory boards	45%	55%	70%	71%	54%	48%	48%
Federal government agencies	31%	33%	35%	57%	37%	29%	35%
Articles in professional magazines and websites	26%	25%	39%	49%	33%	26%	26%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Examples from other municipalities	65%	84%	67%	65%
Local, regional, or national environmental groups (e.g., local non-profits, the Michigan Recycling Coalition, etc.)	65%	65%	65%	64%
Private-sector recycling providers or groups	57%	57%	59%	54%
National or state organizations supporting local governments (e.g., ICMA, MML/MTA/MAC, MSU Extension office)	54%	60%	54%	55%
State government agencies	52%	68%	52%	53%
Resident advisory boards	50%	64%	19%	17%
Federal government agencies	32%	52%	31%	37%
Articles in professional magazines and websites	29%	39%	31%	25%

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Table A-31: Percent of local officials who somewhat or strongly agree with various positive statements about recycling

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Recycling programs can help decrease litter and pollution in our local community's environment.	75%	78%	85%	78%	78%	75%	80%
Recycling programs can help protect clean water in Michigan.	86%	83%	96%	84%	89%	85%	88%
Recycling programs can help address global climate change.	54%	57%	62%	64%	57%	54%	62%
New state and regional recycling efforts could boost our local economic development and job growth.	45%	47%	54%	59%	52%	42%	51%

	Population <35% non- white	Population >=35% non- white	Not low- income	Low- income
Recycling programs can help decrease litter and pollution in our local community's environment.	77%	81%	76%	78%
Recycling programs can help protect clean water in Michigan.	87%	83%	86%	87%
Recycling programs can help address global climate change.	55%	69%	53%	61%
New state and regional recycling efforts could boost our local economic development and job growth.	46%	60%	46%	50%

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Table A-32: Percent of local officials who somewhat or strongly agree with various negative statements about recycling

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001- 10,000	Population 10,001- 30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Recycling is not worth the effort	15%	15%	9%	12%	16%	11%	16%

given the small impact it actually has.							
Most materials collected in recycling programs simply end up in landfills anyway.	32%	39%	27%	23%	35%	29%	33%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Recycling is not worth the effort given the small impact it actually has.	15%	10%	14%	13%
Most materials collected in recycling programs simply end up in landfills anyway.	32%	22%	32%	32%

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Table A-33: Local officials' assessments of whether promoting environmental sustainability and the concept of "being green" are important aspects of local government leadership

	Population =<5,000	Population 5001-10,000	Population 10,001-30,000	Population >30,000	Mostly Urban	Mostly Rural	Completely Rural
Strongly agree	24%	39%	40%	42%	34%	22%	31%
Somewhat agree	35%	34%	41%	44%	38%	35%	32%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%	16%	12%	9%	18%	27%	23%
Somewhat disagree	6%	5%	4%	3%	4%	6%	7%
Strongly disagree	5%	4%	2%	1%	4%	6%	2%
Don't know	4%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	5%

	Population <35% non-white	Population >=35% non-white	Not low-income	Low-income
Strongly agree	26%	58%	26%	30%
Somewhat agree	36%	23%	37%	34%
Neither agree nor disagree	23%	15%	24%	21%
Somewhat disagree	6%	2%	5%	6%
Strongly disagree	5%	0%	5%	5%
Don't know	4%	2%	3%	4%

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Appendix B – Open-end responses to questionnaire item asking which resources Michigan local officials say would make their jurisdiction most likely to introduce recycling

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Please briefly describe which resources or assistance might make your jurisdiction most likely to introduce recycling services (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where no recycling is available)
Awareness campaign that would drive the consumer to move recycling higher up on their priority list. Recycling centers would be a great start.
A bi-weekly residential pick up or a monthly site where residents can bring their recycling and possibly 2 times per year have a hazardous waste, electronics recycling option.
A mandate put upon us by state law.
A new waste transfer station.
Additional funding opportunities to cover the cost.
As noted previously, our township offers recycling, but our residents have to take their recyclables to a location outside our township. Having recycle bins within our township or even curbside pickup would be more convenient, possibly encouraging more residents to recycle.
Assist with financial costs to operate recycling
Assistance impacting cost and logistics.
At this point we are looking to partner with the [REDACTED] County Recycling Program. The costs of joining this program is not sustainable for the township without passing these costs on to the residents of the township. We will need to put this option on a ballot for vote. We are currently waiting for the County Commission to tell us which election dates will be available for us.
Cost and Manpower are the biggest issues the Township has along with infrastructure to handle the recycling. We have a hard time with regular collection due to manpower.
Cost is the biggest factor in not having recycling and the fact that the county stopped funding it.
County wide services are being considered. This would be a good way for our Township to recycle. Waiting on County's research and conclusions to be completed.
Curbside pickup was offered, and still is but the fee is Quite high. They once charged 1.50 a bag, now it's 30.00 per Month for on can. Either people use it too little to justify The cost, or they use it too much.
Curbside pickup for recycling at little to no cost to residents.
Curbside pick-up would most likely provide the biggest impact. We have recently occurring trash service issues due to a trash service closing. We have discussed the possibility of contracting township-wide for trash service and recycling curbside pick-up to solve many of our problems but we are not confident that we have public support for the required cost to citizens. We have many other projects in full swing right now that are taking priority. We would like to dive more into this issue but we need to complete other projects first.
Curbside service to the township in all areas.
Currently residents take their recyclables to an adjacent governmental units onsite recycling. No fee, co mingled, not attended.
Education- how the program works Funding- who will pay for the program Staff- always an issue

Financial assistance
Financial reduction or support to residents to participate in recycling.
Funded pick up curbside or drop offs
FUNDING
Funding
Funding and educational information so proper recycling of eligible materials is accomplished.
Funding for a centralized recycling and waste management center, including funding for staffing.
Funding for facilities and personnel
Funding to help with the upstart of a program. More information on how to begin this process. More support from all of the board members.
Funding, help in getting started, storage space
Grant funding the process and recycling facilities that are close by.
Grant funding to be able to create and run a recycling center.
Grant program to pay for starting up costs and to keep going for a few years. Such as help cover costs of extra personnel to monitor it, to clean up and dispose of non-recyclable items (or just household trash).
Grants for funding
I really do not know. I would like to see recyclable trash pick up with Granger, who is now providing trash pickup in our township.
if any waste collector provided recycling, currently none do
If I could find a dependable employee who would watch that nobody is toughing trash in with the recyclables and if it did not cost the township much money i think it would be doable.
If the services were offered for free. Residences do not want to keep paying more than what they are paying now.
If there was recycling for [REDACTED] County residences...not to put it on tiny little townships....should be a county wide program with one local spot for all residence of the county
If we received the funding for recycling services and if the residents didn't abuse the system by getting rid of the wrong types of items, we would be much more likely to participate.
If we were able to get a grant, it would make a difference.
In our very small township I dont think residents would pay extra to recycle. If we made it very easy for them, they may. Our township has a gas station/restaurant going up, and if there could be a consolidated effort at that location for a recycle dumpster, they may allow it and the residents may use it. We are very small and no one wants to pay anything extra, and we would have to make it very easy by having it picked up at their curb, or the local restaurant. Just some initial ideas, thanks! Robin
It is a difficult question. We have such a summer influx of nonresidents that it is a tough nut to crack. Many of our residents are interested in someplace to put yard waste and a compost area, but not sure if they would be up to seperating out their recyclables from their trash. Also not sure if our local waste companies would be up to the challenge.
It would have to be a grant funded program - township cannot afford additional expense right now.
Little to no cost to residents. We are a tiny community with minimal funds in the budget for extra expenses.
Low to no cost to residents, easy a simply to recycle, at home pick up.

None of the private garbage disposal companies, that serve the residents in our township, offer curbside recycling as far as I know. I believe curbside recycling would encourage residents to recycle.
Our County offers drop off recycling. If you want to recycle, you are able to do so at that location.
Our [REDACTED] Landfill Authority No Longer allows or provides for composting and does not have areas for hazardous waste or electronics disposal. Only two businesses in [REDACTED] have can & bottle refund machines. No glass, cardboard or newspaper recycling is currently offered. A transfer station or private operator contracted for curb pickup of these items and paid through taxes could help.
Our township has very little property to try and introduce a recycling program. [REDACTED] Township in [REDACTED] County does not even own property for a township hall.
Our Township is very small , we don't have the funds to pay for recycling. We have checked into recycling many times the cost is out of reach for us.
Pilot program grant to offer curbside pickup. You can't like what you don't have.
Possible grants for a monthly recycling program. Residents have shared they are not interested in a fee to be assessed added to taxes.
Reasonable cost have local residents that are not interested. Have discussed it with Board
Reduced costs for recycling.
Revenue increase to pay fully for costs.
Revenue places a majority of the reason as to why residents would not be interested in a recycling program. We currently offer garbage pickup through the township where we (the board) receives multiple complaints about the price of garbage services. We also have a massive labor shortage within the local garbage/recycling facility which has left us (the township) with a couple weeks of no trash pickup which in return left a lot of unsatisfied residents.
some how to have it pretty much paid for. Folks are tired of taxes. We all agree it is a great idea. Door to door is probably the only way to get folks involved. It is hard to get folks involved as everyone knows. We at the township cant get folks to fill open positions. Even if it was done every week instead of once a month it may get more folks interested.
State financial assistance
State funding
Step by Step How to, it is crazy how much it helps when you are given all the information you need to follow through with all the requirements there are.
There are no facilities anywhere near us
There is No place for it to go.
This twp only has curb side pickup that offers recycling, but doesn't seem to be used by all. So I am not sure what would perk residents to be introduced to any other kinds of resources.
Training on the current statewide recycling system and how a rural township can become a part. Education on funding available and help with applications for funding. Promotion of recycling at state and county level. Leadership and assistance at the county level. Education and promotion for residents on proper recycling and how to avoid contamination of recycling collection centers.

<p>We are a small township, with alot of low income residents. Residents have become used to dumping waste in the woods, or burning it (even electronics and hazardous materials). There is no interest in paying more in property taxes for waste recycling. Any effort would need to come from outside funding and resources. There isn't even adequate recycling in the whole of [REDACTED] County. Rural residents have no options in [REDACTED] County.</p>
<p>WE ARE A VERY RURAL COMMUNITY SO HAVING ACCESS TP RECYCLING WOULD BE IMPORTANT</p>
<p>We currently have a private enterprise that is doing landscaping and advertising for a COMING SOON recycling center. We feel there is strong support from the community to see this happen and it is a very welcomed opportunity for our township.</p>
<p>We don't have any in our Township. If it would pay for itself or with minim taxes then I believe it would be supported, but we are so small I believe we would have to take in recycling from other small townships line ours to produce enough to make it cost effective. We have a little less than 1000 residents.</p>
<p>we feel very about reselking thanks for the tire program ron</p>
<p>We had community recycling, the cost soared and we couldn't afford to continue. It was well received by the community. Of course, we also had abuse of the recycling containers.</p>
<p>We had recycling bins available but without supervision it became a place to dump trash and everything. it literally became a nightmare.</p>
<p>We had recycling bins, here at our township hall. The provider greatly increased the costs by thousands of dollars. Then notified us that our residents were dumping trash in the bins, so they were no longer going to provide recycling to our township. Substantial funding would help our township.</p>
<p>We would be looking for a somewhat easier solution in the handling of recyclables, with out adding a lot of extra work force.</p>
<p>Within township drop point</p>
<p>1. Funding 2. Job Creation</p>
<p>Funding and if the cost going to make our regular service cheaper</p>
<p>FUNDING WE DONT HAVE FUNDING DONT RECYCLE WE ARE A VERY SMALL CITY.</p>
<p>Large item recycling funding would be extremely beneficial for preventing recyclable material from entering landfills or being dumped illegally.</p>
<p>low or no additional cost option for recycling service.</p>
<p>More education of the citizens,</p>
<p>Our community has the desire to recycle however we do not have any haulers that are willing to do curbside pickup. We had a failed attempt a couple of years ago in which it was not profitable for the company and they closed up shop. Their competitor, our local landfill, decided to open up a "drop off" location for recycling and curb side within the year. The effort is applauded however the landfill company has not made any significant movement towards curb side in the past two years.</p>
<p>A source to pick up and properly dispose the recycling. A reliable service or location that host reasonable hours and cost for disposal</p>

<p>Access to a recycle drop off station that is run and maintained by resources other than village employees would be beneficial. Curbside recycling would be the ideal solution if the cost was not burdensome to residents. I believe that there is support and need for a recycle drop off site and that it would get used but the flipside to that is the maintenance costs, education of use and potential eyesore of misuse which could cause unfavorable clutter and possible unfavorable odors that residents would not favor.</p>
<p>Additional revenue, especially to purchase containers & bins</p>
<p>Additional state funding</p>
<p>Cost sharing.</p>
<p>Curb side recycling would be wonderful. The people in the village would not want it added to their taxes.</p>
<p>Curbside pickup. No additional cost to residents</p>
<p>Currently the village has no recycling because residents didn't want the extra charge and a lot wasn't using it. All the residents pay for recycling on there taxes to the county for our county ran recycling center</p>
<p>Education to start with. Show us how recycling will help improve our way of life. IF we can convince people that it makes a difference, then they are more likely to participate. We have one refuses company that comes in, how to incorporate Modern Waste so everything is picked up and attended to on once specific day. I have seen in other towns where they have separate colored bins for recycled items. I like that idea. I think access to recycle venues that aren't so far away or transportation to those places would help.</p>
<p>Financial assistance and help with public awareness</p>
<p>funding to help keep recycling</p>
<p>Having one company for Village wide pick up of trash and recycling. Currently there are several companies that pick up here, depending on the wishes of the resident. It would be nice if we had something that could be rolled into our taxes so that all residents could have access to good recycling and garbage pickup. Perhaps rolling it into the taxes or something?</p>
<p>If it were free and picked up at the residents houses.</p>
<p>Just the availability for curbside recycling mostly. Our current trash pickup service will pick up larger items when and if they have the time.</p>
<p>The ability to have the recycling picked up curbside. Unsure if our current collector would participate.</p>
<p>The most likely scenario that would result in recycling services locally would be a partnership with a larger service that takes care of the bulk of the work. We are a small community without any full time employees. Mostly our board meets once a month. I would absolutely love to see some way to increase recycling opportunities in our community, but that would involve outside funding and support.</p>
<p>Waste pick up charges are included in our water bills. I think funds / grants that would help defray the cost would make it an easier sell to residents.</p>

