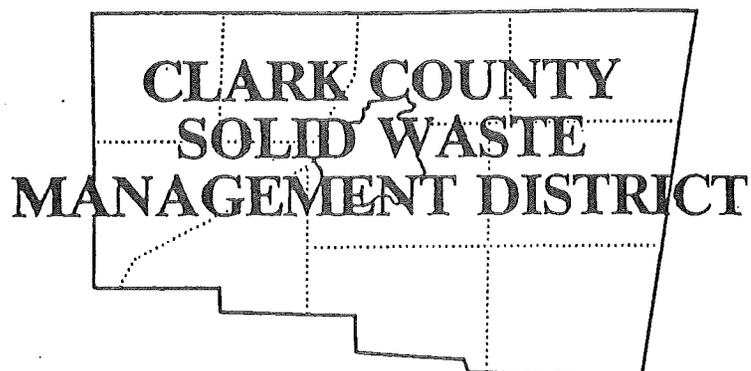


2000-2014
SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN



The Board of County Commissioners

James Sheehan
Roger D. Tackett
John Detrick

Solid Waste Policy Committee

Evard Flinn
Darryl Herring
Norm Carl
Tim McDaniel
Doug Smith
Steve Wermuth
W. Darrell Howard

R. W. Beck

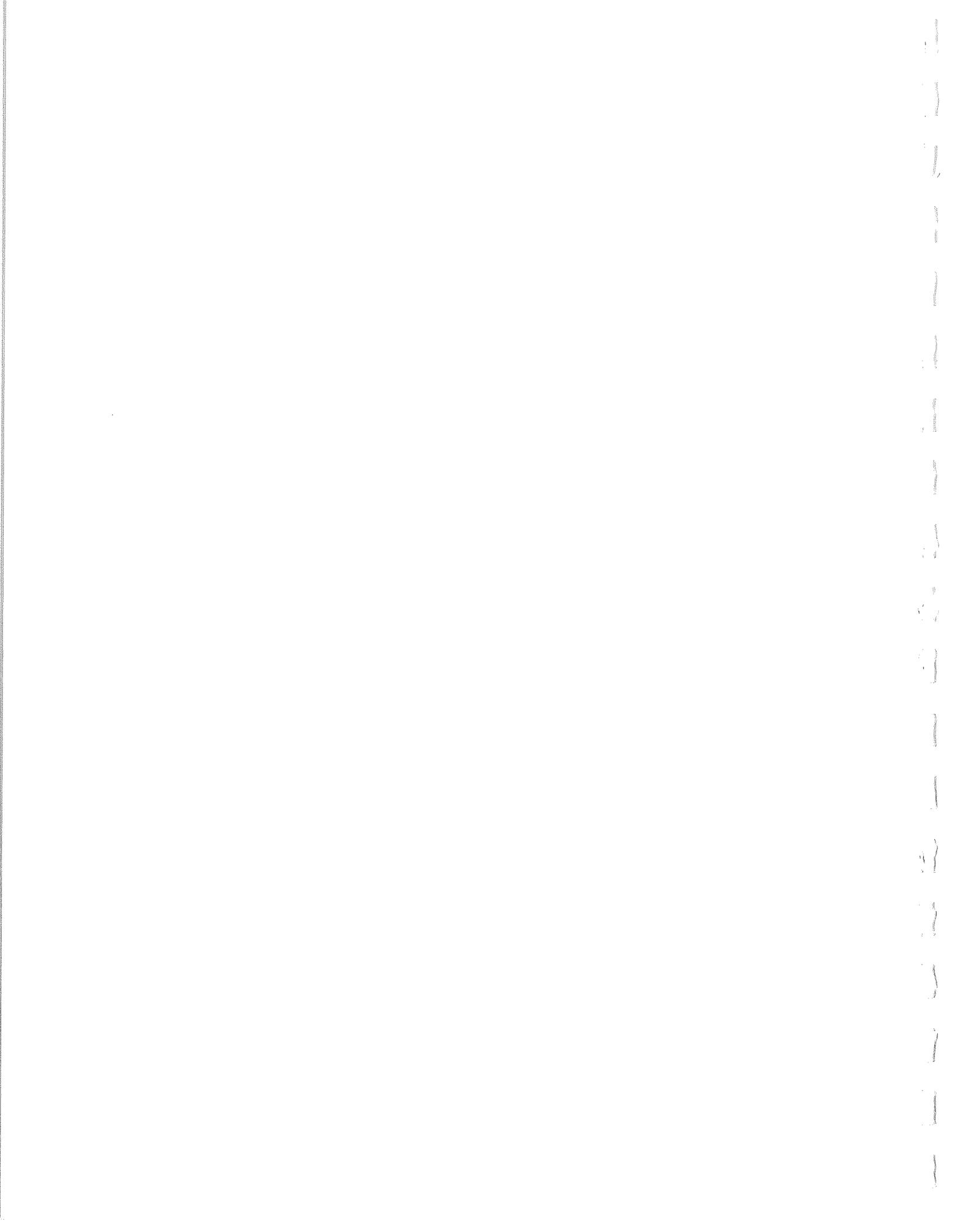
Adopted May 24, 2000



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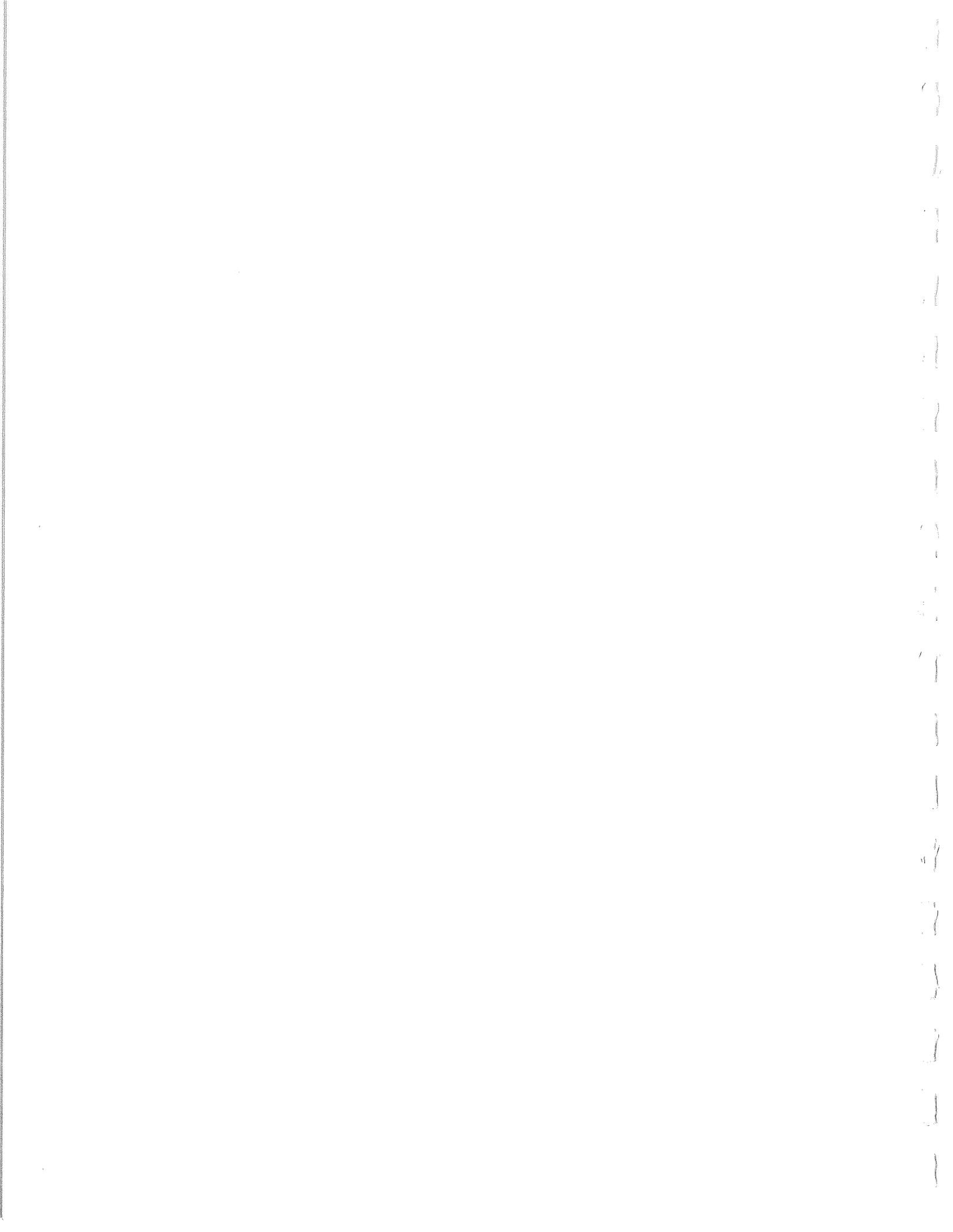
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PLAN APPROVAL DATE, COUNTIES IN DISTRICT, AND PLANNING PERIOD LENGTH

Plan Approval Date: December 31, 2000
Counties within the District: Clark
Planning Period Length: 15-years, 2000-2014

REASONS FOR PLAN SUBMITTAL

Mandatory three year plan update

PROCESS TO DETERMINE MATERIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCES

Section 3734.56(D) of the Ohio Revised Code requires that the Clark County Solid Waste Management District (District) update its Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) if a "material change in circumstances has occurred in the District." The state plan format requires that the plan must include a description of the process the District will use to determine when a material change in circumstances has occurred in the District, and as a result, requires a plan amendment

The key elements of the Clark County Plan are:

- Assuring that a minimum of 15 years of disposal capacity is available to meet the annual disposal needs of Clark County solid waste generators;
- Reducing reliance on landfill disposal through source reduction, recycling and composting;
- Maintaining rulemaking authority; and,
- Obtaining adequate funding to implement the Plan.

Clark County defines the phrase "material change in circumstances" as a change (or changes) in conditions that prevents one or more of the key elements of the Plan from being achieved. The Clark County Board of Commissioners, acting as the Board of Directors (the Board) of the Solid Waste Management District shall make the determination that a material change in circumstances has occurred in the District that requires a plan amendment.

CRITERIA USED TO DETERMINE A MATERIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCES HAS OCCURRED

- Using the Ohio EPA Solid Waste Facility Report, the District will annually summarize the remaining capacity at the landfills and transfer station that provided the District with Letters of Intent (Section VI). This assessment will then be provided to the Board for

review and evaluation. The Board will determine if these landfills and transfer station, in aggregate, will be able to provide sufficient disposal capacity and access to disposal capacity for District-generated waste. If in aggregate, the landfills and transfer station that provided the District with letters of intent are unable to provide the District with sufficient disposal capacity or access to disposal capacity and no other disposal alternatives are available through the existing Plan's authority and options, the Board may consider this a Material Change in Circumstances and amend the Plan.

- Implementation of the District's Plan requires that the District receive adequate annual funding to implement the programs, and for some programs, having access to qualified service providers to operate them. If financial or operational conditions exist that prevent the District from implementing all of the District programs, District staff will prepare a recommendation report which prioritizes which programs the District will provide based upon the following criteria:
 - The program's impact on reducing the waste stream;
 - Long-term impacts of the program;
 - The program's association with the enforcement of solid waste management laws and regulations;
 - The program's impact on Clark County's health and environment; and
 - The availability of non-District entities to provide the program.
- This report will be provided to the Board for their review and recommendations regarding modification or elimination of District programs. If, based upon this report, it is determined that elimination or modification of District programs has a substantial impact on the implementation of the District's Plan, the Board may consider this as a Material Change in Circumstances and amend the Plan.
- If a change in state law or regulations, or a judicial decision, affects the District's rulemaking authority and this change prevents the District from achieving the key elements of the Plan so that the approved Plan cannot be implemented, the Board may consider this a Material Change in Circumstances

DISTRICT FORMATION AND CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

This is not required since the Clark County Solid Waste Management District is not a new district or reconfiguration of an existing district.

POLICY COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

W. Darrell Howard, Chair
County Administrator

Representing County Commission

Darryl L. Herring
Assistant City Manager

Representing City of Springfield

Steven R. Wermuth
Health Commissioner

Representing Combined Health District

Doug Smith
Springfield Township Trustee

Representing Townships

Evard H. Flinn
Aeronautical Engineer
W.P.A.F.B. (Retired)

Representing the Public-at-Large

Tim McDaniel
Navistar International Transportation
Corp.

Representing Industrial/Institutional
& Commercial Generators

Norm Carl
Senior Lab Analyst
Montgomery County (retired)

Representing the Public-at-Large

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

James E. Sheehan

President

Roger D. Tackett

Vice-President

John Detrick

Member

DISTRICT ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER

Debra L. Karns, District Coordinator
Clark County Solid Waste Management District
Garfield Building
25 W. Pleasant Street
Springfield, Ohio 45506-2268
937-328-4590 – Telephone
937-328-2621 – FAX

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND OTHER SUBCOMMITTEES

Don Conley
Bruce Smith
Anne Kaup-Fett
Sandy Henry
Ed Rogers
Bob Downing
Connie Strobbe, Co-Chair
Merritt Wichner, Co Chair
Al Wansing
Bill Wharton
Alan Donaldson

Retired, Clark County Engineer's Department
Clark County Engineer's Department
Clark County Combined Health District
Wright Patterson Air Force Base
Retired, Clark County Sanitary Engineer
Waste Management
Wright Patterson Air Force Base
Wright Patterson Air Force Base
City of Springfield Public Works
New Carlisle Health Department
Spring Run Farms

Marshall Whitacre

Vince Refuse Service

PUBLIC MEETINGS

To prepare the Plan update, the District conducted several meetings of the District Policy Committee and Technical Advisory Committee to review existing programs and provide input on future District programs. Minutes from those meetings are included in Appendix H.

Executive Summary

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Clark County Solid Waste Management District (District) first developed a solid waste management plan in 1990. Since that first plan, Clark County has implemented numerous, successful programs, and has reduced approximately 24 percent of the residential/commercial waste stream and approximately 80 percent of the industrial waste stream as of the reference year 1997.

As the new millennium approaches, Clark County will be faced with solid waste management issues that were not even a consideration 10 years ago. To provide guidance in addressing these issues, the District Solid Waste Policy Committee and Technical Advisory Council have developed the following Mission Statement, Central Strategies and Vision, which are as follows:

THE DISTRICTS MISSION is to ensure that comprehensive, high-quality solid waste services are available to Clark County residents and businesses, and to supply environmental education and assistance to the community that will promote cost-effective and self supporting waste reduction programs.

THE CENTRAL STRATEGIES are intended to coordinate and promote the creation of a system that is:

- Reflective of the needs and desires of the community;
- Market-oriented and decentralized;
- A partnership with political subdivisions as well as the private solid waste industry;
- Committed to strong public awareness and environmental education ;
- Committed to strong environmental protection, clean-up and enforcement;
- Focused on source reduction as a primary means of reducing landfill reliance ; and
- Evolving as conditions change, and in consideration of public input.

It is the vision of the District that through this mission and strategies source reduction will have become the primary means of managing waste in Clark County and that our citizens will have been educated towards being more environmentally conscious consumers.

DESCRIPTION OF SECTIONS III THROUGH IX OF THE PLAN UPDATE

The District's existing solid waste management programs and strategies have successfully achieved the District's objectives of reducing the waste stream and decreasing illegal disposal of solid wastes in Clark County. Although many of these objectives have been met, the District is committed to increasing the effectiveness of programs and activities, both in

terms of performance and cost, and addressing new solid waste needs. Therefore, the District saw the plan update as an opportunity to review and evaluate the District's existing solid waste management programs for performance, cost and responsiveness to the solid waste management needs of Clark County, and plans to implement the following new programs and modifications to existing programs.

The following is a brief discussion of the components of Clark County's update of its solid waste management plan. This plan will be implemented in 2000 and is a 15-year solid waste management plan.

SECTION III – INVENTORIES

The District has determined that 1997 is the reference year for the plan update. Data collection on residential, commercial and industrial disposal and recovery efforts began in 1998, using 1997 as the most recent completed year for the availability of data.

No solid waste disposal facilities are located within the District, and District-generated waste was disposed at eight solid waste disposal facilities during 1997. The majority of District waste is first delivered to and consolidated at the Waste Management Koogler Transfer Station before it is disposed. During 1997, Clark County disposed 90,202 tons of residential/commercial, 16,410 tons of industrial and 237 tons of exempt waste.

Also during 1997:

- Five waste haulers collected residential curbside recyclables on a subscription basis in Clark County.
- One waste hauler provided curbside recycling through a franchise agreement for the City of New Carlisle.
- Ten composting/yard waste management facilities were located in Clark County.

SECTION IV – REFERENCE YEAR POPULATION, WASTE GENERATION, AND WASTE REDUCTION

The 1997 reference year population of 148,887 was determined by using the 1990 Census and the 1997 Census estimates for Clark County. This information was obtained from the Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research.

Section IV estimates waste generation for the reference year, which are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| ■ Residential/Commercial | 118,198 tons |
| ■ Industrial | 80,491 tons |
| ■ Exempt | 237 tons |

Section IV also estimates waste reduction quantities for the reference year, which are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| ■ Residential/Commercial | 27,997 tons |
| ■ Industrial | 64,080 tons |
| ■ Exempt | 0 tons |

SECTION V – PLANNING PERIOD PROJECTIONS AND STRATEGIES

Section V describes the planning period (2000-2014) and establishes projections for population, waste generation, and compositions. Overall, the amount of waste generated in the District is projected to increase during the planning period. However, the increase is due to residential/commercial waste as industrial waste quantities are actually projected to decrease. Increases in Clark County population and the residential/commercial generation rate are the contributing factors to the increased annual quantity of residential/commercial waste. Decreases in the quantity of industrial waste to be generated can only be attributed to a decrease in manufacturing employment, since the generation rate is projected to remain constant.

Beyond continuing existing programs and strategies, the following waste reduction strategies and activities will be modified, expanded or implemented during the planning period:

BUSINESS PROGRAM

Currently, a number of materials in the commercial landfilled waste stream and some materials in the industrial landfilled waste stream have a significant potential to be recycled or reused. To facilitate the recovery of these materials, the District plans to institute a business program in 2000. The recovery of business-generated materials will be essential to the District increasing the percent of Clark County waste that is recycled, reused or composted.

FRANCHISED WASTE COLLECTION

With the exception of the City of New Carlisle, all Clark County residents individually subscribe for waste collection services. Due to this system, Clark County townships and municipalities are unable to require waste haulers to provide specified waste collection services, such as curbside recycling, for their residents.

To address this issue, the District plans to work with the individual townships and/or municipalities to evaluate franchised waste collection. *Briefly, a franchise is a "grant" that gives one or more haulers in a territory the right to provide collection services for one or more customers.*

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Currently, the District conducts a household hazardous waste (HHW) collection event every two years. On a cost per ton basis, the HHW Collection program significantly exceeds the \$100 - \$200 ranges that are typically used to determine the cost effectiveness of a solid waste management program. However, this does not mean that Clark County will completely eliminate the HHW Management Program, but will improve its cost-effectiveness by:

- **Promoting Permanent Outlets:** Several of the materials accepted at the Clark County HHW event, such as used oil, household batteries and propane cylinders, can be taken to local retailers in Clark County that sell these materials. The District will identify these facilities and promote them throughout the year, as well as when promoting the household hazardous waste collection event. Not only will this reduce the amount of materials that the District pays for, but will decrease the potential of improper

management of these materials by residents who do not want to retain them until the next collection event.

- **Maximizing the Use of the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Collection Program:** The Ohio Department of Agriculture currently offers a free pesticide collection event that is available to both businesses and residents. In exchange for paying for the collection and management of the material, the County would be responsible for promoting the event. The District will continue to use this program, and begin to coordinate and promote it as a component of the Clark County HHW program.
- **Limiting the Receipt of Non-Pourable Paint Related Materials:** In 1996, the District received 73,111 lbs. of non-pourable, paint-related materials, which was primarily comprised of dried paint. Since dried paint will most likely not be disposed down toilets or storm sewers and landfill disposal is considered an environmentally acceptable management practice, the District should consider encouraging residents to discard dried paint at the curb.
- **Continuing to Identify Partners:** The District will continue to identify partners, such as the Health Department, and perhaps private support to help pay for the HHW collection events.

The District plans to continue to provide household hazardous waste collection days until 2006. After 2006, the program will be limited to education and the promotion of permanent facilities unless additional funding becomes available.

FOOD WASTE MANAGEMENT

Based on the waste composition analysis that was used for the Clark County Solid Waste Management Plan Update, approximately 14 percent of the residential/commercial waste stream is comprised of food waste compared to the national average of approximately 6 percent. This higher percent of food waste is typical of rural areas where there is reduced use of garbage disposals and pre-packaged foods.

Based on 14 percent of the residential/commercial waste stream being comprised of food waste, over 12,000 tons of food waste is being disposed annually by these sources in Clark County. To address this issue, the District will institute a comprehensive food waste composting promotional and educational campaign, with the target audiences being homeowners and school-age children.

Food waste recycling may also be possible at the commercial or institutional level, where large amounts of this type of waste are generated. For example, hospitals, universities, prisons, or businesses such as grocery stores and restaurants may benefit from participating in a food waste composting program. The California Integrated Waste Management Board estimates that approximately 17.5 percent of hospital waste is food and organics. The Sonoma County (CA) Waste Management Agency estimates that about 50 percent of the waste generated by restaurants is food waste.

The potential exists to recover a significant portion of the commercial and institutional waste stream through food waste composting. Therefore, the District may evaluate forming a partnership with a local institution or commercial establishment and apply for the Ohio Department of Natural Resources market development grant for a food waste-composting project.

SCRAP TIRE MANAGEMENT

Scrap tire piles are an environmental and health hazard. They provide havens for pests such as rodents and insects, are a potential fire hazard, and can contaminate surface and ground water from run-off.

Clark County does not have an existing problem with large-scale, scrap tire piles. However, Clark County does have some persistent tire problems including:

- Littering;
- Limited tire management options for farmers; and
- Scrap yards with stockpiled tires that do not comply with Ohio's new scrap tire regulation.

To address these issues, the District plans to conduct biennial tire collection events in conjunction with another District event. This event will be conducted in conjunction with another event to limit the promotional and staff costs. Additionally, conducting events concurrently usually increases participation rates. The District will also educate citizens on how to reduce the number of waste tires generated and disposed.

EDUCATION/AWARENESS

The District has implemented numerous solid waste management outreach programs since its inception. These programs have successfully developed awareness about solid waste management issues, such as waste reduction, recycling, composting and anti-littering, and played a significant role in reducing the amount of Clark County waste which is annually disposed.

To further enhance the performance and cost effectiveness of the District's outreach programs, the District plans to:

- **Develop Continuous Improvement Plans:** Fortune 500 companies throughout the United States have begun to realize that many programs are developed and implemented without *measurable goals, identification of specific target audiences, strategies to meet the goals, and monitoring mechanisms*. In response, program managers are often required to develop continuous improvement plans, which include these components, before a recommended program is even considered. The District plans to apply this continuous improvement process to District programs that either have been or will be implemented. Although preparing continuous improvement plans is time consuming, they will accomplish the following:
 1. Define success;
 2. Improve cost effectiveness;
 3. Develop monitoring mechanism for non-quantifiable goals; and
 4. Reduce mistakes and duplicate successes.
- **Evolve from mass marketing to direct sales:** Through promotional materials, outreach campaigns and education programs, the District has successfully marketed the concept of waste reduction, recycling, composting and anti-littering to Clark County's businesses and residents. As a result of these efforts, both awareness of recycling, composting and anti-littering, and participation in their associated programs has significantly increased.

However, the District is now at a crossroads where marketing efforts need to be supplemented and sometimes replaced with one-to one sales if participation in these programs is going to significantly increase.

- **Target Community Recycling Efforts:** Through the District's promotion of recycling and volume-based fees for refuse collection, approximately 20 to 30 percent of Clark County residents are participating in recycling. However, to increase these participation rates, the District will:
 - Target individual communities;
 - Determine why residents within these communities do or do not recycle; and
 - Develop specific strategies for increasing recycling within these communities.

To accomplish this, the District plans to use the following process:

1. Identify up to two communities per year to conduct a targeted and comprehensive recycling campaign;
 2. Once identified, conduct focus groups within the community or conduct a survey to identify individual recycling habits and concerns;
 3. Establish a solid waste steering committee or even just one individual that can serve as the district liaison with the community;
 4. Make school presentations and educator workshops a priority in that community;
 5. Make waste reduction efforts and development of recycling programs for business a priority in that community;
 6. Work with government officials to establish recycling programs at government offices;
 7. Develop an outreach campaign specific to that community;
 8. Work with local haulers to be able to benchmark changes in recycling;
 9. Have a special promotional recycling event within that community;
 10. Recognize the community at the end of the year for implementation of recycling programs and increased recycling; and
 11. Highlight the success of this community on a countywide basis.
- **Focus Annual Outreach Campaigns:** Currently, the District is conducting numerous outreach campaigns for "Buy Recycled," Pay-As-You-Throw, Yard Waste Management, Waste Reduction, Household Hazardous Waste, and Littering. To increase the effectiveness of each campaign, the District will limit its outreach campaigns to one or two per year. For each of these campaigns, the District will use the continual improvement process to develop a year long campaign that includes specific timelines. Additionally, the District will promote that campaign to all waste generators.

DROP-OFF RECYCLING FACILITY

The District plans to establish a drop-off facility for Clark County residents who do not have access to curbside recycling (targeted primarily to multi-family housing). The facility will be open once a week, and will accept glass containers, ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals, PET;

HDPE, newspaper, mixed paper and magazines. The District will partner with a private waste collection company for the transportation and processing of the recyclables.

SECTION VI – METHODS OF MANAGEMENT

The District plans to use transfer, recycling, composting, and landfill disposal facilities to manage both the residential/commercial and industrial waste streams through 2014. Additionally, the District will continue to research and consider new and alternative methods to manage Clark County solid waste throughout the 15-year planning period.

To assess available permitted landfill disposal capacity, the District solicited a Letter of Intent from landfills that accepted Clark County-generated waste during the reference year, as well as landfills that have permitted disposal capacity through 2014. The Letter of Intent requested these facilities to indicate their interest in annually accepting Clark County-generated waste through 2014. Landfills have submitted Letters of Intent to the District which indicate that they will be able to annually manage approximately 320,000 tons of Clark County-generated waste through 2014, which is almost three times more than what is required.

Section VI also details the siting process to be used by the District for solid waste facilities to be developed in Clark County.

SECTION VII – MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARD WASTE REDUCTION GOALS

The District reduced approximately 24 percent of the residential/commercial waste stream and approximately 80 percent of the industrial waste stream in the reference year (1997). The District will exceed the Ohio goal of reducing 50 percent of the industrial waste and 25 percent of residential/commercial waste by 2000.

However, the District is also required to demonstrate an annual increase in the amount of waste that is reduced. Consequently, to increase the amount of waste that is reduced, reused, recycled or composted during the next 15 years, the District will use the following approaches:

- Establish a business program to assist businesses and institutions develop waste reduction programs for materials such as office paper;
- Provide intensive and targeted assistance to increase participation in residential recycling programs;
- Establish a drop-off center to provide a recycling outlet for multi-family units; and
- Develop comprehensive and multi-faceted recycling outreach and education programs that are designed using the continuous improvement process.

SECTION VIII – COST AND FINANCING OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

DISTRICT DISPOSAL FEES

Currently, the District does not collect disposal fee revenues because no in-District landfill is in operation. If, however, an in-District landfill does become operational, then the District plans to collect disposal fee revenues.

With no in-District landfill in operation or no permit for a new landfill currently being reviewed by Ohio EPA, it is not possible for the District to estimate the annual disposal quantities that an in-District landfill would receive. Subsequently, the level of any disposal fee that will be required to generate adequate revenue to implement the District's plan can not be estimated.

Therefore, at this time, the District will authorize the maximum disposal fee that is currently permitted under Ohio law, which the District estimates is:

- \$4.00 per ton for in-District waste;
- \$4.00 per ton for out-of District waste that is generated within Ohio; and
- \$4.00 per ton for out-of state waste.

If an in-District landfill becomes operational, the District will re-evaluate and may reduce the level of disposal fee that is required to generate adequate annual revenue to implement the Plan. The District may also rescind all or a portion of the existing generation fee. ***If the District is required to still maintain a portion of the generation fee to generate adequate annual revenue to implement the Plan, the combination of the generation fee and the in-district disposal fee will not exceed \$6.19 per ton.***

GENERATION FEES

The District plans to maintain the existing generation fee of \$6.19 per ton. If \$6.19 per ton generates revenue significantly beyond what is projected in the Plan, this additional revenue will be used to enhance the District's solid waste reduction, enforcement and monitoring programs.

SECTION IX – DISTRICT RULES

During the process to update the 1996 Plan, local waste haulers expressed concerns about complying with Rule No. 2-796 (requires each hauler to offer curbside recycling to each customer) in light of the volatile market conditions for recyclables and low participation rates in some of the curbside collection programs, especially in the more rural areas of the County. After significant discussion and data that supported the haulers concerns regarding market conditions and participation rates, the decision was made to rescind Rule No. 2-796.

Additionally, it was determined during the process to update the 1996 Plan, that solid waste facility plans and specifications were not submitted to the District in a manner that facilitated efficient review of the materials, and that Rule No. 1-796 did not adequately address how plans and specifications are to be submitted to the District. Consequently, Rule No. 1-796 has been amended to address this issue.

AMENDED RULE NO. 1-796

“No person, municipal corporation, township, or other political subdivision shall construct, enlarge or modify any transfer, disposal, recycling, resource recovery or other solid waste facility within the Clark County, Ohio, Solid Waste Management District until general plans and specifications for the proposed improvement have been submitted to and approved by the Clark County, Ohio Board of County Commissioners as complying with the Solid Waste Management Plan of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District.”

“General plans and specifications shall be submitted to the attention of the Clark County Solid Waste District Coordinator at the Garfield Building, 25 W. Pleasant Street, Springfield, Ohio 45506. Such general plans and specifications shall include all information necessary for the Board of Commissioners to evaluate the County level interests identified in the siting review process contained in the District’s Solid Waste Management Plan. General plans and specifications submitted to comply with this Rule shall not include information that is required to determine the proposed facility’s compliance with engineering design criteria or which address issues that do not directly relate to the *County-Level Interests* identified in the District’s Plan. The submission of any such extraneous material may be cause for the Board to require the developer to submit revised general plans and specifications which contain information that is appropriate for the siting review process”.

“No person, municipal corporation, township, or other political subdivision shall construct, enlarge or modify any transfer, disposal, recycling, resource recovery or other solid waste facility within the District that does not comply with the Clark County, Ohio Solid Waste Management Plan, as determined by the Board of Commissioners of Clark County, Ohio”.

FUTURE RULES AND ENFORCEMENT

The District does not anticipate adopting any new rules. However, all existing and future rulemaking authorities are granted to the Board of Directors in this plan, having expressed the intent of the planning committee that future rulemaking be minimized in favor of cooperative and partnership-oriented approaches.

The Board of Directors reserves in this Plan the specific authority to adopt, publish and enforce all of the rule-making powers authorized by Ohio Revised Code §343.01, Divisions (G)(1), (G)(2), (G)(3) & (G)(4).

