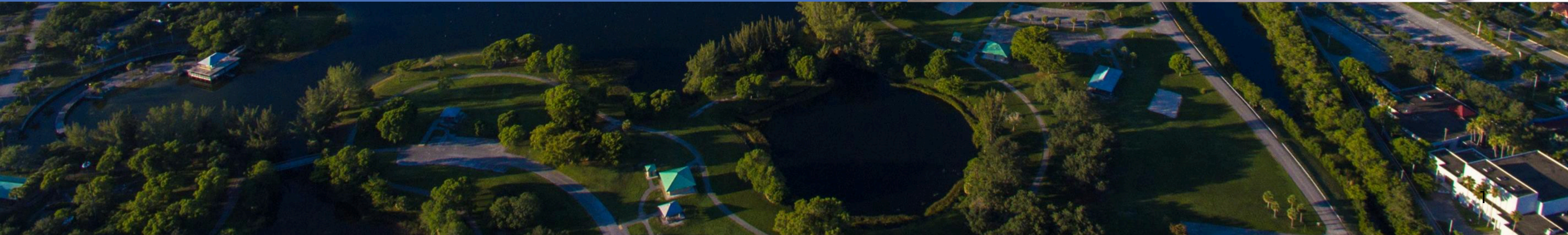




SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY
OF BROWARD COUNTY

Regional Solid Waste and Recycling Master Plan

March 20, 2026



Why are we here?

We must do better.

- Decisions made 50 years ago contributed to the waste crisis we are facing.
- The crisis we are facing will have long-term negative economic impacts on our residents and businesses.
- As a result of this crisis, there is an overreliance on limited WTE and landfill disposal capacity rather than diversion of commodity waste streams through reduction, reuse, and recycling.
- The current fragmented system leaves us vulnerable to market forces that will cost every resident and business more in the long term.
- Together, we can gain control of our economic destiny and our long-term financial security, while achieving the goals of diversion.
- By maximizing our bargaining power and working together, the SWA can control our solid waste destiny.
- We have a historic and generational responsibility to solve this crisis now.

How does funding flow to the Authority?

Funding Flow

Phase I: FY 2027

Member Contribution

City pays contribution (based on your city's population)

Comparable to FY 2026

Phase II: FY 2028 to 2030

Tipping Fee
Surcharge

In FY 2028, the \$2.00 per ton surcharge is added to the collection rate paid by the hauler (i.e. pass through cost)

Recycling, yard waste, solid waste is collected

Truck gets to scale (for example, 10 tons at \$2.00 per ton = \$20)

Receiving facility collects the tipping fee plus \$20 surcharge from the hauler (i.e. pass through cost)

Receiving facility passes \$20 to the SWA

Phase III: FY 2031

Non-Ad Valorem Assessment

Recycling, yard waste, solid waste is collected

SWA assessment on tax bill - estimated at \$2.45 per ton

Assessment goes straight to SWA

Decreased Tipping Fees Help Offset Surcharge

TODAY

- Processing and disposal fees are typically included in your collection agreement
- Homeowners typically pay for all waste services as ONE bill
- Every ILA member is paying a negotiated rate based on their own tonnage, and not leveraging flow control and economies of scale

If cities stay in the SWA

- The SWA will secure binding costs to process and dispose of waste generated by each ILA member
- SWA secures “most favored nation” pricing for all ILA members (a lower and more stable rate over time than an ILA member can secure independently)

As your agreement comes up for renewal, the disposal and processing fee will shift to the negotiated SWA tipping fee. Goal is for decreased tipping fee to help offset the per ton surcharge.

Funding Mechanisms

Fiscal Year	Cost Type	Funding Type
FY 2027	Population	Member City Contribution
FY 2028	\$2.00/ton	Surcharge
FY 2029	\$2.10/ton	Surcharge
FY 2030	\$2.27/ton	Surcharge/Non-Ad Valorem Assessment
FY 2031	\$2.45/ton	Non-Ad Valorem Assessment
FY 2032	\$2.65/ton	Non-Ad Valorem Assessment
FY 2033	\$2.86/ton	Non-Ad Valorem Assessment

NOTE: The average household generates 1.3 tons/year.