Appendix C - Open-end responses to questionnaire item asking local officials about what is **working** particularly well in recycling efforts, or other comments

<p>Please share what, if anything, you feel is working particularly well in your community’s recycling efforts, or anything else you’d like to tell us about your experiences with local recycling (among counties, cities, villages, and townships where any recycling is available)</p>
<p>At one point we had implemented a special assessment for recycling. It seemed to work well. However, one local unit needed more money to process the material and the other townships thought they could provide enough recycling services for less money. County wide recycling ended and the local units have decided to offer their own services.</p>
<p>[REDACTED] County uses county parks to host the various recycling events. That's been well received by the public and does a nice job of "showing off" the park spaces.</p>
<p>closed trash containers</p>
<p>I THINK THAT IT COULD BE MUCH MORE SUCCESSFUL IF IT WAS EASIER TO PLAN ON RECYCLING CERTAIN ITEMS ON A REGULAR BASIS. PERHAPS IF CITIZENS COULD PLAN ON HAVEING A CERTAIN TIME EVERY THREE MONTHS THAT THEY COULD DISCARD ELECTRONIC WASTE OR HAZERDOUS WASTE. THOSE ARE THE ITEMS THAT SO OFTEN GET TOSSED IN THE DUMPSTERS</p>
<p>In [REDACTED] County, many residents include non-recyclable items in the recycling containers. Not separating the trash is a problem.</p>
<p>In the larger communities (Cities) - the curbside collection was expanded, offering mixed capability in large cart, and seems to be doing pretty well. Bi-weekly. [REDACTED] Township and the City of [REDACTED] have offered Styrofoam dropoff occasionally - with [REDACTED] agreeing to take the truckloads (individual communities funding the shipping of the material to end user).</p>
<p>It seems our challenges are capacity and oversight of recycling centers. When a recycling center is expanded or added, it’s filled up quickly, often times with trash. Local leaders are hesitant to expand services because of the costs and challenges with increased capacity. We have hired a part time recycling coordinator to do local educational outreach and assist and expand current township/city operations.</p>
<p>Public awareness has improved in the last couple of years. As a result, there has been an increased focus on recycling.</p>
<p>Recycling millage and Board ensures that the residents have opportunities to recycle</p>

REGIONAL AUTHORITIES, WITH HEAVE SUPPPORT FROM THE COUNTY HAVE OR WILL FOCUS ON RECYCLING EDUCATION AND OUTREACH TO ADDRESS CONTAMINATION. WRRMA RECEIVED A GRANT FROM THE RECYCLING PARTNERSHIP THAT REDUCED CONTAMINATION BY 42%. [REDACTED] RECYCLING AUTHORITY PLANS TO FOWLLOW SUIT IN 2022. RECYCLING EDUCATION IS WORKING. THE COUNTY HAS A VOLUNTEER BOARD CALLED PIAC THAT IS WORKING IN IMPLEMENTING THE COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLAN, HAS EVALUATED PROGRAMS, SHARES RESOURCES, AND PROVIDES ONGOING FEEDBACK TO COUNTY STAFF. THE COUNTY ALSO HAS THE MOST AVAILABLE (BY NUMBER OF HOURS) HHW PROGRAM IN THE STATE. HOWEVER, IT IS OVER 25 MINUTES FOR SOME RESIDENTS AND COULD BE MORE ACCESIBLE. OUR BIG CHALLENGES ARE ARE HAULERS STOPPING SERVICE TO SMALLER AREAS DUE TO LABOR SHORTAGES, LACK OF GLASS MARKETS, OUR ONLY COMPREHENSIVE DROP OFF SINKIN INTO A FORMER LANDFI,L AND DATA COLLECTION.

Strong community support

The county is attempting to release a large parcel of airport land for construction of a recycle facility. The current facility is way too small to operate with any efficiency. They currently dump all recycle plastic on the floor and hand sort. We have been told the recycle can't get grant funding without owning their own property. They will need to look for grant opportunities but any local match is nearly impossible to find or generate.

Upgrades to the single stream recycling infrastructure and glass processing. Also the many municipalities who are capitalizing on funding available to provide residential curbside carts. Outreach, Materials Wizard

We are able to get grant funding for E-waste collections and that is helpful.

We have a millage that funds a contract with a private company that provides recycling bins at 9 locations throughout the County. Sites are usually provided by the local units of government (villages and/or townships). We have an agreement with the County conservation district to oversee the physical sites and answer questions and concerns from the public. The company we contract with allows single stream recycling, so there is more contamination than I would like to see. We also contract with the conservation district to run three household hazardous waste days in three different villages which are in different geographical locations in the county. This we pay for out of the general fund. There are three transfer stations in the County; two run by local governments that service primarily residential use, and one run by a private company that has a class A license. The questions about whether the different groups would rather pay more for increases services or less for less services, was hard to answer because the residents and businesses are already paying more for increased services as a result of the dedicated millage.

we have a nice facility. All the workers at the recycle center are volenteers. Id like to see our county appoint community service workers to help assist at the center, most workers now are retired from their regular jobs .

<p>We have a solid waste planning commission and are having difficulty finding two solid waste industry representatives as well as an industrial waste generator. The County leadership has a great interest in solid waste but really needs some guidance. A manager of a solid waste and recycling company was interested in serving on the Commission but after talking to the owners, he said they weren't sure their goals and objectives were in alignment with the County. Whatever that means! I need to contact this manager again because we are willing to move ahead with a recycling program. I simply have not had the time. Thanks for this survey and I hope something comes of it. [REDACTED]</p>
<p>We have at least 2 or 3 local jurisdictions that have taken it upon themselves to have their own recycling areas within their townships or village. I'm not sure if it is at a cost or not and I believe they may have volunteers that man the days that recycling materials can be dropped off by their residents. I personally do not have recycling in my township and drive mine 35 + miles to the neighboring county to their drop off bins which there is no charge for.</p>
<p>We have good community partners for household hazardous waste collection and good community support for our drop-off site.</p>
<p>We have periodic special collection events such as tire collection (EGLE grant funded), Ewaste (grants) but we have not had a HHW event in several years and this is unfortunate. .</p>
<p>We'll run recycle process in our county.</p>
<p>Working Well - The County offers "recycling days" for the community recycling in general - The private sector does not have very many options to take the recycled material.</p>
<p>You probably should have led with this question. Unfortunately, people have lost trust in the recycling community. People do not like to pay for recycling and then find that it's for nothing...it ends up in the landfill. If people want recycling to be successful, they need to have a market for the recycled materials. If recycling is about saving raw materials, and reducing pollution...then false markets are not the answer. Imposing large fees on trash going to the landfill just makes everything more expensive. It does not reduce the overall amount of pollution. I can argue it increases it!</p>
<p>"No Sort" recycling is a big hit in our township.</p>
<p>"We did a one-day collection of large household items and metals through contracting with a metals collection company and a waste company. It was a huge success, but we cannot afford to do it very often.</p>
<p>2 major cleanup days per year. Old mattress, household items and stuff are collected and either taken to recycling facilities or scrap yards.</p>
<p>A bin is placed for recyclables. The township calls when the bin is full.</p>
<p>All is well, as long as I pick up after the abusers.</p>
<p>All we do in our township is collect scrap tires under the scrap tire recycling grant thru the state of michigan.</p>
<p>Although we are changing, our community is a resort area with a lot of seasonal residents. Most of those residents don't care to have curbside pickup paid for via special assessments in property taxes.</p>

An adjoining Township did have recycle bins, but had to have removed due to resident abuse of the program. Our township does not a repeat of their experience.
[REDACTED] County has a recycling program set up in several of its towns that private individuals can drive to and deposit their personal recycle products. This is funded through county wide property taxes.
As a small community, the accessibility of the dumpster recycle bins and the fact that they are free for residents is a great plus and they are constantly in use. The biggest problem we have here is people dumping large, non recyclable items outside the dumpsters ranging from mattresses to fertilizer bags. Not sure if it is lazy dumping or lack of knowledge, though I would bet the first. We often send email blasts with tips and tricks, and try to communicate the abuses to the system.
As far as I know, there are no recycling facilities in my county. I do not know of anyone that takes items to a location to be recycled.
As of October 1st, [REDACTED] was purchased by [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] may have more opportunities for recycling.
As the person in charge, I believe that our weekly recycling has made a change in the program. I keep a supplies of bags available and having the curbside pick up makes it easier for everyone. I wish that more people would participate in the program that we all pay for.
At the time the Twp. offers a 40 yard enclosed dumpster that sets in the Twp. parking lot. The cost is included in our solid waste program. All other program such as hazardous waste , residence can take to the county landfill. The county even offers recycling drop off if needed.
[REDACTED] Township holds a curbside pickup for large items every other year in the spring. We allow everything except construction items, hazardous waste, automotive parts and items with freon in them.
[REDACTED] County does a superb job of recycling. It is taxed based/millage driven. There are 2 oppourtunities annually for residents to participate, much of which is free to the resident/taxpayer. Additionally there are 3 - 4 dedicated recycling sites that are available 7 days a week, 24 hours a day in the county. Our Township offers an annual "clean up day" that is funded through the general fund. Our residents have the oppourtunity 3 times a year to dispose of bulky items like mattresses and other waste items. 2 times a year they have the oppourtunity to dispose of hazardous waste. The county also provides for prescription and medication disposal at the Sheriff's Office which is open and available to the public 24 hours a day 7 days a week.
Cardboard recycling that was started with a state grant.
Carts for curbside collection.
Contamination is a major issue as well as people drop off things that are not recyclable, often leaving them on the ground outside of the bins.
Contamination of recycle due to wishful recycling.

Cost of transportation is high from lack of sorting facilities. The amount of recycling that is sent to sorting facilities that ends up in land fill at the the cost of recycling rate is not workable
Costs and services are in good alignment
County provides several drop off locations for recycling as well as hazardous waste/electronic drop off several times a year that are run very efficiently.
COVID hurt the recycling, because of staff shortages.
Curb side pick up for all residents would increase recycling within [REDACTED] Township.
Currently our county provides 3 recycling bins at our school. The use of those is significant. Which lessens the amount of waste in landfills.
Currently we do not have recycling in our Township as we are very rural and it would be difficult to get a company to pick up recycling when they would have to drive so far between stops.
currently we provide free recycling to Township residents at the Townships transfer station, Township covers the cost. We also built a brush lay down area "old Township dump site" for residents to dispose of downed tree limbs and debris. No leaves or grass clipping permitted. Township is looking into a paper recycling dumpster for all local residents to use. More to come on that.
Currently, the residents have the opportunity to take their recyclables to a county site for free. I have heard many residents voice that they would love curb side pick up for recycles. I am currently working on our township only using one garbage service to lower the amount of trucks on our new roads, and I will be asking about recycling at that time, to be included in garbage service.
Ease of access to recycling collection sites is a positive point for our community but the process is losing money
Five years ago [REDACTED] Township contracted with [REDACTED] Township for waste management, The voters and other residents really appreciate this service or so I have been informed. We as a township charge five dollars per year (\$5.00) only to know how many house holds use this service.
For the most part folks in our township aren't as up on recycling as I would wish. Folks tend to see this issue as one that is a more "liberal" concern for the environment and they may not buy into the concept. Also, so many folks i have talked to state that "...it all ends up in a land fill anyway." They may have heard or read about challenges for keeping up with the actual recycling of collected materials. Also, in our township, folks have to drive to a drop off center. Even though these are pretty conveniently located, I feel like it takes a commitment that many of my fellow residents are not so invested in doing.
For years I was in charge of recycling for the township and the residents used it religiously. It became political when the other person wanted to get rid of it so the board voted to stop.
Granger is a good partner.
Hasn't worked well in the past to have a township administered recycle project due to abuse and costs, along with staffing issues

Here in the Upper Peninsula the distance to markets, low population densities, seasonal road weight restrictions and recycled material worth has big impacts.
I
I am the Recycling Coordinator for [REDACTED] county.
I believe [REDACTED] County is doing an excellent job with recycling. [REDACTED] Township has a very efficient transfer station for other trash.
I currently feel that recycling efforts in our community are going well.
I do not know enough about our recycling programs to have an opinion.
I don't end up using our own county recycle center because it is locked up when I am available to deliver the items. We do provide a local dump company to help keep our community clean. More funding would allow for us to provide this service to our township more often.
I feel that the residents need more education on what to put into their bins and to clean the items. I have seen in my community a lot of things in the bin that are not recyclable.
I have completed the grant applications for EGLE and The Recycling Partnership to obtain recycling carts. We are very excited to have an opportunity to possibly be able to provide rolling carts to our residents to try to increase participation.
I personally check the recycle bins and dump any bags of items. I educate the public in recycling practices in person and on social media. I am on the county solid waste committee and work at our Tire & Electronic Recycling, Hazardous Waste Collection and Paper Shredding days. I also promote these in person and on social media.
I personally think are recycle program, is bad to much contamination, compared to other program, but were told so much contamination is allow.
I would love to have a designated recycling drop off location right here on our Township property
I write a grant for tire recycling each year and it is well attended. I include all of [REDACTED] County and two townships from [REDACTED] County.
If for some reason, the recycling is not picked up, I make a point of going over to the residence and physically pick it up myself and store it until the following week. If the trash is missed, I go and pick up that as well and tell the customer that I am going to pick it up and throw it in our 6 yd commercial dumpster behind the township hall or in the [REDACTED] Road Township Park behind the township hall where there is an 8 yd dumpster to take it themselves if they don't want me to pick it up. They think it is very humbling for the township supervisor to go and get it herself and usually advise that they will drop it off themselves for me. In my tenure as supervisor, I have picked up dead deer that the County did not pickup in 24 hours, and took that over to my sandpit in another township and left it on the shore of the lake to feed the coyotes who live in my woods over there. I have gone back the next day, and found that there is nothing left but a naked carcass! My residents are happy and the trash people are very appreciative when they don't have to send a truck out of the district the following day for a missed stop. This occurs only once every two or three months! I can live with that.