**Table ES-1
General Information**

INSTRUCTIONS – SPELL OUT THE COUNTIES IN THE DISTRICT NAME IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER (E.G. GEAUGA-TRUMBULL).		
District name: Clark County Solid Waste Management District		
District ID#:	Reference year: 1997	Planning period: 2000-2104
Plan Status (underline one): <u>D</u> RD DR Approved (date) / / OI(date) / / DA		Reason for Plan Submittal (see I.B.):

Abbreviations: D=draft, RD=ratified draft, DR=draft revised, OI=ordered to be implemented, DA=draft amended

Table ES-2
District Coordinator/Office

INSTRUCTIONS: IF THE DISTRICT HAS NO COORDINATOR, LIST THE NAME OF THE PERSON OR OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING PLAN IMPLEMENTATION.		
Name: Debra Karns		
Address: 25 W. Pleasant Street		
City Springfield	State: Ohio	Zip: 45506-2268
Phone: 937-328-4590	Fax: 937-328-2621	

Table ES-3
Plan Data Summary

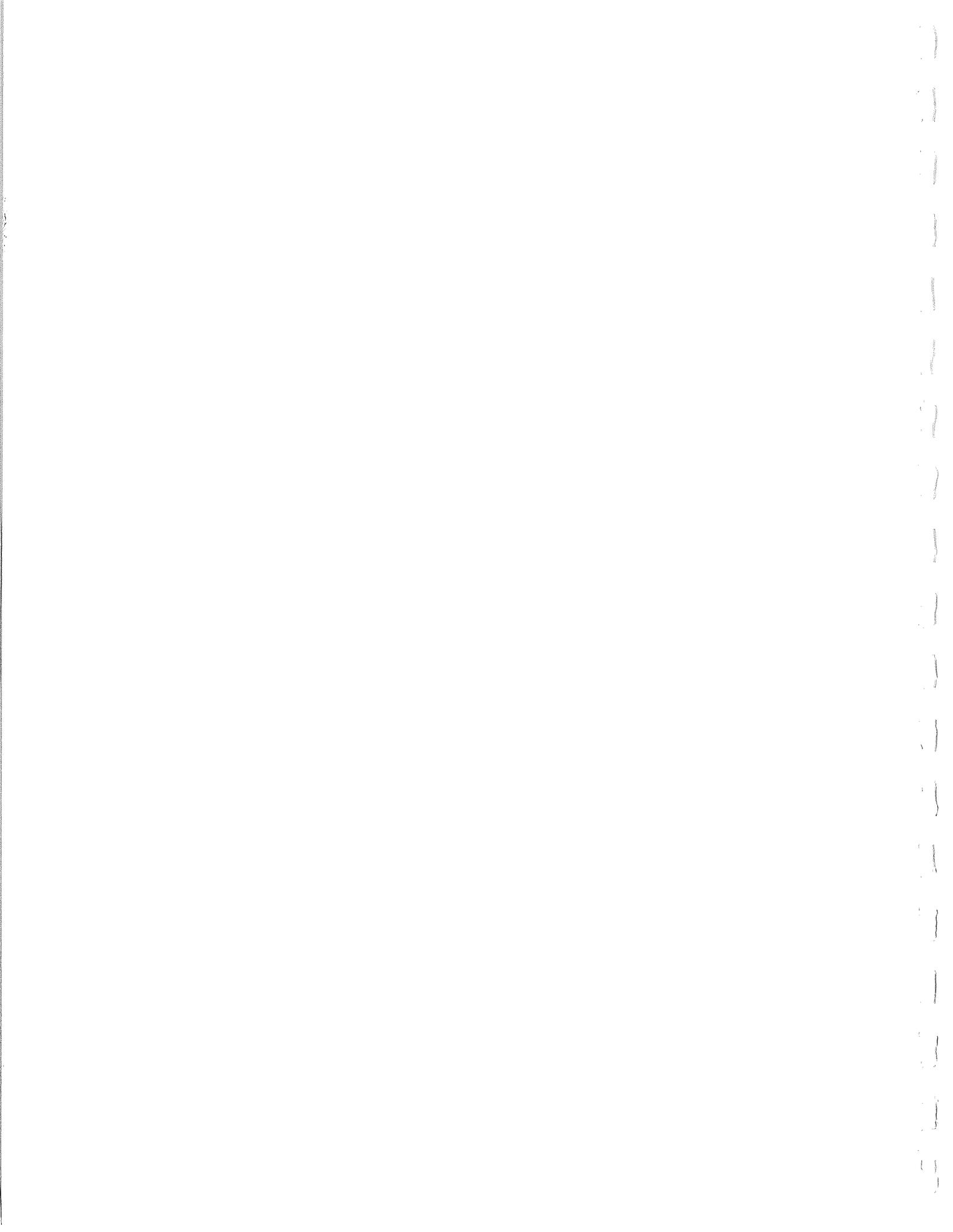
		<i>Plan Data</i>			
		1997	2001	2006	2011
Population:		148,887	149,547	149,247	151,567
Generation	Industrial	80,491	79,699	78,503	76,551
	Res/Comm	118,198	117,903	119,028	122,538
	Exempt	237	237	237	237
	Total:	198,926	197,839	197,768	199,326
Waste Reduction	Industrial Source Reduction	64	64	64	64
	Industrial Recycling	64,016	63,387	62,860	62,047
	Res/Comm Source Reduction	0	0	0	0
	Res/Com Recycling	27,997	32,201	34,063	36,818
	MSW Composting	0	0	0	0
	Incineration	0	0	0	0
	Ash Disposal	0	0	0	0
WR Total:		92,077	95,538	96,855	98,622
Disposal (DL)	LF-in-Dist	0	0	0	0
	LF-out-of-Dist	106,849	102,043	100,701	100,378
	Total LF:	106,849	102,043	100,701	100,378
WRR		46.28%	48.35%	49.03%	49.56%

Abbreviations: Res/Comm=residential and commercial waste, LF-in-Dist=landfills in the district, N/A=not able to determine

**Table ES-4
Existing Disposal Facilities**

<i>Existing Disposal Facilities Used in the Reference Year</i>			
Name	County	District Tons Received in 1997*	Years left
Rumpke	Hamilton	2,712	5.92
ELDA	Hamilton	244	0
Cherokee Run	Logan	1,178	11.0
Stoney Hollow	Montgomery	35,578	7.0
BFI Bigfoot	Warren	1,254	0
Wyandot Sanitary Landfill	Wyandot	129	U/K
AWS American Tire Monofill	Stark	12	U/K
WMI Suburban	Perry	43	20.2

These tonnages are not an accurate accounting of the amount of waste that Clark County disposed during 1997. This is due to Clark County residential/commercial and industrial waste being first sent to Kogler Transfer Station in Greene County before it is disposed. Once the waste is consolidated and leaves the Kogler Transfer Station it is considered Greene County waste when it arrives at the landfill. Therefore, the amount of Clark County waste in 1997 is higher than what the landfills reported.



The purpose of the inventory section is to identify the existing waste reduction and recycling services operating in the District. Measurements of the amount of waste source reduced, recycled, composted, incinerated and disposed are identified here for the purposes of establishing the basis for the plan projections.

REFERENCE YEAR

The District has determined that 1997 is the reference year for the plan update. Data collection on residential, commercial and industrial disposal and recovery efforts began in 1998, using 1997 as the most recent completed year for the availability of data.

EXISTING SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS

The existing landfills used by the District for solid waste generated within the District are outlined in Table III-1. Based on the landfill records, Clark County disposed 43,150 tons of waste during 1997, which included 41,108 of residential/commercial waste, 1,805 tons of industrial waste and 237 ton of exempt waste. Exempt waste is defined as material excluded from the definition of solid waste in ORC 3734.01 (E) including slag, uncontaminated earth, non-toxic fly ash, spent toxic foundry sand, and material from mining, construction and demolition operations.

These tonnages are not an accurate accounting of the amount of waste that Clark County disposed during 1997. This is due to Clark County residential/commercial and industrial waste being first sent to Koogler Transfer Station in Greene County before it is disposed. Once the waste is consolidated and leaves the Greene County transfer station it is considered Greene County waste when it arrives at the landfill. Therefore, the amount of Clark County waste in 1997 is higher than what the landfills reported.

To determine the amount of Clark County waste that was disposed in 1997 by residential/commercial and industrial sources, the following methodology was used:

RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL

Calendar year 1997 generation quantities of 118,198 tons were determined using the Franklin and Associates generation rate and the 1997 Clark County population. Deducted from this generation quantity was the residential/commercial waste that Clark County survey data reported as being recycled or composted during 1997, which was 27,996 tons, for a remaining disposal quantity of 90,202 tons.

INDUSTRIAL

Generation quantities were determined using the 1996 industrial survey data to determine a per employee generation rate for SIC codes 20, and 22-39. These per employee generation rates were applied to the 1997 employment in SIC codes 20 and 22-39, to yield a 1997 generation quantity of 80,491 tons. Deducted from this generation quantity was the industrial waste that Clark County survey data reported as being source reduced or recycled, which was 64,410 tons, for a remaining disposal quantity of 16,410 tons.

TOTAL

Using these methodologies for residential/commercial and industrial waste, and the 1998 Ohio Solid Waste Facility Data Report for exempt waste, the total quantity of Clark County waste that was disposed during 1997 was 106,849 tons.

EXISTING INCINERATORS AND RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES

The County used no incinerators or resource recovery facilities in 1997.

EXISTING TRANSFER FACILITIES

The County used one transfer station, the Koogler Transfer Station, in 1997. This facility is located in Greene County and consolidated 57,250 tons of Clark County waste during the reference year. This data is shown in Table III-3.

EXISTING RECYCLING AND HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

Six waste haulers collected residential curbside recyclables on a subscription basis throughout Clark County in 1997. One waste hauler provided curbside recycling through a franchise agreement with the City of New Carlisle. These haulers collected the following recyclables:

- Aluminum Cans
- Clear, Green and Brown Glass Containers
- High Density Polyethylene
- Magazines
- Mixed Paper
- Cardboard
- Old Newspapers
- Paperboard
- Polyethylene Terephthalate
- Polystyrene Plastic
- Steel Cans
- Commingled Materials

In addition to waste haulers collecting recyclables, a number of drop-off and buy backs centers for recyclables were available to District residents and business during 1997 and enabled the recovery of the following materials that were not collected curbside:

- Plastic Grocery Bags
- Lead Acid Batteries
- Antifreeze
- Clothing

- Household Durables
- Wood Pallets
- Scrap Metal
- Polystyrene Pellets
- Metal Hangers and Dry Cleaning Bags
- TYVEC
- NiCad Batteries
- Eyeglasses

Finally, the District provided special collection events for telephone directories, and appliances. Through these activities, the total amount of recyclables collected in 1997 were as follows:

CURBSIDE RECYCLING

Total amount recycled = 6,508 tons

BUYBACK/DROP OFF RECYCLING/MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES

Total amount recycled = 45,563 tons

INDUSTRIAL RECYCLING

Total amount recycled = 64,016 tons

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION

Clark County had no household hazardous waste collection in 1997.

EXISTING COMPOSTING/YARD WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

As indicated by Table III-6, ten composting/yard waste management facilities were located in Clark County in 1997. All waste haulers in Clark County provide curbside yard waste collection when residents purchase either a bag or sticker. The bags and stickers are available at local retailers. Springfield Township provides spring and fall leaf and brush collection, and German and Moorfield Townships provide fall leaf collections. Yard waste collected by WM Koogler moves through the WM Koogler Transfer Facility to Xenia Sand and Gravel in Greene County. Rumpke takes yard waste to their facility in Darke County. Local haulers utilize Clarkco or Lawnmasters.

Residents may also take their yard waste directly to Danis Clarko and Mad River Topsoil for composting.

EXISTING OPEN DUMPS AND WASTE TIRE DUMPS

Table III-8 presents a list of waste tire dumps located within Clark County. There are no open dumps in the County.

ASH, FOUNDRY SAND AND SLAG DISPOSAL SITES

The District did not use any ash, foundry, sand or slag disposal sites in 1997.

MAP OF FACILITIES AND SITES

To be added.

EXISTING COLLECTION SYSTEMS – HAULERS

Six waste haulers provide refuse collection services in Clark County. These haulers include Rumpke Transportation, Waste Management, Countywide Refuse, Vince Refuse and H.W. Mann. With the exception of the City of New Carlisle in Bethel Township, all residents independently subscribe with one of these waste haulers for refuse collection services. The City of New Carlisle has a franchise agreement with Rumpke Transportation and consequently, all residents must use this waste hauler.

All waste haulers, except Countywide Refuse, provide the option to pay for refuse collection either on a subscription basis, where residents pay the same rate regardless of the amount of refuse they set out, or on a volume basis, where residents pay for each bag of refuse they set out. If a resident chooses to pay on a volume basis, they are able to purchase bags from local retailers and each hauler has a specially marked bag.

Each of the six waste haulers also provides curbside collection of recyclables and yard wastes to customers who reside in areas of the County where it is cost-effective to provide these services. Recyclables and yard wastes are source-separated by the customers. The recyclables are transported to the Koogler Transfer Facility for processing. The source separated yard wastes are transported to a number of different composting facilities serving Clark County. Table III-10 provides additional information on existing haulers in the District.

Table III-1
Landfills Used by the District

Facility Name	Type of Landfill	Location		Waste Received from the SWMD (TPY)				
		County	ST	Residential/ Commercial	Industrial	Exempt	Total	
Out-of-district facilities								
Rumpke	PA, PO	Hamilton	OH	2,704	8	0	2,712	
ELDA	PA, PO	Hamilton	OH	0	244	0	244	
Cherokee Run	PA, PO	Logan	OH	412	766	0	1,178	
Stoney Hollow	PA, PO	Montgomery	OH	36,707	637	234	37,578	
BFI Bigfoot Run	PA, PO	Warren	OH	1,254	0	0	1,254	
Wyandot Sanitary Landfill	PA, PO	Wyandot	OH	0	126	3	129	
AWS American Tire Monofill	PA, PO	Stark	OH	12	0	0	12	
WMI Suburban South	PA, PO	Perry	OH	19	24	0	43	
Totals				41,208	1,805	237	43,150	

PA = publicly-available
PO = privately owned

Table III-3
Solid Waste Transfer Facilities Used by the District

Facility Name	Type of Facility	Location		Waste Received from the SWMD (TPY)			Recyclables Processed (TPY)	
		County	ST	Sources of Waste			Recovered From Waste (TPY)	Total (TPY)
				Residential/Commercial	Industrial	Exempt		
Out-of-district facilities								
Koogler Transfer Station		Greene	OH	U/A	U/A	U/A	26,901	N/A

U/A = Unavailable

N/A=Not Applicable

Table III-4
Residential Curbside Recycling Activities Used by the District

Curbside Recycling Name Mailing Phone Number	Types of Curbside*	# of Households Served	Frequency of Collection	Population	Service Area		Types of Materials Accepted**	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)
					County	Townships/Area s		
Rumpke Transportation 1932 E. Monument St. Dayton, Oh 937.461.0004	S and NS	57,000	Weekly	150,000	Clark	All areas	ALC, HDPE, PETE, GIC, GIBG, ONP, SC	622
Waste Management 1700 N. Broad St. Fairborn, Ohio 45324 937.878.6699	S	55,000	Weekly	144,000	Clark	All areas except the City of New Carlisle	ALC, CM, GIC, GIBG, HDPE, Mag, MxP, OCC, ONP, PBd, PETE, PS, SC	5,886***
Countywide Refuse P.O. Box 217 North Hampton, Ohio 45349 937.964.1786	S	55,000	Weekly	144,000	Clark	All areas, except the City of New Carlisle	ALC, CM, GIC, GIBG, HDPE, Mag, MxP, OCC, ONP, PBd, PETE, PS, SC	Included in above figure***
Vince Refuse 301 Neosha Ave. Springfield, OH 937.323.3640	S	55,000	Weekly	144,000	Clark	All areas except the City of New Carlisle	ALC, CM, GIC, GIBG, HDPE, Mag, MxP, OCC, ONP, PBd, PETE, PS, SC	Included in above figure***
H. W. Mann 2614 Rocket Ave. Springfield, OH 937.324.1324	S	55,000	Weekly	144,000	Clark	All areas except the City of New Carlisle	ALC, CM, GIC, GIBG, HDPE, Mag, MxP, OCC, ONP, PBd, PETE, PS, SC	Included in above figure***
Totals								6,508

*Types of Curbside abbreviations include: NS = non subscription, S = subscription

** Material Types are abbreviated as follows: ALC = aluminum cans, CM = commingled materials, GIC = glass - clear, GIBG = glass - brown & green, HDPE = high-density polyethylene, Mag = magazines, MxP = mixed paper, OCC = cardboard, ONP = old newspaper, PBd = paperboard, PETE = polyethylene terephthalate, PS = polystyrene plastic, SC = steel cans/scrap. ***Waste Management, Vince Refuse, Countywide and H.W. Mann go to the same transfer station and are reported together. U/A = Unavailable

Table III-5
Drop-offs, Buybacks, Hauler Collection, Other Recycling Activities, and HHW Collection Used by the District

Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
Koogler Transfer Facility 1700 N. Broad St. Fairborn, OH 45324 937.878.6699	PA, MRF, DO	AIC, CM, GIC, GIBG, HDPE, MAG, MXP, OCC, ONP, PBD, PETE, PS, SC	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	8am - 4pm M - F	5,886***	100% R&C	200 tons	U/A
Waste Management 1700 N. Broad St. Fairborn, OH 45324 937.878.6699	HC	AIC, CM, GIC, GIBG, HDPE, MAG, MXP, OCC, ONP, PBD, PETE, PS, SC	Clark	All Townships and Cities except New Carlisle	144,000	8am - 4pm M - F	Included in the above figure***	100% R&C	U/A	U/A
Vince Refuse 301 Neosha Ave. Springfield, OH 937.323.3640	HC	AIC, CM, GIC, GIBG, HDPE, MAG, MXP, OCC, ONP, PBD, PETE, PS, SC	Clark	All Townships and Cities except New Carlisle	1460HH	N/A	(78T)Included in the above figure***	100% R	U/A	U/A
H. W. Mann 2614 Rocket Ave. Springfield, OH 937.324.1324	HC	AIC, CM, GIC, GIBG, HDPE, MAG, MXP, OCC, ONP, PBD, PETE, PS, SC	Clark	All Townships and Cities except New Carlisle	144,000	N/A	Included in the above figure***	100% R	U/A	U/A
Springfield Metal Processing 1618 E. Pleasant St. Springfield, OH 45505 937.322.4001	PA, SY	All Metals	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	8am - 4pm M - F 8-11 Sat.	3,677T	80% R 20% I	U/A	U/A

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Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
Staker Metal Alloys 1075 N. James St. Springfield, OH 45503 937.325.9289	PA, SY	All Metals	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	9am - 4pm M - F	36,000	95% I 5% R	200	48,000
Rumpke Recycling MRF 1300 E. Monument Ave. Dayton, OH 937.220.9058	P.U.O, MRF, SCS	AIC, ASC, CM, GIC, GIBC, HDPE, MAG, MXP, OCC, ONP, PBD, PETE, PHBK, SC	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	U/A	622	U/A	U/A	U/A
Rumpke Transportation 1932 E. Monument Dayton, OH 937.461.0004	PA, PAYT, NCS	SC, AIC, HDPE, PETE, GI, GIBG, ONP	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Buckeye Wood P.O. Box E South Charleston, OH 45368 937.462.8361	PA	Pallets and scrap wood	Clark	N/A	Available only to contract customers	U/A	4634 tons	U/A	U/A	U/A
CCSWMD Phone Book Recycling Weekend	PA, DO	Phonebooks	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Special Event	9tons	80%R 20%CI	U/A	U/A
CCSWMD Appliance Recycling Day	PA, DO	Appliances	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Special Event	(28 tons) included above	U/A	U/A	U/A

Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
CCSWMD Eyeglass Recycling CCSWMD 25 W. Pleasant St. Springfield, Ohio	PA, DO	Eyeglasses	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	8am-5pm, Monday - Friday	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
TYVEC Recycling CCSWMD 25 W. Pleasant St. Springfield, OH 45506	PA, DO	Used TYVEC	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	8am-5pm, Monday - Friday	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Carter's Jewelers 12 N. Fountain St. Springfield, OH 937.325.5752	PA, DO	NiCad batteries	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Business Hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Springfield News - Sun 202 N. Limestone Springfield, OH 937.328.0300	PA, DO	ONP	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Sat. 10-1	240 Tons	U/A	U/A	U/A
Wrap N Post 624 S. Burnett Rd. Springfield, OH 323-0003	PA, DO	Polystyrene pellets, bubble and good cardboard boxes	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs.	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Dolbeer's Cleaners 937.390.0123	PA, DO	Metal hangers & plastic dry cleaning bags	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A

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Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
Lehman's Cleaners	PA, DO	Metal hangers & plastic dry cleaning bags	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Wal-Mart	PA, DO	Plastic grocery bags	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Big Bear	PA, DO	Plastic grocery bags	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Kroger (all locations)	PA, DO	Plastic grocery bags	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	
BP Procare All Locations	PA, DO	Lead acid batteries, used motor oil, and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	
K-Mart All locations	PA, DO	Lead acid batteries	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Sears Auto Upper Valley Mall	PA, DO	Lead acid batteries	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Springfield Tire & Battery	PA, DO	Lead acid batteries	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	
National Pit Stop All locations	PA, DO	Used motor oil and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	

Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
TSC Farm, House and Auto (all locations)	PA, DO	Used motor oil and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Grismer Tire	PA, DO	Used motor oil and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Lawson's Marathon	PA, DO	Used motor oil and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Q-Lube	PA, DO	Used motor oil and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Salvation Army 937.323.5621	PA, DO	Clean useable clothing & household items in working condition	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Goodwill Industries 937.324.8638	PA, DO	Clean useable clothing & household items in working condition	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
St, Vincent De Paul 937.325.9111	PA, DO	Clean useable clothing & household items in working condition	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Animal Welfare League 937.323.9223	PA, DO	Clean useable clothing & household items in working condition	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A

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Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/ Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
Nearly New Shop 937.323.9345	PA, DO	Clean useable clothing & household items in working condition	Clark	All Townships and Cities	150,000	Bus. Hrs	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Totals							45,563			

*Type of Facility abbreviations are as follows: PA = publicly available, MRF = materials recovery facility, DO = drop-off, HC = hauler collection, SY = scrap yard, PUO = private use only, SCS = subscription curbside, PAYT = pay-as-you-throw, NCS = non subscription curbside
 ** Material Types are abbreviated as follows: ALC = aluminum cans, CM = commingled materials, GIC = glass - clear, GIBG = glass - brown & Greene, HDPE = high-density polyethylene, Mag = magazines, MxP = mixed paper, OCC = cardboard, ONP = old newspaper, PBd = paperboard, PETE = polyethylene terephthalate, PS = polystyrene plastic, SC = steel cans/scrap.
 ***Waste Management, Vince Refuse, and H.W. Mann go to the same MRF and are reported together. U/A = Unavailable N/A = Not Applicable

Table III-6
Composting/Yard Waste Management Activities Used by the District

Facility Name or Activity (e.g., XYZ Composting, Land Application, etc.)	Facility Type*	Location			Waste Received from the SWMD		Processing Capacity		Non-Compostables landfilled (TPY)	Compost Produced (TPY)
		County	Address City ST Zip Phone	Type	Amount (TPY)	Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)			
								Type		
Paygro Company, Inc.	PUO	Clark	1160 Huntington Rd. South Charleston, OH 45368 937.462.8358	Manure	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Clarkco Compost Facility	PA, YW	Clark	3108 Snyder Domer Rd. Tremont City, OH 937.969.8639	Leaves, grass and brush	21.43	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Mad River Topsoil	PA, YW	Clark	5625 Old Lower Valley Springfield, OH 937.882.6115	Woody brush and tree stumps	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Springfield Township Composting Facility	PA**	Clark	1516 S. Bird Rd. Springfield, OH 937.322.3459	Leaves and brush	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	
New Reid Park	PUO	Clark	3140 E. Leffel Ln. Springfield, OH 45505 937-324-7395	Leaves, grass, and brush	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Studebakers	PUO	Clark	11140 Milton-Carlisle PK New Carlisle, 45344 937-845-3816	Leaves, grass, and brush	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Bulk Hauling	PUO	Clark	730 East St. Springfield, OH 45505 937-322-7717	Leaves, grass, and brush	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Snyder Park	PUO	Clark	Snyder Park Rd. Springfield, OH 45504 937-324-7647	Leaves, grass, and brush	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	

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Facility Name or Activity (e.g., XYZ Composting, Land Application, etc.)	Facility Type*	Location			Waste Received from the SWMD		Processing Capacity		Non-Compostables landfilled (TPY)	Compost Produced (TPY)
		County	Address City ST Zip Phone	Type	Amount (TPY)	Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)			
Mad River Township	PUO	Clark	260 E Main St. Enon, OH 45323 937-864-7492 U/A	Leaves, grass, and brush	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Rumpke Composting Facility	PUO	Darke		Leaves, grass and brush	1873.4	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Xenia Sand and Gravel	PUO	Greene	610 Dayton Xenia Rd Beavercreek, OH	Leaves, grass, and brush	3079.6	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	
Lawnmasters	PUO	Clark	U/A	Leaves, grass, and brush	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	

* Facility Type abbreviations include PUO= private use only, PA= publicly available, YW= yard waste/composting.

U/A = Unavailable

N/A = Not Applicable

**Only available for Springfield Township residents

**Table III-8
Open Dumps and Waste Tire Dumps Located in the District**

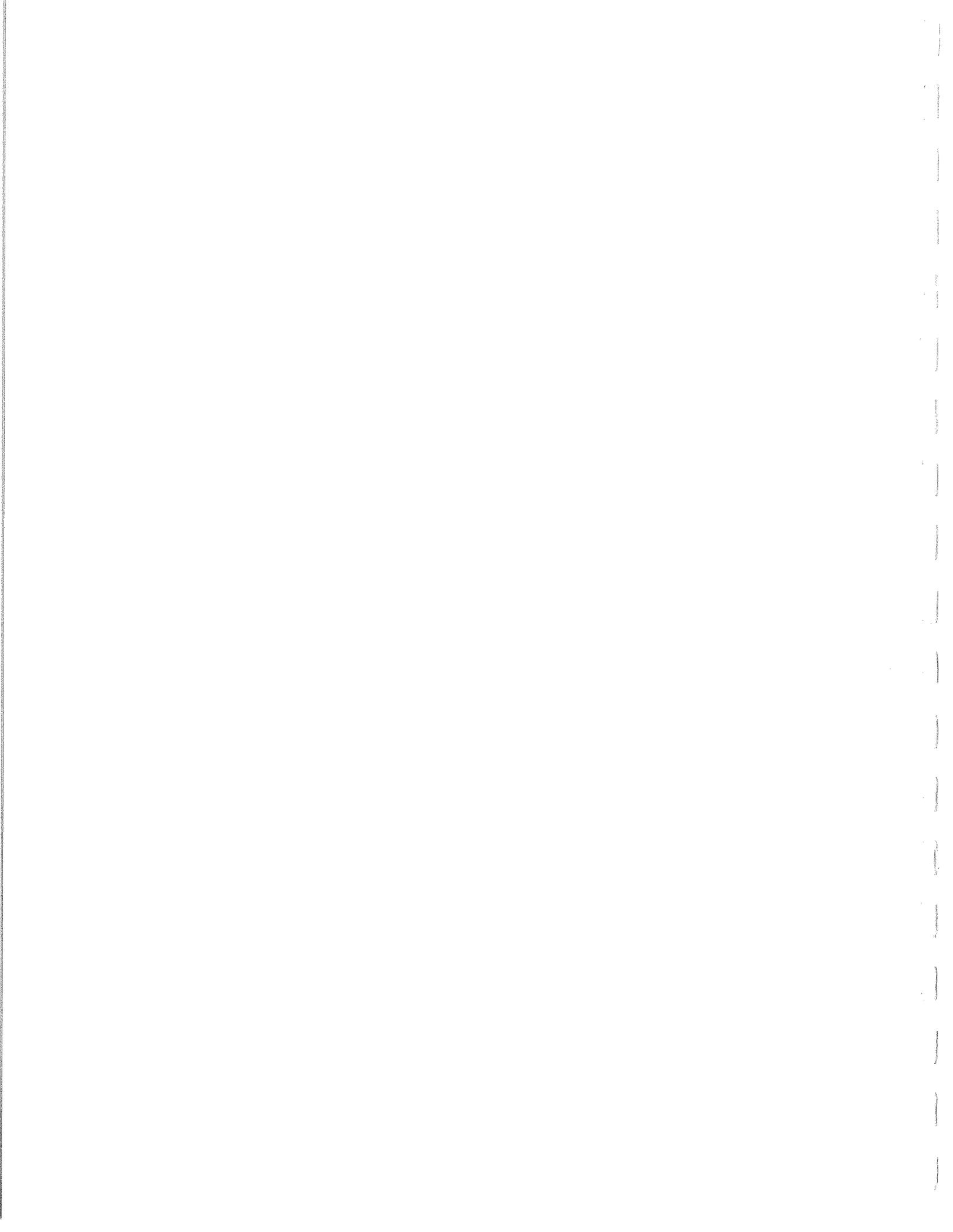
Site Location/Land Owner/Address	Latitude (degrees, minutes, seconds)	Longitude (degrees, minutes, seconds)	Description of Materials Dumped at Site	Approximate Size of Site (in acres)	Time Period Site has Existed
A-1 Auto Parts Thomas Gulasa 935 Dayton Ave. Springfield, OH 45506 937.325.5771	U/A	U/A	Tires	40,000 Tires	U/A
City Wide Auto Recovery David Chapman 930 Dayton Ave. Springfield, OH 45385 937.322.7376	U/A	U/A	Tires	6,00 Tires	U/A
Dixie Distributing Company Helen Coil 426 East St. Springfield, OH 45505 937.322.3014	U/A	U/A	Tires	5,000 Tires	U/A
Ebner & Sons Company Jeff Ebner 420 E. North St. Springfield, OH 45502 937.322.4986	U/A	U/A	Tires	25,000 Tires	U/A
Springfield Auto Productions, Inc. George Leibold 18 Penn St. Springfield, OH 45505 937.324.8811	U/A	U/A	Tires	15,000 Tires	U/A
Unique Towing Esther Ackley 2101 W. Jefferson Springfield, OH 45506 937.324.1408	U/A	U/A	Tires	15,000 Tires	U/A

U/A = Unavailable

Table III-10
Solid Waste Haulers Operating in the District

Name of Hauling Company	Mailing Address: Street, City ST Zip Phone	Description of Collection Routes (include townships, cities, villages in the district where waste is collected.)	Type of Materials Collected	Tons Collected from the District
Waste Management	1700 N. Broad St. Fairborn, Ohio 45324 937.878.6699	The entire County except New Carlisle. The majority of customers are in the City of Springfield and the western part of the County including Enon, Park Layne, and Northridge	Commercial and residential waste, yard waste and recyclables.	57,250 tons of waste 5886 tons of recyclables*
HW Mann and Sons	2614 Rocket Ave. Springfield, OH 937.324.1324	The entire County except New Carlisle. The majority of customers are in the City of Springfield and eastern county including South Charleston and South Vienna	Commercial and residential waste, yard waste and recyclables	Included in the above figure*
Vince Refuse	301 Neosha Ave. Springfield, OH 937.323.3640	The entire County, except New Carlisle	Commercial and residential waste, yard waste and recyclables	Included in the above figure*
Countywide Refuse	P. O. Box 217 North Hampton, OH 45349 937.964.1786	Pike Twp. And parts of surrounding area	Commercial and residential waste, yard waste and recyclables	Included in the above figure *
Rumpke Transportation	1932 E. Monument Dayton, OH 937.461.0004	The entire County, with a franchise agreement with New Carlisle.	Commercial and residential waste, yard waste and recyclables	2704 tons waste 622 tons recyclables
Dempsey Waste Systems	1577 W. River Rd. Dayton, OH 45418 937.268.8110	Western side of the County		

*Waste Management, Vince Refuse, Countywide & H.W. Mann go to the same MRF and are reported together.



Reference Year Population, Waste Generation, and Waste Reduction

REFERENCE YEAR POPULATION AND RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL WASTE GENERATION

POPULATION

The planning period for the District's updated plan is 15 years (from 2000 through 2015) with the reference year being 1997. Table IV-1 presents the District's population and residential/commercial generation rate for the District for 1997.

The 1997 reference year population of 148,887 was determined by using the 1990 Census and the 1997 Census estimates for Clark County. This information was obtained from the Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research.

The District's population for 1997 does not include the Village of Clifton, which is located in Green Township. In accordance with Ohio law, the Village of Clifton's population was subtracted from the District's population.

GENERATION

Residential/Commercial

The District's current residential/commercial waste generation rate (4.35 lbs./person/day) was determined by the *Characterization of Municipal Solid Wastes in the United States: 1994 Update*. Based upon this generation rate and the District's 1997 population, the District's reference year residential/commercial generation quantity was 118,198 tons.

Industrial

To estimate the quantity of industrial waste that was generated during 1997, the results of Clark County's 1996 industrial survey were used to determine the per employee generation rate for SIC Codes 20, 22-39. Once this had been determined, the per employee generation rate was applied to the 1997 employment for SIC codes 20, 22-39 to estimate the 1997 generation quantities. A copy of the District's industrial survey report is provided in Appendix F.

