



# Trash in Connecticut

- Tipping fees are in addition to the fees one may pay to have your garbage and recycled materials picked up curb site. Tipping fees are paid by your town through your taxes. Example: Litchfield pays \$110 per ton in tipping fees, approximately \$600,000 per year for garbage removal.
- CT lost one-third of its in-state disposal capacity in 2022 with the permanent closure of its primary waste-to-energy plant in Hartford, Materials Innovation and Recovery Authority, MIRA. It had a 739.855 ton annual capacity.
- The four other CT waste to energy plants collectively can manage 1.5 million tons per year. All have been operating for more than 25 years.
- CT currently ships approximately 900,000 tons (42%) of municipal solid waste to out-of-state facilities, resulting in cities and towns facing increasingly higher tipping fees.
- Trash fees, in some towns, can expect to increase by more than \$100 per ton of trash. (2)
- The State Bond Commission recently approved \$10 million to help CT municipalities further cut back on the amount of trash residents throw away.
- Reducing waste by diverting compostable materials, food waste and yard waste, will save towns money. Many communities have diversion programs in place and are working to increase usage.

Sources:

<https://www.townoflitchfield.org/entities/smart-task-force>

<https://ctmirror.org/2024/11/14/ct-waste-diversion-trash-crisis/>

<https://insideinvestigator.org/fending-off-a-trash-crisis-in-connecticut/>

<https://ctmirror.org/2023/02/28/ct-ned-lamont-trash-recycling-plan/>