Implementation of 95-gallon recycle carts for mixed recycling in 2014 has made recycling much easier for residents, which has increased the volume of recycling.
In the past [REDACTED] has made every effort to provide recycling bins for our Township residents, both paper and other recycling material. Not only do the residents abuse this service but many people not living in the Township take advantage and overwhelm our service. We do provide trash pick-up twice a year and people even abuse that service by bringing materials clearly not allowed and dropping off trash before and after the service has left the site.
In the past in the village recycling failed due to mis use. We are now looking into a program that is working in a neighboring county. Using possible Local Marijuana fees and licensing monies, working with a neighboring village and 2 townships could be a plus for us to an onsite township one. . Also the company we are looking at is willing to help us write a grant that has come available this month.
It I see a very expensive thing to do from our northern location because of transportation cost
It is 18 miles for recycling drop point, that I think is the biggest issue.
It would be all about education and the impact recycling has to the environment
[REDACTED] County Conservation District is the driver of recycling and hazardous waste collection in the County
[REDACTED] County does a good job with recycling, making it simple for others to participate
Let the private sector lead the way. I was chairperson of the Board of Public Works when the County tried to get into this business. It was a huge mistake. The private sector stepped in and brought the county one of the most progressive facilities available.
Local collection program
Local hauler places a recycle trailer in the township to collect glass, tin, paper, plastic and replaces the trailer when full. This works for those items but not for electronics, hazard materials, and bulk items. Annual cleanup provides for bulk items at the Township expense.
Local recycling center works well but they do not take glass
local service clubs operate recycling
Making it as easy for residents as possible is the best way to ensure their participation. We offer single stream recycling and we also bale cardboard. With the pandemic more and more people are having things shipped via UPS or USPS or FEDEX so the cardboard recycling is working well. We transitioned from a "Dump" in the early 90s to a transfer station and people have always hauled their materials to this location. If we could offer curbside, or hauling for residents that live in the far outskirts of our Township, that would be a bonus and those residents would feel better about the cost of the services.
Many residents burn all trash as it is easier and free. For the overall benefit of township residents it would be nice to see programs primarily targeting larger recycling items such as junk cars/metal that tend to accumulate in rural areas.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Townships have obtained EGLE grants to provide free recycle curbside carts to the residents; the city of [REDACTED] is looking into doing the same. The Solid Waste Authority is working hard to educate the county (and outside) on expanding the recycle efforts but of course it's a slow process. We have added information to our public works utility monthly billing regarding battery and curbside recycling to help the Authority expand their communication efforts.
Most residents recycle with weekly pickup.
My husband and I recycle at our county transfer station. Many use it and it is always busy and fills up quickly. It's been awhile for them to recycle glass due to people breaking glass outside the collection bins therefore causing flat tires, etc. now we just dump with other trash.
n/a
n/a
n/a
N/A
n/a
No changes are needed
none
Nothing at this time.
Nothing more to add
Now that we provide curbside recycling to all residents (not commercial) we have seen a significant increase of effort to recycling.
Once a year clean up day. We accept mattresses, electronics and most everything under the sun.
Once a year the Township holds a "Clean-Up Day" . This has been a great success , its like a holiday for the residents this past year (May) we collected over 30 tons of unused items and over 12 tons of steel. Cost of this was over \$6000.
Once a year we have dumpsters available to our residents for household waste (mattresses, etc.) we also do a tire collection once a year
Organizations other than the County/Township Recycling efforts also have hazardous waste and electronic waste drives and collections.

[REDACTED] Charter Township has a monthly "Dump Day" from April through November, that is popular with residents to dispose of large items at a Township drop site (parking lot at the Township Office). It is heavily used, and residents speak to "loving Dump Day" :) The Township Ordinance for Solid Waste mandates recycling, so private companies providing curbside waste pick up services must also provide recycling services. This is in place with Townships county-wide, since the mid-90's when there was a landfill space issue. Residents are now, for the most part, active mixed-stream recyclers. In the past we've done educational outreach for composting leaves (mulching on site), and provided info on private companies that are leaf drop off sites. The Township has attempted, in fits and spurts, to go to a sole source waste hauler for curbside, but there is mixed reception from residents and so the effort is stalled. This would decrease number of heavy trucks on local roads, reduce their gas consumption, be cheaper most likely (at least initially, until Republic has complete monopoly...).

Our annual spring cleanup assists in keeping the trash and household appliances, mattresses, etc. out of our wilderness areas.

Our city has a recycling center and it's open to anyone. They ask for donations for use

Our community recycles. The company we contract to remove our household waste and recycling takes our recycling away weekly. As far as our community is concerned we are recycling. The company we contract with out of [REDACTED], MI has no recycling facilities to drop our recycling off, so our recycling items go into the landfill. I am hoping that [REDACTED] County can reopen recycling facilities soon.

Our County contracts with American Waste for our recycling sites and we, as a township, are very pleased with with the up keep of our site.

Our County funds recycling through a millage on property taxes and the recycling bins are located on township property. The county did not provide any signage that explains what can and cannot be recycled. Inappropriate materials (large plastics such as lawn chairs, microwaves, and paint cans, just to name a few) are always left around the bins and the Township is on the hook for cleaning up the trash that cannot be recycled. Our bins fill up very quickly during the summer months and the County is not willing to provide extra services during the busy months so the Township is stuck with picking up the debris that is left on the ground. The Township does not have trash pick-up so one on the board members must take the trash home and have it disposed of at their own cost.

Our county has 5 recycling sites in the county and is supported by a millage and the county has a contract with a carrier that provides the bins and hauls to their facility for recycling processes. It has worked well. The program was started with a committee of govt and citizens who worked and researched on resources and funding. It is working well.

Our county has a millage for all townships in the county to have recycling trailers. This year county did receive grants for tire disposal, and a one day event for electronic disposal. The electronic disposal should have been longer. Tire disposal went all summer/fall.

Our curbside recycling with larger carts in place of bins has made a major difference.

<p>Our funding has remained stable and adequate. The decision to charge residents an additional fee for bulky items I fear will lead to these items being disposed of illegally on our roadsides and forested areas.</p>
<p>our household hazardous waste events twice per year for drop off of hazardous materials and e-waste. Need to know what to tell residents to do with Styrofoam.</p>
<p>Our Landfill Host agreement gives our residents "daytime" recycling drop off only. Our township residents get a "break" on cost of trash service, but recycling is not available for "pick-up". In discussions with Republic Services, I know that recycling is not a profit but a cost for them, hence there is not more of a push to offer more opportunities. I</p>
<p>Our local company tried to have recycling and it was too costly for them to continue</p>
<p>Our local private landfill now offers recycling at a reasonable rate. But residents must bring it to the landfill.</p>
<p>Our local recycling is supported financially by a grant, with additional financial support as needed from the 3 participating communities, one city, one village, and one township. The effort is organized by the village manager, who takes care of the grant application each year, as well as scheduling and paying the on-site personnel at the drop-off site, and paying the private recycling-dumpster provider. She gets assistance from the county's resource recovery office, but the drop-off site dumpsters are serviced by the private company as contracted by her. The system seems to work pretty well, as the site is open specific morning and afternoon hours one day a week, year round. What's disappointing to the participating municipalities is that, since the grant comes through the county resource recovery office, all county residents can (in theory) have access to the site during regular hours, even if their communities don't participate in the agreement. We just had another community (a township), which had participated when the site was first set up, find out that their residents could still access it, and drop out of the financing agreement when the grant was up for renewal. The remaining 3 communities still agreed that it was more important to make sure the site remains open, even if it might cost each community a little more at the end of the year. But it's disappointing that another community would choose to 'game the system.' As it is, most residents outside the communities participating in the agreement don't realize the site even exists, so it's not overwhelmed by county residents from further afield. And there's a strong recycling organization in the city that's the county seat, with a drop-off site with larger capacity, which takes more types of recyclables than our site, which is used by most county residents.</p>
<p>Our recycling bins are managed by the county, but are located within our town and are easily accessed by residents who choose to go into town to dispose of their recycling.</p>
<p>Our recycling collection site is well used. Our once a year clean up day is always well used and appreciated. In our ag. community, curbside does not make good sense, we would just be trading carbon savings. Most properties are more than 10 acres so composting and yard waste is easily addressed. Our residences have the freedom to choose their own waste provider and show little interest in tax supported service. Wastewater county does a great job at providing toxic and medical waste collection.</p>

<p>Our recycling efforts are being hurt by higher cost. To much contamination in recyclables and not enough markets to get rid of the recyclables.</p>
<p>Our recycling falls under [REDACTED] County Planning. The drop off location in our Township is very highly used. While many residents would like curbside recycling, we are told by the private contractor that there are too many rural areas to provided that service.</p>
<p>Our recycling is good because we have curbside recycling. The actual interest in recycling would be much less if we had just drop off. Convenience is what is doing it for us. Not the interest in it.</p>
<p>Our recycling manager and employees do a wonderful job with the recycling in our county. We need bigger storage and more room for them to complete their work. We have more recycling product than there is storage to process and keep stored until pickup. The townships work well together assisting with the program.</p>
<p>Our recycling program bins are available 24 hours a day so that works well but that also allows misuse.</p>
<p>our residents current drive there recycle to other towns and use theirs. The hours of those centers are few. they take very minimal items. My community mainly does there own burn barrels and private property illegal landfills.</p>
<p>Our residents definitely want to recycle, they overflow the semi long recycling dumpster almost every week.</p>
<p>Our residents for the most part support recycling. The current cost for our haulers for recycling causes a significant problem Making sure the recycling materials are appropriate and clean is an issue Our haulers have to be vigorously encouraged to continue to provide recycling services</p>
<p>Our residents have access to two free recycling drop off locations provided by the County. Both are quite busy and are used by many residents.</p>
<p>Our residents have ample access and several locations to drop recycling, so this ensures that they use it more.</p>
<p>Our residents have multiple options with private companies for their recycling. Another added feature is the waste management/recycling facility in our neighboring community that is only a short drive from our town.</p>
<p>Our residents have very few complaints about the waste and recycle programs we have in place. Only complaints we usually here is that of pickups being missed.</p>
<p>Our residents significantly used a private subscription recycling service that was temporarily provided by a vendor from [REDACTED] County (discontinued as it was not financially sustainable for the vendor). it was popular throughout our county. However, our landfill is owned by a private contractor (vs being owned by the county itself, like [REDACTED]), and thus the private contractor has a monopoly on garbage collection and the provision of recycling. Despite massive public support, the only thing they have done is make a single site for drop off recycling county-wide that is inconveniently far away (40-60 mi round-trip) for our township residents.</p>
<p>our township has around 625 residents, recycling is not a big issue. our township contributes to the county wide cleanup ,so residents don't have to pay.</p>

<p>Our Township as a whole does not participate in the local Recycling Authority. It used to, years ago, and the previous Board dropped out of the arrangements. Individual residents can pay the fee they would be assessed by the Recycling Authority and use the drop off locations. However, I am certain that name of our residents do not pay the fee and continue use the recycling drop off bins, which doesn't seem right.</p>
<p>Our township doesn't really do recycling, we have a place where they can bring large items that they are able to get rid of.</p>
<p>our township has clean up days 2x per year - memorial day and labor day - the property owner can bring in one level pick up truck load of items per parcel. they show id and match up with the parcel numbers. We pay a person to help them unload the items (approved items) and pack them in the dumpsters. This is not open for commercial dumping or kitchen garbage - this is for large items (mattresses, refrigerators, furniture, etc) This has been very successful and the residents love it. currently they do not pay anything extra for this opportunity.</p>
<p>Our township has reached an agreement with another township to use their waste program for an annual fee if the resident wishes to. The fee is 110.00 per year to be paid by the resident directly to the other township.</p>
<p>Our Township hosts a "Clean-up Days" every Spring, that is free to all residents. We recycle the tires and metal, but the rest goes to the landfill. Our object is to encourage residents to clean up their homes and properties. If we requested to have items separated for recycling the participation would be significantly lower. It has been very successful and most residents look forward to it.</p>
<p>Our township residents have oportunities to take recycling to a different areas with in 20 miles of our township.</p>
<p>Our township residents used to be able to pay for recycling at their homes. Then, the company decided we were to small a group to run their trucks and discontinued the service. We do not presently have a company in our area the would be interested in do this. We are a rural area and spread out.</p>
<p>Our township, as well as others in [REDACTED] County have so much blight. I don't understand why it is such a problem in this area. Some townships offer weekly curbside trash/recycle programs. We do not as many of township residents are snowbirds but I do think it would be helpful. We have an annual "large item/recycle trash day" in the summer and contract with a local waster hauler which costs nearly \$7,000 for one day.</p>
<p>Our Trustee is currently working on a grant for curbside containers for recycling with curbside pickup.</p>
<p>Our yearly clean up day effort has gained popularity. We accept up to 10 bags of trash, one large item or appliance, and up to 6 tires per household at no extra charge, and as many eletronic items or scrap metal that they have to bring.</p>
<p>partnerning with other townships to run recycle programs</p>
<p>Partnership between private industry and county works for us.</p>
<p>partnerships with county., but lack of fuding and county wide program needs to choose a blanket program to cover all. Please will twp program is no washing</p>

People in general support recycling but are not aware that waste once sorted and prepared to be recycled has no market, so it gets buried or burned.
People love that they can bring their dead batteries into the township hall to recycle them.
People seem to approve of the bins.
[REDACTED] Townships sponsors a BI ANNUAL clean up day for the residents of the Township. Its purpose is collect large items for disposal. We accept metal, appliances, mattresses, electronics and tires. No household weekly garbage. This event has been provided for over 30 years and the residents always use this service. This event has helped the rural blight issues that all rural areas experience.
Private companies do a good job of marketing the use of recycling to home owners.
Private garbage service
Private provider curbside recycling.
Private recycling is working well presently for our residents. Very rural community with most being agricultural and other being ag/residential. Township also provides twice a year dump passes to an area waste management. No curbside recycling but county programs seem to fill the those lacking services.
Program is now controlled by the county. Twps. have no say in how it is run.
Public/private partnership works well. But it does use a lot of resources to keep the site running safely and clean.
Recently the Township changed from monthly to bi-weekly recycling. However, in May of 2021, the Recycling program took a back seat to many things as the Provider wasn't able to get staffing for the trucks. There was a period of 8 weeks where recycle was not picked up and some missed trash pick-ups. As a result, the community has decreased the amount of recycling and just use the trash. In addition, the recycle and trash has been picked up and put in together. So, the Township is paying for Recycle service that is not being handled properly by the drivers.
Recycling areas are partly maintained, lack of drop off bins, lack of public education
Recycling in our area is expensive
Recycling is a massive waste of resources. More focus on reduce/reuse makes significantly more sense.
Recycling is available for most residents of the township at curbside.
Recycling is available in County, or by subscription with private company. I use county site for current recycling.
Recycling is great and has been tried. Residents misused it and it became a mess and a hazard.
Recycling is open to all the utilize the transfer station, not just residents of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Townships.
Recycling is working for us. Our biggest problem is dumpster, is not monitored and too much "dumpin" into recycle dumpsters = contamination
Recycling, as researched by and published by the New York Times, has proven to be a waste of time and resources.