As illustrated in Table IV-3, the industrial generation quantity for 1997 was 80,491 tons. To determine the industrial generation rate on a lbs./person/day basis, the following equation was used.

Generation Rate	[(waste generation/population) x 2,000]/365
Generation Rate	$\frac{80,491}{148,887 \times 2000}$
Generation Rate	$\frac{365}{2.96 \text{ lbs./person/day}}$

Although the per capita generation rate and total generation quantity has increased, the per employee generation rate has actually decreased. In the 1996 plan update, the employee generation rate was 35.65 lbs./employee/day and the current employee generation rate is 30.55 lbs./employee/per day (5.1 lbs. less). This decreased per employee generation rate is most likely due to source reduction programs that have contributed to a decrease in the amount of waste that individual employees generate. If the employee generation rate would have remained at 35.65 lbs./capita/day, the amount of waste generated by Clark County industries in 1997 would be 93,922 tons rather than 80,491 tons.

RECONCILIATION OF WASTE GENERATION

The District is only using one methodology to determine waste generation for 1997. Therefore, no reconciliation is necessary and Table IV-8 is unable to be completed.

WASTE COMPOSITION

RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL SECTORS

Waste composition for the residential/commercial sectors was estimated by using data from the landfill composition study conducted at the Mt. Eaton Landfill in Wayne County, Ohio. The District considers the demographics and the socio/economic conditions of Wayne County to be more representative of Clark County than national averages. The Plan also included the waste stream composition data included in the *Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 1994 Update* for comparison purposes. When comparing the composition study being used by Clark County to the national averages, the waste stream percentage of several materials is significantly higher or lower including:

- **Old Corrugated Cardboard/Kraft Paper:** The national averages indicate that 14.2 percent of the residential/commercial waste stream is old corrugated cardboard/kraft paper (OCC) while the waste stream composition study used by the District estimates OCC to only be 8.94 percent. This decreased amount of OCC is most likely due to fewer commercial establishments that typically generate high quantities of OCC.
- **Food Waste:** Based on the national averages, 6.40 percent of the waste stream is food waste, but the composition study being used by the District indicates that 14.73 percent of the residential/commercial waste stream is food waste. Food waste disposal quantities for communities such as Clark County are most likely higher than national averages due to a lower percentage of homes with garbage disposals.
- **Inorganics and Organics:** Significant differences exist between the landfill composition study conducted at the Mt. Eaton Landfill and the national averages with respect to the amount of inorganics and organics in the residential/commercial waste stream. An analysis of why this condition exists could not be conducted due to vague definitions of inorganics and organics in the *Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 1994 Update*.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTOR

Waste composition for the industrial sector was estimated using the results of the 1996 industrial survey. For planning purposes, it was assumed that composition of the industrial

INDUSTRIAL WASTE REDUCTION

The amount of industrial solid waste reduced through recycling in 1997 was 64,016 tons. A breakdown by material type recycled can be found in Table IV-7. In addition, 64 tons of industrial waste was source reduced during 1997, for a total industrial reduction quantity of 64,080 tons.

TOTAL WASTE GENERATION: HISTORICAL TRENDS OF DISPOSAL PLUS WASTE REDUCTIONS**GENERATION RATES/QUANTITIES**Residential/Commercial

As recommended by the Ohio EPA, the District is using the *Characterization of Municipal Solid Wastes in the United States: 1994 Update* to determine the annual residential/commercial generation rate for Clark County. In the District's 1996 plan update, the *Characterization of Municipal Solid Wastes in the United States* was also used to determine the annual per capita generation rate. However, the 1992 rather than the 1994 version was used for the 1996 plan update.

Based on the 1992 version, the annual generation rate for 1997 is estimated to be 4.44 lbs./capita/day. Based on the 1994 version, the 1997 generation rate is estimated to be 4.35 lbs./capita/day, which is .09 lbs. per capita less than the 1992 version. On a per capita per day basis, this difference is a relatively small quantity. However, on annual basis, a 4.44 lbs./capita/day generation rate would have yielded a 1997 generation quantity of 120,643 tons, rather than 118,198 tons estimated to be generated if the 1994 version is used (a difference of 2,445 tons).

The decreased generation rate can be attributed to several conditions, including:

- Increased awareness by consumers about waste reduction;
- Increased usage of plastic containers, rather than glass containers; and
- "Light-weighting" of materials by packaging manufacturers.

Industrial

Contrary to the residential/commercial rate, the industrial per capita generation rate and the annual generation quantity of industrial waste has increased since the 1996 plan update. In the 1996 plan update, the daily industrial per capita generation rate was 2.90 and the current generation rate is 2.96. Additionally, the annual quantity of industrial waste that was generated in the 1996 plan update was 78,672 tons and the current, annual generation quantity is 80,491 tons. This increase in the generation rate and quantity may be the result of an improved economy and increased demand for durable goods, which results in increased production and production-related solid waste. This potential cause for the increased industrial waste generation is further supported by the increase in manufacturing employment from 12,093 to 14,436.

Although the per capita generation rate and total generation quantity has increased, the per employee generation rate has actually decreased. In the 1996 plan update, the employee generation rate was 35.65 lbs./employee/day and the current employee generation rate is 30.55 lbs./employee/per day (5.1 lbs. less). This decreased per employee generation rate is most likely due to source reduction programs that have contributed to a decrease in the amount of waste that individual employees generate. If the employee generation rate would have remained at 35.65 lbs./capita/day, the amount of waste generated by Clark County industries in 1997 would be 93,922 tons rather than 80,491 tons.

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INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTOR

Waste composition for the industrial sector was estimated using the results of the 1996 industrial survey. For planning purposes, it was assumed that composition of the industrial

waste stream did not change between 1996 and 1997. Therefore, the 1996 composition was applied to the 1997 generation quantity to estimate the amount of each material generated by Clark County industries in 1997.

**Reference Year Population, Waste Generation,
and Waste Reduction**

Section IV

**Table IV-1
Reference Year Population and Residential/Commercial Generation**

County Name	Population			Generation Rate (lbs./person/day)	Total District Res/Comm Generation (TPY)
	Before Adjustment	Adjustment	After Adjustment		
Clark	148,940		148,887	4.35	118,198
1 - Clifton		-53			

Table IV-3
Industrial Waste Generation Survey – Respondents versus Unreported

Standard Industrial Classification Category (SIC)	1996 Survey Respondent Data				1997 Data			
	# of Industries	# of Employees	Tons of Waste Generated	Generation Rate	# of Industries	# of Employees	Tons of Waste Generated	Generation Rate
20	6	284	760	2.68	6	468	1,255	2.68
22	1	6	1	0.09	0	65	6	0.09
23	2	16	99	6.21	6	52	323	6.21
24	2	30	148	4.92	4	287	1,412	4.92
25	0	0	0	4.41	4	225	992	4.41
26	5	100	591	5.91	4	147	869	5.91
27	7	398	2,095	5.26	24	539	2,837	5.26
28	4	76	231	3.05	1	100	305	3.05
29	2	45	26	0.58	2	52	30	0.58
30	9	304	1,397	4.60	6	627	2,881	4.60
31	1	150	145	0.97	1	130	126	0.97
32	11	509	4,208	8.27	0	326	2,695	8.27
33	9	386	7,540	19.53	1	452	8,829	19.53
34	25	881	15,622	17.73	1	1,537	27,254	17.73
35	30	1,628	6,201	3.81	33	2,274	8,661	3.81
36	6	196	924	4.71	2	689	3,249	4.71
37	8	7,026	21,119	3.01	5	6,064	18,227	3.01
38	2	35	201	5.73	1	32	183	5.73
39	3	24	23	0.97	12	369	358	0.97
Totals	133	12,094	61,331		113	14,435	80,492	

Table IV-5

**Reference Year Population, Waste Generation,
and Waste Reduction**

Section IV

Reference Year Total Waste Generation for the District

Types of Waste	Generation Rate (lbs./person/day)	Tons/Year
Residential/Commercial	4.35	118,198
Industrial	2.96	80,491
Exempt	0.01	237
Total Waste Generation	7.32	198,926

Table IV-6
Reference Year Residential/Commercial Waste Reduction in the District

Type of Waste Source Reduced	TPY	Type of Waste Recycled	TPY	Incineration, Composting, Resource Recovery		
				Total waste received	Residual landfilled	Net waste processed
		Appliances	670	Incineration 0	Ash 0	Net Inciner. 0
		Lead Acid Batteries	71	Composting 0	Residuals 0	Net Compost 0
		Glass	365	Resource Recovery 0	Ash 0	Net RR 0
		Ferrous Metals	293			
		Non-Ferrous Metals	2,293			
		Cardboard	3,993			
		All Other Paper	3,999			
		Plastics	131			
		Scrap Tires	191			
		Textiles	31			
		Wood	4,835			
		Yard Waste	5,887			
		Other (mixed recyclables)	5,238			
Totals			27,997			

**Reference Year Population, Waste Generation,
and Waste Reduction**

Section IV

**Table IV-7
Reference Year Industrial Waste Reduction in the District**

Type of Waste Source Reduced	TPY	Type of Waste Recycled	TPY	Incineration, Composting, Resource Recovery		
				Total waste received	Residual landfilled	Net waste processed
		Ferrous Metals	48,428	Incineration 0	Ash 0	Net Inciner. 0
		Non-Ferrous Metals	3,918	Composting 0	Residuals 0	Net Compost 0
		Cardboard	2,454	Resource Recovery 0	Ash 0	Net RR 0
		Other Paper	3,914			
		Plastics	56			
		Textiles	52			
		Wood	5,181			
		Other (mixed recyclables)	13			
Totals			64,016	0	0	0

Table IV-9
Estimated Residential/Commercial Landfilled Waste Stream Composition for the District in 1997

Waste Stream Type	Percent of Waste Stream in District	Tons	National Averages* Percent of Waste Stream
Old corrugated cardboard/Kraft paper	8.94	8,064	14.20
Newsprint	5.76	5,196	6.60
Office paper	0.51	460	3.90
Other paper	19.09	17,220	16.20
Total Paper	34.30	30,940	40.90
High-density polyethylene	1.08	974	0.50
Polyethylene terephthalate	0.50	451	0.30
Bags and films	3.18	2,868	2.90
Other plastics	3.98	3,590	1.50
Total Plastic	8.74	7,883	5.20
Amber glass	2.01	1,813	2.50
Green glass	0.44	397	0.90
Clear glass	2.42	2,183	2.30
Non-recyclable glass	0.03	27	0.00
Total Glass	4.90	4,420	5.70
Grass/leaves	6.16	5,556	N/A**
Prunings	1.37	1,236	N/A**
Total Yard Waste	7.53	6,792	N/A**
Aluminum beverage cans	0.59	532	0.80
Aluminum food containers	0.06	54	0.00
Other aluminum	0.35	316	0.20
Other non-ferrous metals	0.14	126	0.00
Total Aluminum & Non-Ferrous Metals	1.14	1,028	1.00

Table IV-9
Estimated Residential/Commercial Landfilled Waste Stream Composition for the District in 1997

Waste Stream Type	Percent of Waste Stream in District	Tons	National Averages* Percent of Waste Stream
Food containers – ferrous metals	2.14	1,930	1.30
Bi-metal cans	0.37	334	0.00
Other ferrous metals	1.36	1,227	1.80
Total Ferrous Metals	3.87	3,491	3.10
Food waste	14.73	13,287	6.40
Textiles	3.84	3,464	5.60
Diapers	2.44	2,201	1.30
Wood	4.21	3,798	5.10
Fines	2.45	2,210	0.00
Household hazardous waste	1.12	1,010	0.90
Inorganics	3.16	2,850	9.00
Organics	5.48	4,943	1.50
Other waste	1.57	1,416	3.70
Total***	99.48	89,733	99.60

Notes:

*USEPA Report, Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 1994 Update.

** National average for total yard debris is 10.2.

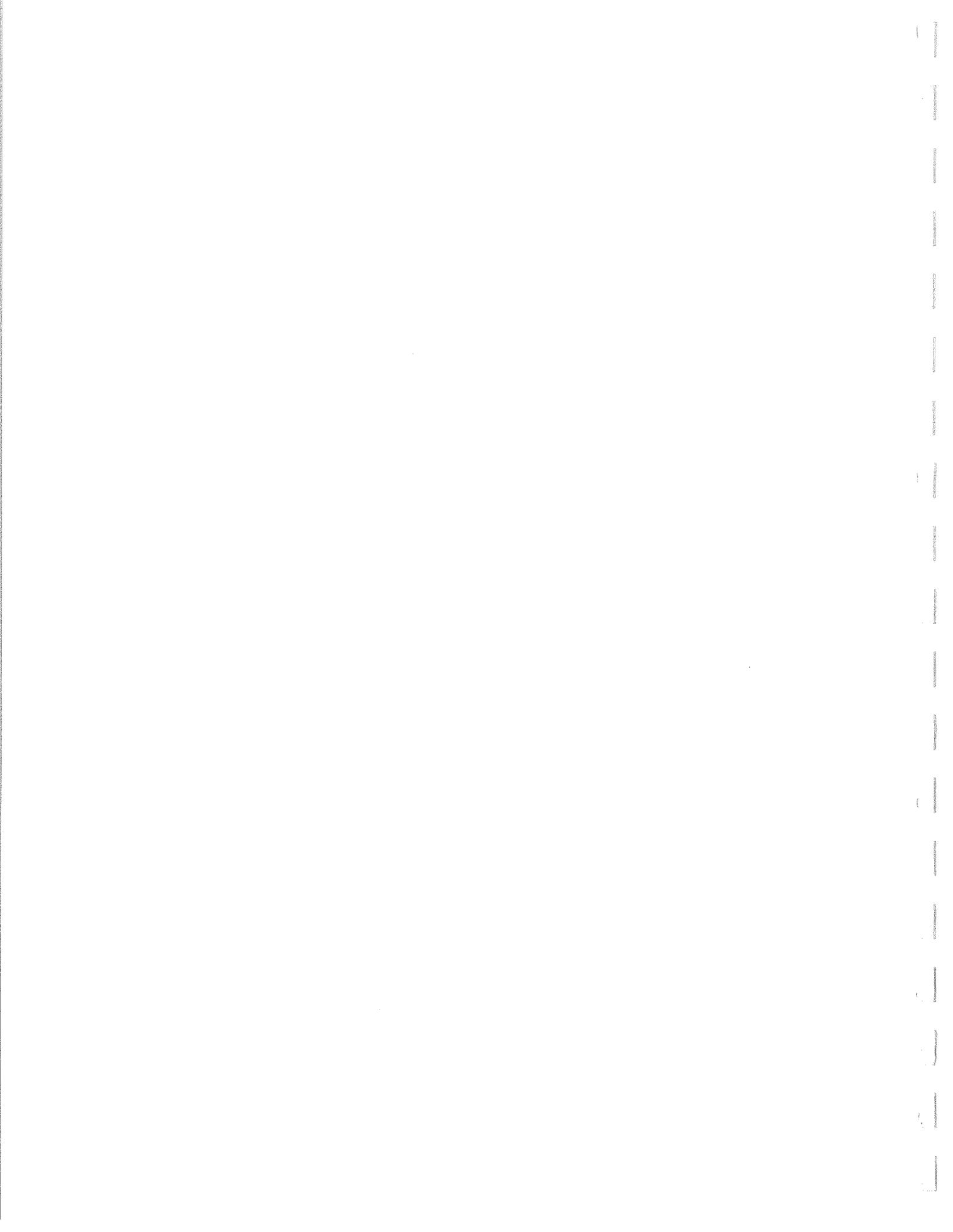
*** Total percentages do not equal to 100 and ton total not equal to 90,202 due to rounding.

Section IV

Reference Year Population, Waste Generation, and Waste Reduction

**Table IV-10
Estimated Industrial Landfilled Waste Composition for the Reference Year in the District**

Waste Stream Type	TPY	Waste Stream Type	TPY	Waste Stream Type	TPY
GSW	2,331.89	Glass	137.75	Unknown	616.84
Cardboard	5,411.25	Plastic	1,391.92	Brick block	60.37
Office paper	1,255.66	Fabric	227.10	Yard waste	30.34
Newsprint	689.15	S/C/S	3,409.76	Gypsum board	24.06
Other paper	2,628.43	Concrete	3,908.67	Non-hazardous liquid	1.01
Aluminum	230.20	Rubber	461.52	Litho film	0.89
Ferrous	33,980.79	Ash	0.00	Bones/fat	6.56
Non-Ferrous	2,121.37	Non-hazardous chemical	1,641.99	Fiberglass	418.93
Metals mixed	3,292.95	Composites	10.89	Sludge	2,448.58
Metal dust	79.01	Food	1,028.63	Shingles	27.30
Wood Pallets	10,795.31	Oils	301.69	Tar paper	65.62
Saw dust	20.53	Slag	485.60	Resin bags	0.16
Other wood	932.62	Batteries	9.38	Plaster	2.27
Total					80,491.00

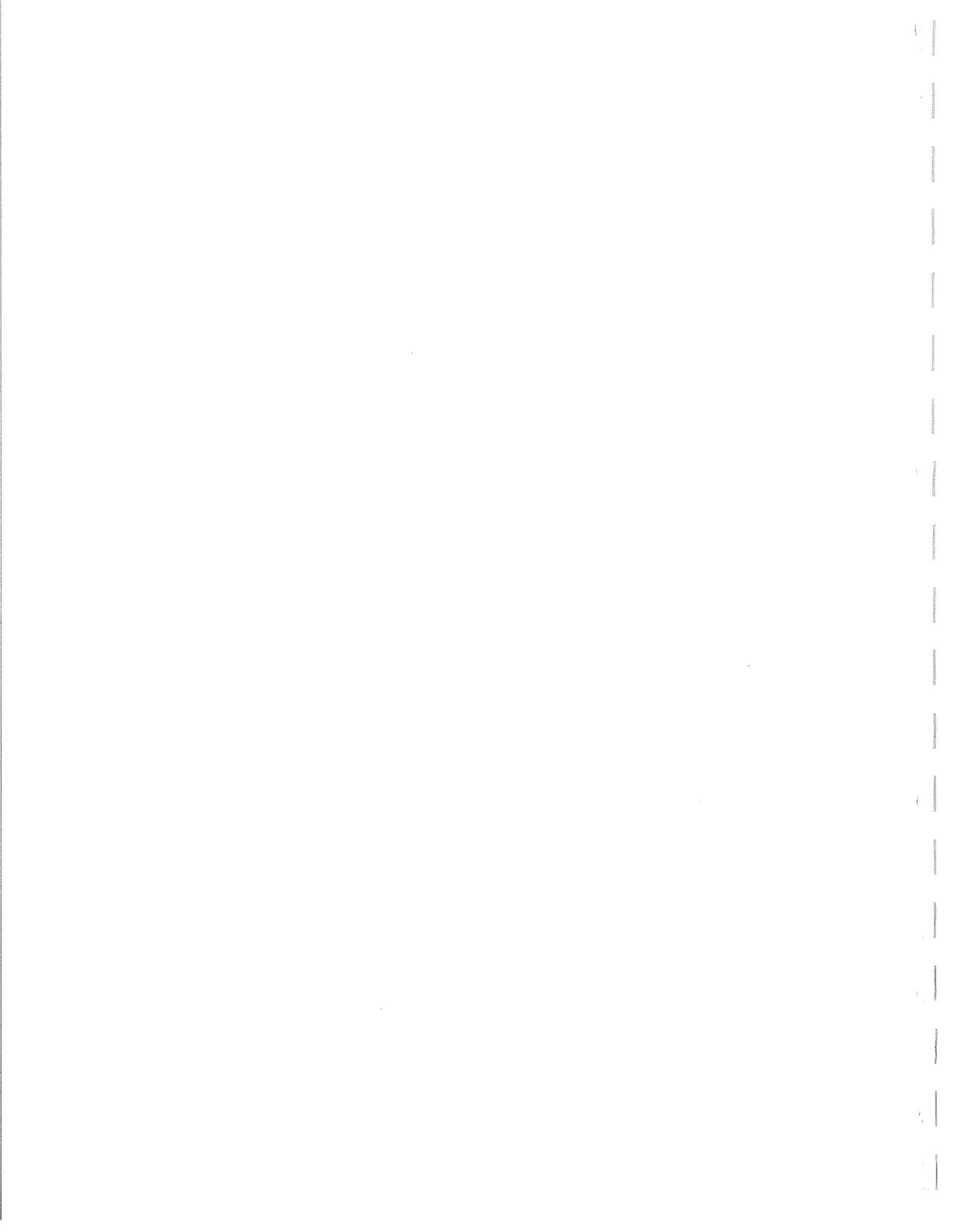


Section IV

Reference Year Population, Waste Generation,
and Waste Reduction

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Newsprint	689.15	S/C/S	3,409.76	Gypsum board	24.06
Other paper	2,628.43	Concrete	3,908.67	Non-hazardous liquid	1.01
Aluminum	230.20	Rubber	461.52	Litho film	0.89
Ferrous	33,980.79	Ash	0.00	Bones/fat	6.56
Non-Ferrous	2,121.37	Non-hazardous chemical	1,641.99	Fiberglass	418.93
Metals mixed	3,292.95	Composites	10.89	Sludge	2,448.58
Metal dust	79.01	Food	1,028.63	Shingles	27.30
Wood Pallets	10,795.31	Oils	301.69	Tar paper	65.62
Saw dust	20.53	Slag	485.60	Resin bags	0.16
Other wood	932.62	Batteries	9.38	Plaster	2.27
Total					80,491.00



**Planning Period Projections and Strategies
[ORC Section 3734.53(A)(5)-(6)]**

PLANNING PERIOD

The planning period for the District is 2000 through 2014.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Table V-1 presents population projections for the District for the 1997 reference year and each year of the 15-year planning period. To determine each year's population, the District used the projected County population issued by the Ohio Department of Development. The projected population is divided into five-year increments beginning in 1995. To determine the increase in population for each year, the District calculated the percent increase in population between the years 1997-2014. This percent was then applied to Clark County's actual 1995 population.

According to Ohio law, the entire population of municipalities located in more than one solid waste district must be added to the district that contains the largest portion of the jurisdiction's population. The population of the Village of Clifton was subtracted from the District's population because the majority of its population resides outside Clark County.

WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS

RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL

Table V-2 presents residential/commercial waste generation estimates for the 15-year planning period (from 2000 to 2014), with 1997 being the reference year.

The residential/commercial waste generation rates (pounds/person/day) for all years were derived from estimates from the U.S. EPA Report Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States.

Annual residential/commercial waste generation estimates were calculated using the following formula:

District Population: From Table V-1

Per Capita Generation: From Table V-2

Total Generation: $((\text{Population} \times \text{Per Capita Generation Rate}) \times 365) / 2000$

Each year, during the development of the District's annual report, actual residential/commercial waste generation rates will be monitored and compared to projections.

The average increase in population from 1997 to 2014 is 0.1 percent.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR WASTE GENERATION

Table V-3 presents industrial waste generation estimates for the 15-year planning period (2000 through 2014) with 1997 being the reference year.

The District projects the industrial generation rate to remain constant, but the amount of industrial waste to be annually generated is projected to decrease due to a projected decrease in manufacturing employment. The Ohio Bureau of Employment Services (OBES) projects a 0.3 percent decrease in employment for Sec. Codes 20, and 22-39 throughout the 15 year planning period.

TOTAL WASTE GENERATION

Table V-4 presents total waste generation estimates for the 15-year planning period (2000-2014), with 1997 being the reference year. Overall, generation rates are projected to increase and the total amount of waste generated in the District is expected to increase slightly over the planning period.

PROJECTIONS FOR WASTE STREAM COMPOSITION

Due to the programs that the District plans to continue or implement during the 15-year planning period, the District projects a decrease in disposal for the following materials by 2014.

RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL

MATERIAL	PERCENT DECREASE
OCC/Kraft	30%
Newsprint	5%
Office Paper	5%
HDPE	5%
PET	5%
Glass	5%
Aluminum Containers	5%
Ferrous Metal Containers	5%
Food Waste	10%
Wood Waste	20%

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

MATERIAL	PERCENT DECREASE
OCC/Kraft	20%

Office Paper	5%
Ferrous Metal	5%
Non-Ferrous Metal	10%
Wood Pallets	20%
Glass	5%
Plastic	5%
Textiles	10%
Concrete	5%
Food Waste	20%
Sludge	10%

The specified decreases will be achieved through increased recycling of these materials, which is quantified in Tables V-5 and V-6.

WASTE REDUCTION STRATEGIES

EXISTING PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

The District has successfully reduced the residential/commercial and industrial waste streams and decreased open dumping through the programs and activities that follow:

PROGRAM	DESCRIPTION
Pay-As-You-Throw	The District has promoted Pay-As You Throw for waste collection through billboards, workshops, and educational materials
Close the Loop Campaign	The District has emphasized the importance of "Closing the Loop" through purchasing recycled content products that have high public visibility. These products include; 150 park benches and plastic lumber that was used for a public boat dock, for a seating area and board walk at two school land labs, as well as decks for two public offices.
Newsletters	The District has educated numerous residents in recycling, reuse, source reduction and composting through newsletters, including <i>WasteWatch</i> , a public newsletter <u>sent to every household four times per year</u> , <i>Waste Watch for Business and Industry</i> , a business newsletter <u>sent to every business twice a year</u> , and <i>Solid Learning, Solid Waste</i> , <u>to every teacher twice a year</u> .

Public Presentations

District booths or displays were presented at the Clark County fairs, festivals, and parades. Approximately 20-30 presentations are given annually to public organizations, clubs, businesses, and government departments.

District Web Site

In 1997, the District established a website, WWW.RECYCLE@SpfldOH.com.

32-TRASH Info Line

In 1996, the District established an automated information line to offer information on all types of programs, services and literature that are available to Clark County residents and businesses.

Anti-Littering

In 1991, the District instituted its anti-littering campaign, and posted 150 signs with "Stop illegal littering and dumping-Report it!" The District also instituted a 24-hour phone line that receives approximately 400-500 calls per year.

Environmental Enforcement Education In 1991, the District implemented an environmental enforcement education program, and most recently a brochure featuring the Environmental Enforcement Programs was developed, and trading cards of Environmental Enforcement Deputies were made and distributed.

Business Seminar

Since 1992, The District has annually sponsored Waste Reduction and Recycling seminars for businesses.

Environmental Resource Library

In 1996, the District dedicated \$10,000 in Solid waste and environmental educational books, videos and other learning tools to the public library system. Directories were sent to all school libraries. This has been added to and continues to be a featured resource.

Teacher Workshops

Since 1993, the District has offered several teacher workshops and distributed environmental curriculum through these workshops.

Teacher Grants

A Waste Reduction Education Grant has been established, which annually offers educators in Clark County up to \$500 for special activities (\$3,000 total).

School Support

Since 1991, the District has provided classroom activities, contests and material to teach students grades Pre K-12 about waste reduction and other

- solid waste issues. Approximately 15-20 presentations are given each year in schools, summer camps and bible schools each year.
- High School** In 1996, Recycle Our Community (ROC), a high school community service program was piloted at South High School. The program was expanded to Shawnee High in 1997. The program taught students to conduct waste audits for businesses and perform them at public offices where the paper recycling program was expanding.
- Adopt-a-Road** Since its inception in 1991, 56 miles of local roads have been "adopted" through this program.
- Adopt-a-Spot** In 1997, the Adopt-A-Road program was expanded to include Adopt-A-Spot. Signs have been developed and 5 spots adopted.
- Earth Day Community Clean Up** The Earth Day Community Clean Up has been a countywide, annual event since 1993. In 1997, approximately 1000 volunteers cleaned up 18 parks, and approximately ten tons of debris was collected in 1997.
- Household Hazardous Waste Collection** During 1996, the District conducted a household hazardous waste collection event, and 2,030 cars delivered 169,773 lbs. of materials, 3,130 tires and 670 vehicle batteries.
- Comprehensive Waste Reduction and Recycling Survey** The District contracted to study the opinions of residents and to examine the activity of the service providers and users. This will be used as a planning tool.
- Business Waste Exchange** The District sponsored a **waste exchange** workshop in 1995 and has continued to promote waste exchange opportunities provided by other groups and organizations (OMEX).
- Appliance Recycling Day** Each year, the District conducts an appliance recycling day, where residents drop off appliances for recycling. 287 appliances were delivered in 1997.
- Phone Book Recycling** The District coordinates a collection where residents can recycle telephone books at Krogers and companies with large volumes call for pick-up. Nine tons collected in 1997.
- County Office Building** In 1997, the District established an office paper recycling program in Six County Office Buildings.

Scrap Tires

In 1997, the District held a farm tire collection event and approximately 60 tons of tires were collected.

The City of Springfield and the County Health District have combined forces to address smaller tire piles around the county, and a "draw down" plan is being developed.

Health Department, SW Division

The District began funding the Health Department in 1990, and currently provides funding for a Sanitarian and a part time secretary to monitor facilities and water wells, as well as open dumping regulations enforcement.

Environmental Enforcement

The District funds a full-time deputy to provide investigation and surveillance of illegal dumpsites and to enforce the litter laws.

PRIDE Program

In 1995, the District instituted the PRIDE Program (Providing Responsibilities for Inmates thru Duties for the Environment). To administer this program, a full-time deputy is funded to utilize jail inmates to perform clean-up activities on all public areas. Approximately 400 sites were cleaned in 1997.

FUTURE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS

As previously discussed, the District's existing solid waste management programs and strategies have successfully achieved the District's objectives of reducing the waste stream and decreasing illegal disposal of solid wastes in Clark County. Although these objectives have been met, the District is committed to increasing the effectiveness of programs and activities, both in terms of performance and cost, and addressing new solid waste needs. Therefore, the District saw the plan update as an opportunity to review and evaluate the District's existing solid waste management programs for performance, cost and responsiveness to the solid waste management needs of Clark County, and plans to implement the following new programs and modifications to existing programs:

BUSINESS PROGRAM

Currently, the District has several programs for Clark County businesses including Waste Watch for Business and Industry, the Business Office Paper Recycling Cooperative, Business Seminars, County Office Paper Recycling Program, Waste Reduction Technical Assistance and OMEX. Each of these programs has a significant value and could contribute to significant reductions in the business waste stream. Additionally, a number of recycling facilities are located within or adjacent to Clark County that could accept business-generated recyclables such as wood pallets and cardboard. However, limited resources prevent District staff from pro-actively marketing these programs. Therefore, the District plans to establish a business program in 2000. Through the business program, District representatives will meet with individual businesses and business organizations to establish

credibility and subsequently trust. The District will provide direct assistance to business in locating markets for their recyclables and developing contracts with local haulers and processors. Additionally, District representatives will meet with local haulers and processors to identify their material specifications and provide this information to Clark County business to make their materials more marketable. Finally, through the business program, the District will enhance the working relationship with OMEX, and develop a database of businesses within a 50 mile radius of Clark County that are accepting recyclables and a database of Clark County business that are generating those recyclables. The District will then use this database to pro-actively "broker" exchanges.

The District will also establish a Business Advisory Committee (whose name can be used on letter head and promotional materials). This committee will be comprised of individuals with high name recognition and respect within the Clark County business community.

FRANCHISED WASTE COLLECTION

With the exception of the City of New Carlisle, all Clark County residents individually subscribe for waste collection services. Due to this system, Clark County townships and municipalities are unable to require waste haulers to provide specified waste collection services, such as curbside recycling, for their residents.

To address this issue, the District plans to work with the individual townships and/or municipalities to evaluate franchised waste collection. *Briefly, a franchise is a "grant" that gives one or more haulers in a territory the right to provide collection services for one or more customers.* Through franchising waste collection, the township and/or municipality could require haulers to comply with one or more of the following requirements to receive a franchise:

- **A requirement that recycling services be provided in addition to waste collection services** – To receive a franchise contract, a township and/or municipality could require that recycling, either curbside or drop-off, be provided.
- **Keeping source-separated recyclables and yard waste separate** – The District has received complaints from residents that source-separated recyclables and yard waste are being mixed by the hauler at the curb, and allegedly being landfill-disposed. Under the current subscription-based system, the only recourse to address this situation is for the homeowner to find another hauler. If the townships and/or municipalities were to franchise waste collection, penalties for non-compliance that range from fines to loss of the franchise could be assessed for non-compliance.