Example of Non-Ad Valorem Assessment (Phase III)

2031 Tax Bill Example

City Assessment for Solid Waste Services
(Secured tonnage = best price)

**\$X
Dollars**

SWA Assessment
(est. at \$2.45 per ton, 1.3 tons per home)

\$3.19

This amount goes to city
(just like it does now)

This Non-Ad Valorem
Assessment goes to SWA

Maximum Service Charges for Materials Processing

Material Type	Est. Tipping Fee/Ton
Recyclable Materials	\$110.00
Yard Trash (for disposal)	\$52.56
Yard Trash (for beneficial use)	\$80.00
SWD (Class I Waste)	\$57.49
SWD (Class III Waste)	\$52.56

Maximum service charges as of October 1, 2025. These charges will escalate on an annual basis in accordance with the established annual revenue adjustment, at a maximum, that aligns with the Producer Price Index for Solid Waste Collection (PPI-SW), Series ID: PCU562111562111, which reflects industry-specific cost escalation for solid waste collection, reported on a non-seasonally adjusted basis.

What will the Authority accomplish in each phase?

Master Plan Implementation

- **Phase I (FY 2027): Population-based member contributions**

- Achieve the best pricing by maximizing bargaining power through economies of scale
- Secure long-term stable and predictable costs for recycling, yard waste, and disposal
- Set up the surcharge infrastructure that goes into effect in FY 2028
- Expand comprehensive public education and outreach programs
- Plan for the eight (8) recycling drop-off centers
- Implement targeted waste stream programs including C&D, commercial recycling, and organic waste processing

- **Phase II (FY 2028-FY 2030): Tipping fee surcharge**

- Purchase land for eight (8) recycling drop-off centers
- Start developing and operating recycling drop-off centers
- Continue the public education and outreach program
- Build capital reserves to protect ILA members from market forces which could negatively impact pricing

- **Phase III (FY 2031-FY 2046): Non-ad valorem assessment**

- Complete all eight (8) recycling drop-off centers
- Expand diversion programs (food waste, yard waste, bulk waste)
- Consider innovative technologies
- Continue the public education and outreach program
- Continue building capital reserves

Five myths we can dispel with financial modeling complete

1

Myth: “We can negotiate better rates alone”

Reality: Economies of scale have demonstrated bargaining power benefits to achieve the best and most stable long-term pricing. This is a proven fact in processing and disposal markets that require long-term committed tonnage.

2

Myth: “Cities that do not participate will get the SWA bargaining benefits”

Reality: SWA members will have “most favored nation” advantages achieved through the long-term commitment of tonnage.

3

Myth: “This new fee is unnecessary”

Reality: We’ve lost control of our economic destiny and are facing a trash and economic crisis. To avoid foreseeable significant cost increases from the market, the fee based on tonnage will maximize bargaining power and the ability of SWA members to harvest value from the waste commodity streams.

4

Myth: “The funding is complicated for cities”

Reality: There is minimal administrative impact to cities in Phase II (pass-through) and Phase III (non-ad valorem assessment administered by the SWA).

5

Myth: “It will be expensive for cities to stay in the Authority”

Reality: The surcharge and non-ad valorem assessment have minimal impact and have a dedicated goal of being offset by lower disposal and recycling costs as a result of increased bargaining power.

Unity is our strongest cost-control strategy

When cities negotiate individually, they lack buying power and expose homeowners and businesses to higher future costs.

AFFORDABILITY

Bargaining power increased through economies of scale secures more advantageous pricing for processing and disposal for every ILA member in the long term.

FAIRNESS

The Authority moves us to a financial approach based on tonnage.