<p>Residential curbside recycling is a good thing that increases recycling. Our Township pays for hazardous and electronic waste recycling for its residents annually and it is a huge success.</p>
<p>Residents are either very pro recycling or anti recycling and each group is very vocal about their stance.</p>
<p>Residents can bring recycling to a drop off center</p>
<p>Residents have 4 different waste pick up companies for garbage and recyclables. All have a monthly fee. Our county has a facility for residents to dispose if garbage, recycle metal at several facilities, and a recycle area.</p>
<p>residents have access to recycle bins at township at compost/ recycling center</p>
<p>Residents seem to appreciate our current service level. they also love our Home Haz Material collection we do once a year.</p>
<p>Residents, either individually or as an HOA Group are responsible for their own refuse and recycling collection. The Township does an excellent job of having occasion opportunities for residents to drop off yard waste, large/heavy items, and hazardous materials.</p>
<p>[REDACTED] Township transitioned to a single waste-hauler model in 2020-21. The provider is [REDACTED]. There have been some challenges with the transition but we are making progress. The contracted services include residential trash, recycling and compost pickup. Users pay [REDACTED] directly. There is a desire to reestablish a monthly drop-off recycling program. We have been in negotiation with Recycle [REDACTED] about how to configure such a program so that it compliments the curbside pickup. The type of monthly recycling drop-off that existed in [REDACTED] Township prior to COVID and the transition to [REDACTED] is no longer viable for Recycle [REDACTED]. The lack of Township staff to oversee this effort makes it difficult to move forward.</p>
<p>Seasonal recycling/scrap at the [REDACTED] ARA is currently being utilized by some residents. Otherwise, we have many residents that do not even have scheduled waste container pick-ups. Some purchase [REDACTED] Sanitation bags and leave them at designated cross roads for pick up. This is somewhat problematic with the wildlife in the area that destroys the bags prior to pick-up causing pollution of the roadways. Unfortunately, recycling is very low priority for the majority of this community.</p>
<p>See my last comment.</p>
<p>Seems to me it is currently a hodge podge of different agencies contributing different pieces of the system and should be a more comprehensive system run through a single plan such as the county waste management plan. We host a landfill in our township. Working with them we offer drop off recycling service on Saturdays. We also run a Styrofoam drop off a couple times a year. Our county does electronic and hazardous waste drop offs. Private companies handle the on site pickup from businesses and residences. My biggest disappointment in our current method would be that there is no free drop of recycling for business. We only offer that for residential. Waste Management works well with our township and helps with the drop off recycling efforts. [REDACTED] disposal also serves our area and takes all of the pickup to a sorting facility. I am told they need a better market for the recycled goods.</p>

Services offered by multiple vendors, but public confidence in end use of materials is low.
Since covid....recycling has basically stopped
[REDACTED] TOWNSHIP DOES NOT HAVE A RECYCLING PROGRAM COMMERCIAL TRASH PICK-UP AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS ONCE A YEAR TRASH DAY HELD AT TOWNSHIP BUILDING.
Star of Michigan and eagle are are biggest advisories. Regulations designed for cities is and one side fits all mentality at eagle is our biggest issue. Eagle and state of Michigan is our problem and state thinks there the solution.
State would like us to recycle more but they won't help with costs. Most small townships can't afford the extra costs involved.
Strong Board support. We do not currently have a Township owned location for the drop off and do not have an indoor facility for snow and poor weather. Would also like a baling machine and scrap metal collection bin.
Supervised, scheduled collection (on-site drop off) is key to eliminating many common problems faced by local programs.
The absence of State and Federal involvement is the greatest enabler. Keep the government out of our business!
The average person wants to do the right thing when it comes to recycling but there is no unified process to do it. A lot of misinformation out there.
The cart program which was primarily funded through EGLE and the Recycling Partnership is a great program. Unfortunately, it has lead to increased cost in our curbside program since it takes our hauler longer to complete their routes. This is a significant cost for what started as a very affordable program! Hopefully contractor equipment will get more efficient over time, but this is quickly becoming an issue in year 3 of a 7 year contract.
The center is run very efficiently. The staff is great. The head if the recycling center applys for any grants that are available.
The centralized county recycling center has been successful. However, it would be more effective if the county expanded their efforts beyond one centralized location.
The community uses the monthly recycling container. Also our spring and fall cleanup program. It is very successful. For example we will gather 900 tires and over 300 gallons of use oil
THE COST OF RECYCLING IS TERRIBLE. IT COST MORE TO RECYCLE THEN GARBAGE.
The cost of recycling seems to be the issue. We currently provide a blue recycling can to our residents but they seem to co mingle the trash and avoid following the rules. Curbside was offered and now due to cost constraints we cannot offer that assistance.
The counties 2 times a year collection at the fair grounds works well especially with times and electronics being collected. The land fill offers bring your recyclables every Saturday for free seems to work well
The county does a good job of running and advertising the household hazardous waste and electronics recycling. There seems to be a good distribution of recycling sites throughout the county. The biggest problem is people dropping off household/food waste and items that can't be recycled by using the bins.

The county has a recycling and trash area available for all residents for a fee. It works well for this farming County.
The individual recycling on there own. Some do some do not. Some don't want to make the effort.
The local recycling center does a good job and is well used by our residents. Curbside recycling in our seasonal and rural community is occasionally asked about by our residents but remains a struggle to implement due to the wildly fluctuating seasonal population and rural character (long driveways, many private narrow roads) of the township.
The major concern we hear is if the recycled waste is actually being recycled or is just going to the landfill.
The many places they have throughout the county seems to work well for residents and they people who run them have all sites organized very well.
The municipalities run basic curbside recycling. The rural townships are less apt to have access to grants and funding opportunities to better support such an effort
The option of "don't know" was selected when the choice was wanted for amount paid for services rendered is preferred. Don't want more or less services for more or less money...it appears to be working as is. No complaints.
The pandemic stopped all recycling efforts and the county just restarted services 15 miles from our township and has no plans to reopen local site.
The private sector does a good job if residents choose to go se them.
The recycling efforts in this township are in coordination with the county recycling volunteers. Recyclable items are sorted into appropriate bins/carts for collection and requires less sorting and handling at the end. For a small weekly fee, the containers are collected and accumulated with recyclables collected by them from other locations. This seems to be working quite well for this small community, those who recycle are very avid and those who do not recycle are equally as avid for their interests. The carts are generally always full and overflowing and this represents a significant amount of solid waste redirected annually from this community.
The residents drop off for recycle materials goes up all the time. It cost the Twp. more to get rid of the items each year.
The residents of our township that want to recycle take it to the center. The rest do not want to pay additional fees to recycle.
The Supervisor made a decision to go with curbside pickup without recycle. We are still is a mess in the township. As Clerk, I feel it should have been voted on by the residents. If we were forced into curbside we should have also offered recycle.
The thing that works best in [REDACTED] Township is the community desire and involvement in the effort to recycle and properly dispose of items. Our biggest issue is that they want more access to recycle problem items like household hazardous wastes, bulky items, and electronic waste on a weekly or monthly basis and we can only afford to have those events 2 or 3 times a year.
the times they are open are very bad.

<p>The Township really does not have a lot to do with the recycling habits of residents and/or businesses. Residents and businesses contract for their own services and elect to have recycling or not. I can't see the Township getting involved with a recycling effort as our budgets are tight as it is and we're more concerned about funding items like police and fire. This isn't to say that recycling is not important, I think it is, but I don't think residents and/or board members would want fiscal resources going in that direction.</p>
<p>The township sponsor 3 rubbish days each year. Residents are able to bring everything except hazardous waste to dispose of. The trouble is that it all goes to the landfill! Nothing is recycled.</p>
<p>There exists a need for government policy to provide a significant financial incentive for the private sector take and reuse the recycling materials currently collected. Currently, much money is spent on collecting same, however much of these materials simply find their way into landfills because there is no market.</p>
<p>There is a county tax that is used for a recycling program in the county. There is a trailer that is located in the communities in the county that are drop off points for recycling small metal items, paper, plastic and glass. the trailer is picked up weekly and take to the processing center in [REDACTED], MI. Unfortunately the trailer fills up fast and is limited as to what can be dropped off. Not really user friendly.</p>
<p>There is a landfill located within our township. All of our residents are allowed to take their waste and recycling to the landfill one time per week at no cost to them. IF they choose to, they can contract with a private provider to have their waste picked up at their residence at their own cost.</p>
<p>There is little education given to the residents on recycling. I do not think anyone even knows what is available when it comes to recycling. Most have garbage pick up and are willing to pay for it. For those who know recycling is available, they will not pay extra to have that service.</p>
<p>There is strong interest in recycling; though there is no market to support the use of the materials. Most items get landfilled. years prior there was somewhat of a market, and a neighboring city had a roll off bin for recycling, it was the only one in the area other than at the transfer station in the Township. People would drive 20 miles just to drop off recyclables, which the city ended up paying tipping fees when the market dried up.</p>
<p>There were residents of the Township who were willing to pay a monthly fee direct to the contractor for recycling services, which worked out well for our Township, however, the contractor pulled the service for lack of participation and/or cost of service. We just negotiated a contract with [REDACTED] that did not include curbside recycling. The cost vs. participation vs. proper placement was just out of reach financially. Our current waste collection program is funded by tax collection for curbside pickup.</p>
<p>Things seem to be working pretty well. Complaints last year when our vendor did not have enough work force to provide consistent pick-up over about a 6-week period.</p>

<p>This last year has been challenging due to COVID-19 and the shortage of drivers. There were many times recycling was not picked up for several weeks in a row due to the shortage. We had a dumpster brought in so residents could drop things off, however, there were issues with that becoming over full and not picked up in a timely manor. It seems things have improved in the last few months so hopefully the driver shortage is ending.</p>
<p>Those that recycle are committed.</p>
<p>too small of a township</p>
<p>Township curbside recycling works well although it is not used by all residents.</p>
<p>Township is very supportive of recycling. As costs continue to go up, there may be a challenge in the future</p>
<p>Township sharing efforts in recycling. One townships has a tire recycling which is funded by grants. An other township has a transfer station that we use on certain days through out the year.</p>
<p>Twice a year Township clean up days.</p>
<p>Twice a year we pay for our residents to take loads of trash to the county landfill.</p>
<p>Using the local unit newsletter to detailing success/failure of collection site maintenance. Personal care provided by County staff to assist residence during specific collection events such as household waste.</p>
<p>[REDACTED] Twp. is the last community (we know of) that gets all of these services for free through our landfill agreement. This agreement is ending in another two years. We have been exploring all sorts of working models to replace our current model. The costs of recycling appear to be getting out of range for the participation in the community. The recycling issue also appears our of control on the recyclers side with a lack of committed purchasers of recycled material. At this point in time, it appears that we will have to include considering eliminating recycling. or going to a single point disposal area for recycling, in addition to the current option of curb side pick up in the future.</p>
<p>Very little recycling in [REDACTED] County. The Waste providers do not recycle when they pick up the trash initially. Maybe they sort at their facilities and do it at the end of the cycle. There are a few opportunities held by the municipalities that allow for recycling. A few municipalities have a yearly clean up and provide dumpsters and scrap iron bins that residents can bring items to dispose of at no charge. [REDACTED] Township does this once a year. Some items are separated and can be recycled by the waste providers.</p>
<p>Video Camera aimed at site to discourage dumping of unapproved items like furniture, mattresses, etc.</p>
<p>Waste Contractors making Recycling available during trash pick up</p>
<p>we all arrange for our own trash pick up. a nearby town has a recycling center.</p>
<p>We are a small township with only two businesses. We are a rural area. Most people take care of waste and recycling on their own.</p>
<p>We are a very small township with many other residents on fixed income. This subject has not been brought up in the 6 years I have served as township clerk.</p>

