

Trash Talks: Recycling Wins in Texas and the U.S.

November 15, 2024 NCTCOG Recycle Roundtable



NCTCOG Webinar Procedures

- Please keep your microphone on mute when not speaking.
- Please state your name and the entity you are representing when you ask a question or provide a comment.

Please use the Q&A Box for questions and the Chat box for general comments



What is the North Central Texas Council of Governments?

- Voluntary association of local governments
- Established in 1966
- Assists local governments in:
 - Planning for common needs
 - Cooperating for mutual benefit
 - Recognizing regional opportunities
 - Resolving regional problems
 - Making joint decisions





Environment and Development Department

 Work with a diverse set of stakeholders to address regional challenges

Facilitate committees that work to find solutions to regional challenges

Funded through grants and local partners





Regional Materials Management Planning

- NCTCOG is the designated regional solid waste planning agency for North Central Texas:
 - Store a Closed Landfill Inventory
 - Promote education and outreach
 - Administer a pass-through grant program
 - Support the Resource Conservation Council
 - Provide local governments with technical assistance
- Coordinate with partners to implement and advance materials management programs in North Central Texas
- Maintain "Regional Solid Waste Plan"



North Central Texas Council of Governments

> Final Draft 11/18/2022





Trash Talks:

Recycling Wins in Texas and the U.S.

Grant Rodriguez Amlani
U.S. Recycling Pact

Steve Shannon
State of Texas Alliance for
Recycling (STAR)





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Legislative History – Recycling in Texas

- (Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act Billions in Federal Infrastructure \$ and Bonds
- RCRA 1976 No Federal \$ or Bonds
- RCRA Made Local Government Responsible for SWM
- Texas Solid Waste Act 1989 Ratified RCRA (MOSTLY**)
- Texas Recycling Development Office (Anne Richard) existed 1 year – defunded by Governor Bush
- Landfill/Disposal Based Management Model
- 201 Landfills / 100 "Transfer Stations" MRFs

Recent Legislative Initiatives

- Since 2000 6 attempts to pass a Bottle/Deposit Bill all failed
- Per TX SW Act Recent 20 Year SWM Plans by COGs
- HB 2763 2019 "Economic Impacts of Recycling in Texas"
- SB 463 2021 "Recycling Market Development Plan"
- RMDP 2023 Recommends a Recycling Market Development Board and Recycling Market Development Center (Universities)
- 2023 STAR proposed a Recycling Market Development Advisory Committee – Failed to obtain a legislative Sponsor
- 2025 We are trying again!

How Big is Trash in Texas?

- Landfill 40,000,000 tons / Recycle 20,000,000 Tons
- Total 60,000,000 Tons of Solid Waste Annually
- @ Landfill Density of 1,000 pounds/cubic yard
- = 120,000,000 cubic yards
- Standard Railcar Capacity 194 cubic yards
- 120,000,000 cy ./.194 cy/Railcar = 618,557 Railcars
- X 50 '/Railcar = 30,927,835 feet
- 30,927,835 feet ./. 5,280 ft/mile = 5,857 miles
- Texarkana to El Paso 812 Miles
- 5,857 miles ./. 812 Trip Miles = 7.2 Trains/Year

How Big?, Cont...

- @ Collection Vehicle Density of 500 lb./cy = 14.2 Trains/Year
- @ Set-Out Density of 100 lb./cy = 71 Trains/Year

Economic Impact

- 22,000 Texans Employed in Collection, Processing, Haul to Market
- 9,000 Texans Employed by Mfg. That Use Recyclables as Feed-Stock
- 31,000 Texans Employed in Recycling (not incl Scrap Metal)
- \$7,800,000,000 Annual Economic Impact to Texas (Direct, Indirect and Induced
- @ 33% Recycling Rate
- RMDP says 43% of Landfilled tons (15MM/yr) could be Sustainably Recycled for an additional Economic Impact of \$10 BB/Year

<u>TRIED – IT (Texas Recycling Infrastructure Economic Development – Initiative Team) (Spring of 2025 Seminar)</u>

- To Explore the potential for, and methodologies to facilitate development of recycling processing, densification and manufacturing use in rural and underserved urban areas in Texas = Inter-local Governmental Cooperation
- CAPCOG
- Texas Economic Development Council
- Texas Association of Regional Councils
- Keep Texas Beautiful/Keep Texas Recycling
- The Recycling Partnership
- State of Texas Alliance for Recycling
- Hope to Replicate in Other COGs!!!