Beyond recycling, franchising waste collection could accomplish the following:

- **Requirements for managing white goods and bulky materials** – Clark County has had a problem with some residents stockpiling white goods (appliances) and bulky wastes (mattresses, furniture, and other large items) because they cannot afford the fee that most private haulers charge to remove these items. Under a franchise system, haulers could be required to provide "amnesty" days where these items are collected from their customers on a set day or days. Collecting all items at set times should reduce the per unit cost of collection and perhaps make it affordable to more customers.

The townships and/or municipalities would encourage haulers to incorporate the cost of managing these materials into their fees, however, effectively spreading the cost to all

customers over a number of payments. Haulers could be required to recycle white goods, using proceeds from the sale of these items to scrap dealers to offset their costs.

- **Evidence of financial responsibility** – To receive a franchise, haulers would need to demonstrate that they are financially responsible so that they do not leave their customers without recourse in the event of a disruption in services due to bankruptcy or other financial problems. Examples of financial responsibility include:
 - Adequate financial strength – Does the hauler have sufficient funds to provide the services promised or required to be delivered to all clients, including vehicle maintenance, operations and insurance, payroll, equipment replacement fund, etc.?
 - Insurance – Does the hauler have sufficient insurance to provide coverage in the event of errors and omissions, employee injuries or injuries to others in the course of operations, damage to hauler equipment and facilities, damage to equipment, vehicles or facilities owned by others, or disruption of services for any reason?
 - Performance bonds – Is the hauler able to obtain performance bonds or demonstrate sufficient available funds to protect clients in the event of disruption or cessation of services?
- **Compliance with all applicable laws** – Haulers would need to demonstrate that they meet any applicable requirements at the federal, state and local levels. This would include, among other things: (1) federal and state Department of Transportation rules related to vehicle operations, including insurance; (2) state and local reporting requirements; (3) compliance with requirements of the County solid waste plan; and (4) compliance with local ordinances related to operations.
- **Penalties for violations of hauler licensing requirements** – Clark County's hauler licensing program would specify penalties for haulers that are not in compliance with the program requirements. Possible penalties for non-compliance include revocation of the hauler's license and/or fines. Specific penalties would be established for specific violations, with guidelines for reinstatement of revoked licenses once a hauler is in compliance.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF FRANCHISE WASTE COLLECTION

While franchise waste collection does provide local government with more controls over waste collection services, it may not be appropriate for every township and municipality in Clark County. Therefore, Exhibit V-1 highlights the advantages and disadvantages of a subscription-based system versus a competitively –procured franchise system, where one hauler receives the franchise.

Exhibit V-1
COMPARISON OF SUBSCRIPTION AND FRANCHISE WASTE COLLECTION

SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Subscription-Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum customer choice • Very limited government involvement – low administrative cost impacts • Provides opportunities for small haulers • Competition is assumed to ensure lower costs to customers (though costs may actually be higher than in “organized” systems) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased air quality and road impacts from multiple haulers serving a community • Neighborhood aesthetic impacts • Lack of uniformity in service levels • Low ability to enforce policies/goals • Higher costs to ratepayers because of routing inefficiencies (studies have shown that customers in “open” systems pay more than customers served by public crews, contract haulers, or franchise haulers.)
Competitively Procured Franchise System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open competition often result in low rates • Service providers selected on the basis of technical and financial ability to provide the requested services • Contract items often include penalties/remedies for poor- or non-performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small haulers may not be able to compete with larger regional or national service providers • Costs of procurement • Potential disruption to customers resulting from change in winning hauler • Transition costs (start-up time for learning new routes, etc.) • Potential quality of service issues due to “low-ball” pricing

Table V-5
Residential/Commercial Waste Reduction Strategies

Strategy	Type of Material Reduced and/or Recycled	Tons of Waste Reduction ⁶								
		1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Recycling Strategies										
Yard waste composting	Yard waste	5,886	9,704	9,700	9,696	9,692	9,688	9,684	9,705	
Scrap tires	Scrap tires	191	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	
Lead-acid batteries										
HHW recycled	HHW	0	90	0	90	0	90	0	90	
Recyclables										
	OCC/Kraft	3,993	4,010	4,182	4,354	4,526	4,697	4,869	5,053	
	Other paper ⁷	3,999	4,016	4,035	4,054	4,072	4,091	4,109	4,138	
	Plastic	131	131	136	141	146	151	157	162	
	Glass	365	367	383	398	414	429	445	462	
	Non-ferrous metal ⁸	2,293	2,304	2,305	2,306	2,307	2,308	2,310	2,317	
	Ferrous metal ⁹	293	294	302	310	318	326	334	343	
	Food waste	0	0	95	191	286	381	476	572	
	Wood	4,835	4,857	4,909	4,962	5,014	5,067	5,119	5,185	
	Appliances	670	673	673	672	672	672	672	673	
	Lead Acid Batteries	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	
	Textiles	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
	Other (mixed recyclables)	5,238	5,261	5,259	5,257	5,255	5,253	5,251	5,262	
Grand Total		27,997	31,809	32,201	32,533	32,924	33,255	33,646	34,063	

⁶ Numbers may not match other tables due to rounding.

⁷ The increase in diversion in the other paper category is due to increases in both newsprint and office paper recycling.

⁸ The increase in diversion in non-ferrous metal is due to an increase in both aluminum beverage can and aluminum food container recycling.

⁹ The increase in diversion in ferrous metal is due to an increase in food container and bi-metal can recycling.

Section V

Planning Period Projections and Strategies

**Table V-5 (Continued)
Residential/Commercial Waste Reduction Strategies**

Strategy	Type of Material Reduced and/or Recycled	Tons of Waste Reduction									
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
Recycling Strategies											
Yard waste composting	Yard waste	9,726	9,747	9,768	9,788	9,800	9,812	9,823	9,835		
Scrap tires	Scrap tires	121	0	121	0	122	0	122	0		
HHW recycled	HHW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Recyclables											
	OCC/Kraft	5,237	5,423	5,609	5,796	5,978	6,161	6,344	6,527		
	Other Paper	4,168	4,197	4,226	4,256	4,281	4,307	4,332	4,358		
	Plastic	167	173	178	184	189	195	200	206		
	Glass	478	495	512	529	546	562	579	596		
	Non-ferrous metal	2,324	2,331	2,338	2,345	2,350	2,355	2,360	2,365		
	Ferrous metal	352	361	370	379	387	396	405	413		
	Food waste	669	766	864	962	1,059	1,157	1,255	1,353		
	Wood	5,250	5,316	5,382	5,449	5,510	5,572	5,634	5,696		
	Appliances	675	676	677	679	680	680	681	682		
	Lead Acid Batteries	71	72	72	72	72	72	72	72		
	Textiles	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	32		
	Other (mixed recyclables)	5,273	5,284	5,296	5,307	5,313	5,320	5,326	5,332		
Grand Total		34,541	34,871	35,443	35,775	36,318	36,619	37,164	37,466		

Table V-6
Industrial Waste Reduction Strategies

Strategy	Type of Material Reduced and/or Recycled	Tons of Waste Reduction									
		1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006		
Source Reduction Strategies											
		64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Recycling Strategies											
	Cardboard	2,454	2,430	2,438	2,446	2,454	2,462	2,470	2,478		
	Other paper ¹⁰	3,914	3,875	3,865	3,855	3,845	3,835	3,826	3,816		
	Ferrous metal	48,428	47,952	47,804	47,657	47,513	47,372	47,232	47,094		
	Non-ferrous metal	3,918	3,880	3,879	3,878	3,878	3,878	3,877	3,877		
	Wood ¹¹	5,181	5,130	5,146	5,163	5,179	5,196	5,212	5,229		
	Glass	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		
	Plastic	56	55	57	60	62	64	66	69		
	Fabric	52	52	52	53	53	53	54	54		
	Concrete	0	0	7	14	21	27	34	41		
	Food	0	0	7	14	21	28	35	42		
	Sludge	0	0	8	16	24	32	40	47		
	Other	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13		
	Recycling Subtotal	64,016	63,387	63,278	63,169	63,063	62,962	62,860	62,762		
	Grand Total	64,081	63,451	63,342	63,233	63,128	63,026	62,925	62,827		

¹⁰ The increase in the other paper category can be accounted for by an increase in the diversion of office paper.

¹¹ The increase in the wood category can be attributed to an increase in the diversion of wood pallets.

Table V-6 (Continued)
Industrial Waste Reduction Strategies

Strategy	Type of Material Reduced and/or Recycled	Tons of Waste Reduction										
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014			
Source Reduction Strategies												
		64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
Recycling Strategies												
	Cardboard	2,486	2,494	2,502	2,511	2,519	2,527	2,535	2,543			
	Other paper	3,807	3,798	3,789	3,780	3,771	3,762	3,754	3,745			
	Ferrous metal	46,961	46,827	46,693	46,562	46,435	46,308	46,184	46,060			
	Non-ferrous metal	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,878	3,878	3,879			
	Wood	5,246	5,263	5,279	5,296	5,313	5,330	5,347	5,363			
	Glass	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3			
	Plastic	71	73	75	77	80	82	84	86			
	Fabric	55	55	55	56	56	57	57	57			
	Concrete	47	54	60	67	73	80	86	93			
	Food	49	56	62	69	76	83	89	96			
	Sludge	55	63	71	78	86	93	101	108			
	Other	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13			
	Recycling Subtotal	62,668	62,574	62,479	62,388	62,301	62,214	62,131	62,047			
	Grand Total	62,733	62,638	62,543	62,453	62,366	62,278	62,195	62,111			

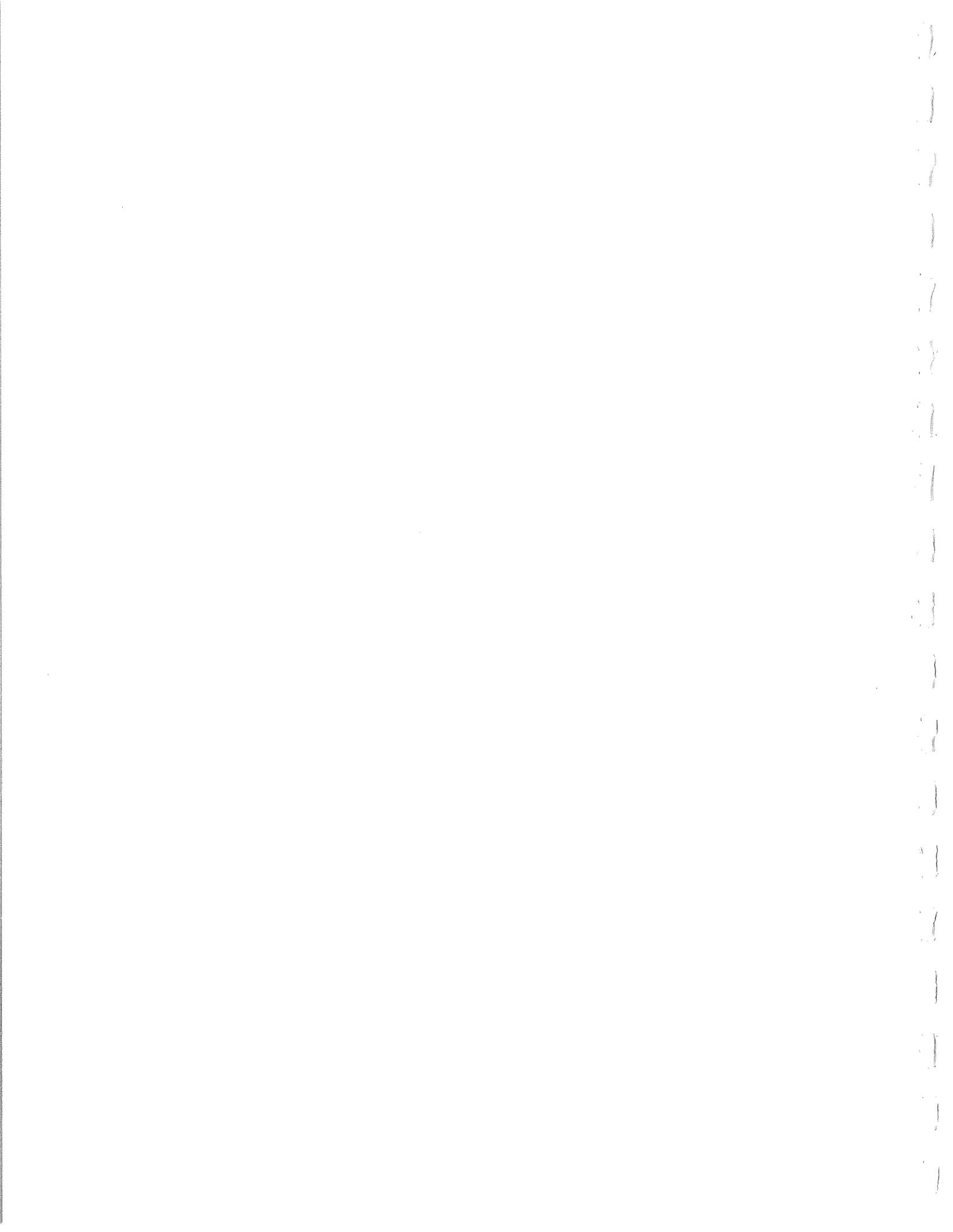
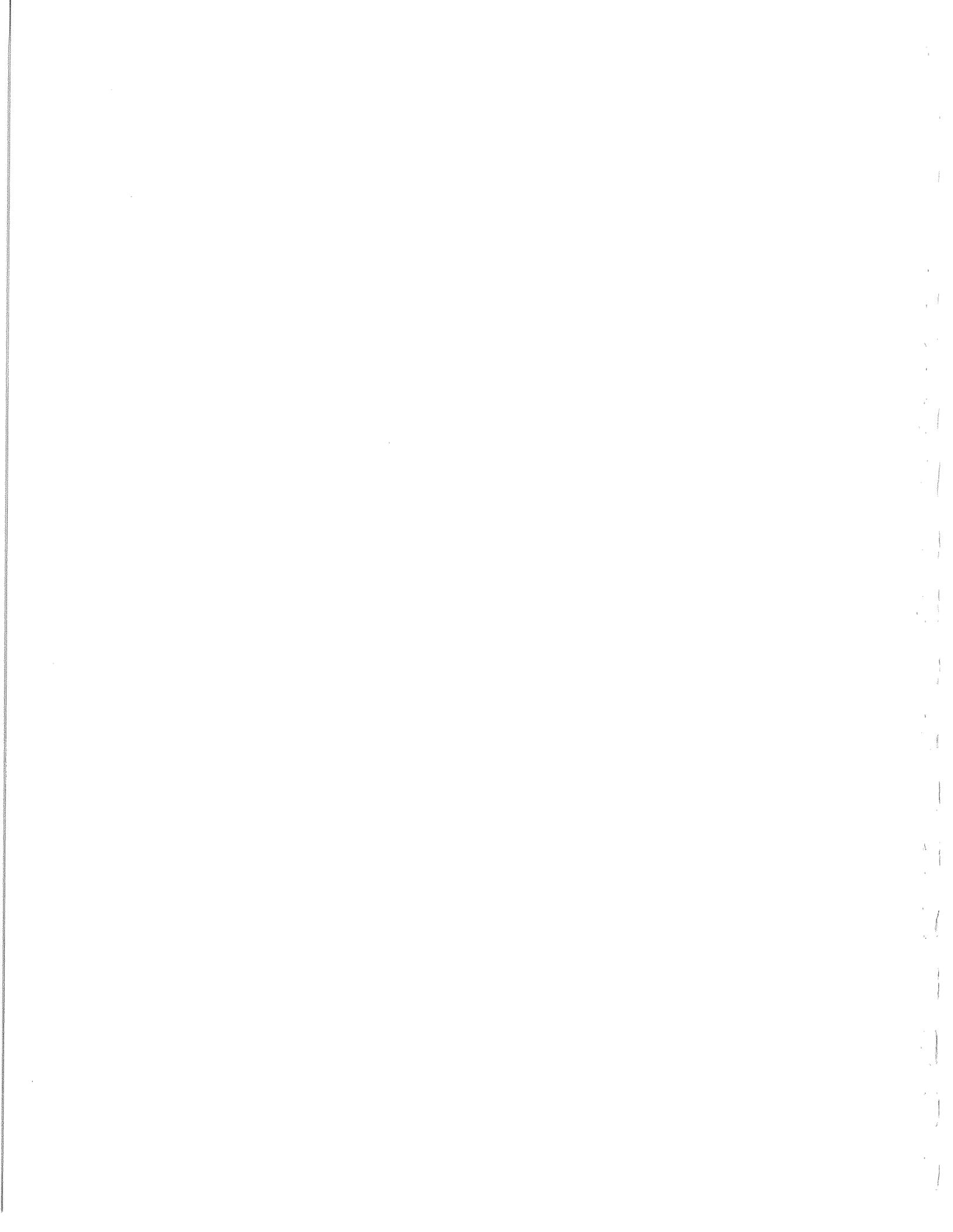


Table V-6 (Continued)
Industrial Waste Reduction Strategies

Strategy	Type of Material Reduced and/or Recycled	Tons of Waste Reduction										
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014			
Source Reduction Strategies												
		64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Recycling Strategies												
	Cardboard	2,486	2,494	2,502	2,511	2,519	2,527	2,535	2,543			
	Other paper	3,807	3,798	3,789	3,780	3,771	3,762	3,754	3,745			
	Ferrous metal	46,961	46,827	46,693	46,562	46,435	46,308	46,184	46,060			
	Non-ferrous metal	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,878	3,878	3,879			
	Wood	5,246	5,263	5,279	5,296	5,313	5,330	5,347	5,363			
	Glass	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3			
	Plastic	71	73	75	77	80	82	84	86			
	Fabric	55	55	55	56	56	57	57	57			
	Concrete	47	54	60	67	73	80	86	93			
	Food	49	56	62	69	76	83	89	96			
	Sludge	55	63	71	78	86	93	101	108			
	Other	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13			
	Recycling Subtotal	62,668	62,574	62,479	62,388	62,301	62,214	62,131	62,047			
	Grand Total	62,733	62,638	62,543	62,453	62,366	62,278	62,195	62,111			



Methods of Management

The Clark County Solid Waste Management District plans to use transfer, recycling, composting, and landfill disposal facilities to manage both the residential/commercial and industrial waste streams through 2014. Additionally, the District will continue to research and consider new and alternative methods to manage Clark County solid waste throughout the 15-year planning period

CALCULATION OF CAPACITY NEEDS

To calculate capacity needs, the District estimated the annual quantity of residential/commercial and industrial waste that would be generated and required to be managed at a transfer, recycling and/or landfill disposal facilities. The results of these estimates are located in Tables VI-1, VI-2 and VI-3.

DEMONSTRATION OF ACCESS TO CAPACITY

DISPOSAL CAPACITY

The District anticipates that landfills will serve as the primary disposal method for the solid waste that will be annually generated by Clark County residential/commercial and industrial sources until 2014. The maximum amount of annual disposal capacity required for Clark County residential/commercial sources will be approximately 90,000 tons, and the maximum amount of annual disposal capacity required for industrial sources will be approximately 16,000 tons, for a total of approximately 106,000 tons.

Consequently, as part of the process to update its solid waste management plan, Clark County surveyed landfill disposal facilities to assess if the aggregate, disposal capacity would be sufficient to meet the annual disposal capacity requirements of Clark County's residential/commercial and industrial waste generators.

To assess available permitted landfill disposal capacity, the District solicited a Letter of Intent from landfills that accepted Clark County-generated waste during the reference year, as well as landfills that have permitted disposal capacity through 2014. The Letter of Intent requested these facilities to indicate their interest in annually accepting Clark County-generated waste through 2014.

As demonstrated in Attachment G and summarized in Table VI-4, landfills have submitted Letters of Intent to the District which indicate that they will be able to annually manage approximately 320,000 tons of Clark County-generated waste through 2014, which is almost three times more than what is required.

TRANSFER FACILITY CAPACITY

Several of the landfills that submitted Letters of Intent are located greater than 50 miles away from the District, which limits the feasibility of Clark County solid waste being direct-hauled to these facilities. As a result, Clark County also requested and received a Letter of

Intent from the Koogler-Suburban Transfer Station, which is located adjacent to Clark County in Greene County, to annually manage Clark County solid waste throughout the 15-year planning period (Attachment G). Due to the availability of a transfer station within 50 miles of Clark County, District-generated solid waste will be able to be direct-hauled to this facility, consolidated onto larger transportation vehicles, and transported to disposal facilities throughout the United States, as well as Ohio.

TIRE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

Based upon a population of approximately 150,000 and an average per capita generation rate of 1 tire per capita per year, it is estimated that approximately 15,000 tires will be annually generated in Clark County. Due to the prevalence of tire retailers who accept used tires when new tires are purchased, it is anticipated that the majority of these tires will be managed without District intervention.

However, a portion of Clark County residents may have used tires that are unable to be managed through existing outlets. Consequently, to reduce the potential of these tires being illegally disposed, the District plans to conduct a tire collection event every other year. The details of this program are provided in Section V. Capacity to manage the collected tires will be provided by a firm that the District contracts with to collect the tires.

RECYCLING FACILITIES CAPACITY

As demonstrated in Section III, the District has sufficient access to facilities to process Clark County-generated recyclables throughout the 15-year planning period. However, due to market fluctuations regarding service providers for the collection and transportation of recyclables to recycling processing facilities, the District has included a collection contingency that is detailed in Section V.

COMPOSTING FACILITIES CAPACITY

As demonstrated in Section III, the District has sufficient access to facilities to process Clark County-generated yard waste throughout the 15-year planning period.

SCHEDULE FOR FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS: NEW, EXPANSION, CLOSURES, CONTINUATIONS

The District does not plan to own and/or operate any solid waste management facilities during the 15-year planning period. Moreover, the inventories of wastes generated and of available capacity at solid waste facilities indicate that the District does not need additional solid waste management capacity during the planning period. Due to this, a timeline for the development, expansion and/or closure of solid waste facilities is not included.

Table VI-5 provides a guideline as to when Clark County operated programs will be instituted, modified or eliminated. Implementation and/or continuation of the District's programs will be dependent upon variables that may be beyond the District's control. These variables include, but are not limited to, receiving adequate annual funding to implement the programs, and for some programs, having access to qualified service providers to operate them. Therefore, this schedule should only be used as a guide for when programs

- a. no source-separated recyclable materials generated within the Clark County Solid Waste Management District shall be disposed in a landfill constructed and operated within the District.
 - b. no source-separated yard waste generated within the Clark County Solid Waste Management District shall be disposed in a facility constructed and operated within the District.
2. Any solid waste disposal or resource recovery facility constructed within the Clark County Solid Waste Management District must provide for the reduction of solid waste generated within the Clark County Solid Waste Management District and delivered to any such solid waste disposal or resource recovery for disposal by removing not less than 15%, by weight, of such Clark County-generated solid waste².
- a. Reduction in the Clark County- generated solid waste delivered to an in-District solid waste disposal or resource recovery facility may be accomplished by the on-site operation of a materials recovery facility.
 - b. Reduction in the Clark County solid waste delivered to an in-District solid waste disposal or resource recovery facility may be accomplished by first delivering such waste to an off-site materials recovery facility.
 - c. Reduction in the Clark County solid waste delivered to an in-District solid waste disposal or resource recovery facility may be accomplished by any other method that achieves the required reduction.
3. General plans and specifications for a proposed solid waste facility shall take into consideration the reasonably foreseeable daily solid waste management needs of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District during the anticipated useful life of the solid waste disposal facility. The Board may disapprove general plans and specifications for a proposed solid waste disposal facility which is likely to be operated to handle a volume of solid waste that is greater than the reasonably foreseeable daily solid waste management needs of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District. This paragraph shall not be interpreted or applied by the Board in a manner that will have the effect of prohibiting or limiting the delivery of solid waste to the proposed solid waste facility in violation of the Commerce Clause of the United State Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.
4. The proponent of a new, enlarged or modified solid waste facility shall demonstrate that, in addition to the proposed location of the solid waste facility identified in

²The fifteen percent (15%) recovery threshold was selected as a realistic benchmark based on data showing that top performing material recovery facilities are capable of consistently recovering approximately twenty percent (20%) of mixed municipal solid waste processed at the facility.

general plans and specifications submitted to the Board for review, the proponent has conducted a comparative analysis of other potential locations within the District for the proposed facility, and that such analysis demonstrates that the proposed location would result in less negative impacts on the community (based upon the *County-level interests* listed above), than other potential locations within the District for the proposed facility. In reviewing the facility proponents' compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, the Board may request the proponent to include in the analysis a comparison of the proposed location with a location identified by the Board. The Board may also request to review and examine any information relied upon by the proponent in determining that the proposed location results in less negative impacts, and the Board may request the proponent to revise its analysis to include additional factors which the Board determines to be potentially relevant to impacts on the community that the proponent did not consider in conducting its analysis. The Board may withhold approval of general plans and specifications if the Board determines that the proponent has failed to comply with the requirements of this paragraph, or the Board determines that a comparative analysis does not demonstrate that the proposed location would result in less negative impacts on the community than other potential locations within the District.

APPLICABILITY

The District will maintain rule-making authority to require solid waste facility developers to submit plans and specifications for any proposed solid waste facility to the District for review.

Developers will be asked to provide information in a format that will facilitate evaluation of *the County-level Interests* and address the objective standards identified in this siting strategy for facilities. Information relative to the *County-level Interests* and objective standards (listed above) would be appropriate for submission. In order to avoid delays in the Board's completion of the siting review process, developers should not submit information that is not directly related to the District's evaluation of the *County-level Interests* and objective standards, such as materials that are required by Ohio EPA concerning the proposed facility's compliance with engineering design criteria, unless the developer believes that such information is relevant to the siting review process and appropriate for the Board's consideration.

Any proposed construction, enlargement or modification of a solid waste facility located within the District is subject to the Clark County siting review process. The siting review process is designed to take approximately 90-120 days. However, the District reserves the right to extend the process by appropriate amounts of time (up to 60 days), if necessary, for gathering additional information or if further review and evaluation are needed. The District recommends that the Developer complete the siting review process prior to submitting a permit to install application to the Ohio EPA so that the developer will have an opportunity to identify and respond to any County level concerns before the developer invests significant time and resources in the Ohio EPA permitting process.

CONTACT

The Clark County Solid Waste District Coordinator (DC) will serve as the primary contact for local governments, developers, regulators and the public.

RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The Board will have general responsibility for the completion of any siting review process. The Board retains discretionary power to utilize the District Technical Advisory Council (TAC), Solid Waste Policy Committee (SWPC), staff, other county and/or state officials and/or technical and legal experts for assistance and advice in the process.

SEVERABILITY

It is the intention of the Policy Committee that if one or more provisions of the siting strategy contained herein is determined to be invalid or unenforceable by an administrative appeals tribunal or court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions of the siting strategy shall survive and be applied to the maximum possible extent.

PROCESS OUTLINE

APPROXIMATE DAY

ACTION

1

District Coordinator (DC) receives the proposal in a format consistent with the *County-level Interests*. (If the information provided to the District is not in the format requested, the Developer will be advised to amend the submission to provide the required information and the process will begin when the amended information is received.)

7

DC provides summary of proposed facility to the Board.

The Board determines if a relevant *County-level interest* exists which requires further review. If the Board determines that there is no *relevant County-level interest* that requires further review, the Board may elect to stop the siting review at this point.

If it is determined that a relevant *County-level interest* exists which requires further review, the Board will set a time and date (within approximately 10-15 days) to receive comment from all stakeholders in order to identify *relevant areas of potential impact*. The Board may also request written comment from other agencies, staff, TAC, SWPC, political jurisdictions, or experts in the field in order to consider their opinions as well in order to identify the *relevant areas of potential impact*.

- 21 The Board holds public meeting to receive comments from all stakeholders in order to identify *relevant areas of potential impact*.
- 28 The Board, having received comment from all stakeholders, and all others requested, identifies a list of *relevant areas of potential impact* for further evaluation.
- The Board directs the DC to gather information and initiate an evaluation of each *relevant area of potential impact*.
- The Board may also request information and opinions from other appropriate agencies, staff, or experts.
- 90 DC presents all findings to the Board for their review. (DC may request an extension at this point, if necessary, to gather more information before making a final presentation of the findings.) The Board sets a date and time (approximately 7-10 days) to make a determination.
- 97 The Board, based on information presented by all stakeholders, may choose, at this point, to determine that no relevant County-level concern regarding *relevant potential impacts* of the proposed development exists and the process would be complete.
- If the Board determines that County-level concerns regarding *relevant potential impacts* may constitute impacts by the proposed facility that are *significant and adverse* to the local community, the Board will make a *preliminary determination of noncompliance* with the Plan and notify the Developer. They will also set a date and time for a public meeting (approximately 20-30 days) in order to make a final determination.
- 120 If the Board determines that the *relevant potential impacts* do not constitute impacts by the proposed facility that are *significant and adverse* to the local community, then the Board may determine that the facility complies with the Solid Waste Management Plan.
- If the Board has determined that County-level concerns regarding *relevant potential impacts* are likely to result in *significant adverse impacts* on the local community in Clark County, the Board will conduct the most appropriate course of action, including but not limited to:
1. Request an extension and authorize further study (this must be agreed upon by the Developer);

2. Negotiate with the proposed facility Developer; or
3. Explicitly disapprove of the site for the development.

Note: If (for any reason) changes are made to the proposal after the facility has been approved or disapproved by the Board, the Board reserves the right for further evaluation and reconsideration subject to the Process Outline described above.

CONTINGENCIES FOR CAPACITY ASSURANCE AND DISTRICT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

DISTRICT DISPOSAL CAPACITY

Using the Ohio EPA Solid Waste Facility Report, the District will annually summarize the remaining capacity at the landfills and transfer station that provided the District with Letters of Intent. This assessment will then be provided to the Board for review and evaluation. The Board will determine if these landfills and transfer station, in aggregate, will be able to provide sufficient disposal capacity and access to disposal capacity for District-generated waste. If in aggregate, the landfills and transfer station that provided the District with letters of intent are unable to provide the District with sufficient disposal capacity or access to disposal capacity and no other disposal alternatives are available through the existing Plan's authority and options, the Board may consider this a Material Change in Circumstances and amend the Plan.

DISTRICT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of the District's Plan requires that the District receive adequate annual funding to implement the programs, and for some programs, having access to qualified service providers to operate them. If financial or operational conditions exist that prevent the District from implementing all of the District programs, District staff will prepare a recommendation report which prioritizes which programs the District will provide based upon the following criteria:

- The program's impact on reducing the waste stream;
- Long-term impacts of the program;
- The program's association with the enforcement of solid waste management laws and regulations;
- The program's impact on Clark County's health and environment; and
- The availability of non-District entities to provide the program.