<p>We are being informed that even if we were to have extremely clean recyclable waste, it would still end up in a land fill. So recycling would be some way to just pacify the public and make them feel good about thinking that they are doing something good when in all reality they are not recycling anything the waste is still going to a landfill and not a recycle center.</p>
<p>We are currently reviewing the possibility of a single source provider within the Township. A survey to the residents should be issued in the near future. One of the questions is on recycling. Will know more at that time of how many residents prefer recycling</p>
<p>We are in hope that the county recycling will start soon</p>
<p>We are part of a consortium of communities located in the western region of our county.</p>
<p>We are receiving no complaints.</p>
<p>We are the least populated township in the county. The majority of our township is state land. Our county is very rural with no cities or villages. Most residents have burn barrels where they dispose of their waste.</p>
<p>We currently do not have recycling in our township. The costs are more than our community can afford at this time.</p>
<p>We currently have several drop off facilities for recycling. We have a once a year "cleanup" day that allows township residence to drop off waste, and the county has a once or twice a year time for hazardous drop off. I would like to make these efforts more convenient for residence. I would like to allow curbside recycling pickup which is currently not available. Also would like to have pickup of large materials and hazardous waste so residence do not have to find a way to transport it or worry about missing dates.</p>
<p>we do a once a year township clean up for people to get rid of the waste</p>
<p>We do not have enough residents, nor do they live close enough together to make pick up possible. Also recycling stations are at least 25 miles away.</p>
<p>We fill our community is much cleaner since we started our quarterly trash service. we</p>
<p>We had a recycling center for several years. When the expense of keeping it clean and picked up which was almost impossible we removed it. People dumped just about everything they could haul to the location with no regard that it had to be taken care of. We put up lights, a camera and nothing deterred people from dumping there unwanted items.</p>
<p>We have paper and styrofoam companies in our township and they offer recycling. The paper companies has numerous drop off bins through out the township, including our site. We also offer yard and leaf recycling during the month of November and our county landfill, which is located in [REDACTED] Township offers a free load of waste during the months of April and October. The county is also in the process of building a Sustainable Business Park in our township and we are VERY excited!</p>
<p>We have 4 providers that residents can choose from. One, [REDACTED], provides recycle bags for recyclables which saves a full size trash bin in the garage. They also provide the recycle bags.</p>

<p>We have a 77% participation rate in [REDACTED] which is very good. The challenge is the changing markets that dictate what can and cannot go in our carts. We are currently using resources to expand our public education campaign on recycling.</p>
<p>We have a clean up day each spring where resident's can bring in items like Electronics old furniture, etc.. That works well to clean up yards, etc., but I don't believe any of it is recycled. We have a recycling center at our Village Office and that is filled two days after new containers are dropped off. We did have some issues with illegal dumping there, but I believe that has been resolved since they put up cameras.</p>
<p>We have a county-wide ordinance that requires every homeowner to contract with a private provider for recycling service. We have had several residents complain about having to pay for a service they don't use. The point was to encourage more people to recycle if they had to pay anyway. Many people don't sign up for recycling in spite of the ordinance. Then we hear that recyclables are being dumped because there aren't enough markets for the stuff. I favor recycling just like I favor caring for the environment, but it seems government pushes to make people do things and push businesses to create markets when it isn't feasible yet, just like solar and wind energy replacing fossil fuels.</p>
<p>We have a drop-off site that is open on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month.</p>
<p>We have a dumpster for recycling at our township hall. We have challenges with people dropping things in that can't be recycled in the bin, such as not emptying contents of plastic bags. It has been a constant challenge. We have invested in signs but many people don't read them. There are no waste haulers that will offer curbside recycling in our township. We are paying for the dumpster out of our general fund which we switch out once a week. The cost is around \$2700. Our residents would be very unhappy if we didn't provide this.</p>
<p>We have a great authority with fantastic resources made available to those communities that participate within the authority.</p>
<p>We have a great intergovernmental board running the County program</p>
<p>We have a large area of State land in Billings, Bently, Hay Grim Townships. People find it easier to use this land as a dumping area. I personally want to open a Satellite recycling center with Midland and Gladwin counties. Billings Township has property to open a complete drop off center site including yard waste and composting. With COVID-19 and Flooding / Breaching of Wixom Lake and the loss of in water wells we are overwhelmed Funding Resch along with time learning how to move this forward I have fallen short of the mark.</p>
<p>We have a large percentage of residents that want to recycle. We have cardboard containers here at the township for paper and cardboard. Our transfer station accepts cans and metals, but there is no market for plastics.</p>
<p>We have a recycling container at our twp hall for drop off</p>
<p>We have a recycling dumpster dropped off one weekend a month and this seems to be adequate for our 2400 person Township.</p>
<p>We have a recycling rewards program called RecycleBank to encourage and incentivize residents to recycle.</p>

<p>We have a robust team for our recycling efforts in collaboration with our County. Our issue would come forth if we were to lose any of these people. I couldn't be prouder of these folks for what they do for us.</p>
<p>We have a single waste hauler license. We only license one hauler to operate in the township for residential services. Any other waste hauler that tries to work in the township is in violation of our ordinance. We have a contract with the waste hauler and regulate pricing, recycling and service aspects.</p>
<p>We have a strong partnership with the [REDACTED] County Landfill, an entity focused on shifting from burying stuff in the landfill to recycling. [REDACTED] received an EGLE grant to construct a recycling & transfer station which greatly improved our recycling capacity. Location of the new facility contributed to increased participation in recycling as did having all the bins indoors. Having a larger indoor facility than our old transfer station enables us to have uncovered recycling bins that are out of the weather, making it easier to keep materials clean and dry. I'd like to have a better way to secure business participation in the recycling program but it will likely require more staff. We promote recycling as a way to save space in our landfill and improve the environment.</p>
<p>We have a successful "Blight" ordinance. We also provide free dump pass (the township pays for the dumping) in the spring of every year.</p>
<p>We have a transfer facility for refuse/recycling and a leaf corral. We have an attendant working there the time it is open. Most problems are with people not following the rules and illegal dumping.</p>
<p>We have an annual Dump Day every May that we budget for and have a local school teacher that takes electronic items and metals that has proven to be very well recieved by our residents. The township budgets for dumpster from a local vendor and it has been very well used by our residents.</p>
<p>We have an increase in recycling which means our costs are going up.</p>
<p>We have currently done a clean-up event in the Spring; and combined a electronic recycling event at this time. We normally do a household hazardous waste every other yr depending on the availability of the County personnel and their resources. We also do a joint area wide Tire Recycle Event/Car Seat Recycling Event with the County and [REDACTED] Twp. Jurisdictions each yr.</p>
<p>We have had a single service provider for 29 years. The contractors change as the bid process is used. Very pleased with our current provider.</p>
<p>We have had issues just keeping a regular trash pick-up service in our rural areas (most of our township). In the areas that we do have trash pick-up, residents are only provided with a small recycling bin that is emptied once a month. There are NO options available for commercial/business recycling.</p>
<p>We have no recycling program in our township; not much interest from majority of board members, or the public; also cost prohibitive four our township.</p>
<p>We have no recycling program in place.</p>

<p>We have no recycling program. [REDACTED] Township has a very small operating budget, no funds are available for recycling projects. Many of [REDACTED] Township's residents (full and seasonal) are very concerned about recycling and would participate if we had a program. Others likely would not care.</p>
<p>We have nothing in place. We tried to add trash pick-up into the taxes, but it was voted out.</p>
<p>We have our recycle bin at the Compost Center and it is open 5 days a week. So availability is very helpful.</p>
<p>We have participated in the past with the Tire Collection Day and that has always seemed to be successful.</p>
<p>We have policing authority but we do not have hands on maintenance of our recycling center. The county does they best they can with their resources but their is a lot of communication in short spurts then the issue fades out of mind. It's not a real high priority in the township. I think that is the problem with tow units operating the same facility on different wavelengths. Other than that it is well used.</p>
<p>We have recently added a recycling program to a second community within our township. The response has been overwhelmingly positive, but staffing and improper recycling materials plague the effort</p>
<p>We have several drop off sites for recycling. Most people don't read the pictures on the dumpsters to see what they are supposed to put in the bins. A lot of the residents are using the recycling bins regularly.</p>
<p>We have tried paper recycling, lawn waste recycling, as well as spring "large item" drop off site. ALL were abused and ended with a lot of disappointment.</p>
<p>We have weekly waste, and recycling curbside pickup. There are times that staffing is an issue and many have noticed that recycling gets mixed with trash pickup. We also have weekly yard waste pickup from Spring to Fall. We also have free landfill privileges once per month, 1000 lb. maximum. And the county offers household hazardous and electronic waste drop off twice per year. The residents are very receptive to these services and many participate willingly.</p>
<p>We host an annual clean up day allowing for residents to bring curbside one truck load of trash (exclusion apply) to keep it out of the woods, perhaps that money could be spent differently?</p>
<p>we just keep it going</p>
<p>We just provided recycling carts to all residents and have seen a significant increase in participation and quality of materials.</p>
<p>We lack ability to pay for additional recycling.</p>
<p>We lost our county run local site due to a business change of hands. We have been unable to acquire a site</p>
<p>We lost our recycling drop off a few years ago due to [REDACTED] Village stopping drop off for recycled materials. This has caused residents to just put recycled materials in curb side garbage/ mixed pick up.</p>

<p>We opened a recycling center in our township. Due to lack of staffing and funds it closed. [REDACTED] County did however take it over. It is open a few hours a week. I think many residents of [REDACTED] Township and surrounding townships take advantage of it and do recycle.</p>
<p>We operate a transfer station and all refuse goes into one bin, from there Republic Services disposes of it in a landfill - whether they do any recycling after it leaves our facility is unknown.</p>
<p>We participate with our County's recycling program. We also hold a township cleanup annually at our town hall and collect both garbage and recyclable items.</p>
<p>We passed a county wide millage to aid in recycle -hazardous waste/electronic & tire recycling efforts</p>
<p>We provide 1 dump pass to each household. If they require more they call and ask.</p>
<p>We provide 2 dump passes per year per household to a local landfill. Unfortunately a majority of residents still think it is easier to throw their tires, couches, tvs and other assorted articles in the ditches, fishing sites, or other residents yards.</p>
<p>We received a grant through the Recycling Partnership to focus on recycling. This program included an 8 week inspection of material in bins at the curb with personalized "tags" to educate as to what should NOT be included in the bin. Our contamination rate went down 34.67%</p>
<p>We recently contracted with [REDACTED] as a single source garbage waste hauler that includes unlimited yard waste and recycling for our Township. [REDACTED] does a great job for our residents. Before we had about 6 different haulers going up and down our roads three times a day for waste, recycling and yard waste. Since we now have only one, we can start thinking about improving our roads. Throughout our county we offer hazardous waste for a small fee to our residents and also provide paper product recycling in our parking lot once per month.</p>
<p>We share with our neighboring community with the cost regarding Electronics recycle and Shred. Hazardous waste to costly for us to do even as a shared cost with our neighboring Village.</p>
<p>We started with educational materials about the benefit (short and long term) to recycling. We, in a year, had an 83% residential participation. Our contracted service said they couldn't believe the amount in increased recycling.</p>
<p>We struggled to get any trash/recycling service for nearly a year blamed on Covid. Fired the contractor and hired a new one at a higher cost. New contractor is providing outstanding service.</p>
<p>We use a compactor provided by our local refuse company</p>
<p>We use a news letter to inform residents of the recycling available..</p>
<p>We're a small. community. What we have seems to work for us. Getting rid of glass is sometimes hard.</p>

<p>When I started five years ago there was a recycling dumpster that came on Friday, swapped out on Saturday and taken away Monday morning. It was nice for those that used it correctly but many abused it. We would get to work on Monday and people had left bags of recycle and garbage in our parking lot because the dumpster had been full. Scraps blew all over the area. It was not very pleasant. You also had an odor from the container at times telling us it was garbage, not only clean recycling that was going into it. It has worked better for the Township to offer curbside to the residents.</p>
<p>When it was provided as a free service there was substantial support/use!!</p>
<p>When [REDACTED] Township switched to a single hauler for collection of curbside waste and recycling, more residents began using the service. The fee is reasonable and the carts provided are larger (64 or 96 gallon vs. 13 gallons previously). It is optional and there is a small cost associated with curbside weekly recycling, but it's much more affordable than it was in the past. We also provide a monthly recycling collection date for residents who either cannot recycle where they live (apartments, some condos, etc) or choose not to have curbside recycling.</p>
<p>While costs are high, it is the decision of each township on what they can afford to contribute to recycling efforts. There is so much abuse of the recycling center that it makes it hard on those collecting to keep it clean and their efforts are not recognized.</p>
<p>While the County has a small recycling center, it is a long way for residents to travel for recycling. They have very limited hour and staffing. The local dump is expensive and again in a very inconvenient location for residents. Only the most avid recycler is going to drive 20+ miles to do so. Local trash haulers do not provide recycling in our township.</p>
<p>With the rise in use of shipping products direct from the vendor, residents have increased the use of the recycling bin (cardboard). Unfortunately, residents dump items that are not included in the recycling; toilets, styrofoam, swimming pool liners, water heaters, plastic bags, mattresses, etc.</p>
<p>Yearly we have a township funded large item clean up where residents can clean out waste, large item and vegetation at a central location. We collect items with refrigeration and hire someone to remove it, recycle electronics but do not accept hazardous waste. Been doing this program for about 15 years now and it really helps to reduce blight.</p>
<p>100% of recyclables collected at the curb go directly to a recycle facility</p>
<p>64-gallon recycling containers on wheels significant increased participation beginning in 2018.</p>
<p>After switching from 30 gallon bins picked bi-weekly to totes (96 gallon) picked up weekly the number of residents using the curbside service more than quadrupled. Now the majority or households recycle. as apposed to 60 or less under the old plan.</p>
<p>[REDACTED] changed contractors back in May from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]. With that change, we moved from EOW recycling to weekly.</p>
<p>Belonging to RRRASOC</p>
<p>Bins are constantly full; residents get frustrated and place items on ground next to bins; items turn recycling location into a blighted mess and blow through nearby neighborhoods.</p>