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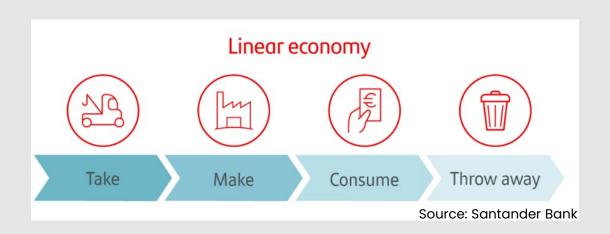
Today's Agenda

- Understanding models of resource production and consumption: linear and circular
- > Background of environmental justice
- > Work happening in the U.S. around plastic recycling and reuse.
- > Exploring policy in the U.S. and outcomes in Texas



Linear Economy Models

Predominant model that exists in society today







Circular Economy

An economy that is restorative and regenerative by design.

A systemic approach to economic development designed to benefit businesses, society, and the environment. In contrast to the 'take-make-waste' linear model, a circular economy aims to gradually decouple growth from the consumption of finite resources.

It is based on three principles:

- Eliminate waste and pollution
- Circulate products and materials
- Regenerate nature

Circular Economy Models

WASTE MANAGEMENT HIERARCHY

most preferred

SOURCE REDUCTION & REUSE

RECYCLING & COMPOSTING

ENERGY RECOVERY

TREATMENT & DISPOSAL

least preferred



,

most preferred

R-LADDER

REFUSE

REDESIGN

RETHINK

REDUCE

REUSE

REPAIR

REFURBISH

REMANUFACTURE

REPURPOSE

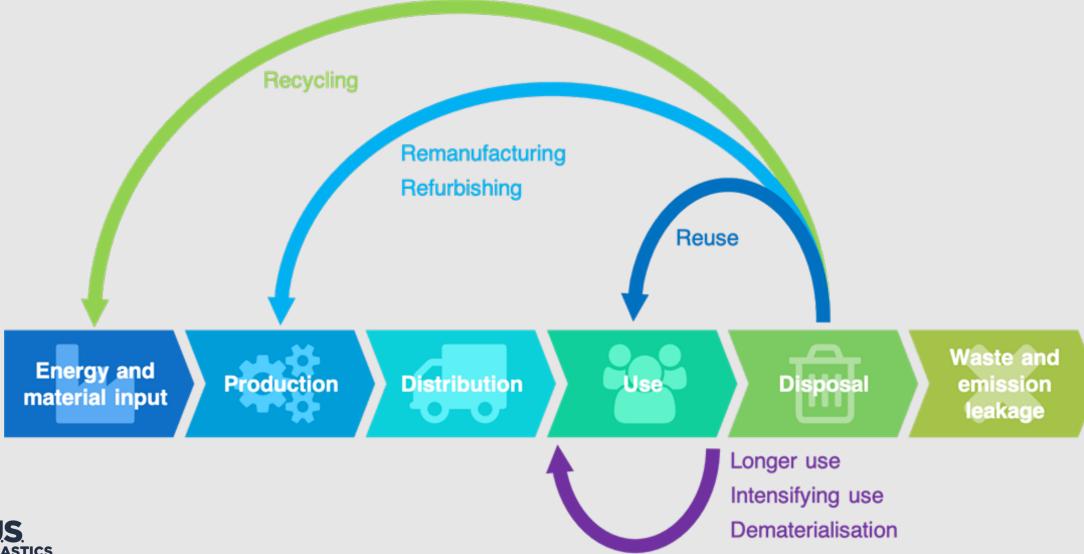
RECYCLE

RECOVER

least preferred



Circular Economy Models





Environmental Justice

EPA definition

Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. This goal will be achieved when everyone enjoys:

- The same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and
- Equal access to the decisionmaking process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

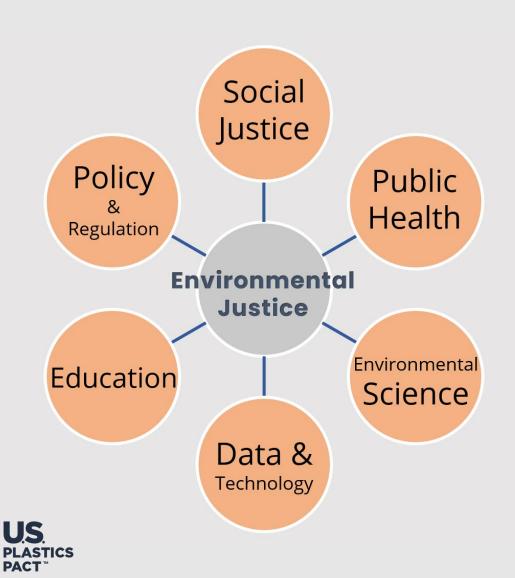
UN Human Rights Program

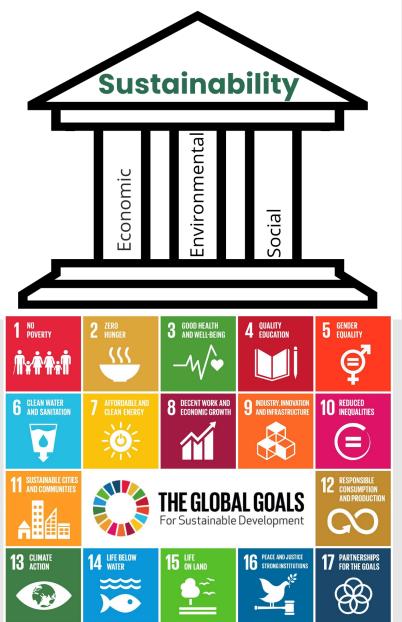
Human rights are rights we have simply because we exist as human beings - they are not granted by any state.

UN Environment Program

Human rights and the environment are intertwined; human rights cannot be enjoyed without a safe, clean and healthy environment; and sustainable environmental governance cannot exist without the establishment of and respect for human rights

Environmental Justice and Sustainability

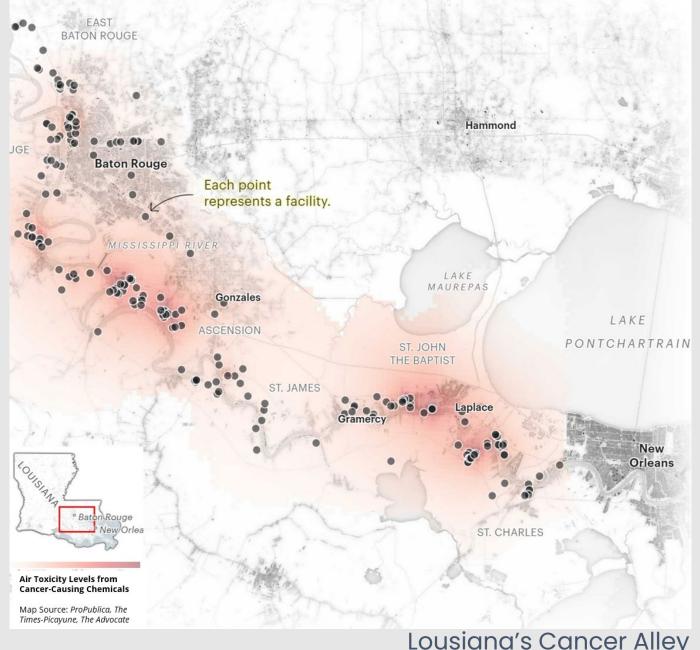




Environmental Justice

A circular economy that includes environmental justice creates opportunities and supports inclusivity and well-being for all people.