STABILIZATION

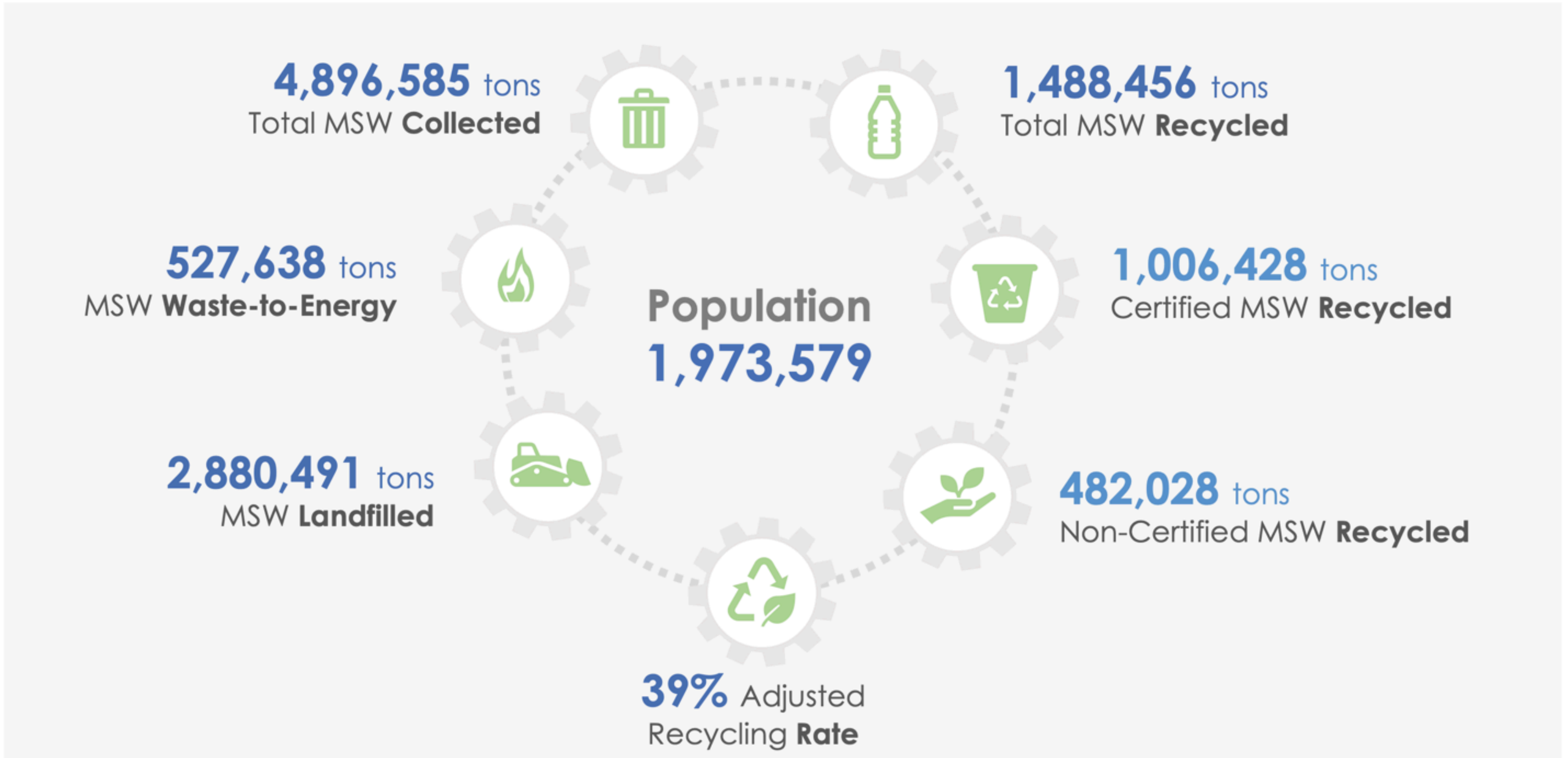
All ILA members working together hedge against exposure to market-driven rate spikes.

DECREASE LANDFILL AND WTE DEPENDENCY

By increasing our diversion rates with the programs included in the Master Plan.

The Master Plan

Project Background | Final Disposition of Municipal Solid Waste (2023)



Leverage existing infrastructure

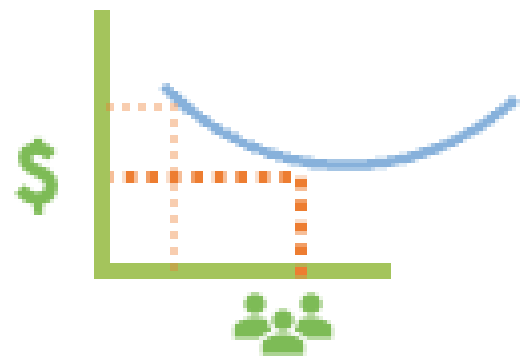
	Materials Accepted							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coral Springs Waste Transfer Drop-off								
Deerfield Beach Main Recycling Drop-off								
All County Waste Recycling								
WCF Deerfield Beach R&T								
WM Recycling Deerfield								
Coastal Waste & Recycling #4								
Monarch Hill Landfill								
Broward County North Drop-off Center								
WM Recycling Pompano (Sun 2)								
Panzarella MRF								
Oakland Park Residential Tires Drop-off Center								
Coastal Nineteen MRF								
Envirocycle								
WM Davie Transfer Station								
Broward County Central Drop-off Center								
WM Recycling Dania Beach (Sun 3)								
WM Recycling Oakes Road (Sun 14)								
Broward County South RRF								
Broward County Landfill								
Reuter Recycling of Florida								
Pembroke Park R&T								
Broward County South Drop-off Center								