<p>City of [REDACTED] used to partner with local township and village but users contaminated the recycling with trash and the program had to be discontinued. City of [REDACTED] contributed to City of [REDACTED] recycling program for the first time in 2021, \$1,000 and promotes use of the recycling program to local residents. It is about a 7 mile drive from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] so it is not as convenient as curb side recycling would be but to date there has been little support for such a program.</p>
<p>Commercial cardboard has been well used service.</p>
<p>Competitive bidding of waste contracts has helped to keep costs in check. We have a low participation rate among residents. That rate is not helped by the reduction of recyclables that are picked up due to the diminished market. With more glass and plastic into the waste stream, there is less incentive for residents to participate - and pay the costs associated with dedicated recycling service.</p>
<p>Curb side, single stream recycling with an easy-cart has been a well liked and highly utilized program. We have just partnered with [REDACTED] to ad a material processing center to the local area. Prior to that we need to transport materials out of the area.</p>
<p>Curbside is easy and convenient, no additional cost above the cost of waste</p>
<p>Curbside pick up helps.</p>
<p>Curbside pickup is working well.</p>
<p>Easy access to recycling bins/curbside pick up</p>
<p>[REDACTED] gave us a fair contract 2 years ago</p>
<p>[REDACTED] is a willing partner in recycling as nearly all residents participate.</p>
<p>Greatest hindrance in public is ease and cost of recycling. Public would rather just throw away and not pay "extra" for recycling. Seems system is backwards in that recycling should be base and need to pay extra to just throw away / create waste.</p>
<p>Half of the community wants to recycle half don't. The ones that dont still have to pay and dont feel it is fair.</p>
<p>[REDACTED] currently has cardboard, plastic water bottle and paper recycling at a drop site. We funded the containers by writing a grant. Priority Waste empties this along with [REDACTED] Recycling who accepts the materials. Any effort for curbside would need all funding and education from a third party. We do not have the capacity to educate and make sure that recycling happens in every household. Issues like lack of revenue, lead service water lines and flooding take precedence and are the priority for city staff in our community.</p>
<p>Having it available to the public for drop off.</p>
<p>High participation rate amongst residents. High contamination rate amongst recycled bin material from residents.</p>
<p>I feel that the agreement with modern waste is working well for our community.</p>
<p>I feel the City of [REDACTED] residents appreciate the provided curb side pickup for recycling. It makes it very convenient for use.</p>

I think our residents need to be more aware of the importance of recycling. There is minimal effort and cost to use the recycling facility and there is a small percentage that take advantage of this service. The city has attempted to partner with the school in an effort compost the leaves and grass clippings that we collect. I have read of other municipalities that are able to do this and I feel this would be a huge benefit to the city and the community.

I think the ease of curbside pick up helps encourage recycling in our community.

In May, 2021, the City hired it's first Zero Waste Coordinator. This position is responsible for establishing and executing a citywide recycling program and seeding a pilot community composting program. These initiatives were prescribed in a downtown waste management plan that was adopted during the spring of 2020. We have moved this position under the umbrella of the City Manager's office to emphasize the strategic importance of the position and her work. There has been great excitement and engagement from the community for the community composting pilot program - we filled up all 250 residential participant spots in 2 days, so we expanded to 400 which has also been filled out. This enthusiasm demonstrates the pent up demand. If the pilot goes well, we hope to fund a community composting program over the next several years. However - our Headlee override millage expires in 2024. The community feels over taxed, obtaining an additional headlee override from the community will be a really significant challenge. If that millage fails, it will have a negative domino effect on the organization's talent levels and capabilities. This is NOT understood by the public or all elected officials - this is the greatest risk to sustainable progress in this area.

It would be nice to see a universal recycling (and waste hauling) system versus the option of being able to pay extra for private recycling pick up. If there was a universal pick-up system it is more efficient, better for the roads versus many trucks driving around, and there would be a lot more recycling being done if it was automatically available to everyone. Some education would be needed on what can or cannot be recycled and making sure it is appropriately clean for pick-up.

Local recycling has been offered by the City of [REDACTED] for approximately 20 years. I wish our City's private contractor would be able to take plastic bags as there is a good demand for this. It would be nice to understand how the recycling material that we place at the curb in our carts is re-used. Success stories would be a positive way to reinforce the importance of recycling and would be a great example of why we encourage people to recycle. Comparison of recycled material to waste might also be a good metric to help encourage residents and businesses to recycle more rather than send it to landfills.

Membership in WRRMA has been a good program. Recycling Quality Improvement grant efforts were very helpful in getting information out to city residents about recycling efforts.

My biggest issue is the residents who try to fill the trash receptacle with things that shouldn't go in, they don't use our transfer station, they would rather not pay a fee for large ticket items & lastly we have a very low number of residents who actually recycle. We have ads that are spread by the media as well as having EGLE in our city to help with the opening of our recycling site!
n/a
n/a
None
None
Nothing here about Recycling is working particularly well. 4 points. 1. SW Michigan needs an area Recycling center, that's attractive to private haulers over the landfill 2. Local population needs education to make private haulers job easier (see 1.) 3, Area Public needs access to recycling center for other items outside of the BI WEEKLY recycling pick ups by private companies. 4. Commercial businesses are not motivated to recycle....they need motivation.
Our City was one of the first in Upper Michigan to have recycling on a large scale and we do a great job with what we have through Waste Management but there is always room for improvement. We also got a grant a few years ago to buy several hundred recycling bins for residents which sold out/went quite quickly.
Our community has a high (65%) participation rate with the curbside recycling program. Initially the high % was due to the City requiring participation regardless of use, but now overtime the % has increased from the 40% up the 60's.
Our community has contracted with a waste management company that includes recycling in our weekly trash pickup. All clear bags are considered recycling and the company handles the sorting of items. This is all very easy, but unfortunately non-recyclable material is mistakenly added to recycling, and issues with the waste management company in general have hindered the effectiveness of the recycling in our community. We did, at one point, have a recycling facility but with the recycling available with our waste management partner we have since closed that facility as a cost cutting measure. There is currently no plan in the near or extended future to re-open these local services. The building itself has already been repurposed by the fire department for training.
Our residents pay for the service and we have many "outsiders" who use it. The county needs to set up a recycling plan.
People are using what is available.
Public awareness and the benefit of recycling.
Recent requests from private contractor to end recycling due to the lack of resources to sell the products, primarily due to recycling products being contaminated, have been made and denied by city leaders. Contractual obligations are expected to be met by the private contractor, however the dispose of the recycling products is not a direct concern of the city.
Recycling bins are available to residents at no cost. Despite this, relatively few households utilize the service.

Recycling collection is consistent, affordable, and reliable.
Recycling is important BUT we're told by firms we use that very little gets recycled cause it's not packaged right, or washed clean or some other reason. So why do we brother so much if so little gets recycled. People will put cans and jars and bottles out but don't really expect to be all separated and clean.
Single hauler contracting has helped alleviate damages to our built infrastructure.
The challenge our community faces, which I believe are similar in other communities, is the level of service has declined no matter what contractor is hired to perform these vital services for our community. This is not necessarily to say it is the fault of the contractor as much as it is an issue with labor and finding people to perform such activity and to do so in a consistent manner.
The city contracts with a private company for curbside waste and recycling and yard waste pickup and each property is charged a fee with tax bill. Drop-off recycling is provided by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and drop-off e-waste is provided by [REDACTED].
The City has a great composting program of fall leaves annually picked up, turned over and chopped up. We make great dirt which our parks uses as well as we sell to private companies.
the city is well covered for trash and recycling options. But we see this as a negative because of the number of trucks operating on the community. Would like to move to a single waste hauler.
The City of [REDACTED] just went through a very extensive and comprehensive reshaping of our curbside recycling program. Through a partnership with our local contractor, funding for a 3rd-party consultant, and work of a specific materials task force ... the City pursued and received large grants to help support a switch to a curbside cart recycling program. We have carefully tracked and analyzed data and have some of the top-in-the-state recycling participation rates and low contamination rates.
The City spends a significant amount of its budget on curbside waste pickup at no additional charge to its residence. There has been a fare amount of interest in recycling but the residence voiced their opposition when faced with having to pay for it or additional mileage. The City Council then decided to drop the topic. The City still hasn't recovered from the 2009-2010 recession which makes it almost impossible to take on / pay for any additional proگرامing.
The county held a millage vote several years ago which did not anticipate the sig demand for recycling within the county. The millage passed, but is too low to provide adequate bin #'s. It also does not provide any funding for haz waste or e-recycling. State grants for haz waste collections would be very helpful.
The ease of having curb side recycling weekly.
The fact that our waste hauler handles the recycling on a bi-weekly basis. I think the residents would prefer a weekly pickup of recycling, however the City is too large for the hauler to be able to do it at a reasonable cost to the residents.

<p>The people who feel a moral or ethical reasoning to recycle do, and continue to ask the city to do more. Sadly they are the minority or residents. The bulk want to make sure fees or taxes don't go up. We are a relatively low to moderate income community with 30% plus minority and a large senior fixed income.</p>
<p>The shared partnership with RRRASOC for paper shredding, electronic waste, hazardous waste and simply recycling. We have constant issue relative to household not properly utilizing curb side recycling (as evidence in RRRASOC quality audits). We need to increase participation - currently use city cable, news letter, neighborhood associations newsletter, resident handbook and local cable.</p>
<p>There are not any incentives or residents to recycle</p>
<p>This summer the Main Street DDA added 10 can & bottle recycling bins and 12 cigarette butt recycling receptacles to the downtown.</p>
<p>Those that participate do a good job.</p>
<p>Twice annual pickup of bulk items like appliances, furniture, etc. no building materials allowed.</p>
<p>Unfortunately, it has been apparent for some time that a significant amount of recycled items do not end up being recycled for anything but a fuel source - being burned. That is a reality that many people do not realize, especially with most items being placed in the recyclable cart are thrown away being functionally contaminated and not easily recycled.</p>
<p>We are at the cusp of having curbside recycling, in the event we secure the seed money for start up we will be able to initiate a curbside program by July 2022</p>
<p>We are slowly trying to move from a bin community to a cart community. We have a well established program using the bins. We have a new MRF at the County Landfill. Even though residents complain about the system, many are reluctant to change.</p>
<p>We consistently evaluate our recycling partnership (annually) and have internal management expertise in operational excellence. Our recycling partners understand we demand a very high level of service but we also return the favor in timely payments and consistent weekly runs for residential areas and multiple runs per week in commercial areas.</p>
<p>We currently have the highest recycling participation rate in the county. [REDACTED] has to put extra crews on to collect in this city.</p>
<p>We do have mandatory recycling for our residents. We currently sell small bins with the option for the residents to purchase recycling carts from our vendor. We would like to be able to provide carts for all residents with a recycling education program. We have an Environmental Citizen Committee that regularly discusses recycling but without additional funding or more opportunity, they have struggled with expanding the program. They are very interested in food composting, however, the city has shied away from promoting backyard composting because it is attractive for rats if not done properly. We have looked for a partner to offer these services but it is cost-prohibitive.</p>

<p>We do not want to dictate container size. The State Program does not offer container options and the very big recycle containers increase hauler costs which are directly placed on the consumer. The use of lifting device by the hauling truck slows operations significantly, thus increasing the number of hauling days required. This in turn increases the cost of contract for hauling. Increased costs in hauling negate any savings in recycling. We are at capacity for: 1. Demand 2. Hauling Assets (equipment) 3. Costs 4. Available Programs Your survey doesn't seem to address any aspect for why we reach capacity.</p>
<p>We have a good relationship with the County's household hazardous waste program staff, and they have been helpful in providing newsletter materials. We could be more proactive with our communication by using our website and social media.</p>
<p>We have a Tri-Community commission that partners with private organizations with re-cycling efforts that has dramatically impacted the awareness and use of re-cycling.</p>
<p>We have a very successful residential recycling program. More improvements are needed with schools and other institutions (hospital) and commercial businesses. The city uses a consumer based approach for paying for garbage. this approach has a positive impact on our recycling program.</p>
<p>We have an existing recycling program with our waste hauler to do curb side recycling. This contract was signed before the prices of recycled materials dropped. The next contract may have aa large impact on recycling if costs go up and the value of recycling declines.</p>
<p>We have contracted with RecycleBank. This contract allows our residents to receive points good toward discounts at local businesses. This program has worked very well for many years.</p>
<p>We have curbside recycling and that works out fine.</p>
<p>We have experienced a steady increase in volume and all residents have large recycling bins. I think there continues to be questions as to what can be curbside recycled and what is necessary to take to [REDACTED], our regional recycling hub.</p>
<p>We have joint effort with the City of [REDACTED] in an attempt to lower the cost due to a higher number of end users.</p>
<p>We have partnered with a neighboring city and pool tonnage for a better processing contract with our MRF. We would like to partner with others in the region and do more to enhance our existing public/private partnership. We do curbside recycling for single family households pretty well. We need to focus on multi-family recycling, drop off recycling for hard to recycle items and food waste and organics recovery.</p>
<p>We instituted residential curbside single-stream recycling 5 years ago. We have been inching toward 30% recycling by tonnage. However, the business needs are tougher to tackle given the challenges presented by lack of space to incorporate business and large, multiunit residential recycling into the system. We will continue to work on that as a goal.</p>
<p>We offer a recycling dumpster at our DPW building in addition to participating in the county solid waste authority with a regional center for recycling. Provides residents with a drop location slightly closer to their house. Unfortunately this gets a lot of contamination but it's so popular that the council will not remove them now.</p>

We operate our own Transfer Station which is rare in a city of [REDACTED]. It is appreciated by our residents and has been well ran.
We recently changed from recycling every other week to weekly recycling.
We stopped the recycling in our community, when founded out that the Company that was providing the service were not recycling but was charging us for recycling.
We surveyed our community a few years ago. There was overwhelming resistance to paying for it.
We will start recycling glass in a few months, a new regional cooperative program.
We would like a full service recycling facility located within 30 miles. This would include sorting of all materials. Curbside would be more practical for our residents. Apartments and condos should have large containers. What w hear from our hauler is that the cost to transport recyclables is too high.
We would like to partner with the other cities in our county but county government stands in the way in the monopoly they have developed with one recycling provider. We believed curbside recycling would be a great benefit in the cities but county government doesn't want to impact the deal they have with their vendor.
Weekly curbside recycling has been well received by our residents.
Well funded, organized program with the County Conservation Service would solved most of our problems.
We're fortunate to have significant number of committed and engaged residents, who will take extra steps to keep materials out of landfill and properly recycle materials that cannot be put into curbside carts.
AS I understand this survey hazardous waste, electronics household waste and recycle is the same. We partner with [REDACTED] County for the electronic and hazardous household waste. We have no recycling efforts other that that.
Carts for recycling.High citizen participation rate.
County drop off bins appear to work well for residents. Several locations nearby. Cardboard recycling partnership program with the elementary school appears to be a great benefit.
countywide millage ensures local recycling drop off sites
Curbside is easy for residents and having a weekly pickup is managable
Having curbside recycling, waste pickup & compost by contract for whole community and then proving a chipping service and leaf pickup by DPW staff is a good mix between public and private partnerships to achieve our community's needs vs. a special assessment or trying to run government programs ourselves which we do not expertise in which usually costs more.
I am in the beginning stages of creating a Recreation and Beautification Committee for the Village of [REDACTED]. Recycling is one of the topics that I am hoping can be addressed by this committee. I feel that recycling would be welcomed in out community.
I do not believe this should be a tax payer cost. If this can not be done as a self sustaining business then the focus needs to be put on how can it become self sustaining NOT on funding it with tax payer dollars.