Environmental justice communities—in the United States and globally bear the brunt of the environmental harms associated with plastic pollution



Lousiana's Cancer Alley

Circular Economy Models

For a Just Transition





Bringing diverse perspectives for innovative progress

Ensuring that solutions are accessible to diverse populations and non perpetuating existing inequities

Longer use Intensifying use Dematerialisation Reducing
opportunities for
exposures to
waste and
harmful
chemicals





Eliminate all items on the Problematic and **Unnecessary Materials** List and reduce the use of virgin plastic by 30% by 2030

> **U.S. Pact Targets**

Identify viable reusable packaging systems and increase their implementation and scale by 2030, as part of reducing the use of virgin plastics

Effectively recycle 50% of plastic packaging and establish the necessary framework to recycle or compost packaging at scale

Design and

plastic packaging

to be reusable,

recyclable, or

compostable

Achieve an average of 30% postconsumer recycled content or responsibly sourced biobased content across all plastic packaging



11 MATERIALS **₩ELIMINATED**

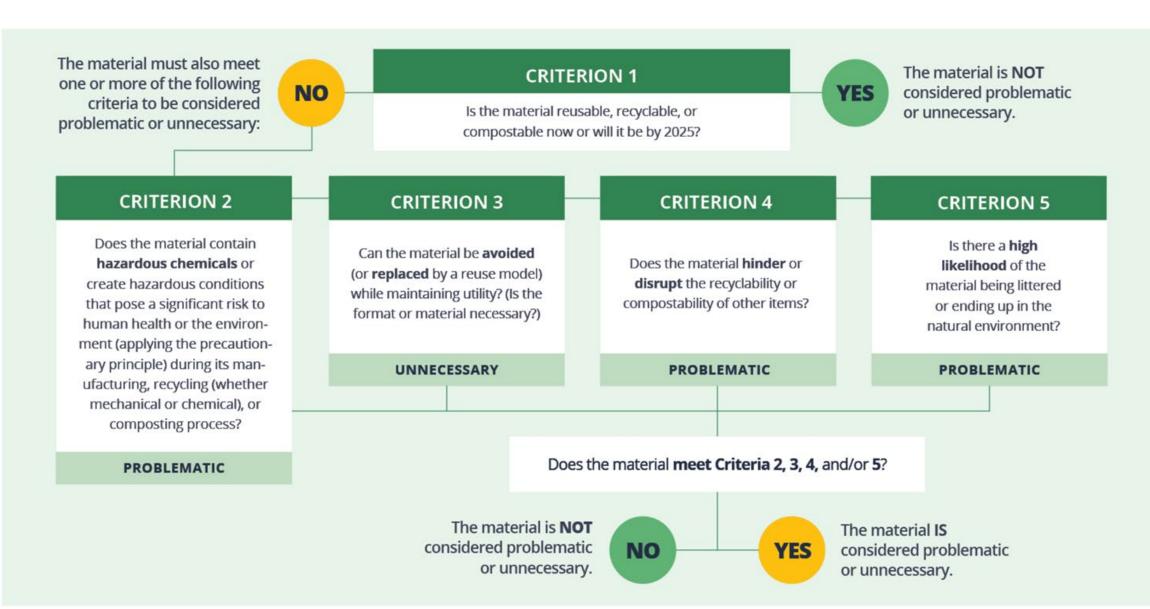
The 11 items listed are not currently reusable, recyclable, or compostable with existing U.S. infrastructure at scale and are not projected to be kept in a closed loop in practice and at scale by 2025.