This report will be provided to the Board for their review and recommendations regarding modification or elimination of District programs. If, based upon this report, it is determined that elimination or modification of District programs has a substantial impact

Table VI-2
 Summary of Residential/Commercial Waste Management Methods

Year	Tons Generated	Management Method in TPY				
		Source Reduction & Recycling	Incineration	Composting	Landfilling	Ash Disposal
2000	117,903	22,106	0	9,704	86,093	0
2001	118,128	22,501	0	9,700	85,927	0
2002	118,081	22,837	0	9,696	85,548	0
2003	118,306	23,232	0	9,692	85,382	0
2004	118,804	23,567	0	9,688	85,548	0
2005	119,028	23,961	0	9,684	85,382	0
2006	119,283	24,358	0	9,705	85,221	0
2007	119,812	24,815	0	9,726	85,271	0
2008	120,342	25,124	0	9,747	85,471	0
2009	120,598	25,676	0	9,768	85,155	0
2010	121,130	25,987	0	9,788	85,355	0
2011	121,826	26,518	0	9,800	85,508	0
2012	122,247	26,807	0	9,812	85,628	0
2013	122,393	27,340	0	9,823	85,229	0
2014	122,538	27,631	0	9,835	85,073	0

**Table VI-3
Summary for Industrial Waste Management Methods**

Year	Tons Generated	Management Method in TPY				
		Source Reduction & Recycling	Incineration	Composting	Landfilling	Ash Disposal
2000	79,699	63,451	0	0	16,248	0
2001	79,453	63,342	0	0	16,111	0
2002	79,210	63,233	0	0	15,977	0
2003	78,971	63,128	0	0	15,843	0
2004	78,735	63,026	0	0	15,709	0
2005	78,503	62,924	0	0	15,579	0
2006	78,273	62,827	0	0	15,446	0
2007	78,047	62,733	0	0	15,314	0
2008	77,824	62,638	0	0	15,186	0
2009	77,604	62,543	0	0	15,061	0
2010	77,387	62,452	0	0	14,935	0
2011	77,174	62,366	0	0	14,808	0
2012	76,963	62,278	0	0	14,685	0
2013	76,755	62,195	0	0	14,560	0
2014	76,551	62,111	0	0	14,440	0

**Table VI-4
Waste Management Method: Landfill Disposal**

Facilities Used by District: Name and Location (county and state)	AMDWRL*	Remaining Capacity As of June, 1999			Tons of SW Managed by Each Facility					
		Years	Data Source	Airspace (cubic yards)		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
				Gross	Net					
Rumpke Sanitary Landfill – Hamilton County, OH	8,600	5.92	Rumpke	13,050,000	11,484,000	TOTAL: 100,000 tons for Rumpke Facilities	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
Rumpke-Georgetown – Brown County, OH	1,000	14.36	Rumpke	3,115,312	2,803,780	TOTAL: 100,000 tons for Rumpke Facilities	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
Rumpke – Beech Hollow – Jackson County, OH	1,500	43.84	Rumpke	20,536,856	18,483,171	TOTAL: 100,000 tons for Rumpke Facilities	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
Noble Road – Richland County, OH	2,000	18.5	Superior	15,233,183	12,343,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Stony Hollow Recycling and Disposal Facility- Montgomery County, OH	4,500	7.0	WMI	8,493,000 TONS	Not Available	TOTAL: 110,000 for WMI Facilities	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME

*Authorized Daily Waste Receipt Limits

Section VI

Methods of Management

Facilities Used by District: Name and Location (county and state)	AMDWR L	Remaining Capacity As of June, 1999				Tons of SW Managed by Each Facility					
		Years	Data Source	Airspace (cubic yards)		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
				Gross	Net						
Evergreen Recycling & Disposal - Wood County, OH	7,500	40.6	WMI	11,800,700 TONS	Not Available	TOTAL: 110,000 for WMI Facilities	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
Suburban South Recycling and Disposal Facility - Perry County, OH	5,000	20.2	WMI	20,288,551	Not Available	TOTAL: 110,000 for WMI Facilities	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
Athens-Hocking Demolition Landfill -Athens County, OH	2,000	11	Athens-Hocking Demolition	14,000,000	12,000,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Cherokee Run - Logan County, OH	3,000	11	Cherokee Run Landfill	5,913,207	3,070,935	46.20	46.20	46.20	46.20	46.20	46.20
TOTAL	35,100					330,046	330,046	330,046	330,046	330,046	330,046

Table VI-4 (Continued)
 Waste Management Method: Landfill Disposal

Facilities Used by District: Name and Location (county and state)	Tons of SW Managed by Each Facility										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rumpke Sanitary Landfill – Hamilton County, OH	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
Rumpke-Georgetown – Brown County, OH	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
Rumpke – Beech Hollow – Jackson County, OH	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
Noble Road – Richland County, OH	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Stony Hollow Recycling and Disposal Facility-Montgomery County, OH	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
Evergreen Recycling & Disposal – Wood County, OH	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME

Section VI

Methods of Management

Facilities Used by District: Name and Location (county and state)	Tons of SW Managed by Each Facility										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Suburban South Recycling and Disposal Facility – Perry County, OH	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
Athens-Hocking Demolition Landfill – Athens County, OH	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cherokee Run – Logan County, OH	46.20	46.20	46.20	46.20	46.20	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	330,046	330,046	330,046	330,046	330,046	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000

Table VI-5
Implementation Schedule for Facilities, Strategies, Programs, and Activities

Name of Facility, Strategy, Program or Activity	Location (SWMD, County, City/Township)	Description of Program/Facility	Approx. Date When the Following Will Take Place:	
			Operations Begin	Operations Cease
Business Program	Clark County	Establish a business program to encourage Clark County businesses participate in Clark County waste reduction programs and to implement waste reduction efforts.	2000	2014
Franchise Waste Collection	Clark County	Assist Clark County townships and municipalities evaluate the viability of franchised waste collection	2001	2014
Health Department Contract	Clark County	Provide funding the Clark County Health Department to monitor solid waste facilities and respond to solid waste management/health issues	On-going	2014
Sheriff Department Contract	Clark County	Provide funding to the Clark County Sheriff's Department to enforce solid waste management laws and regulations, and administer the PRIDE program.	On-going	2014
Mini Grants/Educational Materials	Clark County	Provide funding and materials to selected educational institutions to educate students on solid waste management and waste reduction.	On-going	2014
HHW collection	Clark County	Provide an outlet for Clark County residents to reduce and discard household hazardous wastes. This program will most likely be conducted every other year.	2000	2006
Yard Waste Education	Clark County	Provide educational materials and conduct outreach initiative for Clark County residents on back yard composition and other waste reduction alternatives for yard waste	On-going	2014
Grant Match	Clark County	Apply annually for the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Recycle Ohio! Grant, which requires the District provide matching funds.	On-Going	2014

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Methods of Management

Name of Facility, Strategy, Program or Activity	Location (SWMD, County, City/Township)	Description of Program/Facility	Approx. Date When the Following Will Take Place:	
			Operations Begin	Operations Cease
Tires	Clark County	Provide an opportunity for Clark County residents to recycle used tires, and allocate funding to "draw down" existing scrap tire piles at salvage yards. The tire program will most likely be conducted every other year.	2000	2014
Legal and Consulting		Anticipate some level of annual assistance be required from legal counsel and solid waste consultants.	On-Going	2014
Operating Contingency	Clark County	Allocate \$75,000 (one time) to an operating contingency in 2000.	2000	
Recycling Contingency	Clark County	Allocate \$50,000 (one time) to a recycling contingency fund in 2000.	2000	
Education/Awareness	Clark County	Use funding from the ODNR Recycle Ohio! Grant to conduct outreach campaigns for solid waste issues such as waste reduction, recycling, composting, pay-as-you throw, and earth day.	On-going	2014
Drop-Off Recycling Program	Clark County	Use funding from the ODNR Litter Prevention and Recycling Grant to establish a drop-off recycling program for Clark County residents who reside in multi-family units.	On-going	2014
Recycling Market Development	Clark County	Use funding from the ODNR Recycle Ohio! Grant to develop recycling markets.	On-going	2014
Litter Education/awareness	Clark County	Use funding from the ODNR Recycle Ohio! Grant to conduct outreach campaigns to prevent littering.	On-going	2014

Table VI-6
Facilities Identified and Current Designations

Facilities Identified	
Facility Name	Location (SWMD, State)
Rumpke	Hamilton County OH
Rumpke -Georgetown	Brown County, OH
Rumpke- Beech Hollow	Jackson County, OH
Noble Road	Richland County, OH
Stony Hollow Recycling and Disposal Facility	Montgomery County, OH
Evergreen Recycling and Disposal	Wood County, OH
Athens-Hocking Demolition Landfill	Athens County, OH
Cherokee Run Landfill	Logan County, OH
Suburban South Recycling and Disposal Facility	Perry County, OH

MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARD WASTE REDUCTION GOALS [ORC SECTION 3734.53 (A)]

DISTRICT WILL COMPLY WITH GOAL(S) DEFINED

As demonstrated in Tables VII-1 and VII-2, the District reduced approximately 24 percent of the residential/commercial waste stream and approximately 80 percent of the industrial waste stream in the reference year (1997). As also demonstrated in Tables VII-1 and VII-2 the District will exceed the goal of reducing 50 percent of the industrial waste stream and 25 percent of the residential/commercial stream by 2000.

As illustrated in Table VII-1, the increase in the residential/commercial waste reduction rate in 2000 is due to a significant increase in the amount of yard waste that is annually composted. This increase is due to additional facilities and yard waste collection programs providing the District information in 1998 on the quantity of Clark County yard waste they received.

Due to this additional information, the approximate per capita composting rate is now .06 tons per year rather than .04 tons per year. The yard waste programs and facilities that reported quantity information to the District in 1998 are expected to remain in operation throughout the 15-year planning period. Therefore, the .06 rather than .04 tons per capita composting rate was used to project composting quantities.

Although the District will achieve Ohio's waste reduction goal by 2000, the District is also required to demonstrate an annual increase in the amount of waste that is reduced. Consequently, to increase the amount of waste that is reduced, reused, recycled or composted during the next 15 years, the District will use the following approaches:

- Establish a business program to assist businesses and institutions develop waste reduction programs for materials such as office paper;
- Provide intensive and targeted assistance to increase participation in residential recycling programs;
- Establish a drop-off center to provide a recycling outlet for multi-family units; and
- Develop comprehensive and multi-faceted recycling outreach and education programs that are designed using the continuous improvement process.

CALCULATING GOAL #2, THE WASTE REDUCTION RATE (WRR)

As required by Ohio EPA, the District is using the adjusted waste generation estimates in Table V-4 to calculate the waste reduction rates.

The formula the District used to calculate the tons of waste reduction (TWR) is as follows:

$$TWR_i = R_i + (C_i - NC_i) + (I_i - A_i) + RA_i$$

where:

**MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARD WASTE
REDUCTION GOALS [ORC SECTION 3734.53 (A)]**

Section VII

- TWR_i = the Tons of Waste Reduction for year i
R_i = tons of waste source reduced and Recycled in year i
C_i = tons of waste Composted in year i
NC_i = tons of Non-Compostables delivered for composting, separated for landfilling in year i
I_i = tons of waste Incinerated in year i
A_i = tons of incinerator Ash plus bypass waste in year i
RA_i = tons of Recycled incinerator Ash in year i

The District used the following formula to estimate generation based upon disposal and waste reduction amounts:

$$EGDWR_i = TWR_i + DL_i,$$

where:

- EGDWR_i = Estimated Generation based upon Disposal plus Waste Reduction in year i
DL_i = tons of waste Disposed in sanitary Landfills in year i

The District calculated the waste reduction rate by dividing the sum from the first equation by the sum of the second equation:

$$WRR_i = \frac{TWR_i}{EDGWR_i} \times 100$$

where:

- WRR_i = the Waste Reduction Rate in year i as a percent

The amount of waste reduction per capita per day is calculated as follows:

$$PCWR_i = \frac{TWR_i \times 2000\text{lbs}}{P_i \times 365 \text{ days}}$$

where:

- PCWR_i = the Per Capita Waste Reduction rate in pounds per person per day in year i
P_i = the Population of the District in year i

Each of these categories is further explained in the sections below.

1. Tons of Source Reduction and Recycling –R

The tons of waste source reduced and recycled as shown in Section V for the reference year and projected amounts were used for R in equation 1. For purposes of calculating this amount for industrial waste, R does not include train boxcars, ferrous metals from motor vehicle salvage operations conducted by licensed motor vehicle salvage dealers, or metals from demolition activities. However, waste tires, lead-acid batteries, used motor oil collected for recycling from “do-it-yourselfers,” and household hazardous wastes that are recycled are counted towards the waste reduction goal.

2. Tons of Waste Composted – C

The tons of waste composted is found in the inventory section of the plan, and Section V. The waste received at all composting facilities used by the District is summed to determine this value.

3. Tons of Non-Compostable Waste – NC

NC means the tons of non-compostable waste recovered from activities such as debugging and screening.

4. Tons of Waste Incinerated – I

The tons of solid waste received at all incinerators used by the District – both publicly-available and captive incinerators – is summed to determine I. The District obtained the value of I from Tables VI-1, VI-2 or VI-3.

5. Tons of Incinerator Ash Produced – A

The tons of incinerator ash produced from facilities burning solid waste is summed to estimate A. Any bypass waste received at incinerators has been added to the value for ash produced. Ash produced from facilities such as coal-burning power plants has not been included in this estimate.

6. Tons of Incinerator Ash Recycled – RA

The tons of incinerator ash recycled from District waste has been summed to determine RA, only if this amount has not already been included in R.

7. Tons Waste Disposed in Landfills – DL

The tons of District waste disposed in solid waste landfills used by the District is summed to estimate DL. This has been adjusted with the amount of “exempt waste.” The total amount of District waste disposed in landfills excludes any exempt waste such as construction and demolition materials received from the District. All solid waste disposed in licensed solid waste facilities, including waste received at captive landfills, has been incorporated into the value of DL. The District used the values of DL as shown in Table VI-1, VI-2 and VI-3.

Using the equations and guidance above, the District calculated the WRR and PCWR for the reference year and each year of the planning period, and entered the appropriate information into Table VII-1, VII-2 and VII-3 for the residential/commercial waste, industrial waste, and total waste respectively.

Section VII

**MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARD WASTE
REDUCTION GOALS [ORC SECTION 3734.53 (A)]**

**Table VII-1
Annual Rate of Waste Reduction: Residential/Commercial Waste**

Year	R	C	NC	I	A	RA	DL	TWR	P	WRR	PCWR
1997	22,109	5,887	0	0	0	0	90,202	27,996	148,887	23.69%	1.03
2000	22,106	9,704	0	0	0	0	86,093	31,809	149,547	26.98%	1.17
2001	22,501	9,700	0	0	0	0	85,927	32,201	149,487	27.26%	1.18
2002	23,837	9,696	0	0	0	0	85,548	32,533	149,427	27.55%	1.19
2003	23,232	9,692	0	0	0	0	85,382	32,924	149,367	27.83%	1.21
2004	23,567	9,688	0	0	0	0	85,548	33,255	149,307	27.99%	1.22
2005	23,961	9,684	0	0	0	0	85,382	33,646	149,247	28.27%	1.24
2006	24,358	9,705	0	0	0	0	85,221	34,063	149,567	28.56%	1.25
2007	24,815	9,726	0	0	0	0	85,271	34,541	149,887	28.83%	1.26
2008	25,124	9,747	0	0	0	0	85,471	34,871	150,207	28.98%	1.27
2009	25,676	9,768	0	0	0	0	85,155	35,443	150,527	29.39%	1.29
2010	25,987	9,788	0	0	0	0	85,355	35,775	150,847	29.53%	1.30
2011	26,518	9,800	0	0	0	0	85,508	36,318	151,027	29.81%	1.32
2012	26,807	9,812	0	0	0	0	85,628	36,619	151,207	29.95%	1.33
2013	27,340	9,823	0	0	0	0	85,229	37,164	151,387	30.36%	1.35
2014	27,631	9,835	0	0	0	0	85,073	37,466	151,567	30.57%	1.35

Section VII

MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARD WASTE
REDUCTION GOALS [ORC SECTION 3734.53 (A)]

Table VII-1
Annual Rate of Waste Reduction: Residential/Commercial Waste

Year	R	C	NC	I	A	RA	DL	TWR	P	WRR	PCWR
1997	22,109	5,887	0	0	0	0	90,202	27,996	148,887	23.69%	1.03
2000	22,106	9,704	0	0	0	0	86,093	31,809	149,547	26.98%	1.17
2001	22,501	9,700	0	0	0	0	85,927	32,201	149,487	27.26%	1.18
2002	23,837	9,696	0	0	0	0	85,548	32,533	149,427	27.55%	1.19
2003	23,232	9,692	0	0	0	0	85,382	32,924	149,367	27.83%	1.21
2004	23,567	9,688	0	0	0	0	85,548	33,255	149,307	27.99%	1.22
2005	23,961	9,684	0	0	0	0	85,382	33,646	149,247	28.27%	1.24
2006	24,358	9,705	0	0	0	0	85,221	34,063	149,567	28.56%	1.25
2007	24,815	9,726	0	0	0	0	85,271	34,541	149,887	28.83%	1.26
2008	25,124	9,747	0	0	0	0	85,471	34,871	150,207	28.98%	1.27
2009	25,676	9,768	0	0	0	0	85,155	35,443	150,527	29.39%	1.29
2010	25,987	9,788	0	0	0	0	85,355	35,775	150,847	29.53%	1.30
2011	26,518	9,800	0	0	0	0	85,508	36,318	151,027	29.81%	1.32
2012	26,807	9,812	0	0	0	0	85,628	36,619	151,207	29.95%	1.33
2013	27,340	9,823	0	0	0	0	85,229	37,164	151,387	30.36%	1.35
2014	27,631	9,835	0	0	0	0	85,073	37,466	151,567	30.57%	1.35

Table VII-2

Annual Rate of Waste Reduction: Industrial Waste

Year	R	C	NC	I	A	RA	DL	TWR	P	WRR	PCWR
1997	64,016	0	0	0	0	0	16,410	64,016	148,887	79.53%	2.32
2000	63,451	0	0	0	0	0	16,248	63,451	149,547	79.61%	2.32
2001	63,342	0	0	0	0	0	16,111	63,342	149,487	79.72%	2.32
2002	63,233	0	0	0	0	0	15,977	63,233	149,427	79.83%	2.32
2003	63,128	0	0	0	0	0	15,843	63,128	149,367	79.94%	2.32
2004	63,026	0	0	0	0	0	15,709	63,026	149,307	80.05%	2.31
2005	62,924	0	0	0	0	0	15,579	62,924	149,247	80.16%	2.31
2006	62,827	0	0	0	0	0	15,446	62,827	149,567	80.27%	2.30
2007	62,733	0	0	0	0	0	15,314	62,733	149,887	80.38%	2.29
2008	62,638	0	0	0	0	0	15,186	62,638	150,207	80.49%	2.29
2009	62,543	0	0	0	0	0	15,061	62,543	150,527	80.59%	2.28
2010	62,452	0	0	0	0	0	14,935	62,452	150,847	80.70%	2.27
2011	62,366	0	0	0	0	0	14,808	62,366	151,027	80.81%	2.26
2012	62,278	0	0	0	0	0	14,685	62,278	151,207	80.92%	2.26
2013	62,195	0	0	0	0	0	14,560	62,195	151,387	81.03%	2.25
2014	62,111	0	0	0	0	0	14,440	62,111	151,567	81.14%	2.25

Cost and Financing of Plan Implementation

INTRODUCTION

Section VIII addresses District revenues and expenditures. All financial projections begin in 2000 and are based on a calendar year.

FUNDING MECHANISMS AND AMOUNT OF MONEY GENERATED

DISTRICT DISPOSAL FEES (ORC SECTION 3734.57(B))

According to the State Format, if a district collects or intends to collect disposal fee revenues in accordance with ORC Section 3734.57(B), Table VIII-1 must be completed. Currently, the District does not collect disposal fee revenues because no in-District landfill is in operation. If, however, an in-District landfill does become operational, then the District plans to collect disposal fee revenues.

With no in-District landfill in operation or no permit to install for a new landfill currently being reviewed by Ohio EPA, it is not possible for the District to estimate the annual disposal quantities that an in-District landfill would receive. Subsequently, the level of any disposal fee that will be required to generate adequate revenue to implement the District's plan can not be estimated.

Therefore, at this time, the District will authorize the ratification of the maximum disposal fee that is currently permitted under Ohio law, which the District estimates is:

- \$4.00 per ton for in-District waste;
- \$4.00 per ton for out-of District waste that is generated within Ohio; and
- \$4.00 per ton for out-of state waste.

If an in-District landfill becomes operational, the District will re-evaluate and may reduce the level of disposal fee that is required to generate adequate annual revenue to implement the Plan. The District may also rescind all or a portion of the existing generation fee. ***If the District is required to still maintain a portion of the generation fee to generate adequate annual revenue to implement the Plan, the combination of the generation fee and the in-district disposal fee will not exceed \$6.19 per ton.***

GENERATION FEE (ORC SECTION 3734.573)

The District plans to maintain the existing generation fee of \$6.19 per ton. If \$6.19 per ton generates revenue significantly beyond what is projected in the Plan, this additional revenue will be used to enhance the District's solid waste reduction, enforcement and monitoring programs.

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REVENUES

In Table VIII-3, all funding mechanisms that the District plans to use and the total amount of annual revenue generated by each is provided. The District does not anticipate having to secure any loans, thus Table IV has been completed as Not Applicable (N/A)

FUNDS ALLOCATED FROM ORC 3734.57 (B), ORC 3734.572 AND ORC 3734.573

Table VIII-5 provides the annual amount of funding that the District plans to allocate to programs and activities that have been identified in the District's 15-year Plan and implemented in the timeframe identified in Table VI-5.

Expenditures associated with labor have been annually increased at 4 percent to account for inflation. Other expenses, such as promotional materials and contracts, have not been annually increased since no historical correlation exists between the cost of the services and material and inflation. In fact, some solid waste services have actually decreased during inflationary periods.

In 2000, the District will use its 1999 cumulative balance of approximately \$150,000 to establish two contingency funds. The first contingency fund will be a general operating contingency fund in the amount of \$75,000, which is approximately 10 percent of the District's annual operating budget. The second contingency will be in the amount of \$50,000, and will be used exclusively to provide recycling services to Clark County residents if it is determined that a viable recycling alternative is not available to most Clark County residents. The remaining \$25,000 will be incorporated into year 2000 operating revenues.

Table VIII-6 indicates how District revenues will be allocated in accordance with ORC 3734.57, ORC 3734.572 and ORC 3734.573. It should be noted that for each year, the previous year's cumulative balance is used as revenue.

Uncertainties are inherent as to the amount of funding that will be generated by District disposal quantities and the amount of funding that will be available through the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Litter and Recycling Grant. Therefore, the District reserves the right to modify the amount of annual funding that is allocated to programs and activities that are identified in Table VIII-5.

CONTINGENT FUNDING OR FINANCING

The District has not identified any contingent funding or finance sources.

SUMMARY OF COSTS AND REVENUES

A summary of District costs and revenues is provided in Table VIII-8.

Table VIII-1
District Disposal Fee Schedule and Revenues Generated

Year	Fee Schedule (\$/ton)		Tons Disposed in the District			Total District Fee Revenue
	In-District	Out-of-District	Out-of-State	In-District	Out-of-District	
2000	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2001	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2002	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2003	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2004	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2005	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2006	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2007	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2008	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2009	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2010	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2011	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2013	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
2014	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not Applicable

Table VIII-2
Generation Fee Schedule and Revenues

Year	Generation Fee (\$/ton)	Amount of District Waste to be Disposed (in tons)	Total Generation Fee Revenues
2000	\$6.19	106,133	\$656,963
2001	\$6.19	105,828	\$655,075
2002	\$6.19	105,313	\$651,887
2003	\$6.19	105,012	\$650,024
2004	\$6.19	105,042	\$650,210
2005	\$6.19	104,745	\$648,372
2006	\$6.19	104,459	\$646,601
2007	\$6.19	104,385	\$646,143
2008	\$6.19	104,465	\$643,504
2009	\$6.19	104,032	\$640,837
2010	\$6.19	104,114	\$644,466
2011	\$6.19	104,145	\$644,658
2012	\$6.19	104,147	\$644,670
2013	\$6.19	103,627	\$641,451
2014	\$6.19	103,355	\$639,767

Table VIII-3
Summary of Revenues Generated and Mechanisms Used

Year	Type of Revenue Mechanism and Amount Generated				Total Revenue Generated
	District Disposal Fees	Generation Fee	50 cents/ton	ODNR Grant	
2000	\$0	\$656,963	\$0	\$130,000	\$786,963
2001	\$0	\$655,075	\$0	\$130,000	\$785,075
2002	\$0	\$651,887	\$0	\$130,000	\$781,887
2003	\$0	\$650,024	\$0	\$130,000	\$780,024
2004	\$0	\$650,210	\$0	\$130,000	\$780,210
2005	\$0	\$648,372	\$0	\$130,000	\$778,372
2006	\$0	\$646,601	\$0	\$130,000	\$776,601
2007	\$0	\$646,143	\$0	\$130,000	\$776,143
2008	\$0	\$643,504	\$0	\$130,000	\$773,504
2009	\$0	\$640,837	\$0	\$130,000	\$770,837
2010	\$0	\$644,466	\$0	\$130,000	\$774,466
2011	\$0	\$644,658	\$0	\$130,000	\$774,658
2012	\$0	\$644,670	\$0	\$130,000	\$774,670
2013	\$0	\$641,451	\$0	\$130,000	\$771,451
2014	\$0	\$639,767	\$0	\$130,000	\$769,767

Table VIII-4
Anticipated Loans Secured by the District

Year	Loans Obtained by the District		Interest Rate	Length of Loan	Annual Debt Service
	Lending Institution	Loan Amount			
2000	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2001	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2002	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2003	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2004	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2005	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2006	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2007	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2008	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2009	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2010	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2011	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2013	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A
2014	N/A	\$0	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not Applicable

Section VIII Cost and Financing of Plan Implementation

Table VIII-5
Solid Waste Management Programs to Be Implemented

Program	Costs for Program Implementation by Year							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Existing Personnel	\$175,000	\$182,000	\$189,280	\$196,851	\$204,725	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914
Auditor	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000
Overhead	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
Health Department Contract								
Labor	\$89,000	\$92,560	\$96,262	\$100,113	\$104,117	\$108,282	\$108,282	\$108,282
Materials	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000
Enforcement								
Sheriff's Department Contract								
Labor	\$110,000	\$114,400	\$118,976	\$123,735	\$128,684	\$133,832	\$133,832	\$133,832
Material	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
PRIDE Program	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Business Program	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Mini grants/Ed materials	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
HHW Collection	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Yard waste education	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Grant Match	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Tires	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Legal and consulting	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Education/Awareness	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000
Drop-Off Program	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Recycling Market Development	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Litter Education/Awareness	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Total Cost	\$743,000	\$757,000	\$773,518	\$789,699	\$806,527	\$784,028	\$764,028	\$764,028

Cost and Financing of Plan Implementation

Section VIII

Solid Waste Management Programs to Be Implemented

Program	Costs for Program Implementation by Year							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Existing Personnel	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914
Auditor	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000
Overhead	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
Health Department Contract								
Labor	\$108,282	\$108,282	\$108,282	\$108,282	\$108,282	\$108,282	\$108,282	\$108,282
Materials	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000
Enforcement								
Sheriff's Department Contract								
Labor	\$133,832	\$133,832	\$133,832	\$133,832	\$133,832	\$133,832	\$133,832	\$133,832
Material	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
PRIDE Program	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Business Program	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Mini grants/Ed materials	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
HHW Collection	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Yard waste education	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Grant Match	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Tires	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Legal and consulting	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Education/Awareness	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000
Drop-Off Program	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Recycling Market Development	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Litter Education/Awareness	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Total Cost	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028

Table VIII-7
Contingent Funding Sources

Year	Amounts of Contingent Funding for Each Source				Totals
	A	B	C	D	
2000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2001	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2002	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2003	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2005	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2006	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2007	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2008	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2009	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2010	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2011	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2012	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2013	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2014	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Section VIII

Cost and Financing of Plan Implementation

**Table VIII-8
Summary of District Revenues and Expenditures**

Strategy, Facility, Activity or Program	Total Annual District Revenues and Expenditures (by year):									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		
Revenues	\$786,963	\$785,075	\$781,887	\$780,024	\$780,210	\$778,372	\$776,601	\$776,143		
Expenditures										
Existing Personnel	\$175,000	\$182,000	\$189,280	\$196,851	\$204,725	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914		
Auditor	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000		
Overhead	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000		
Health Department Contract*	\$105,000	\$108,560	\$112,262	\$116,113	\$120,117	\$124,282	\$124,282	\$124,282		
Enforcement**	\$135,000	\$139,400	\$143,976	\$148,735	\$153,684	\$158,832	\$158,832	\$158,832		
Business Program	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000		
Mini grants/Ed materials	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000		
HHW Collection	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000		
Yard waste education	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000		
Grant Match	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000		
Tires	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000		
Legal and consulting	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000		
Operating Contingency	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Recycling Contingency	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Education/Awareness	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000		
Drop-Off Program	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Recycling Market Development	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000		
Litter Education/Awareness	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000		
Total Expenditures	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028		
Cumulative Balance	\$67,775	\$94,980	\$103,259	\$93,585	\$67,267	\$61,611	\$74,184	\$86,299		

Cost and Financing of Plan Implementation

Section VIII

Table VIII-8 continued
Summary of District Revenues and Expenditures

Strategy, Facility, Activity or Program	Total Annual District Revenues and Expenditures (by year):									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014			
Revenues	\$773,504	\$770,837	\$774,466	\$774,658	\$774,670	\$771,451	\$769,767			
Expenditures										
Existing Personnel	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914	\$212,914			
Auditor	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$11,000			
Overhead	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000			
Health Department Contract*	\$124,282	\$124,282	\$124,282	\$124,282	\$124,282	\$124,282	\$124,282			
Business Program	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000			
Enforcement**	\$158,832	\$158,832	\$158,832	\$158,832	\$158,832	\$158,832	\$148,832			
Mini grants/Ed materials	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000			
HHW Collection	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Yard waste education	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000			
Grant Match	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000			
Tires	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000			
Legal and consulting	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000			
Operating Contingency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Recycling Contingency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Education/Awareness	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,500			
Drop-Off Program	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000			
Recycling Market Development	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000			
Litter Education/Awareness	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000			
Total Expenditures	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028	\$764,028			
Cumulative Balance	\$95,775	\$102,584	\$113,021	\$123,650	\$134,292	\$141,715	\$162,454			

Notes:

*Costs for the Health Department contract include labor and materials.

**Costs for enforcement include Sheriff's Department contract (labor and materials) and the PRIDE program.

District Rules (ORC Section 3734.53)

EXISTING RULES

As part of the 1996 Clark County Solid Waste Management Plan Update (1996 Plan), the District included the following rules:

RULE NO. 1-796

"No person municipal corporation, township, or other political subdivision shall construct, enlarge or modify any solid waste transfer, disposal, recycling, or resource recovery facility until general plans and specifications for the proposed improvement have been submitted to and approved by the Clark County, Ohio Board of County Commissioners as complying with the Solid Waste Management Plan of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District.

General plans and specifications shall be submitted to the attention of the Clark County Solid Waste District Coordinator, at the Garfield Building, 25 W. Pleasant Street, Springfield, Ohio 45506.

No person, municipal corporation, township, or other political subdivision shall construct, modify or enlarge any solid waste transfer, disposal, recycling, or resource recovery facility that does not comply with the Clark County, Ohio Solid Waste Management Plan, as determined by the Board of County Commissioners of Clark County, Ohio."

RULE NO. 2-796

"Each solid waste hauler providing collection services to residential customers within the district shall continuously offer to each such residential customer, curbside collection of any Recyclable Materials separated from non-recyclable Materials by such residential customer."

During the process to update the 1996 Plan, local waste haulers expressed concerns about complying with Rule No. 2-796 in light of the volatile market conditions for recyclables and low participation rates in some of the curbside collection programs, especially in the more rural areas of the County. After significant discussion and data that supported the haulers concerns regarding market conditions and participation rates, the decision was made to rescind Rule No. 276.

Additionally, it was determined that during the implementation of the 1996 Plan, solid waste facility plans and specifications were not submitted to the District in a manner that facilitated efficient review of the materials, and that Rule No. 1-796 did not adequately address how plans and specifications are to be submitted to the District. Consequently, Rule No. 1-796 has been amended to address this issue.

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Appendix A

Resolution of District Formation

The Board of County Commissioners, in and for Clark County, Ohio, met this 4th day of October 1988, in regular session, pursuant to adjournment, in accordance with Section 121.22, O.R.C. (Sunshine Law), with the following members present, viz:

Merle Grace Kearns

and

J. Newton Oliver

RE: ESTABLISH SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT:

RESOLUTION #1,084-88

Commissioner Oliver moved, upon the recommendation of the County Administrator, pursuant to provision of Am. H.B. #592, [Section 343.01 (A) (1), Ohio Revised Code and Section 3734.52 (B), O.R.C.], to establish by this Resolution, a County-Wide Solid Waste Management District. Be it further resolved that said District shall consist of all the incorporated and unincorporated territory within Clark County, Ohio.

Commissioner Kearns seconded the motion and the roll being called for its passage, the vote resulted as follows:

Commissioner Oliver, Yes:

Commissioner Kearns, Yes.

I, Martha Fleck, Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a motion as recorded in the Journal of the Clark County Commissioners, under date of October 4th, 1988.