<p>I don't find this survey helpful since the question does not allow debate or open discussion. I am very much suspicious of special interest or focus groups whose only purpose is to expand or enlarge local and the broader government control of our lives. It is an important issue but little thought as to how we can resolve it with 100% community participation.. We took a proactive approach in our village which was about a year long study with public input. Concerns are: 1) PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT 2) NUMBER OF HAULERS 3). TRASH AND RECYCLING 4) COST/FEE After seven months the report is excellent. Here is what happened; we reduced haulers from five to one, included recycling and reduced cost to most or added recycling without an increase of fees. An unreported benefit is monthly billing by the village vs annual, semi annual or quarterly hauler billing without additional charge. We determined that village operations for trash and recycling out of reach and prohibitive. Therefore sought bids from the five haulers as the sole provider of the service.</p>
<p>I RECYCLE PERSONALLY BUT OUR SMALL VILLAGE IS OUR 1/2 RETIREEES. COST WOULD BE A FACTOR WE HAVE 2 OR 3 TRASH COMPANIES PICKING UP IN TOWN</p>
<p>Location for our county's program makes this successful in our rural community. Our county has done a good job working with places to have the recycling bins accessible to all.</p>
<p>Many residents choose to recycle independently, however, I believe more residents would, if provided a service for recycle and trash, rather than strictly cart service.</p>
<p>Mid-Michigan Waste Authority. Recyclemotion.org The cost is applied to homeowner taxes. The Village is a middle man. MMWA does a great job, and we look forward to a competitive bid to continue our MMWA.</p>
<p>Once a month, Recycle [REDACTED] (a non-profit organization) has a collection at the [REDACTED] Recreation Area, which is just outside of the Village jurisdiction. In addition every 2 years they hold a county-wide cleanup. This program has been in place for over 20 years, and seems to work well. It has provided a good cost effective way to help clean up not only private property and public forest lands. All residents/property owners in the County have access to both programs. One thing that is of concern is that it is run by volunteers and they are an aging group. The Village DPW supervisor has suggested that the Village may want to consider a "Village Compost Site" for our taxpayers/residents.</p>
<p>Once a year curbside large object trash curbside collection, village funded. Once a year drop off junk collector township funded.</p>
<p>once a year the Village along with the DDA sponsor a clean up day to take on items reg services dont allow</p>
<p>Our recycling site is available to the local municipality where it is located as well as to the 2 surrounding townships. The facility is in need of a more accessible site. For instance, it does not allow for ease of access during inclement weather.</p>
<p>People appreciate the curbside collection in the Village, as you can't get it in the Township.</p>

<p>Recycling is overseen and funded by the County Government, Each Village has a drop-off site at a convenient location. Hazardous waste collections are held twice a year by the County. Batteries , flourescent bulbs and other common items are collected at the Township Offices and collected by the county weekly or more as needed.</p>
<p>Recycling is very important to the residents of the Village of [REDACTED]. We contract with a company that weekly picks up garbage, yard waste and bi-weekly recycling is picked up. From what I hear from the residents they would like to have recycling on a weekly basis. But that is not part of the current contract. Our current contact expires in two years.</p>
<p>Since we joined our regional partnership, it has provided additional education and event based opportunities for residents to recycle electronics and participate in household hazardous waste collection.</p>
<p>The contractor provides free recycling bins to the residents and businesses.</p>
<p>The County and the Township occasionally have recycling . The Village handles yard waste material for the residents Tuesdays and Fridays, from April15th to November 15th.</p>
<p>The County runs the recycling program, they have different places in the County to take recycling. [REDACTED] Township runs the dump and recycling area but the Village owns the property and the Township leases the property from us.</p>
<p>The site is easily accessible, always available. However - of course, some people put things in that are not accepted, such as building materials, electronics, etc. Personally, I was very disappointed to hear that only a very small percentage of plastic is actually recycled. I spend a lot of time rinsing and storing plastic items (and I do try to avoid them as much as I can).</p>
<p>The township has a free recycle pass available for each property owner that can be used once a year. Many people do not know about this.</p>
<p>The township paid through the casino LRS monies but that stopped. We had to pass the costs of waste and recycling to homeowners. I'd like to see those services picked up by tax monies. We have had complaints from some homeowners about trash cans being left out and not pulled away from the curb, we have our maintenance furs pull them Back. In the summer we hired a high school student to do this. We only have recycling every other week, some residents would like it every week.</p>
<p>The Village pays for the cost of curbside recycling bins</p>
<p>The Village tried using a central drop off recycling center but eventually it was inundated by non-residents dumping whatever they had in them and not sorting the recyclables. We went to curbside recycling and the amounts of recycling went up significantly and is one of the services people calling or visiting the Village ask about its availability. Informal counts on garbage/recycling day generally run about 50% of the homes taking advantage of the recycling service. We also do a large item pickup for residents throughout the year. The amount of dumping and trash has markedly been eliminated for most intent and purposes within the Village. We provide garbage disposal and recycling services only to single family residential uses. Multiple and Commercial/Industrial must provide their own resources at their expense.</p>
<p>There are a number of recycling sites throughout the County for use by the residents.</p>

<p>There are residents who take advantage of the recycling program and enjoy using it. When Council thought about reducing or stopping the program residents were upset.</p>
<p>Though I reside outside of [REDACTED], my waste hauler allows recycled materials to be placed in blue plastic bags to be placed with other waste in the same container. I have occasionally heard that the blue bags are not separated from the other waste, but end up in the landfill due to the cost of separating recyclables and transporting them to a recycling facility is \$40/ton. I have no proof, but this is a huge concern if true.</p>
<p>To reiterate, recycling services are available to our residents and the business community by a private provider with a huge territory that enables them to make recycling a profitable service based on the number of users.</p>
<p>Village of [REDACTED] has these services provided through the Township. We are satisfied with the service.</p>
<p>We are fortunate to have a well-funded solid waste and recycling program.</p>
<p>we do not have a program because of cost.</p>
<p>We had a recycling program partnering with our townships but one township decided they didn't want to provide funding and the recycling group responsible for holding the monthly recycling collections pulled out.</p>
<p>We have a great program in which the Village partners with the County's Solid Waste Committee to provide recycling within the Village. We are in the process of expanding our program in Lakeview with 2 compaction units.</p>
<p>We have a great county recycling facility that is free to our residents and that seems to work well. We have no complaints currently about not having roadside recycling.</p>
<p>We have a great recycling program that makes it very easy to recycle. Curbside recycling would make it even more convenient! I would like to see more Hazardous Waste Days available every year or have a place we could take Hazardous Waste throughout the year not just on Hazardous Waste Days. Case in point I cleaned out my Mom's Garage in October this year and there won't be a Hazardous Waste Day until June of 2022.</p>
<p>We have a recycling area where village & township residents can bring their recycling items. This is contracted by the Township of [REDACTED]. We also have an area where residents (Village of [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] Township) can bring their waste 2 times a month.</p>
<p>We have a relatively accessible and well-located site for public recycling.</p>
<p>We have an ordinance that all residents have to participate in the program. We get a great rate from a local garbage service and they also do spring and fall clean up dates for household refuse and leaves. We bill the residents directly and if they don't pay it goes on their tax bill. They get a lower rate if they pay by the due date. It works really well in our Village.</p>

We have far more participation with household recycling after going to a monthly container brought to the village for mixed-stream recycling. Each resident pays a nominal fee for recycling with the combined waste hauling, recycling and spring- and fall-clean-ups as negotiated by the village. Recycling participation was low when residents had the option of opting in or out to curbside pick-up, making it cost prohibitive for the hauler to continue offering this option, with limited participants. We feel the best option for us is to continue bidding out the waste hauling to one contractor, the contractor then billing each resident quarterly. We do not have to be concerned with non-payment of bill and adding that to property taxes. The common recycling container brought in for residents has proven beneficial, as we are now filling two containers monthly.

We labeled the top of the bins to help identify what items are recyclable.

We recycle bi weekly and everything seems to run smooth, as time goes on I see more people recycling

What has worked is by verbally sharing information that I have gathered. I went to the company that does our garbage and recycling and watched how they do the process. The office also now sells the recycling bags so they are easy to find for the residents.

Appendix D – Fall 2021 MPPS hardcopy questionnaire



MICHIGAN PUBLIC POLICY SURVEY (MPPS) Michigan Local Recycling Policy Project Fall 2021

To start, please select:

Q1. What type of jurisdiction do you represent?

- County
- Township
- City
- Village

What is the jurisdiction's name? _____

(if not a county) In what county is it located? _____

What position do you hold? _____

If you have any questions, please contact: closup@umich.edu | (734) 615-5315

In this survey, we're interested in your opinions and any activities in your jurisdiction related to materials management, waste collection, and recycling. Even if you feel that some of these topics are not applicable for your own jurisdiction's government operations, we still hope you will respond so we can understand local materials management and recycling issues from a statewide perspective.

Q2. Some Michigan communities invest significant resources in recycling and waste management services. Others play little or no role and aren't particularly interested in these topics. Thinking overall about issues around waste collection and recycling, how important, if at all, would you say these topics are to members of your community?

	Not at all important	Not very important	Somewhat important	Very important	Don't know
Waste collection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q3. Are the following types of waste collection services or programs currently provided within your jurisdiction, either by your own government or through joint agreements or by other providers (including private providers)? (check all that apply)

- Curbside waste collection for residents
- On-site waste collection for local businesses (e.g., curbside, dumpsters, etc.)
- Access to a drop-off waste collection facility (for residents and/or businesses, either free or for a fee)
- None of the above
- Don't know

Q4. As far as you know, are the following types of recycling services or programs currently provided within your jurisdiction, either by your own government or through joint agreements or by other providers (including private providers)? (check all that apply)

- Curbside recycling collection for residents
- On-site recycling collection for local businesses (e.g., curbside, dumpsters, etc.)
- Access to a drop-off recycling facility (for residents and/or businesses, either free or for a fee)
- Household hazardous waste collection opportunities
- Household electronic equipment collection opportunities (i.e., e-waste)
- Collection of yard waste material for composting
- None of the above
- Don't know

Q5. Whether or not there are currently recycling services or programs available to residents and/or businesses in your jurisdiction, how much support for local access to recycling, if any, would you say there is among the following groups?

	Strong support	Some support	Little support	No support at all	Don't know
The majority of your jurisdiction's residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The majority of businesses in your jurisdiction (e.g., commercial, industrial, or agricultural operations, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The majority of your jurisdiction's Board or Council	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You personally as a local official	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q6. Again, whether or not there are currently recycling services or programs available to residents and/or businesses in your jurisdiction, we'd like to know about changes in recycling in your community in the recent past. Over the past two years, have recycling services been reduced or expanded within your jurisdiction?

No substantial change	Significant reduction or elimination	Some reduction	Mixed	Some expansion	Significant expansion or new introduction	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q7. (if you selected "significant" or "some reduction or elimination" or "mixed" in Q6) What are the reasons that recycling efforts in your jurisdiction have recently been reduced or even eliminated? (check all that apply)

- Impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic
- Financial issues (e.g., cost increases from service providers, expired grant funding, etc.)
- Lack of demand or participation by the community
- Lack of service providers
- Service cuts by the county or other partners
- Other (please specify) _____
- Don't know

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING SECTION IS FOR RESPONDENTS WHO INDICATED IN Q4 ABOVE THAT SOME RECYCLING SERVICES ARE PROVIDED IN THE JURISDICTION.

ALL OTHERS SHOULD NOW SKIP TO QUESTION 21 ON PAGE 5 OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE →

You may have indicated that members of your community have access to collection of hazardous waste/electronics/yard waste/etc. For this survey, we are considering these activities as "recycling." Questions below may address them as well.

Q8a. (only answer here if you are a township, city, or village official) Please tell us more about the services or programs you checked in Questions 3 and 4 above. For the services you said are available to members of your community, thinking about the primary service provider, which of the following options best describes how the services below are currently provided in your jurisdiction?

