



OLR RESEARCH REPORT

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QUESTIONS FOR NOMINEE TO CRRA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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CONNECTICUT RESOURCES RECOVERY AUTHORITY (CRRA) (CGS §§ 22A-261 AND 262)

- The authority's board of directors consists of 11 members appointed by the governor and legislative leaders. The governor appoints three members and the Senate president pro tempore, the House speaker, the Senate minority leader, and House minority leader two each.
- Three directors must represent towns with a population of fewer than 50,000 and two must represent towns with populations greater than 50,000.
- Five directors represent the public and must have extensive, high-level experience in a specified field. Three must be experienced in finance, business, or industry; one in an environmental field; and one in an energy field.

- Directors serve four-year terms and must be confirmed by both houses. The governor designates one member to serve as chairman, with the advice and consent of both houses. The chairman serves at the governor's pleasure.
- CRRA is a quasi-public agency that plans, designs, builds, and operates solid waste disposal, volume reduction, recycling, intermediate processing, and resources recovery facilities. The chairperson, with approval of the board of directors, appoints the president of the authority, who supervises the authority's administrative affairs and technical activities.

CURRENT ISSUES

1. You were appointed to represent municipalities with less than 50,000 people. Is there a significant difference in the waste management needs of large and small towns? If so, how will that perspective influence your decisions on the board?
2. A bill before the legislature this session (HB 5125) would alter the composition of the CRRA board by increasing municipal representation. Do you believe that such an increase would be beneficial? How would increasing municipal representation affect the board's decision making?
3. Many contracts between CRRA and individual municipalities expire this year. What are the reasons why municipalities may not renew their contracts? What is CRRA doing to address these reasons?

SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING

4. To incentivize recycling, each year since 2008 CRRA has provided rebates to municipalities for each qualifying ton of recyclables delivered to CRRA during the fiscal ending in June of that year.
 - a. How is this incentive amount determined? Does CRRA intend to increase the per-ton incentive amount in the future?
 - b. Do municipalities use these rebates to encourage recycling and proper solid waste management?

- c. Has the amount of recyclables delivered to CRRA by municipalities increased since 2008? If so, do you believe that the increase is attributable to the recycling rebates?
5. In recent years, the legislature passed “producer responsibility” laws concerning electronics and architectural paint to hold producers accountable for the cost of disposing or recycling their products. There is currently a bill before the legislature to create a similar program for mattresses (SB 89). What is your opinion on these types of programs?
6. Some municipalities have implemented or are considering implementing pay-as-you-throw programs where residents are charged for each bag of trash they dispose. Do you believe that these programs are effective at reducing waste and increasing recycling?
7. Recycling is mandatory in Connecticut for certain materials. How does CRRA educate the public about proper solid waste management and recycling?
8. The state’s Solid Waste Management Plan calls for increasing the state’s recycling rate to 58% by 2024. Are some regions of the state more successful at recycling than others? If so, what factors account for the difference? What can the state do to ensure that it reaches its recycling goal?

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