Martha Fleck
MARTHA FLECK, CLERK

cc: County Commissioners
County Prosecutor
Township Trustee Presidents
County Administrator
Assistant Administrator/Development
Director, Ohio EPA
County Sanitary Engineer
City Manager-Springfield
City Manager-New Carlisle
Village Manager-South Charleston
Village Manager-Enon
Village Mayors
Committee Members

Appendix B

**Copies of Public Notices for Public Hearing(s)
and Public Comment**

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Clark County Solid Waste Management District Policy Committee has completed the final draft of the 2000-2014 Solid Waste Management Plan. The Plan is an update of the 1996 Solid Waste Management Plan and addresses a comprehensive set of solid waste solutions for the coming 15 years. The Solid Waste Management District is inclusive of all jurisdictions within the geographic area of Clark County.

The draft plan will be available for public review and comment for thirty days (1/3/2000-2/3/2000) at the following locations:

1. The SWM District Office at 25 West Pleasant St., Springfield, Ohio
2. The Clark County Public Library at 201 S. Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio
3. The Clark County Commission Office, 5th Floor, Municipal Court Building at 50 East Columbia St., Springfield, Ohio

Copies are also available for interested organizations by calling the District Office at (937)328-4590.

The primary purpose of the updated Plan is to assure that the District has at least 15 years of acceptable disposal capacity, and to provide programs and strategies that will meet and/or exceed the state mandated goals of reducing the commercial/ residential waste stream by at least 25% and the industrial waste stream by at least 50% by the year 2000.

The District does not intend to designate particular facilities where waste must go, but rather, has identified many facilities in the region that have agreed to continue to receive Clark County waste throughout the planning period. However, the District reserves the authority to designate facilities in the future if deemed necessary. Authorization is also granted in the Plan for the Board of Directors (County Commission) to review the development, or expansion, plans for any proposed solid waste facility that may be located in the District.

The Central Strategies of the Plan are intended to coordinate and promote the creation of a system that is:

- Reflective of the needs and desires of the community;
- Market oriented and decentralized;
- A partnership with political subdivisions as well as the private solid waste industry;
- Committed to strong public awareness and environmental education;
- Committed to strong environmental protection, clean up and enforcement;
- Focused on source reduction as a primary means of reducing landfill reliance, and;
- Evolving as conditions change, and in consideration of public input.

The Draft Plan identifies:

- Availability of 15 years of landfill capacity in the region, usage to be determined by each hauler of waste;
- Availability of yard waste composting and recycling facilities;
- Funding for Health District to provide:
 - inspections of closed and existing solid waste facilities;
 - enforcement of OEPA regulations,
 - water sampling around existing and closed landfills,
- Funding for the Sheriff's Office to provide:
 - Environmental Enforcement Officer to investigate illegal dumping complaints,
 - PRIDE Officer to supervise inmates for roadside clean-up,
- Funding for a Waste Reduction Specialist to focus on various education and awareness activities to enhance waste reduction for all sectors of the community as well as grants procurement;
- Household Hazardous Waste Collections every other year as funding allows;

- A Business Waste Reduction Program which will provide assistance to businesses in waste reduction efforts;
- Revenues are based on the current Generation Fee of \$6.19 per ton of waste disposed and grants;
- Annual total revenues are estimated to range from \$787,000 in 2000 to \$770,000 in 2014.
- If an indistrict disposal facility would be developed, the District reserves the authority to impose a fee of up to \$4 on each ton of solid waste delivered. This will allow for a reduction or elimination of the Generation Fee.
- It is estimated that, on average, each household supports the District Budget with approximately \$6 per year which is a part of their waste collection fee.
- This Plan will be subject to revision in 2004 according to current regulations.

The Policy Committee welcomes input from the public during the comment period which is herein established from January 3rd through February 3rd, 2000. Any comments may be submitted in writing to the Solid Waste Policy Committee, c/o Solid Waste District, 25 W. Pleasant Street, Springfield, Ohio 45506.

A Public Hearing is hereby set for 7 p.m. February 10, 2000 at the Springfield Township Hall at 705 East Leffel Lane, Springfield, Ohio.

Solid Waste District Policy Committee
W. Darrell Howard, Chair
December 23, 1999

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Clark County Solid Waste Management District Policy Committee has revised the final draft of the 2000-2014 Solid Waste Management Plan and will hold a second public comment period and public hearing. The plan is an update of the 1996 Solid Waste Management Plan and addresses a comprehensive set of solid waste solutions for the coming 15 years. The Solid Waste Management District is inclusive of all jurisdictions within the geographic area of Clark County.

The revised draft plan will be available for public review and comment for thirty days (from April 17, 2000 – May 17, 2000) at the following locations:

1. The SWM District Office at 25 West Pleasant St., Springfield, Ohio
2. The Clark County Public Library at 201 S. Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio
3. The Clark County Commission Office, 5th Floor, Municipal Court Building at 50 East Columbia St., Springfield, Ohio

Copies are also available for interested organizations by calling the District Office at (937)328-4590.

The primary purpose of the updated Plan is to assure that the District has at least 15 years of acceptable disposal capacity, and to provide programs and strategies that will meet and/or exceed the state mandated goals of reducing the commercial/ residential waste stream by at least 25% and the industrial waste stream by at least 50% by the year 2000.

The District does not intend to designate particular facilities where waste must go, but rather, has identified several facilities in the region that have agreed to continue to receive Clark County waste throughout the planning period. However, the District reserves the authority to designate facilities in the future if deemed necessary.

Authorization is also granted in the revised draft plan for the Board of Directors (County Commission) to review and approve the development, or expansion, plans for any proposed solid waste facility that may wish to locate in the District .

The Central Strategies of the Plan are intended to coordinate and promote the creation of a system that is:

- Reflective of the needs and desires of the community;
- Market oriented and decentralized;
- A partnership with political subdivisions as well as the private solid waste industry;
- Committed to strong public awareness and environmental education;
- Committed to strong environmental protection, clean up and enforcement;
- Focused on source reduction as a primary means of reducing landfill reliance, and;
- Evolving as conditions change, and in consideration of public input.

The Draft Plan identifies:

- Availability of 15 years of landfill capacity in the region, to be determined by each hauler of waste;
- Availability of yard waste composting and recycling facilities;
- Funding for Health District to provide:
 - inspections of closed and existing solid waste facilities;
 - enforcement of OEPA regulations,
 - water sampling around existing and closed landfills,
 - Funding for the Sheriff's Office to provide:
 - Environmental Enforcement Officer to investigate illegal dumping complaints,
 - PRIDE Officer to supervise inmates for roadside clean-up,
- Funding for a Waste Reduction Specialist to focus on various education and awareness activities to enhance waste reduction for all sectors of the community as well as grants procurement;
- Household Hazardous Waste Collections every other year as funding allows;
- A Business Waste Reduction Program which will provide assistance to businesses in waste reduction efforts;

- Revenues are based on the current Generation Fee of \$6.19 per ton of waste disposed and grants;
- Annual total revenues are estimated to range from \$787,000 in 2000 to \$770,000 in 2014.
- If an in-district disposal facility would be developed, the District reserves the authority to impose a fee of up to \$4 on each ton of solid waste delivered. This would allow for a reduction or elimination of the Generation Fee.
- It is estimated that, on average, each household supports the District Budget with approximately \$6 per year which is a part of their waste collection fee.
- This Plan will be subject to revision in 2004 according to current regulations.

The Policy Committee welcomes input from the public during the comment period which is herein established from April 17th through May 17th 2000. Any comments may be submitted in writing to the Solid Waste Policy Committee, c/o Solid Waste District, 25 W. Pleasant Street, Springfield, Ohio 45506.

A Public Hearing is hereby set for 4 p.m. on May 24th at the County Commission Chambers at 50 E. Columbia Street, Springfield, Ohio.

**Solid Waste District Policy Committee
W. Darrell Howard, Chair
April 17, 2000**

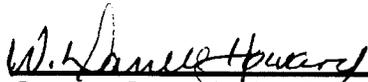
Appendix C

**Copies of Resolutions and Certification Statements
Documenting Ratification**

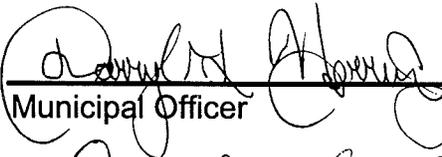
DRAFT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN CERTIFICATION BY THE POLICY COMMITTEE

FOR THE CLARK COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

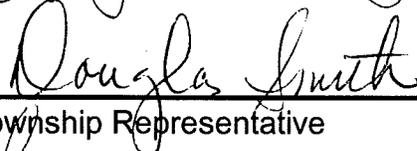
We, as representatives of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District Policy Committee, do hereby certify that to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements, demonstrations and all accompanying materials that comprise the *Draft Updated Clark County Solid Waste Management Plan*, as well as the demonstration to sufficient solid waste management facility capacity to meet the needs of the district for the 15 year planning period (years 2000- 2014) are accurate and are in compliance with the requirements in the *District Solid Waste Management Plan Format*, revision 3.0. The District has held five joint Policy Committee and Technical Advisory Council Meetings in order to guide the development of this Draft Updated Plan. This document will now be submitted to the Ohio EPA for review and comment.


County Commission Designee

9-1-99
Date Signed


Municipal Officer

9/1/99
Date Signed


Township Representative

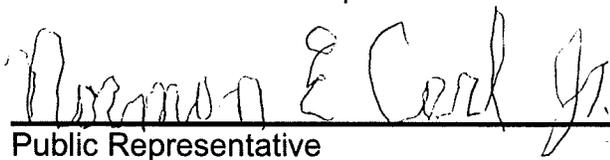
9-2-99
Date Signed


Health Commissioner

9/1/99
Date Signed


Industrial Generator Representative

9/1/99
Date Signed


Public Representative

9/1/99
Date Signed


Member representing General Interests of Citizens

9/1/99
Date Signed

George A. Hunt
Judith M. Smith
Norman E. Cook Jr.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution passed by the Clark County Solid Waste Management District Policy Committee on the 24 day of May, 2000, and recorded in the Journal of said Policy Committee in Clark County, under the date of May 24, 2000.

May 24, 2000
Date

Judith Mitchell
District Secretary for the Policy Committee

EXHIBIT A

Paragraphs Nos. 3 and 4 on page VI-7 of the April 18, 2000, draft of the updated Clark County Solid Waste Management Plan are amended as follows:

3. General plans and specifications for a proposed solid waste facility shall take into consideration the reasonably foreseeable daily solid waste management needs of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District during the anticipated useful life of the solid waste disposal facility. The Board may disapprove general plans and specifications for a proposed solid waste disposal facility which is likely to be operated to handle a volume of solid waste that is greater than the reasonably foreseeable daily solid waste management needs of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District. **This paragraph shall not be interpreted or applied by the Board in a manner that will have the effect of prohibiting or limiting the delivery of solid waste to the proposed solid waste facility in violation of the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.**

4. The proponent of a new, enlarged or modified solid waste facility shall demonstrate that, in addition to the proposed location of the solid waste facility identified in general plans and specifications submitted to the Board for review, the proponent has conducted a comparative analysis of other potential locations **within the District** for the proposed facility, and that such analysis demonstrates that the proposed location would result in less negative impacts on the community (based upon the *County-level interests* listed above), than other potential locations **within the District** for the proposed facility. In reviewing the facility proponents' compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, the Board may request the proponent to include in the analysis a comparison of the proposed location with a location identified by the Board. The Board may also request to review and examine any information relied upon by the proponent in determining that the proposed location results in less negative impacts, and the Board may request the proponent to revise its analysis to include additional factors which the Board determines to be potentially relevant to impacts on the community that the proponent did not consider in conducting its analysis. The Board may withhold approval of general plans and specifications if the Board determines that the proponent has failed to comply with the requirements of this paragraph, or the Board determines that a comparative analysis does not demonstrate that the proposed location would result in less negative impacts on the community than other potential locations **within the District**.

Appendix D

Identification of Consultants Retained for Plan Preparation

R.W. Beck
10999 Reed Hartman Highway
Suite 304-D
Cincinnati, Ohio 45242

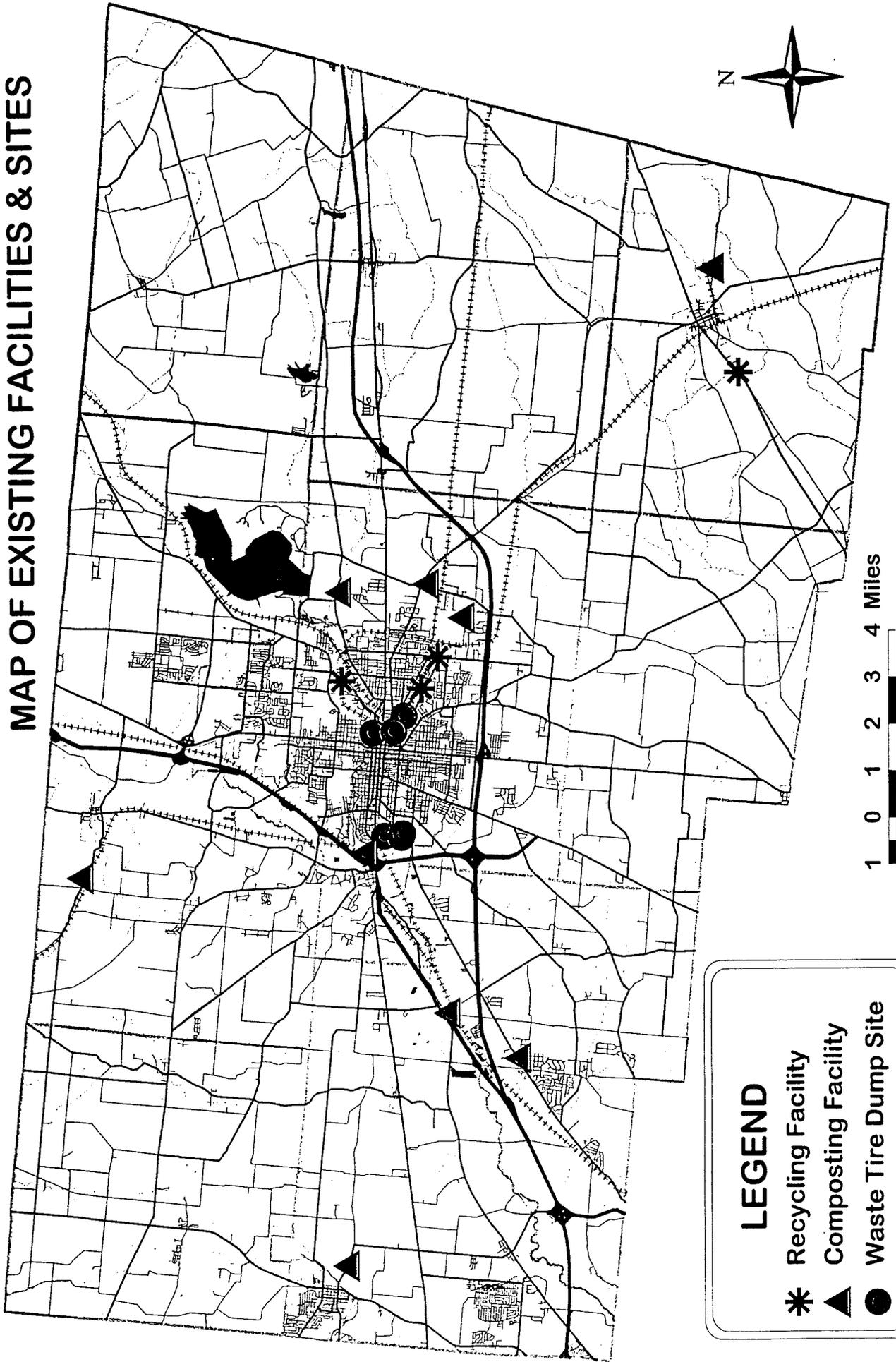
Karen Luken
(513) 631-6852

Appendix E

District Map

CLARK COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

MAP OF EXISTING FACILITIES & SITES



LEGEND

- * Recycling Facility
- ▲ Composting Facility
- Waste Tire Dump Site

Appendix F

Industrial Survey Results

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 14	# of Companies: 5	# of Employees: 13	Page 1 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.08	0.00	0.08
Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-ferrous Metals	40.00	0.00	40.00
Fabric	0.15	0.00	0.15
Cardboard	0.33	0.00	0.33
Newspaper	0.18	0.00	0.18
Office and mixed paper	0.05	0.00	0.05
Paper (total of above)	0.56	0.00	0.56
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.08	0.00	0.08
Rubber	2.00	0.00	2.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	2.00	0.00	2.00
Lead acid batteries	0.10	0.00	0.10
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	44.97	0.00	44.97
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

NOTE: Recycling that was reported as cubic yards or pounds was converted into tons to facilitate data entry. The conversion factors that were used are included at the end of the Attachment B tables.

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 20	# of Companies: 3	# of Employees: 83	Page 2 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	124.80	0.00	124.80
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	124.80	0.00	124.80
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	124.80	0.00	124.80
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 22	# of Companies: 0	# of Employees: 0	Page 3 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	0.00	0.00	0.00
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 23	# of Companies: 0	# of Employees: 0	Page 4 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	0.00	0.00	0.00
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 24	# of Companies: 1	# of Employees: 40	Page 5 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	2.00	0.00	2.00
Ferrous Metals	2.00	0.00	2.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	10.00	0.00	10.00
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	10.00	0.00	10.00
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	14.00	0.00	14.00
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 25	# of Companies: 0	# of Employees: 0	Page 6 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	0.00	0.00	0.00
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 26	# of Companies: 5	# of Employees: 94	Page 7 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	380.00	0.00	380.00
Newspaper	3,150.00	0.00	3,150.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	3,530.00	0.00	3,530.00
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	5.86	0.00	5.86
Wood	0.25	0.00	0.25
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	3,536.11	0.00	3,536.11
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 26	# of Companies: 5	# of Employees: 94	Page 7 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	380.00	0.00	380.00
Newspaper	3,150.00	0.00	3,150.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	3,530.00	0.00	3,530.00
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	5.86	0.00	5.86
Wood	0.25	0.00	0.25
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	3,536.11	0.00	3,536.11
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

. Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 27	# of Companies: 5	# of Employees: 328	Page 8 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	4.10	0.00	4.10
Ferrous Metals	1.00	0.00	1.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	186.00	0.00	186.00
Newspaper	473.00	0.00	473.00
Office and mixed paper	145.20	0.00	145.20
Paper (total of above)	804.20	0.00	804.20
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	15.00	0.00	15.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	3.50	0.00	3.50
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	827.80	0.00	827.80
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	1.75	0.00	1.75

. Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 27	# of Companies: 5	# of Employees: 328	Page 8 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	4.10	0.00	4.10
Ferrous Metals	1.00	0.00	1.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	186.00	0.00	186.00
Newspaper	473.00	0.00	473.00
Office and mixed paper	145.20	0.00	145.20
Paper (total of above)	804.20	0.00	804.20
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	15.00	0.00	15.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	3.50	0.00	3.50
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	827.80	0.00	827.80
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	1.75	0.00	1.75

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 28	# of Companies: 2	# of Employees: 51	Page 9 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	62.40	0.00	62.40
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	62.40	0.00	62.40
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	26.25	0.00	26.25
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	88.65	0.00	88.65
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 29	# of Companies: 1	# of Employees: 20	Page 10 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	0.00	0.00	0.00
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	200.00	0.00	200.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	1.75	0.00	1.75
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	201.75	0.00	201.75
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 30	# of Companies: 4	# of Employees: 207	Page 11 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.50	0.00	0.50
Ferrous Metals	6.50	0.00	6.50
Non-ferrous Metals	1.00	0.00	1.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	195.00	0.00	195.00
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	195.00	0.00	195.00
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	29.90	0.00	29.90
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	2.97	0.00	2.97
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	235.87	0.00	235.87
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 31	# of Companies: 1	# of Employees: 152	Page 12 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	20.80	0.00	20.80
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	6.30	0.00	6.30
Paper (total of above)	27.10	0.00	27.10
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	27.10	0.00	27.10
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 34	# of Companies: 17	# of Employees: 911	Page 15 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	8.01	0.00	8.01
Ferrous Metals	4,752.55	0.00	4,752.55
Non-ferrous Metals	291.32	0.00	291.32
Fabric	30.00	0.00	30.00
Cardboard	145.30	0.00	145.30
Newspaper	1.00	0.00	1.00
Office and mixed paper	5.28	0.00	5.28
Paper (total of above)	151.58	0.00	151.58
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	2.00	0.00	2.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	15.43	0.00	15.43
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	32.60	0.00	32.60
Other	7.00	0.00	7.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	5,290.49	0.00	5,290.49
Yard waste	10.00	0.00	10.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 35	# of Companies: 23	# of Employees: 1452	Page 16 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	9.03	0.00	9.03
Ferrous Metals	1,876.30	0.00	1,876.30
Non-ferrous Metals	808.25	0.00	808.25
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	42.10	0.00	42.10
Newspaper	20.00	0.00	20.00
Office and mixed paper	36.10	0.00	36.10
Paper (total of above)	98.20	0.00	98.20
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	9.84	0.00	9.84
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	2.00	0.00	2.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	31.00	0.00	31.00
Other	0.50	0.00	0.50
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	2,835.12	0.00	2,835.12
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.78	0.00	0.78

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 36	# of Companies: 2	# of Employees: 112	Page 17 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	3.00	0.00	3.00
Ferrous Metals	46.00	0.00	46.00
Non-ferrous Metals	21.00	0.00	21.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	3.67	0.00	3.67
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	4.00	0.00	4.00
Paper (total of above)	7.67	0.00	7.67
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	2.00	0.00	2.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	17.80	0.00	17.80
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	97.47	0.00	97.47
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 38	# of Companies: 0	# of Employees: 0	Page 19 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	0.00	0.00	0.00
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: 39	# of Companies: 2	23	Page 20 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-ferrous Metals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	0.00	0.00	0.00
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

Amount of Industrial Waste Recycled and Minimized by SIC Category and Waste Type

SIC Category: Other	# of Companies: 5	# of Employees: 610	Page 21 of 21
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Type of Waste	Amount Recycled in Tons	Amount Minimized in Tons	Total Tons
Aluminum	0.50	0.00	0.50
Ferrous Metals	234.78	0.00	234.78
Non-ferrous Metals	109.50	0.00	109.50
Fabric	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cardboard	31.20	0.00	31.20
Newspaper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office and mixed paper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper (total of above)	31.20	0.00	31.20
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stone/glass/clay	0.00	0.00	0.00
Concrete	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plastic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ash	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sludge	1.50	0.00	1.50
Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous chemicals	2.00	0.00	2.00
Composites	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tires	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lead acid batteries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wood	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pallets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixed/not designated	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	379.48	0.00	379.48
Yard waste	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hazardous Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.00

MATERIAL BASED CONVERSIONS

<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (lbs. per cubic yard)</u>
Paper:	
Corrugated	
Loose	200
Compacted	475
Office	350
Newsprint	430
Mixed	150
Metals:	
Ferrous	
Cans, Whole	150
Unidentified Industrial	560
Aluminum	
Cans, whole	62
Unidentified industrial	75
Non-Ferrous	
Unidentified industrial	560
Glass:	
Containers	
Whole	575
Plastics:	
Mixed	
Whole	50
Baled	550
Wood:	
Pallets	286
Loose Dimensional	244
Rubber:	
Non-Granulated	300
Granulated	2500

Appendix G

Documentation of Provision of Services and Capacity



WASTE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
10795 Hughes Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45251

July 13, 1999

Ms. Karen Luken
RW Beck
10999 Reed Hartman Highway
Suite 304-D
Cincinnati, Ohio 45251

Dear Karen:

RE: Capacity Assurance for the Clark County Solid Waste Management District

Please allow this letter to serve as Rumpke's response to your letter on behalf of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District's requesting for capacity assurance with respect to municipal solid waste generated by the District.

Rumpke Consolidated Companies, Inc. and its subsidiaries ("Rumpke") is a family owned Ohio solid waste company providing non-hazardous solid waste collection, disposal and recycling services to Southeast Ohio for over 60 years. It is Rumpke's goal to deliver solid waste services with a high level of customer service at competitive rates to the residents and commercial businesses located in the District. Currently, Rumpke is among the seven largest solid waste management companies in the United States and has significant operations in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois.

Rumpke's landfills provide long-term disposal capacity for the company's collection operations and are also used by third parties for waste disposal. Rumpke's collection, disposal and recycling network includes eleven landfills, six transfer stations, and seven recycling facilities owned or operated by Rumpke. All of Rumpke's landfills are constructed using Best Available Technology ("BAT Facilities") and operated in strict compliance with local, state and federal regulations and laws governing such facilities. As of the date of this letter, Rumpke anticipates that it will dispose of municipal solid waste generated by the District and collected by Rumpke at Rumpke owned or operated facilities and non-Rumpke owned or operated disposal facilities.

Rumpke currently operates three municipal solid waste landfills and one construction and demolition landfill within hauling distances of the District. The landfills owned and operated by Rumpke will be interested in accepting solid waste from the District throughout the 15 year planning period from the year 2000 to 2015. Collectively, the landfills owned by Rumpke within hauling distance of the District will be able to annually accept a maximum annual amount of 100,000 tons of municipal solid waste generated by the Clark County Solid Waste Management District per year.

The Authorized Maximum Daily Waste Receipt Limit and remaining capacity in years, gross airspace and net airspace for the municipal solid waste landfills owned and operated by Rumpke are as

follows:

LANDFILL FACILITY	Authorized Maximum Daily Waste Receipt (Tons)	Remaining Capacity (Years)	Remaining Airspace	
			Gross (Cubic Yards)	Net (Cubic Yards)
Rumpke Sanitary Landfill 10795 Hughes Road Cincinnati, Ohio	8,600	5.92	13,050,000	11,484,000
Georgetown, Ohio Landfill 9427 Beyers Road Georgetown, Ohio	1,000	14.36	3,115,312	2,803,780
Beech Hollow Landfill 29 AW Long Road Wellston, Ohio	1,500	43.84	20,536,856	18,483,171

In addition, Rumpke has entered into an agreement with Monsanto Company and Solutia, Inc. to purchase landfill airspace at Monsanto's former company landfill located in western Hamilton County, Ohio near the Indiana border. This site contains approximately 7 million cubic yards of airspace and will have a usable life of approximately 10 years based upon estimated usage of the landfill airspace. This purchase will increase Rumpke's airspace capacity in the Southwestern Ohio and Southeastern Indiana markets significantly.

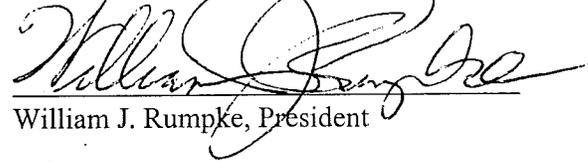
Rumpke is pleased to be part of the District's Solid Waste Management Plan and have the opportunity to provide high quality solid waste collection and disposal services to the District at a competitive costs. Please understand that this letter is not a binding legal commitment to the District. As a practical matter, the amount of waste collected and disposed of by Rumpke in the District may be more or less than the amount mentioned above, depending on business and market conditions, government regulations, success in obtaining the necessary approvals and permits required to expand landfills or develop new sites and the costs that would be involved in developing the expanded capacity. Please be assured, however, that Rumpke monitors the available permitted disposal capacity at each of its landfills on an ongoing basis and will continuously seek to increase its landfill capacity through the development of new landfills or through the expansion of existing company owned landfills in the future.

Karen Luken
RW Beck
Page 3
July 13, 1999

If you have any questions or if Rumpke can provide you with any additional information, please feel free to contact the undersigned at your convenience.

Sincerely,

RUMPKE WASTE, INC.
RUMPKE SANITARY LANDFILL, INC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William J. Rumpke", is written over a horizontal line.

William J. Rumpke, President

cc: William Terry, Chief Operating Officer



Noble Road Landfill, Inc.
170 Noble Road East
Shiloh, OH 44878-0275
Phone (419) 895-0058
Fax (419) 895-3107

July 7, 1999

Karen Luken
R.W. Beck
10999 Reed Hartman Highway
Suite 304-D
Cincinnati, OH 45242

Dear Ms. Luken & Mr. Beck,

In reference to your letter of June 17, 1999, requesting landfill disposal for Clark County. Oakland Marsh Landfill is interested in becoming a part of your Solid Waste Management Plan, therefore we will accept all or any portion of your district's waste for as long as we have permitted airspace. The facility currently has a projected life of 15 to 20 years.

(1) We are a permitted "Subtitle D" Landfill. We are currently opening a new cell with state-of-the-art double composite liner system and leachate collection system. There are two double containment holding tanks for the leachate generated on site. The site has a groundwater monitoring system, with quarterly sampling and analysis. Our location on Noble Road East, approximately 4 miles south of the intersections of State Routes 224 & 13 provides easy access to our facility. We will be able to accept 110,000 ton per year or 400 ton per day from your county through the year 2015.

(2) Our authorized Maximum Daily Waste Receipt Limit: Presently at 2000 ton/day.

(3) Our annual report says our remaining capacity in years is: 18.5 years
Gross airspace: 15,233,183 cubic yards
Net airspace: 12,343,000 cubic yards

Our representative and marketing manager, Barb Zuchowski, would be glad to visit your site or answer any other questions that you may have. Please feel free to call her for any further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lynda Shipp".

Lynda Shipp
General Manager

LS/njm

VIA FACSIMILE

July 8, 1999

Ms. Karen Luken,
RW Beck
10999 Reed Hartman highway, Suite 304-D
Cincinnati, Ohio 45242

RE: Letter of Intent to Accept Clark County Solid Waste

Dear Ms. Luken:

Waste Management is pleased to provide waste management collection, transfer, recycling and disposal services to residential, commercial and industrial customers within Clark County. We expect to provide these services throughout the District's next planning period.

Waste Management is willing to provide services to the District and would appreciate the update to the Clark County Solid Waste Management plan identify the following facilities:

1. Koogler Suburban - Hauling Company
1700 N. Broad Street
Fairborn, Ohio 45323-9505
Phone: 937.878.6699
Provides collection of solid waste and recyclables.
2. Koogler Suburban Material Recovery Facility & Transfer Station
1700 N. Broad Street
Fairborn, Ohio 45323-9505
Phone: 937.878.6699
Provides separation of recyclables and transfer capabilities to disposal facilities.
3. Stony Hollow Recycling & Disposal Facility - Solid Waste Landfill
2460 S. Gettysburg Road
Dayton, Ohio 45418-2323
Phone: 937.268.1133
Authorized Maximum Daily Waste Receipt Limit: 4500 tons
Remaining Permitted Capacity (as of 1/1/99): 8,493,000 tons
Remaining Capacity in Years: 7 years
No pending permit application.

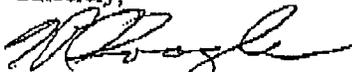
4. Evergreen Recycling & Disposal Facility – Solid Waste Landfill
2625 East Broadway
Northwood, Ohio 43619-1062
Phone: 419.666.5136
Remaining Permitted Capacity (as of 12/31/98): 11,800,700 tons
Remaining Capacity in Years: 40.6 years at 1997 disposal rates
No pending permit application. Facility would provide disposal capacity greater than 100 miles from Clark County. Transfer capabilities via the existing Koogler-Suburban transfer station will facilitate waste transfer.

5. Suburban South Recycling & Disposal Facility – Solid Waste Landfill
3415 Township Road #447
Glenford, OH 43739
Phone: 740.787.2327
Remaining Permitted Capacity (as of 12/31/99): 20,288,551 cubic yards
AMDWRL: 5,000 tons
Remaining Capacity in Years: 20.2 years

Based on present operating conditions Waste Management has access to other landfills throughout Ohio and has the ability to dispose of 110,000 tons of Clark County waste until the year 2015.

Should you have any other questions or comments on the above information, please feel free to contact either Kathy Trent at 513-242-4301, or myself at (937) 878-6699.

Sincerely,



THOMAS R. KOOGLER
Vice President, Bluegrass Region

Cc: Bob Downing, Jr.
Jim Hext
Greg Meyer



May 17, 1999

Mr. Edward Kilbarger
Athens-Hocking Demolition Landfill
P.O. Box 946
Logan, Ohio 43138

Dear Mr. Kilbarger,

The Clark County Solid Waste Management District is in the process of preparing their 15-year solid waste management plan that will be implemented in 2000. To comply with Section 3734.53 of the Ohio Revised Code, Clark County must demonstrate access to 15-years of disposal capacity for OhioEPA to approve their plan.

OhioEPA records indicate that your facility received waste from Clark County in 1997. On behalf of Clark County, I am seeking Letters of Intent from landfill operators indicating their interest in continuing to accept Clark County Waste throughout the 15-year planning period.