- 1 Class I MSW
- 2 Class III Waste
- 3 C&D
- 4 White Goods
- 5 Yard Trash
- 6 Clean Debris
- 7 Recyclable Materials
- 8 HHW/E-Waste/Tires/Food Waste/Organics

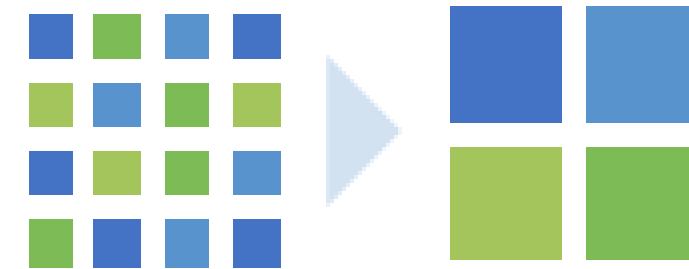
The “Journey” to 75% Recycling Goal



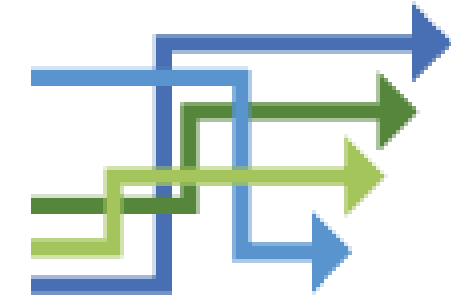
Behavior Change



Economies of Scale



Leverage Existing Infrastructure



Harmonize Services

- Refine and execute a robust education and outreach plan that supports behavior change.
- Leverage economies of scale to achieve the best pricing and for long-term financial security.
- Maximize the use of existing solid waste processing and disposal infrastructure.
- Harmonize processing and disposal services for SWA members.
- Create consensus and alignment among ILA members for the changes needed to meet the Master Plan goals.

Master Plan Programs and Deliverables

1. Maximize recycling processing services for all SWA members
2. Develop new reduction, reuse, and diversion programs and policies
 - a. Construction and demolition debris
 - b. Commercial recycling
 - c. Yard waste
 - d. Other organic waste streams
3. Develop and operate eight permanent HHW/electronics/recycling drop-off sites
4. Harmonize processing and disposal services to increase efficiency
5. Expand the education and outreach program to support behavior change



The Facilities Amendment

Facilities Amendment Key Points

SWA Allowable Facilities

- ✓ Transfer stations
- ✓ Recycling facilities
- ✓ Drop-off centers
- ✓ Organics processing facilities

Governance & Rate Controls

- ✓ All parties: inspection rights (own expense)
- ✓ County: technical review authority
- ✓ Maximum service charges set in Master Plan. Increases require:
 - Executive Committee + Governing Board
 - 2/3 population + County approval
- ✓ Amendment needs 80% population approval by SWA members to own a solid waste disposal facility

Facilities Amendment: Wind Down

<p style="text-align: center;">Option A: County or Successor Entity Takeover</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Option B: Transfer Solid Waste Services Back to Each Member</p>
<p>County or successor takes over system</p>	<p>County/municipality each responsible for its own system</p>
<p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ County approval ✓ Approval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 51% population municipal parties ✓ 55% total tonnage of all waste in county 	<p>Asset Transfers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional assets offered to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → County → Host City → Other Parties • Non-regional assets offered to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Host City → County → Other Parties • Any assets not accepted will be sold and proceeds distributed by population • Transferred assets must be used for solid waste (five years) • At end of five years (or if not used for solid waste): must either pay fair market value or sell <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceeds distributed by population
<p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All assets and liabilities transfer • Non-participants receive no asset value 	<p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All assets are owned by parties or sold to third parties • Value of all assets eventually distributed by population

Thank You!

Stay Connected:    @BrowardSWA  @SolidWasteAuthorityBC

 **SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY**
OF BROWARD COUNTY
Plan smart. **Recycle** more. **Waste** less.

Learn more at
browardswa.org
and
browardrecycles.org