	Run by our jurisdiction itself	Our jurisdiction contracts directly with a private contractor or hauler	Run jointly with other local governments or regional arrangements	Run only by our County government	Users contract directly with private contractors or haulers	Not applicable	Don't know
Curbside <u>waste</u> collection for residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On-site <u>waste</u> collection for local businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to a drop-off <u>waste collection facility</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Curbside <u>recycling</u> collection for residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On-site <u>recycling</u> collection for local businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to a drop-off <u>recycling facility</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household hazardous waste collection opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household electronic equipment collection opportunities (i.e., e-waste)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collection of yard waste material for composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q8b. (only answer here if you are a county official) Please tell us more about the services or programs you checked in Questions 3 and 4 above. For the services you said are available to members of your community, thinking about the primary service provider, which of the following options best describes how the services below are currently provided in your jurisdiction?

	Run by our County itself	Our County contracts directly with a private contractor or hauler	Run jointly with other local governments or regional arrangements	Run only by some local governments in the county	Users contract directly with private contractors or haulers	Not applicable	Don't know
Curbside <u>waste</u> collection for residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On-site <u>waste</u> collection for local businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to a drop-off <u>waste collection facility</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Curbside <u>recycling</u> collection for residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On-site <u>recycling</u> collection for local businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to a drop-off <u>recycling facility</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household hazardous waste collection opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household electronic equipment collection opportunities (i.e., e-waste)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collection of yard waste material for composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q9. (only answer here if you are a township, city, or village official) Thinking again about the services or programs you checked in Questions 3 and 4 above, are the following programs automatically provided to residents or businesses in your jurisdiction (that is, everyone gets the service unless they "opt-out")? Or must users specifically subscribe to a service, pay a per-use fee, or otherwise opt-in?

	Automatically provided	Subscription-based, per-use fee, or opt-in	Not applicable	Don't know
Curbside <u>waste</u> collection for residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On-site <u>waste</u> collection for local businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to a drop-off <u>waste</u> collection facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Curbside <u>recycling</u> collection for residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On-site <u>recycling</u> collection for local businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to a drop-off <u>recycling</u> facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household hazardous waste collection opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household electronic equipment collection opportunities (i.e., e-waste)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collection of yard waste material for composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q10. Thinking once more about the services or programs you checked in Questions 3 and 4 above, how satisfied are you, in your role as a jurisdiction official, with the current provision of these programs within your jurisdiction?

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Not applicable	Don't know
Curbside <u>waste</u> collection for residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On-site <u>waste</u> collection for local businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to a drop-off <u>waste</u> collection facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Curbside <u>recycling</u> collection for residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On-site <u>recycling</u> collection for local businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to a drop-off <u>recycling</u> facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household hazardous waste collection opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household electronic equipment collection opportunities (i.e., e-waste)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collection of yard waste material for composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q11. As far as you know, are there any recycling services that are not currently available to residents and/or businesses in your jurisdiction that those groups would like to have access to? (check all that apply)

- Curbside recycling collection for residents
- On-site recycling collection for local businesses
- Access to a drop-off recycling facility
- Household hazardous waste collection opportunities
- Household electronic equipment collection opportunities (i.e., e-waste)
- Collection of yard waste material for composting
- Food waste collection for residents and/or businesses
- Access to food waste drop-off facility
- Programs for hard to recycle or bulky items such as mattresses, appliances, textiles, foam, bikes, etc.
- Paper shredding opportunities
- Upgrading curbside collection from bins to carts
- Other (please specify) _____
- Don't know

Q12. Regardless of whether your jurisdiction's government provides any funding support for local recycling services and/or to pay for private service provision, do you feel your jurisdiction itself currently spends too much, about the right amount, or too little on recycling programs and efforts?

- We spend too much We spend about the right amount We spend too little Don't know

Q13. If your jurisdiction's government provides any funding support for local recycling services and/or to pay for private service provision, which of the following approaches are used? (check all that apply)

- We do not use any jurisdiction funding for local recycling efforts
- General fund contributions
- Special assessments
- User fees
- Dedicated millage
- Federal and/or state grants
- Private grants
- Community Host Agreement (e.g., when a facility is allowed in the community in exchange for providing some additional specific benefit)
- Other (please specify) _____
- Don't know

Q14. (if you selected any funding source in Q13) Overall, how satisfied are you with your jurisdiction's current approach to funding local recycling services or programs?

Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q15. In terms of trade-offs between costs and benefits of your recycling services, do you think the following groups would be more likely to choose higher taxes or fees for more (or improved) services, or would they choose lower taxes or fees and have fewer (or no) recycling services?

	Would choose higher taxes or fees for more services	Would choose lower taxes or fees for fewer services	Don't know
The majority of your jurisdiction's residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The majority of businesses in your jurisdiction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The majority of your jurisdiction's Board or Council	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You personally as a local official	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q16. As far as you know, which of the following factors, if any, are challenges for recycling within your jurisdiction? (check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Current costs of recycling programs and services | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Lack of recycling processing infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Lack of end markets for recycled materials | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Outdated County Solid Waste Management Plan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cheap landfill rates (that make it less expensive to throw trash out than recycle) | <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Gathering and analysis of waste and recycling data |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Lack of support from our Board/Council | <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Meeting state or other mandates/regulations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Lack of support from the community | <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Other (please specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Lack of public awareness/participation in recycling efforts | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Improper recycling practices by users (e.g., contamination, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Staffing for waste and recycling services | |

Q17. While many of these challenges may be significant, we're interested in the ones you believe are most critical. Looking at the factors listed above in Q16 that you indicated were challenges to recycling efforts in your jurisdiction, please rank up to three in order of their significance. (Please use the numbers above in Q16 corresponding to your selections. If you do not have any particular challenges, please skip to Q18.)

Most significant challenge _____

Second most significant challenge _____

Third most significant challenge _____

Q18. Does your jurisdiction's government have a person or persons who are specifically responsible for addressing recycling issues? (check all that apply)

- No, no one in the jurisdiction is specifically responsible for recycling issues
- Yes, we have jurisdiction staff whose sole job responsibility is recycling issues
- Yes, we have jurisdiction staff who have other job responsibilities in addition to handling recycling issues
- Yes, we have elected official(s) who have taken ownership of recycling issues or are recycling "champions"
- Yes, we have formal local government committees/boards engaged on recycling issues (e.g., Materials Management Committee, citizen advisory committees, etc.)
- Don't know

Q19. If the following resources were available, would your jurisdiction's government be more likely to expand or improve recycling services, or would it not make a difference?

	Much more likely to expand or improve recycling	Somewhat likely to make a difference	Somewhat unlikely to make a difference	It would not make any difference at all	Don't know
Additional funding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Additional local and/or regional partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technical assistance (e.g., customized advising on funding, partnerships, contracts, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Higher revenues from the sale of recycled materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State-funded outreach and educational efforts aimed at residents and/or businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q20. Please share what, if anything, you feel is working particularly well in your community's recycling efforts, or anything else you'd like to tell us about your experiences with local recycling.

PLEASE NOTE:
RESPONDENTS WHO COMPLETED THE PREVIOUS 3 PAGES SHOULD NOW SKIP TO QUESTION 27 OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE →

← **RESPONDENTS WHOSE JURISDICTIONS HAVE NO RECYCLING SERVICE PROVISION SHOULD CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 21**

Q21. Some Michigan jurisdictions are not interested in developing local recycling programs. Others would, except for barriers that keep them from doing so. What about your jurisdiction? Which of the following factors, if any, would you say are reasons your jurisdiction is not engaged in recycling efforts (including services by private providers)? (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Total lack of interest among the jurisdiction's government and the wider community	<input type="checkbox"/> 9. Staffing for waste and recycling services
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Current costs of recycling programs and services	<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Lack of recycling processing infrastructure
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Lack of end markets for recycled materials	<input type="checkbox"/> 11. Outdated County Solid Waste Management Plan
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Cheap landfill rates (that make it less expensive to throw trash out than recycle)	<input type="checkbox"/> 12. Gathering and analysis of waste and recycling data
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Lack of support from our Board/Council	<input type="checkbox"/> 13. Meeting state or other mandates/regulations
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Lack of support from the community	<input type="checkbox"/> 14. Other (please specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Lack of public awareness/participation in recycling efforts	<input type="checkbox"/> None of the above
<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Improper recycling practices by users (e.g., contamination, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

Q22. (skip if selected "total lack of interest" in Q21) While many of these factors may be significant, we're interested in the ones you believe are most important. Looking at the factors listed above in Q21 that you indicated were reasons your jurisdiction is not engaged in recycling efforts, please rank up to three in order of their significance. (Please use the numbers above in Q16 corresponding to your selections. If you do not have any particular challenges, please skip to Q23)

Most significant factor _____

Second most significant factor _____

Third most significant factor _____

Q23. (skip if selected "total lack of interest" in Q21) As far as you know, are there any recycling services that are not currently available to residents and/or businesses in your jurisdiction that those groups would like to have access to? (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Food waste collection for residents and/or businesses
<input type="checkbox"/> Curbside recycling collection for residents	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to food waste drop-off facility
<input type="checkbox"/> On-site recycling collection for local businesses	<input type="checkbox"/> Programs for hard to recycle or bulky items such as mattresses, appliances, textiles, foam, bikes, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> Access to a drop-off recycling facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Paper shredding opportunities
<input type="checkbox"/> Household hazardous waste collection opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Household electronic equipment collection opportunities (i.e., e-waste)	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> Collection of yard waste material for composting	

Q24. (skip if selected "total lack of interest" in Q21) Thinking about potential development of local recycling efforts, do you think the following groups would support or oppose paying higher taxes or fees for recycling services in the community?

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
The majority of your jurisdiction's residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The majority of businesses in your jurisdiction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The majority of your jurisdiction's Board or Council	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You personally as a local official	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q25. If the following resources were available, would your jurisdiction's government be more likely to introduce recycling services, or would it not make a difference?

	Much more likely to introduce recycling	Somewhat likely to make a difference	Somewhat unlikely to make a difference	It would not make any difference at all	Don't know
Additional funding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Additional local and/or regional partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technical assistance (e.g., customized advising on funding, partnerships, contracts, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Higher revenues from the sale of recycled materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State-funded outreach and educational efforts aimed at residents and/or businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q26. (If you selected "very" or "somewhat likely" in Q25) Please briefly describe which resources or assistance might make your jurisdiction most likely to introduce recycling services.

PLEASE NOTE: ALL RESPONDENTS SHOULD PLEASE PROCEED WITH THESE FINAL 2 PAGES OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Q27. Whether or not your jurisdiction is currently engaged in recycling efforts, which of the following sources of information are or would likely be influential in your decision making? (if a source is not available to your jurisdiction, please select "not influential at all")

	Very influential	Somewhat influential	Not very influential	Not influential at all	Don't know
Federal government agencies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State government agencies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local, regional, or national environmental groups (e.g., local non-profits, the Michigan Recycling Coalition, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private-sector recycling providers or groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National or state organizations supporting local governments (e.g., ICMA, MML/MTA/MAC, MSU Extension office)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Examples from other municipalities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Resident commissions or advisory boards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Articles in professional magazines and websites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q28. Overall, how satisfied would you say the following groups or individuals in the community are with your jurisdiction's current approach—or lack thereof—to recycling?

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know
The majority of your jurisdiction's residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The majority of businesses in your jurisdiction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The majority of your jurisdiction's Board or Council	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You personally as a local official	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q29. Now, just a couple of questions about recycling efforts in general. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Recycling is not worth the effort given the small impact it actually has.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Most materials collected in recycling programs simply end up in landfills anyway.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recycling programs can help decrease litter and pollution in our local community's environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recycling programs can help protect clean water in Michigan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recycling programs can help address global climate change.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New state and regional recycling efforts could boost our local economic development and job growth.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q30. Do you agree or disagree that promoting environmental sustainability and the concept of "being green" are important aspects of local government leadership?

Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q31. Finally, we are interested in learning more about policy issues according to whether communities are rural, urban, or somewhere in between. How would you characterize your jurisdiction?

- Rural Mostly rural Mostly urban Urban Don't know

Q32. We are committed to protecting the confidentiality of all of your responses to this survey. None of your answers above will be shared with anyone in a way that would identify you personally or your jurisdiction. However, if you are interested in being contacted—for example, by the University of Michigan or by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)—about resources or information regarding any of the following topics, please check the relevant ones below, and then be sure to provide your contact information below so you can be contacted directly.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Purchasing policies that support greater use of recycled content | <input type="checkbox"/> Michigan Green Communities program (hearing from peer communities about their approaches to recycling) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recycling grant opportunities | <input type="checkbox"/> Help with resident educational outreach |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Information on regional recycling collaboration | <input type="checkbox"/> NextCycle Michigan local government accelerator program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Help with resident surveys on recycling interest/participation | <input type="checkbox"/> Local economic development opportunities related to recycling |

Q33. CLOSUP will protect your privacy and anonymity to the full extent provided by law. We need to confirm your personal information such as name and email address for tracking and administrative purposes only, or if you indicated you would like to be contacted on a particular issue. As with all of the questions in this survey, these are optional.

Your name _____ Your email address _____

Today's date ____ / ____ / 2021

We would like to ask some demographic questions. As with all of the questions in this survey, these are optional. Responses will be reported in aggregate form only so that your individual responses will remain confidential.

Q34. What is your gender? Male Female Self-describe _____

Q35. In what year were you born? _____

Q36. How many years have you served in your current position? _____

Q37. Are you of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino descent? Yes No

Q38. Please check one or more categories below to indicate what race(s) you consider yourself to be. (check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American | <input type="checkbox"/> Multiracial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaskan Native | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

Q39. What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12 th grade or less/no diploma | <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High school graduate or GED | <input type="checkbox"/> Master's degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some college, no degree | <input type="checkbox"/> Professional/Doctorate degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Associate's degree | |

Q40. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a... ?

- Republican Independent Democrat Something else (please specify) _____

Q41. (if Republican or Democrat) Would you consider yourself a strong or not very strong Republican/Democrat?

- Very strong Not very strong Don't know

Q42. (if Independent or something else) Would you consider yourself closer to... ?

- the Democratic Party the Republican Party Neither