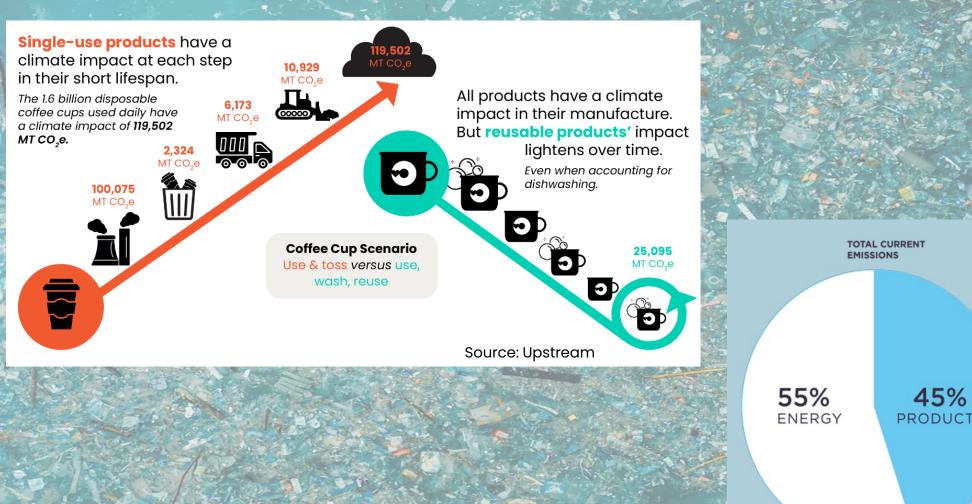
- 4 When non-reusable, non-recyclable, or noncompostable per <u>U.S. Pact definitions</u> and provided as an ancillary item to the primary container. For instance, a packet of plastic cutlery provided with a prepared salad, or a straw/stirrer provided with a beverage used on the go would be defined as problematic whereas cutlery, straws or stirrers sold as a product would not.
- 5 "Intentionally added" either in the package or in the manufacturing of that package.
- 6 "PFAS" or perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances are defined as the class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom at or above 100 parts per million, as measured in total organic fluorine.
- 7 Any color other than transparent blue or green.
- 8 Including oxo-biodegradable additives.
- 9 This includes adhesives, inks, materials (e.g., PETG, PVC, PLA, paper). Avoid formats/ materials/features that render a package Detrimental or Non-Recyclable per the APR Design® Guide. Labels should meet APR Preferred guidance for coverage and compatibility and be tested in any areas where this is unclear.

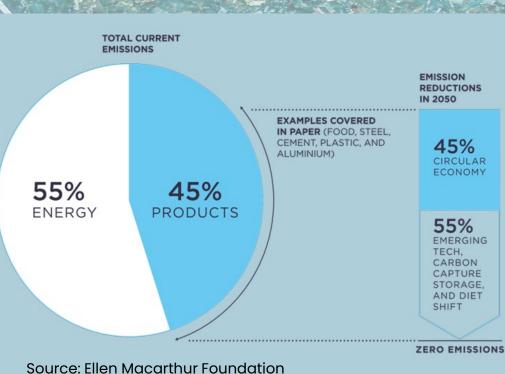


PROBLEMATIC AND UNNECESSARY MATERIALS LIST: DECISION TREE

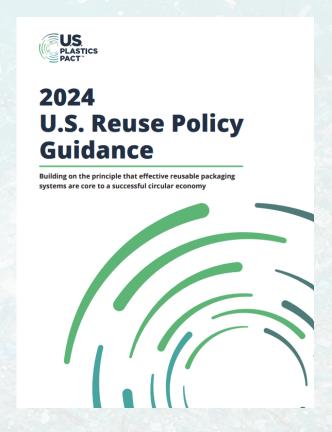


Potential Climate Benefits from Reuse



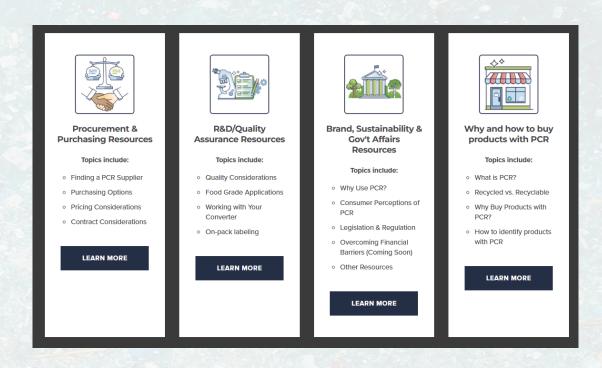


Resource Sharing



Reuse Policy Guidance

provide guidance to scale reusable packaging systems through legislation, regulation, incentives, and other government practices



PCR Toolkit

working to increase usage of Postconsumer Recycled Content (PCR) and in effect, decrease their usage of virgin plastic.