Clark County is projected to annually generate approximately 110,000 of residential/commercial and industrial waste that will require landfill disposal. If you are interested in receiving this waste stream, please complete the following information that Clark County is required to submit to OhioEPA:

1. Maximum annual amount of waste (TPY) your facility would be able to accept from Clark County through 2015.

10,000

2. Authorized Maximum Daily Waste Receipt Limit.

2000 tons

3. Remaining Capacity in years, gross airspace and net airspace.

gross 14,000,000 yd³
net 12,000,000 "

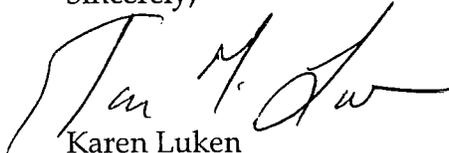
File: Clark County

May 17, 1999
Page 2

Please return this information by May 28, 1999 to:

Karen Luken
R.W. Beck
10999 Reed Hartman Highway
Suite 304- D
Cincinnati, Ohio 45242
Or
Kluken@rwbeck.com

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Karen M. Luken".

Karen Luken
Solid Waste Director



May 17, 1999

Mr. Larry Saylor
Cherokee Run Landfill
2946 U.S. Route 68 North
Bellefontaine, OH 43311

Dear Mr. Saylor,

The Clark County Solid Waste Management District is in the process of preparing their 15-year solid waste management plan that will be implemented in 2000. To comply with Section 3734.53 of the Ohio Revised Code, Clark County must demonstrate access to 15-years of disposal capacity for OhioEPA to approve their plan.

OhioEPA records indicate that your facility received waste from Clark County in 1997. On behalf of Clark County, I am seeking Letters of Intent from landfill operators indicating their interest in continuing to accept Clark County Waste throughout the 15-year planning period.

Clark County is projected to annually generate approximately 110,000 of residential/commercial and industrial waste that will require landfill disposal. If you are interested in receiving this waste stream, please complete the following information that Clark County is required to submit to OhioEPA:

1. Maximum annual amount of waste (TPY) your facility would be able to accept from Clark County through 2015.
46.20 tons per year
2. Authorized Maximum Daily Waste Receipt Limit.
3000 tons
3. Remaining Capacity in years, gross airspace and net airspace.
 - *11 years under current permit*
 - *Gross airspace as of 1/1/99 5,913,207 cubic yards*
 - *net airspace as of 1/1/99 3,070,935 tons*

Please return this information by May 28, 1999 to:

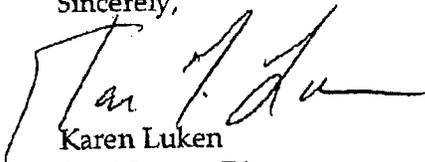
Karen Luken

File: Clark County

May 17, 1999
Page 2

R.W. Beck
10999 Reed Hartman Highway
Suite 304- D
Cincinnati, Ohio 45242
Or
Kluken@rwbeck.com

Sincerely,



Karen Luken
Solid Waste Director



WASTE MANAGEMENT

3415 Twp. Rd. 447
Glenford, OH 43739
(740) 787-2327
(740) 787-2335 Fax

Karen Luken
10979 Reed Hartman Highway
Suite 220
Cincinnati, Ohio 45242

Dear Karen,

This is in response to your request for a letter of Intent for Clark County Solid District. Waste Management/Suburban RDF is located at 3415 Twp Rd #447 Glenford, Ohio. We are willing to accept up to 200 Tons per day or 52,000 ton per year of waste from Clark County. This is based on a 260 working day per year. Here at Suburban, our maximum daily waste receipt is currently 5,000 tons per day. Our remaining capacity in years, based on gate receipts for 1998 is 20.2 years. The remaining gross air space is 20,288,541 Cubic yards.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (740) 787-2327.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ron Pickett". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Ron Pickett
District Manager

Appendix H

**Minutes from Solid Waste Policy Committee and
Technical Advisory Council Meetings**

Minutes

Clark County Solid Waste Policy Committee/
Technical Advisory Committee
Joint Meeting
Wednesday, June 2, 1999

Clark County Solid Waste Management District
Brinkman Education Center (4B)
Downtown Campus
Springfield, Ohio

Committee Members Present:

Norm Carl
Evard Flinn
Darryl Herring
Steve Wermuth
W. Darrell Howard
Don Conley
Sandy Henry
Ed Rogers
Connie Strobbe
Al Wansing
Anne Kaup Fett
Bruce Smith

Others:

Debra Karns, District Coordinator
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant
Susan Cover, Springfield News-Sun
Bill Wharton, New Carlisle Health Dept.
Alan Donaldson
Bob Downing, Waste Management
Karen Luken, R. W. Beck

The meeting was called to order at 6:00 p.m.

Review of the 1999 Annual District Report by Ms. Karns.

The 1999 Annual District Report was submitted June 1 of this year. The report represents 1998. It is required annually to be reported to the Ohio EPA to show them what progress we have or have not made towards implementing our plan and reducing Clark County's waste stream. The 1998 district population was 149,000. We based the generation total on a Franklin Statistic of 4.34 pounds per person per day. In 1997 that national statistic was 4.35. Ms. Karns pointed out that we are generating a little bit less waste. That gives about 118,000 tons of residential and commercial waste to work with here in Clark County.

Ms. Karns referred to Table V.2 (District Waste Recycled). This is the waste that we can confirm that's been recycled - that is actually reported back to us. There is no doubt that there is a lot of recycling being done that we have not identified. This information represents an industrial survey that was done in 1996 for the year 1995. It also represents updates to that survey information where we requested a lot of facility operators and haulers and large waste generators to report to us. Some of them did and some of them didn't. Ms. Karns pointed out that the information is therefore not complete. She referred to the Grand Totals at the bottom of Table V.2. What is important is the requirement to achieve a 25 percent waste reduction overall in the county by the year 2000 under the existing plan.

Ms. Karns explained that we are showing that we have achieved a 34 percent reduction rate in the Residential/Commercial waste stream; and an 84 percent reduction rate in the Industrial waste stream. The Industrial rate is consistent with what it has been in prior years. Ms. Karns pointed out a couple of reasons for this year's achievement. One is that we were able to count the 8,700 tons of tires that were removed from the Selig site last year (all of those were beneficially reused). Another major amount of waste that she found being recycled was the food waste (that 4,700 tons of food waste is under the Industrial tons). That's going from the new Dole plant to the Paygro facility. They're incorporating the bag of lettuce scraps into the livestock product and doing the in vessel composting with that at Paygro. Also the yard waste, which wasn't able to be attributed to our recycling numbers until last year. We've doubled the amount of yard waste that we've been able to identify. Including those new identified recycling streams, we're really pleased to show that we have a 34 percent recycling rate in the Residential/Commercial waste stream and 84 percent recycling rate in the Industrial waste stream.

When looking at the numbers using that generation statistic and multiplying that times our population and eliminating the amount that has been recycled, it leaves us with the total numbers of what should have been disposed in land fills. That number comes to 90,924 tons. That is almost exactly what we can identify as going to Ohio transfer stations and landfills. Ms. Karns explained that she did not want to be overly confident, but that she felt good about these numbers. She said that next year she hopes to do another industrial survey because it has been since 1995 that we have clearly addressed that waste stream.

Ms. Karns referred to Table V.1 (Residential/Commercial Recycling Opportunities and Pay-As-You-Throw Disposal Programs). She made several highlights. The Waste Management Material Recovery Facility - residents can drop off recyclables for free there and also Waste Management pays to tip recyclables. They charge their Waste Management trucks \$25.00 a ton to tip co-mingled recyclables at this facility. However, they do not charge our local small haulers to tip our co-mingled recyclables. She said that she thought that it was something that we would have to deal with in the future.

Ms. Karns also pointed out the City of New Carlisle's Nonsubscription PAYT Service with Rumpke is provided to residents who pay \$1.30 for each bag. The program is pay per volume with free curbside recycling. Ms. Karns said that it is the lowest cost program in the county and it also has the highest recycling numbers in the county. She said for the listeners to keep that in mind.

Ms. Karns said that we have 4 haulers that are offering a Pay-As-You-Throw system. She said that when she surveyed them, their combined estimates were that 20 to 25 percent of their customers were using a volume-based system.

Ms. Karns added that next year we will be able to identify a new composting facility. The City of Springfield finally started to deal with their own yard waste and they have a new facility. She said that these numbers will continue to improve next year because of that. Ms. Karns continued by saying that we have 10 yard waste composting facilities that are operational in Clark County now. That was a big help in improving our numbers.

Ms. Karns referred to the rest of the programs as identified locations of where we know that people can drop off the materials for recycling. She said that we are very fortunate to have a lot of locations that accept used motor oil, that accept the lead acid batteries, newspaper and that sort of materials. We are fortunate that the private companies are supporting us in this effort.

Ms. Karns advised the committee members and visitors to skip over to Table IX.1, the Household Hazardous Waste Management Program Report. She pointed out what was important in the report was that of all the material that we collected 93,000 pounds of that was recycled and only 14,000 pounds was disposed. Last year the cost was \$100,000. This year it was \$50,000 which was paid for through the Health District through carry over funds that they had maintained in their Solid Waste Program budget. She explained that although it was excess monies that the Solid Waste District had given them, it was a very generous way for them to give that back. Approximately 800 households were served with this program. The last program was 2,100. We're hoping that this is a trend and that people are managing this material in other ways and making some wiser decisions before they purchase it.

Ms. Karns then drew attention to the Status of Plan Implementation. She said that the chart was provided by the OEPA. They've gone through our plans, through our prior Annual District Report and in the left-hand column they have pulled things out that they have identified that we're supposed to do. Some of those things come from our Implementation Schedule, some of them are referenced in other parts of the Plan, and things in capital letters are things that she added which they missed.

Ms. Karns mentioned the Earth Day Cleanup that was held this year. First of all, in 1998 more than 1,000 volunteers cleaned up 22 parks and picked up 8.5 tons of litter. This year for the Great American Cleanup for the month of April, we had 2,014 volunteers collect 20.5 tons of litter, scrap and recyclables. We more than doubled those numbers. She said that this year we held the Eco Fair instead of a Rally. About 600 people attended the Eco Fair, which was May 22nd. There were 26 booths set up and this is something we hope to build on in the future.

Ms. Karns said that each year we do an Appliance Recycling Collection and, unfortunately, last year there were fewer than 100 appliances brought in. It costs \$20 for individuals to take freon-containing appliances to a scrap dealer. Whereas we only charge \$5 to pull the freon out of the appliances for recycling. She said that we are thinking about a week-long opportunity where we promote both of the scrap dealers.

Ms. Karns briefly highlighted the rest of the 1999 Annual District Report. She briefly reviewed the Buy Recycled Promotion Awareness Program, the One Man's Trash quarterly newsletter, workshops for teachers (90 attended in 1998), the Waste Watch for Educators newsletter (to 1,750 teachers twice a year), the Recycle Our Community (ROC), seminars on pollution prevention (dismal success there), publication of the Waste Watch for Business newsletter (to approximately 3,500 businesses in Clark County twice a year), the Office Paper Recycling Coop, the Government Office Paper Recycling Program (9 office buildings - 722 employees; 28 percent waste reduction in the office paper waste stream collectively), the Scrap Tire Program (about 3,100 of those tires were recycled in 1998), the implementation of an annual Christmas tree clipping program, the development of a yard waste composting demonstration site for education (currently led by the Master Gardeners and the OSU Horticultural Agent), the plan to fund to the county's environmental preparedness fund, the PRIDE program, the Adopt-a-Road program, etc.

Approval of 1999 Annual District Report

SWPC/TAC 99-65: Approval of 1999 Annual District Report - For calendar year 1998

Motion by Mr. Flinn, seconded by Mr. Conley to approve the 1999 Annual District Report.

Motion carried.

Technical Advisory Council - Membership (Updating)/Chairman (Replacing)

Mr. Howard opened discussion for updating membership of TAC and replacing the former Chairman (Mr. Bob Cecil recently retired as Chairman and went to Washington state).

Ms. Karns stated that we need to have a Chair for the Technical Advisory Council. There are 10 members currently. She said that we had 22 at one time. She stated that she has taken upon herself to invite potential candidates that she thought would help to round out the Technical Advisory Council. Ms. Karns mentioned that we are only required to have one statutory representative on the TAC and that is a waste hauler (historically has been Tom Koogler). She proposed the question do we want to consider a balancing of perhaps inviting a small hauler to participate. She said to the group that she would consider recommendations for people to be sought out to join the committee so that it would be well-rounded.

Ms. Karns said that Ms. Luken had a long list of issues to discuss with the committee. She said that some issues would be easy to discuss and that others perhaps would not be resolved at that meeting.

Ms. Luken began by passing around to the group the proposal that was submitted to Clark County along with business cards (she stated that she would be a resource on as well as a consultant). She said that she used to be the Solid Waste Manager for Hamilton County for five years. She focused on the group and said that they were very lucky to have Ms. Karns here. Ms. Luken said that she has looked at the list of programs that this district has accomplished and continues to implement every year as well as the recycling rate that we continue to have. She said that it amazed her that with the staff that Ms. Karns has, what she has accomplished and that she deserves an applause.

Ms. Luken continued by stating that her goal with the Solid Waste Management Plan, number one, is to get the group to have a plan that will be into Ohio EPA's hands by September 1. She said that it is very important for two reasons: First, Ohio EPA has become very, very serious about getting draft solid waste management plans in on time. For about the last five years, nothing really happened if you did not submit your plan on time. She said that the last time she talked with Ohio EPA they said that there were 13 districts that didn't even have a ratified plan yet. Which meant that their plan is years behind as far as getting in. Second, it is extremely important for Clark County to get their plan in is because there is a lot of controversy associated with this district and there are some issues that are sensitive. So Clark County is a very high visibility district. She said that the EPA is going to watch Clark County even closer.

Finally, Ms. Luken said the most important reason that Clark County should get their plan in on time is that because the Solid Waste Plans have to be done for the state (required update by state law), but there is a practical reason to look at your Solid Waste Plan every couple of years. Ms. Luken said situations change. She continued by saying that the recycling market in 1994 was the greatest in all of history. She said people were paying you for recyclables. Now it is getting more and more challenging to get recyclers to pick up recyclables because the markets are so dismal. She said it's very hard for them to operate that business. Situations like that change. What people desire changes. The state law has changed. What Ohio EPA found is that industrial waste was skewing the 25 percent rate of reduced aggregate waste. She said that the Ohio EPA came back and said that the next goal for the year 2000 is that 25 percent of just the residential/commercial waste stream and 50 percent of the industrial waste stream needs to be diverted from landfill through waste reduction, recycling, composting and incineration. She said again that the situation

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has changed and that is the real reason to update a plan.

Ms. Luken then gave an explanation of why she was at the meeting. She said that she hired R. W. Beck because she does have the perspective of what it is like to run a district. Ms. Luken then stated that it is very different running a district than telling a district what to do. She said that she was a consultant before she ran a solid waste district. She said that both perspectives have allowed her to come back to the consulting field and really be able to help the public sector. She added that there are fewer and fewer dollars and that it is getting harder to institute the programs or reach the higher recycling goals. She continued by saying the only way to do it is to look at your existing system and find a way to continually improve what you are doing.

Ms. Luken stated that Ms. Karns and she would be working jointly in the next couple of weeks looking at all the programs which she has listed here in the annual report and determining a cost performance basis and what Ms. Karns and the district has learned about the programs. Ms. Luken said that the other part of the program will involve all the members of the committee - that is within the next two months there will be three meetings and a budget meeting to look at various programs in each meeting. These meetings will involve input from all of the committee members on how to make the programs better. Ms. Luken said that she would be putting together a set schedule to finish the plan by the middle of August so it can be certified by policy members and into the hands Ohio EPA by September 1.

Ms. Luken then said that one of the first things that needed to be done is talk about some policy direction. She stated that there are issues every time a solid waste management plan is updated. Ms. Luken went on to say that what she wanted to do is to talk about some of those issues and take a few notes. She said that this would be a guideline as to what direction the community would like to go. Ms. Luken pointed out that one of the biggest issues that faces this district is recycling. She stated that fewer and fewer people are able to provide recycling or provide recycling for the number of materials that they use. One of the issues that needed to be looked at is recycling in rural areas. She said that when she interviewed for this job was that one of the questions that she asked Ms. Karns was, "What's the most important to this district, that everybody has access to recycling in Clark County or to have high recycling rates?" Ms. Luken stated that there are two approaches: Everyone in Clark County could have access to recycling and it may not increase the recycling rate or Do we target the areas that are densely populated to get more "bang to the buck"?

Ms. Luken said that the reason that she asked that was because in the counties throughout Ohio in the rural more sparsely populated areas a number of waste haulers have stopped providing recycling services. She said that it costs so much money to run a truck out there and maybe collect recyclables from 5 households in a 1 mile area. She continued by adding when are paying a lot of money for cardboard, paper, glass and aluminum it made it worth while. She said now for the recyclers to provide that service and to break even, they probably have to charge about \$10 a month for that service if not more. Ms. Luken said that most homeowners may not want to pay that amount of money. She added that the district has to look at the situation and actually develop some contingencies. She said that currently on Clark County's books there is a rule that all waste haulers must provide curbside recycling. There is nothing as far as responding to what happens if they don't do it.

Ms. Luken said what she wanted to ask at that time was: "If the district is in situation where recycling is not being provided in some of townships' less populated areas, what approach should the district take?" She asked, "Should it try to enforce that rule and stick with that rule and challenge that rule or should it look at incentive-based programs for haulers or should the district look at alternative programs?" She further added, "Should the district have drop offs in those areas?" She asked, "If recycling is at a loss in the township areas what should the district do?" She said that she would open up the discussion with those questions.

Mr. Flinn made the suggestion that in the areas where there is not a heavy population concentration of recyclables that drop off points should be considered. He pointed out that this would be more cost-effective for the haulers.

Ms. Luken said that she would play the devil's advocate and said, "If the district did offer drop off recycling and it would cost \$200,000 a year to offer that program, you have to have the staff because if you don't you just end up with a big open dump where the recyclable is so contaminated that it has no value at all."

Ms. Karns stated that Clark County had some problem. She said that we didn't have as major of a problem as it might be in some other community. She continued by saying that in the city of Springfield was a little bit worse than it was out in the rural area.

Ms. Luken said that the thing to keep in mind is the specs that the processors are requiring have become much more particular. She said that her question is a double-edged question. She asked, "What if this is the only program that the district could truly afford to provide?" She said if Clark County did a drop off program, there would be other programs that would be eliminated. She asked, "Should the district still offer that type of program or should it be some kind of joint venture with the townships?"

Mr. Howard responded by saying that there should probably be some kind of joint venture, but I would hate to see the other programs dropped. He said that as long as we can take care of the urban areas where we have a lot of recycling available, that out in the county if we have to we could do without it. He continued by saying that since we do have the containers available, they could be placed in certain areas within the townships to at least allow people who want to do this to be able to do it. He said that he had some people talk to him out in the county say to him, "I wish I knew I had a place I'd take my stuff, but I don't know where to take it."

Ms. Luken asked, "If there was a once a month recycling program, how would that work here?"

Mr. Howard answered that he did not know and that he had no comment on that.

Mr. Donaldson said that it needs to be more often.

Ms. Luken asked, "How often?"

Mr. Donaldson answered, "Twice a month." He also said that he had another question. He asked, "Are you going to separate between the urban areas and the rural areas? Because I don't think that they have the same problems from what Debra said earlier."

Ms. Karns answered, "Part of the reasoning here is that the more densely populated areas are being served currently and they're not so much in jeopardy of the service being eliminated."

Mr. ???? responded by saying, "Great, so we're speaking of the rural areas."

Ms. Karns answered, "Right."

Mr. ???? said, "O.K. So then a lot of these things that these people have attempted to do that initially in that they go to a bi-monthly recycling or if there's a service available it's going to be cost driven. I think I'm like everyone else. If it's going to be provided then I would like to see my quarterly bill divided. If it's \$54.00 for normal pickup and it's \$64.00 for a recyclable pickup, then I get to make that choice. Until we make that decision and at least offer that, then we don't know where we are. Or do we?"

Ms. Luken answered, "You're right. You're exactly right, and it's going to be a big factor as far as, not in so much what the resident's charged, and that's definitely going to be a component of this, but let's say that the district were to assume all of the charges. In that situation you're probably not going to get a lot of tonnages from townships, in which there are not a lot of people. You're not going to generate the amount of waste you would in the more heavily populated areas. Now the district may be spending a lot of money and not increase the recycling rate much at all, but they're providing everybody access to recycling. And that's why I asked the initial question, if you choose we're going to focus on getting tonnages out and diverting the higher quantities or making sure that everybody has access to recycling."

Mr. Howard responded with the question, "What is the goal within the plan in order to meet the EPA mandate? What does the EPA want to see us do?"

Ms. Luken answered, "All of it, I suppose. But in this plan you have a choice. You can show either access or recycling goals. At this point you'll probably go for the recycling goals. So it will be much easier to demonstrate that than actually showing the access just because of the methodology that's used. And, quite honestly, you're probably in a situation that as far as goals go, you're there. So maybe you don't want to increase the recycling rate all that much more and maybe access is important."

Mr. Howard stated that one of the things that needs to be considered when residents choose to live in an urban setting versus a rural setting is the rural settings don't always have all the amenities as does the urban area. With the decision to live out, you have accepted a different set of responsibilities that includes managing your waste stream.

Ms. Luken continued by saying that we are spending significantly more per capita in rural areas' recycling program than we are in the urban areas.

Mr. ???? said he calls certain areas semi-rural areas. He said that one of his co-workers came to him a couple of months ago and said, "My waste hauler just sent me a letter and said that they're not going to pick up my recyclables. What am I going to do? I want to do the right thing, but I haven't a clue where I can take it."

Ms. Luken said, "That's an excellent point on two levels. You're sending out conflicting messages. The other part of it is it makes Debra's job very difficult as far as promoting recycling and she's going to have to do selective, focused promotion and it's much more expensive than if she can buy one ad in the newspaper. Especially when you come to school-aged children. What do you do? Say, 'Sorry, we don't recycle. It's going to be a balancing issue and that's an excellent point."

Ms. Karns pointed out that she has had calls in her office, folks stating that their recyclables weren't being collected in some of the rural areas, a few calls. And their concerns over that are folks whose hauler doesn't provide recycling service. She said that there is one company that is no longer providing recycling service at all. Ms. Karns stated that they ask, "What can I do? Where can I take it?" She said that it is hard to tell them that across the county line in Fairborn there's this MRF, and if you don't mind driving it over there that's about your only option. Ms. Karns continued by saying that she is more inclined to say, "Bring it down to our office. We'll deal with it." She said that it hurts her to say that to people (telling people to take it to Fairborn).

Ms. Luken said that maybe living in a rural area, recycling may not be as convenient as in an urban area. She said that maybe an alternative is that they actually drive somewhere to recycle that's not across the county. She continued by adding that it would meet different objectives as far as providing county planning and making it cost-effective.

Ms. Kaup-Fett said that what she finds encouraging is when people do call her with the question, "Where do I take it?", and when she tells them Fairborn they respond with, "O.K." She stated that if they are going to go all the way to Fairborn, then they are going to go to where ever the recycling drop off is.

Ms. Henry asked, "Have you seen less materials set out in rural areas than in urban areas?"

Mr. Downing answered, "Yes, and I think some of that has to do with the lifestyle. They do composting out back. I don't think they're generating the volume of (unintelligible). So those are some of the options we're looking at, but I will caution you. It would be in ballpark numbers."

Ms. Kaup-Fett asked if Mr. Downing had any figures at all in regards to what percentage of people in the city to what percentage of people in the county recycle. I could give you the number of people on a stretch of road.

Ms. Karns stated that we have six different haulers providing service on every street, and then all of these haulers tell her that they don't know exactly how many customers they have because they have bag customers that all they do is buy the bags and they never send them a bill. She said that we are having a hard time nailing down how many customers are out there, let alone determining how many of them recycle.

Ms. Luken responded by saying, "Based on your last comment, the lack of service providers and quite honestly if the markets drop much more, I think it is beneficial to the district to have some kind of provision to hire district recycling. Hopefully that will never, ever have to be implemented, but I think the district should be prepared. I think that's part of the planning process. Then this district will always have a legal mandate.

Mr. Downing stated that Ms. Luken had asked before about charging rural areas for recycling. He said if we would charge them and then tell them to take their recyclables and deliver them somewhere we would kill the program.

Ms. Luken responded by saying that Mr. Downing could be right. She said, "That's why I asked the question, if people were charged for recycling and they had to drive somewhere would they still do it. I think you're probably right. A lot of people still perceive recycling as, 'Why should I pay for doing the right thing?' I just want some feedback."

Ms. Luken responded by saying that something off the top of her head as far as incentives is that another approach to it might be is to get corporate sponsors. She said as an example, if you bring your recyclables you get \$5.00 off a pizza from Dominos. She continued by saying that they'll know that there is at least some type of reward for bringing those recyclables to the facility. She stated that she did not want the district to get into any cash transactions at all.

Mr. Donaldson said, "I think when we have our cars repaired or our oil changed there is a line item or a building item for the disposal of those parts and/or that oil. I think the haulers are going to have to break down their bill. If they need to raise the price, and it's all cost driven, whether we do the right thing or not, it's our garbage. Whether we put it someplace or we recycle it, it's still our garbage and someone has to take care of it. But the hauler could break down, if he's going to raise the price - I think mine is \$54.00 a quarter - if he raises it to \$60.00, he can break it down into \$8.00 is for recycling and \$52.00 is for garbage pick up. I still get the option to recycle or not to. If I do the right thing, I recycle because it's the moral or emotional activity or it's something that I'm teaching my children. But we're recycling our parts from our automobile, they're charging us for it separate anyway as an attached to line item. I think the haulers should have that."

Ms. Luken asked, "Under that approach would people then have the option of whether or not to

recycle?"

Mr. Donaldson answered, "They do now. They do now. We have to make it economically feasible for the hauler to provide the service. Whether we use it or not, is our choice. We're going to either fill our landfills faster or we're not. It's our choice to do that. If recycling comes back in, if recycled goods have a greater price, then the hauler at that time can make note that he doesn't have to have a quarterly increase or a semi-annual increase, but the cost of disposal continuously goes up. If we're going to recycle, the best time to recycle is when you make the purchase, not after you've made the purchase and you're trying to think of how to dispose of the refuse."

Mr. Flinn stated that it is like when you buy your tires for your car. He said it's mandated by law, you're going to pay for the disposal of those tires when you buy a new set of tires. Mr. Flinn continued, "That's tacked right on as a separate line item on your bill. You could do this with other materials."

Ms. Karns said, "But you don't have a choice. You don't have a choice. And how many people if they had the choice would take those tires home and they'd stack them in the back yard? And they'd end up with the 5,000 of them that we're trying to deal with now."

Mr. Downing stated, "The issue of Clark County - and I'm new here so bear with me - is what you're suggesting works well under a municipal contract. What you'd have is a complete free enterprise system. If you have six haulers, and if you can get six haulers to somehow legally they get together to do that, that's fine. I've never seen that done before. Whether it is oil, tires, whatever you're talking about. Maybe that's why if Joe's Gas Station here charges \$2.00 to recycle your oil and Sam's over here didn't, then you'd have some people at Sam's maybe less people at Joe's. It depends on the individual. The people would have a choice with the hauler, or Sam, or Joe."

Ms. Luken responded, "And what will happen is the hauler that's doing the right thing is the hauler that's going to lose."

Mr. ???? said that the customers lose.

Ms. Luken said, "The idea is you're right on. That's the way it should be."

Mr. Wermuth said that at least everyone in the room would agree that the philosophical right thing to do of course is recycle. He said that the balancing act comes when the economic feasibility comes into it. He went on to say that the development, with us trying to develop the plan right now for September. He added that we ask the question 'How do we fit recycling into the plan?' He stated that those in the group had asked "ourselves some questions tonight that we can't answer." He explained by adding, "When we get out into the rural areas, what percentage of the waste stream is actually represented by the rural areas?" He asked, "If you're going to develop a recycling program for the urban and rural areas, does it have a large impact on reducing the waste stream?"

Ms. Luken said that it would be the question. She continued by stating that it just seems to balance that with public policy of providing some type of service.

Mr. Wermuth said, "If we start to talk about public policy, hopefully we'd all agree that when we develop public policy, we develop public policy for the greatest good for the greatest number of people. So I would make the suggestion that in this plan that one of the things that we do is actually do a study that we can't answer the question right now is, 'How much of the waste stream is represented by the different geographic and cultural areas in the county?'; 'How much of the waste stream is represented by the rural areas?'; 'How much of the waste stream is represented by the urban areas?'; I don't know how you do it. There could be a study developed and then we could start asking the questions, 'Is it economically feasible?' and 'Does it have an impact on the greatest number of population?' By doing recycling, is it recycling for

on it and when we go through the work of finding out if they have a hauler the easiest way for them is to get a three month contract."

Mr. Flinn stated "I don't have a contract for my trash, I buy a bag I put it out and the bag people pick it up. That to me is not a contract and to me I fee it is the cheapest way to dispose of your trash and probably the best for the hauler."

Ms. Luken said "With the exception of New Carlisle, all the unincorporated areas so not all you are on the bag system. You are not able to look down the street and say I have all the houses on this street. From week to week the number of houses change you don't have to use the same hauler as your neighbor. What about the situation where one township had the bag system, wouldn't that be a more effective way?"

Discussion regarding township authority to Franchise:

Ms. Luken stated "This law went into effect in Ohio in 1994, 1995, maybe and there really has been a lot of townships who have taken advantage of it and I think one of the biggest concerns is there is a lot of political pressure, especially when you start talking about franchisingin telling you who you have to contract with."

Mr. ? stated " When a major hauler comes in, I'm thinking in terms of Rumpke, when there is a franchise, a major hauler wants to come in and they low ball the prices how do we deal with that?" Is that a problem?

Ms. Kuken stated "It has not been a problem.

Ms. Kaup Fett

Ms. Karns stated "a good contract would enable people to put those items out on a somewhat regular basis."

Ms. Luken stated "I don't expect any solutions to come out at tonights meeting, I'm just trying to see where I should focus and it sounds like regarding franchise collection, you would like me to get a little more information as far as recycling in townships."

Mr. Howard stated "On the recycling too, you may want to go back and look at the history on the District's earlier contract because we did have a contract with Waste Management 5 years ago that mandated that all haulers take their recyclables to the MRF in Fairborn, then there was an arrangement where based on tonnage they got, they got credit for so much, but the small haulers subsequently took the District to court and Judge Rice ruled in favor of the District, but because of the impact on the small haulers, the County Commissioners decided after the law suit that we could no longer enforce flow control because of the impact on the small haulers.

Ms. Luken stated "Should the district have some kind of incentive program for the haulers if they recycle? In Hamilton County, we had an incentive program, every time the community recycled you got money back. If the haulers had a program where if for every ton they recycled they would get money back, that would mean that the more they recycle and the more types of recyclables they collected this would provide some type of incentive." What is your reaction?

Ms. Karns stated " the incentive would have to be pretty darn high to be a true incentive."

Ms. Karns stated we used to have two drop off bins in every township and eight in the City of

Springfield and operated that program shy of 2 years, the cost of that program was \$230,000. a year nearly half of the District budget. Those were rolloff containers .

Ms. Luken said "My responsibility is not only to look at recycling quantities, but the cost. But if you were to have two bins in each township, there's costs associated with that as far as staffing it. Even if its not staffed your're still going to have to transport the bins. Some type of clean up around, sign age, all those things, I will be looking at the costs.

There was discussion regarding the bottle bill, and the pros and cons it was stated the State of Ohio tried to introduce the bottle bill but there was huge lobbying against it.

Ms. Luken stated " how do you enforce rules? Currently the Solid Waste Plan does not enforce the rules." What happens if haulers don't comply.

Ms. Luken discussed the issue of Capacity, what contingencies should the District have? Costs, Location, etc.

Discussion was given on the fact that location was the major factor in past and present situation regarding a landfill in Clark County. What landfill space is available outside Clark County? Long term goals. Should the district have in its Plan to access a fee on garbage going into a landfill and collect that revenue?

Regarding the District programs, what does this committee want to see happen? How should the District funds be spent?