2025 TARGET PROGRESS

KEY DATA POINTS

The data help the U.S. Pact have a better understanding of the scale of the challenges ahead and action steps we must take to address the gaps.



5.8 million MT

the total weight of plastics placed on the market by U.S. Pact Activators. Of this, 3.06 million MT are attributed to B2C and B2Retail sales.



of all plastic packaging in scope in the U.S. by weight is produced by U.S. Pact Activators.



TOP 3

PET bottles, HDPE bottles, and PP other rigid packaging are the top three plastic packaging formats represented within the U.S. Pact by weight.



TARGET 1

of the plastic packaging placed on the market by U.S. Pact Activators by weight did not contain items on the Problematic and Unnecessary Materials List.



TARGET 2

of plastic packaging placed on the market by U.S. Pact Activators by weight is reusable, recyclable, or compostable.



TARGET 3

13.3%* is the national U.S. recycling rate for plastic packaging.



TARGET 4

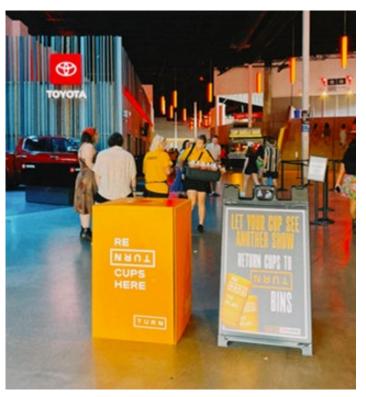
is the average postconsumer recycled content (PCR) or responsibly sourced biobased content in scope used by U.S. Pact Activators.

^{*} Reflects previously reported recycling rate due to lack of update from the U.S. EPA since 2018.

Celebrating Successes



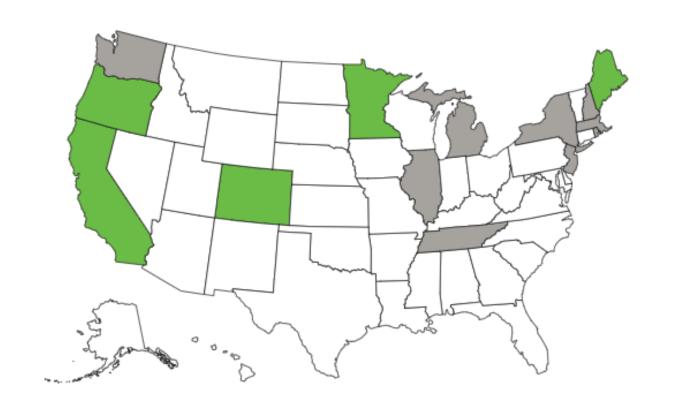
D6 and Walmart collaborate on a community recycling program with free self-service recycling drop-off locations at 54 Walmart and Sam's parking lots across five states including Texas.



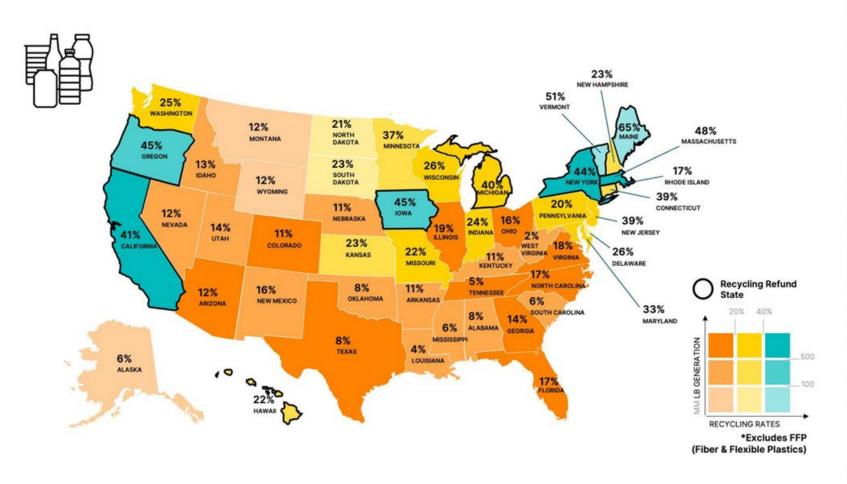
TURN and LiveNation work together to provide reusable cups at live event venues across venues in Texas and the U.S.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- A policy approach that assigns producers responsibility for the endof-life of products.
- Can include both financial responsibility and operational responsibility
- Producers are required to provide funding and/or services that assist in managing covered products after the use phase.
- 10 states have introduced legislation on EPR for packaging in 2024.
- 5 EPR packaging bills have passed in the U.S.



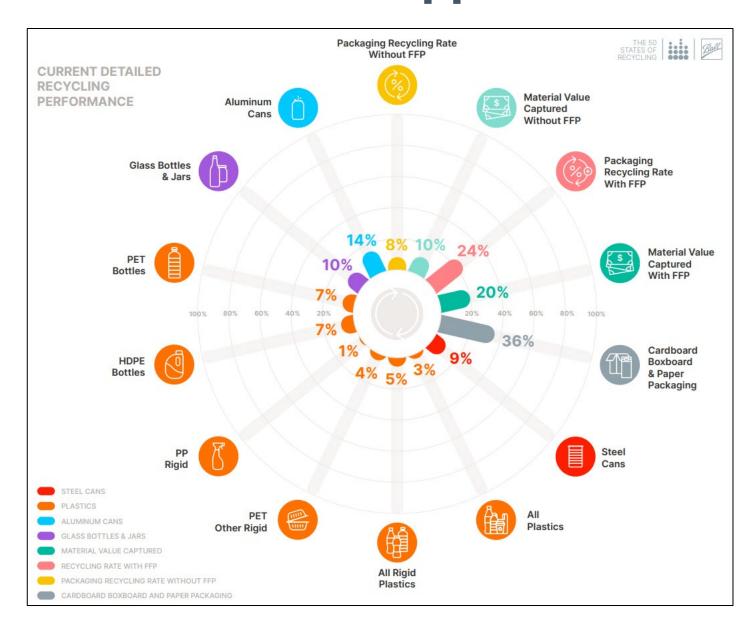
50 STATES OF RECYCLING 2023 RANKINGS



RANKING: TOP 10	STATE (RECYCLING (%)	RECYCLING F	
#1	Maine	65%	Yes	~
#2	Vermont	51%	Yes	~
#3	Massachusetts	48%	Yes	~
#4	lowa	45%	Yes	~
#5	Oregon	45%	Yes	~
#6	New York	44%	Yes	~
#7	California	41%	Yes	~
#8	Michigan	40%	Yes	~
#9	New Jersey	39%	No	X
#10	Connecticut	39%	Yes	V

RANKING: BOTTOM 10	STATE (RECYCLING %	RECYCLING REFUND	
#41	Colorado	11%	No	X
#42	Texas	8%	No	X
#43	Alabama	8%	No	X
#44	Oklahoma	8%	No	X
#45	Mississippi	6%	No	X
#46	South Carolina	6%	No	X
#47	Alaska	6%	No	X
#48	Tennessee	5%	No	X
#49	Louisiana	4%	No	X
#50	West Virginia	2%	No	X

Opportunities in Texas



EPR and bottle deposit returns could together:

- Increase recycling related jobs from 8,900 to 41,100
- Place \$814 million of recycled material back in the market to support a circular economy and reduce the need for virgin material.
- Avoid emissions of 11 million MTCO2e annually.







Thank you!

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