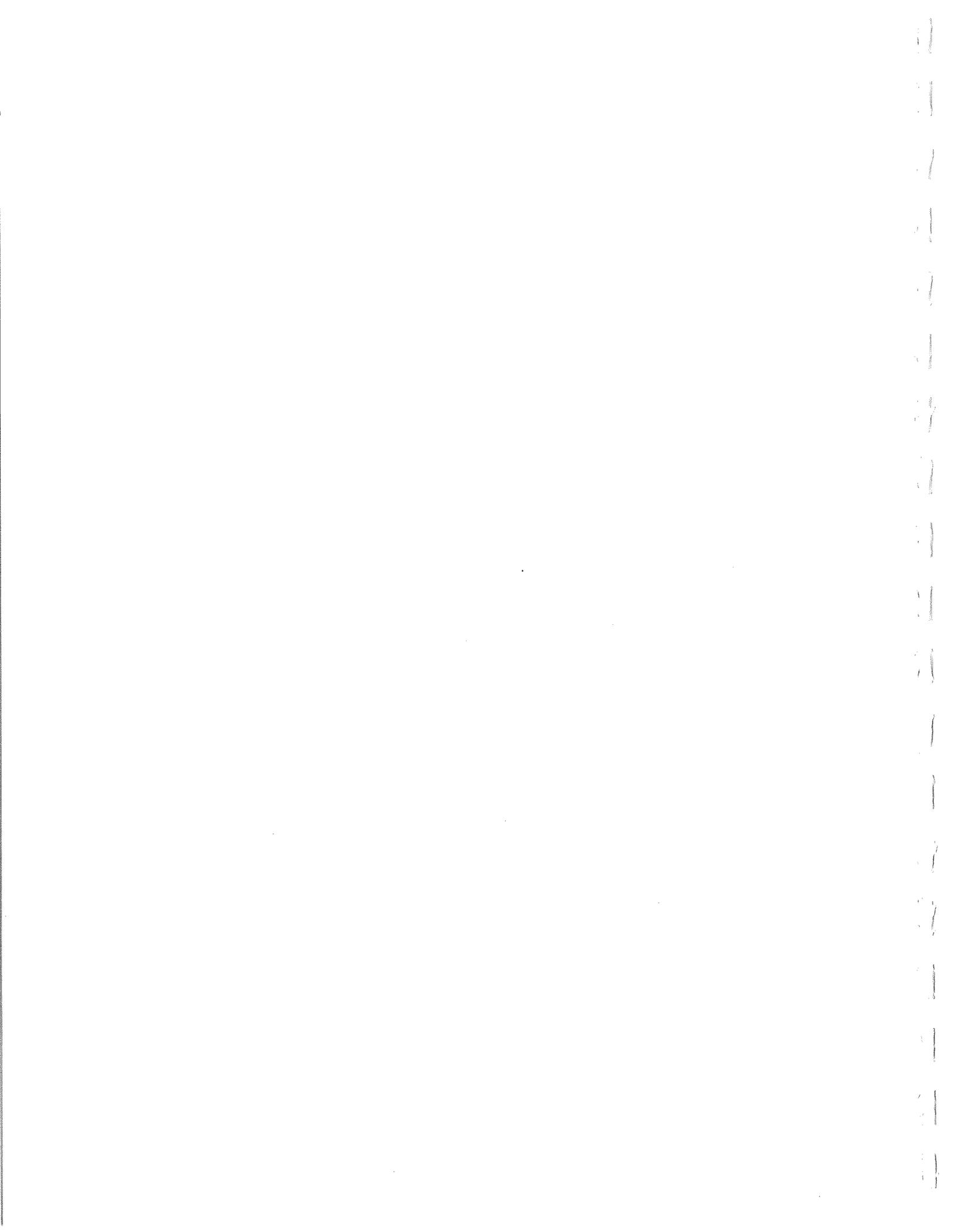
A tentative schedule will be mailed to the committee regarding upcoming meetings. It was recommended that the joint meeting worked very well and the Solid Waste Policy Committee and the Technical Advisory Council will meet jointly.

Mr. Howard stated "the District has copies of the current Solid Waste Management Plan if anyone needs one for review. He asked the committee if Wednesday was a good day to meet, the consensus was 6pm on Wednesday was fine with the committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Alexia Callahan
Linda Mitchell


W. Darrell Howard, SWPC Chair



Ms. Luken distributed handouts, showing the facilities used by District and the remaining capacity as of June, 1999 that have provided Letters of Intent to provide capacity.

It was discussed that:

A letter of intent does not include pricing

Available capacity at competitive rates would support economic development

Designation versus Identification

Currently Clark County identifies the WMI Transfer Facility rather than designates.

Designation was put in the original plan ('92) out of concern for lack of landfill capacity.

Consensus was to identify all of the facilities that receive Clark County waste

Material Change in Circumstance

Consider that Plan will need to be revised if significant decrease in capacity, recycling or revenue.

Will use the same language as in existing plan.

Curbside Recycling Rule

Currently Clark County Solid Waste Management Plan includes a rule that states: "Each solid waste hauler providing services to residential customers, within the district shall continuously offer to each residential customer, curbside collection of any Recyclable Materials separated from non-recyclable materials by such residential customer."

It was discussed that Koogler has discontinued curbside recycling services to some of the rural areas

Koogler suggests that change represents a very small number of residents (200?)

These affected rural residents may still be able to get service from local haulers that are still providing curbside and pay as you throw collection

It was suggested that trash trucks could be adapted with small containers to receive recyclables in areas where not much recycling is being done (Vince uses this method)

Need to know what curbside participation rates are (Vince is 22% on bag system and 26% on curbside).

Discussion regarding the recommendation of making the existing curbside rule a guideline

“Prefer to maintain the rule to support curbside- don’t go backwards, it is part of the cost of doing business”

“Do not punish local haulers (economically) for nonparticipation from residents”

Recommendation from Ms Luken to be careful of maintaining a rule that is selectively enforced- it could dilute effort to enforce all other rules.

A consensus could not be reached and the issue will be discussed at the next meeting.

Drop Off Recycling and options:

What factors led to this current situation of not having curbside recycling in the rural areas?

Markets have declined
Flood of recyclables
Foreign materials sent here at ridiculous low rates

Further uncertainty exists about the tip fee for recyclables at the WMI MRF. Local haulers are not currently charged. Other haulers pay \$25 / ton.

Feedback:

Are there incentives we can use for residents or haulers in rural areas?

District help absorb costs

Haulers charge higher fee for recycling for customers who want it

Once a month curbside recycling collection by haulers

Permanent drop-off program

Mobile drop-off program

Partnership with village or township for Volunteer Recycling Centers

Hire a bulk hauler to collect curbside

Centralized drop-off location to also include HHW, Tires, paint etc.

Franchise Waste Collection:

Feedback:

Could provide needed bulk collections

Haulers would need to demonstrate that they are financially responsible

Politically may be difficult to limit choices

New Carlisle is an example of a contracted service (lowest price, high recycling, bulk items for free)

Would encourage haulers to incorporate the cost of managing all materials into their fees

May impact our local haulers negatively

Consensus that the District will include language in the Plan about what franchising is and the District will educate townships, municipalities and haulers about franchising and about contracting, the pros and cons.

Handouts were distributed for next meeting.

Adjournment

SWPC/TAC: 99-72 Motion to adjourn

Motion to adjourn.

Vote: Motion carried unanimously.

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Mitchell
Program Assistant



W. Darrell Howard, Chair SWPC

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Minutes

Clark County Solid Waste Policy Committee
Technical Advisory Committee
Wednesday, July 21, 1999

Clark State Community College
Brinkman Education Center
Seminar Room

Committee Members Present:

Evard Flinn
Darryl L. Herring
Tim McDaniel
Norm Carl
Doug Smith
Steve Wermuth
Don Conley
Alan Donaldson
Bob Downing
Ed Rogers
Connie Strobbe
Bruce Smith
Al Wansing
Bill Wharton
Marshall Whitacre

Others:

Debra Karns, District Coordinator
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant
Karen Luken, R.W. Beck
Forrest Lightle, CF/Water

Call to order

The meeting was called to order at 6:15 p.m. by Steve Wermuth, Acting Chair, Solid Waste Policy Committee.

Approval of Minutes

SWPC/TAC 99-73 Approval of Minutes - July 14, 1999

Motion by Doug Smith second by Evard Flinn to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried unanimously.

Over

TAC Chair/Co Chair

SWPC/TAC 99-74: Motion to appoint TAC Chair/Co-Chair

Motion by Don Conley, second by Al Wansing to appoint Merritt Wichner and Connie Strobbe as Co-Chairs of the Technical Advisory Council.

Motion carried unanimously.

SWPC/TAC 99-75: Motion to close the nomination for Chair and Co-Chairs of the TAC

Motion by Ed Rogers second by Bob Downing to close the nominations.

Motion carried unanimously.

Old Business

Curbside Rule

Currently CCSWMD includes a rule that states: Each solid waste hauler providing services to residential customers, within the district shall continuously offer to each residential customer, curbside collection of any Recyclable Materials separated from non-recyclable materials by such residential customer.

Debra Karns commented:

- Keep in mind we have already met recycling goal
- Need opportunity for public to recycle but consider one drop off location
- For a moratorium we need a legal opinion
- Not enforcing the rule dilutes the enforceability of others
- Develop contingencies in case curbside becomes less available
- Keep in mind the haulers using MRF free, possibility in the future may need to charge a fee
- Recommend to rescind the rule

Comments from Merritt Wichner (via Debra):

- Rescinding the Rule is a step backwards
- Work with haulers to develop incentives
- Rule should carry weight
- Consider to modify rule or provide a moratorium
- Don't give the public or haulers wrong message
- At a minimum make a very strong guideline
- May need legal opinions

Discussion from committee

Bob Downing stated:

“Waste Management will be sending letters out to 589 subscription customers letting them know they will have an abbreviated recycling program back in place, which will collect curbside once a month and the cost will probably include a toter. WMI will probably do all the homes in a separate route 2 days a month. Monthly fee will be about \$6.00-\$8.00.

Karen Luken commented:

The District has a Rule in the book we are not enforcing- this is risky
Clark County is the only District in Ohio with this Rule
Need contingency if the markets get so bad that nobody provides curbside recycling
Would not recommend reimbursement to residents in rural areas

SWPC/TAC: 99-75 Motion to Rescind the Rule to a Policy

Motion by Connie Strobbe second by Doug Smith to rescind the Curbside Rule to a Policy.

Motion carried unanimously.

Recycling Drop Off Options

Debra Karns stated:

“there are still a few people in the community who do not have the recycling available to them (ie apartment dwellers) and they call the District asking for recommendations on what to do with their recyclables.”

Feedback from the committee regarding suggestions:

- 1 Mobile drop off (\$10,000.) In different locations
- Stationary in a secure facility with gate and locks
- Offer to specific audiences
- Central location
- Promote haulers who offer curbside
- Once a month drop off, staffed, more controllable
- Evaluated after a year, keep data base
- Location site - Possible fairgrounds
- Will look at District drop off recycling site that will be centrally located

New Business

Goals & Objectives

Handout in packet, Central Strategies, Vision, Primary objectives, Implementation Guidelines, Intent and Objective. Debra asked the committee to review and possibly make them more specific.

Doug Smith recommended that Debra and Karen Luken put this together and bring back recommendations to the committee. Mr. Flinn agreed to assist with the Mission Statement.

Siting Strategy

Debra Karns stated "The District Siting Strategy (Draft for review) handout, this represents a streamlined version of what is in the Plan now. Abbreviated the process, clarified, and also kept in the time line of the Siting the District went through with Danis. I will be e-mailing legal counsel to get their comments regarding this document."

The committee would like to review the document and discuss this at the next meeting.

Tires

Debra stated:

"Tires have been an area where the District has been successful. Listed below are some of the events the District has participated in."

- 1,000,000 tires removed from the Seelig Site
- 2 Public Collections in conjunction with HHW day 1991 and 1996
- BP Procare, tire recycling, used motor oil, batteries, antifreeze, May 1st
(Collected 750 tires) COC Recycled Tires
- Farm Tire Collection Day, December 1997
- Springfield Township - Tire Collection for their residents in Spring 2000
- Collect Illegal Dumped tires, also from Townships

Steve Wermuth stated

"The Health Department licenses Salvage Yard and some of these facilities have extensive tire piles. So with some of the carryover funds from the Health District (Solid Waste Fund) we are considering a way to subsidize the removal of some of these tires. We are looking at a grant application to determine how we will help. A residential tire collection event will be held in November involving COC as the tire recycling company.

Recommendation from Karen Luken regarding Tires:

- Continuing current program but on an annual basis
- Cost effective recycling program
- Stay away from free tire collection, subsidize
- Pre registration for large events

Health Department Contract

Karen Luken stated

“in reviewing the Health Department Contract I feel it is my duty as a consultant to find something wrong, I have to say the Health Department Contract was thorough and comprehensive contract that I have seen. It is my recommendation that the District and Health Department have an annual contract.”

Steve Wermuth asked the committee to look over the 1998 Annual Report from the Health District (Handout). He gave a brief overview of the report.

Karen Luken stated “there are two Health Department issues she would recommend to be considered in the Plan”:

- Funding for an Environmental Prosecutor to address environmental issues
- Effective enforcement

Debra Karns stated “she invited Bill Wharton, from the New Carlisle Health District to request some funding if needed from the Solid Waste District, since we also fund the Combined Health District.”

She recommended Mr. Wharton make a proposal to the Solid Waste Policy Committee and this would go up to the Board for approval for next year’s budget.

She also stated it was been such a pleasure to work with the Clark County Combined Health District.

Household Hazardous Waste:

- Events were held in 1991, 1996, & 1998
- Participation has declined since 1996
- Expensive - \$50,000- \$100,000
- Ways to reduce cost:
 - Advertising, promote permanent outlets, pesticide collections
 - Proper paint disposal
 - Focus on ground water contaminates
 - Written in Plan to do HHW if funding available

Making use of other facilities
More education
Create a data base for mailing

Food and Yard Waste

Feedback regarding food waste

Partnership with grocery store chain
Promote Vermi- Composting
Need a waste composition study to show results
Education Program
Food Composting
Hog farmers
Target Audience - school level

Feedback regarding yard waste

7% of waste stream yard waste
5,890 tons recovered in Clark County, 93% recovered
No new yard waste programs needed for the District
City of Springfield new collection in 1999

Next meeting:

Review Siting Criteria and Mission and Goals
Programs, Business Waste, Exchange Program, C&D

Adjournment

SWPC/TAC: 99-76 Motion to adjourn

Motion by Doug Smith, second by Bob Downing to adjourn. Meeting adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

Vote: Motion carried unanimously,

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Mitchell,
Program Assistant



Steve Wermuth Acting Chair for
W. Darrell Howard, Chair

Minutes

Clark County Solid Waste Policy Committee
Technical Advisory Committee
Wednesday, July 28, 1999

Clark State Community College
Brinkman Education Center
Seminar Room

Committee Members Present:

Bruce Smith
W. Darrell Howard
Merritt Wichner
Connie Strobbe
Don Conley
Ed Rogers
Marshall Whitacre
Anne Kaup Fett
Bob Downing
Evard Flinn
Darryl Herring
Bill Wharton
Sandy Henry
Norm Carl
Tim McDaniel

Others:

Debra Karns, District Coordinator
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant
Karen Luken, R.W. Beck

Call to order

The meeting was called to order at 6:15 p.m. by W. Darrell Howard, Chair Solid Waste Policy Committee.

Approval of Minutes

SWPC/TAC 99-77 Approval of Minutes - July 21, 1999

Motion by Connie Strobbe, second by Evard Flinn to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried unanimously.

Over

Karen Luken brought a sample of the Vermi Composting Bin to the meeting per the request of some of the members from the last meeting. She also passed around some information to the committee.

Old Business

Siting Strategy - Draft for review

Debra Karns presented to the committee a draft version of the siting strategy :

Abbreviated description of the process from the 1996 plan
Several steps unnecessary, redundant were deleted
Legal Counsel stated there was nothing in document to give them concern
Outline process and give it a time line, 120 days with potential for 60 days extension
Specified time periods suggested by Karen
Tried to be more concise

Questions or concerns from the committee:

i.e. to e.g. (That is to for example) pg. 2
County level interests: Lists should be more positive, economic impact on government, costs and benefits
Identify relevant areas of potential impacts (delete adverse)
Submit to District, then if make material changes (defer to Legal counsel)
How does it relate to zoning - separate process
The District reserves the right to reopen the siting review if there are material changes to a facility that are deemed relevant to the county interest, 120 days maximum
Expedited Review or automatic approval, give the board that authority

SWPC/TAC 99-78 Motion to insert provision in Siting Strategy

Motion by Don Conley, second by Evarad Flinn to insert a provision that we have an expedited review process for those proposed facilities that are determined to not likely to create a significant impact on the District

Discussion on the motion

W. Darrell Howard called for the question.

Motion carried unanimously

**SWPC/TAC 99-79 Motion for District to Reopen the Siting Review Process
If there are Material Changes in the Proposed Development**

Motion by Don Conley, second by Evard Flinn for the District to reopen the Siting Review Process if there are material changes in the proposed development after the review is completed (not to exceed 120 days)

Discussion on the motion

W. Darrell Howard called for the question

Motion carried unanimously

SWPC/TAC 99-80 Motion to Adopt the Entire District Strategy

Motion by Sandy Henry, second by Evard Flinn to adopt the District Siting Strategy dated July 21, 1999 as discussed and amended July 28, 1999

Discussion on the motion

Motion carried unanimously, (1 abstention)

Mission & Strategies

Debra presented the committee with a recommendation of the District's Mission.

- Make it simple
- Get rid of redundancy
- Overall direction
- Central Strategies are from 96 Plan

Mr. Flinn gave the committee his idea of the vision statement of "where does the District want to be 15 years from now? Basically, we need to educate the young people, this is where the future is."

Debra stated "we have a vision, we have a mission that basically cut and paste out the plan, and central strategies. I feel we don't need those guidelines."

Feedback from the committee

- Make the District's Mission statement more simplified
- Educate our children, to assure they become environmentally conscience

consumers of the future
Assure capacity - mission
Quality of Solid Waste Service - mission
Minimal Adverse Impact to the Community - negative statement - delete

Bill Wharton stated

“The District Mission is to promote available and high quality Solid Waste Services. The District will promote cost effective and self supporting programs and help educate the community on the benefits of recycling, waste reduction and composting.”

The Committee asked Debra to work on the Vision for next week and get some agreement of the District’s Mission, and to incorporate the focus on source reduction into the Vision.

New Business

Analysis of Existing District Programs

Karen Luken stated

“ in the packet that was handed out today there is a Program Evaluation Report I want to qualify first of all, the District’s is doing a number of programs extremely well. However, based on R.W. Beck’s review, modifications that may further enhance the performance and cost effectiveness of the District’s current programs include:”

Development of Continuous Improvement Program

- Define success
- Improve cost effectiveness
- Develop monitoring mechanism for non quantifiable goals
- Reduce repeated mistakes and duplicate successes
- Evolve from Mass Marketing to Direct Sales
- Target Community Recycling Efforts
- Reduce the Number of Annual Outreach Campaigns
- Focus

Recommendations from R.W. Beck regarding Education Programs:

Educator Workshops

- Target mailers to specific teachers
- Conduct mini-workshops
- Coordinating an annual science/environmental conference
- Include the Proficiency Test Learning Outcomes in the workshop

Educator Grants

- Promote specific grant opportunities that could actually be a solid waste activity
- Avoid funding school equipment that is used for administrative or operational purposes

Target specific teachers
Buy Recycled Promotion
Focus the majority of its efforts on creating this consumer habit with school children rather than changing consumer habits of adults
Include a survey card with the District newsletter
Advertising in newspaper, develop data base
Target specific audience

Business Recycling

R.W. Beck recommends the following:
District establish a Business Advisory Committee
Target businesses, build up data base

District Staffing

R.W. Becks recommends the following:
Possibly hiring an additional person to focus on the business aspect of recycling, and waste reduction since there needs to be more one on one relationship with individuals in the business sector

Next meeting:
C & D Recycling
Budget
Options

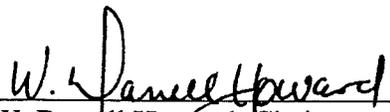
Adjournment

SWPC/TAC 99-81 Motion to adjourn

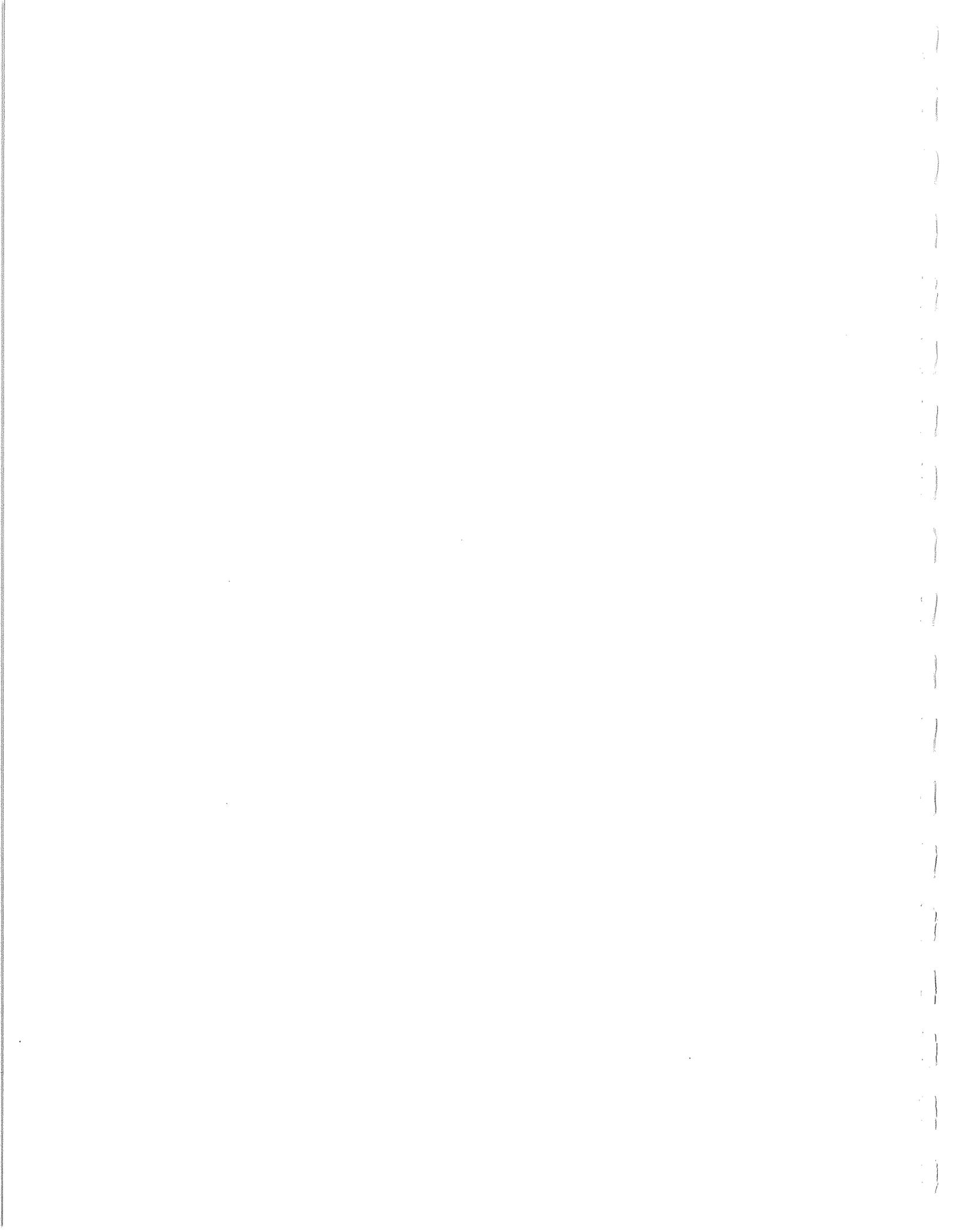
Motion by Evarad Flinn, second by Connie Strobbe to adjourn. Meeting adjudget 9 p.m.

Motion carried unanimously

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Mitchell,
Program Assistant



W. Darrell Howard, Chair



MINUTES

Clark County Solid Waste Policy Committee
Technical Advisory Council
Wednesday, August 4, 1999

Clark State Community College
Brinkman Education Center
Seminar Room

Committee Members Present:

Norm Carl
Evard Flinn
Darryl Herring
Tim McDaniel
Steve Wermuth
W. Darrell Howard
Anne Kaup Fett
Sandy Henry
Connie Strobbe
Al Wansing
Bill Wharton
Marshall Whitacre

Others:

Debra Karns, District Coordinator
Kate Moening, Waste Reduction Specialist
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant
Karen Luken, R.W. Beck
Dr. Martin Cooke, C/F Water
Forest Lightle, C/F Water
Bryce A. Lenox

Dr. Martin Cooke, President of C/F Water gave a presentation and showed a video on the Bedminster Bioconversion System. "The Bedminster System is a proven, large scale technology for composting both municipal solid waste and biosolids, processing both waste streams simultaneously at one facility at one capital cost. Most importantly, the program is compatible with conventional recycling programs."

Call to order

The meeting was called to order at 6:30 p.m. by W. Darrell Howard, Chair Solid Waste Policy Committee.

Over

Approval of Minutes

SWPC/TAC 99-82: Approval of Minutes - July 28, 1999

Motion by Darryl Herring, second by Connie Strobbe to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried unanimously.

Old Business

Mission & Strategies

Debra asked the committee to review "THE DISTRICT'S MISSION" which is to ensure that comprehensive, high quality solid waste environmental education and assistance to the community that will promote cost-effective and self supporting waste reduction programs."

She had omitted high quality in the District's Mission statement and recommended to the committee this would be inserted. The rest of the Central Strategies are the same and the Vision will read as follows:

"That source reduction will have become the primary means of managing waste in Clark County, and that our citizens will have been educated towards being more environmentally conscious consumers."

SWPC/TAC 99-83: Motion to accept The District's Mission, Central Strategies and Vision as read

Motion by Connie Strobbe, second by Evard Flinn to accept the motion as read.

Motion carried unanimously.

District Siting Strategy

Debra presented to the committee the changes that were made regarding the Siting Strategy:

Relevant potential impacts - no referral to adverse impacts any longer

County level interests: local economy, proposed development may be benefit

Availability of needed solid waste services

Local quality of life issues

Applicability: added prefer that the developer submit to the siting review process as early as feasible and as well as not to interfere with the development of an appropriately sited facility

Process Outline: Action Day 1, If the information provided to the District is not in the format requested, a formal request will be made back to the developer and the process will begin when the information is received in the requested format

Day 7: The BOD determines if a relevant county-level interest in further review exists. If they determine that no relevant county level interest in further review exists, they may elect to proceed no further with the review and the proposed facility will be considered in compliance with the SWM Plan.

Day 90: BOD sets a date and time to make a determination

Day 97: BOD, based on information presented by all interested parties, may choose, at this point to determine that the facility is in compliance with the SWM Plan and the process would be completed

If the BOD is inclined to determine that the proposed facility may not comply with the SWM Plan they will offer a preliminary determination of noncompliance with the Plan and notify the developer. They will also set a day and time for a public meeting (approximately 20-30 days) in order to make a final determination

Day 120: Request an extension and authorize further study (this must be Agreed upon by the developer as well)

Note: If (for any reason) changes are made to the proposal after the facility Has been approved by the BOD, the BOD reserves the right for further evaluation and reconsideration subject to the Process Outline described herein.

SWPC/TAC 99-84: Motion to accept the District Siting Strategy as read

Motion by Evard Flinn, second by Tim McDaniel to accept the District Siting Siting Strategy as read.

Motion carried unanimously

New Business

District Budget

Debra passed out copies of the 2000 Budget Request and the Proposed Expenditure for the year 2000. Her goal was to show the committee where the District would be in the year 2000 without making any programmatic changes (Revenues: \$680,000.00. in Generation fees, \$90,000.00 in Grant Fees, Total \$770,000.00)

Karen Luken stated "I am looking at where the District will be going in the next 15 years, I looked at the expenditures and looked at the budgets". She passed copies of Budgets 1-8 and went over each budget scenarios with the committee giving scenarios with each.

Karen recommended that the committee consider an Evaluation Criteria for where money should be spent. She read the mandate from the 1989 State Solid Waste Plan to establish objectives to meet requirements that SW be reduced, recycled, reused and minimized and there will be a schedule for achieving these objectives. These 3 objectives are all designed to reduce reliance on landfills and are set forth in the initial State Plan as follows:

1. Reduce, reuse, recycle at 25% residential commercial waste and 50% of the industrial waste by the year 2000
2. District must also demonstrate an annual per capita reduction in the amount of waste land filled
3. Annual per capita increase in waste reduction and recycling

Karen asked "what criteria should the committee look at as far as when evaluating where the District should spend the money."

Evaluation Criteria: (Outcome of the vote from the committee, 2 votes per person)

Education Oriented - 3

Encompass The District's Mission Statements & Strategies

Reduce the Waste Stream -4

Long Term Impacts - 6

District is the only service provider or offer that particular program -3

Protects the environment - 6

Enforces the Regulations - 2

The committee broke into 3 groups to discuss Budgets and Programs (7:20 p.m.)

Meeting Reconvened (8:00 p.m.)

Group I - Recommendations

\$150,000.00 balance

Took out 5% operating contingency and recycling contingency

Budget 7* - Include Business Specialist from 2001-2006

Health Dept. costs increase

Sheriff Dept. 1.5 full time employees

HHW through 2005

Group II - Recommendations

Identified operating contingency and recycling contingency

HHW every 2 years

Business Specialist full time

Sheriff Dept. 1.5 employee

If a program is cut, cut a program the public wants (PRIDE)

Group III - Recommendations

No operating or recycling contingency

Sheriff Dept. 2 employees

Business Specialist ½ person

HHW 2 yr. \$40,000.00

Recommendations from the Group meeting resulted in the following: (Budget #9)

Have a budget that does not have an annual operating contingency and recycling contingency and the existing surplus be dedicated for those contingencies \$50,000. has to be dedicated for recycling for EPA to approve the Plan, the other \$100,000. for operating contingency for legal, water sampling etc.

Decided to maintain both deputies and start with half time Business Specialist unless funding becomes available for fulltime

Every year \$20,000.00 be allocated for HHW

SWPC 99-85: Motion to recommend Budget 7, Budget 8 or Budget 9

Motion by Evard Flinn second by Darryl Herring to recommend Budget 9

(1/2 Business Waste Reduction Specialist, Maintain Sheriff Dept. Contract at the level of service it is current at, Devote \$20,000.00 to HHW every other year,

Use \$150,000.00 carryover for operation and recycling contingency,

Fund Recycling drop off program for apartment dwellers and those with no curbside availability).

Vote: (Solid Waste Policy Committee Members Only) Motion carried unanimously.

C & D Recycling Exchange

Karen recommended the District does not have enough funds in the budget to proceed with this type of program.

Set Meeting to Certify Draft Plan

The Solid Waste Policy Committee will meet on Wednesday, September 1st at 5 p.m. to review the SWMD Draft Plan at the Garfield Building.

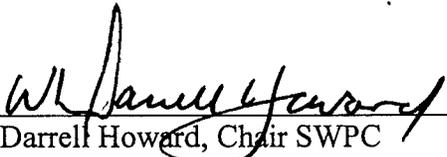
Adjournment

SWPC/TAC 99-86: Motion to adjourn

Motion by Evard Flinn second by Connie Strobbe to adjourn. Meeting adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

Motion carried unanimously.

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant


W. Darrell Howard, Chair SWPC

MINUTES

Clark County Solid Waste
Policy Committee
Wednesday, September 1, 1999

Clark Co. Solid Waste Mgt. District
25 W. Pleasant Street
Conference Room

Committee Members Present:

Norm Carl
Evard Flinn
Darryl Herring
Tim Daniel
Steve Wermuth
Darrell Howard

Others:

Debra Karns, District Coordinator
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant
Sheila Corcoran, Administrative Secretary
Susan Cover, Springfield News - Sun
Bryce A. Lenox

Call to order

The meeting was called to order at 5:15 p.m. by W. Darrell Howard, Chair Solid Waste Policy Committee.

Approval of Minutes

SWPC 99-87: Approval of Minutes - August 4, 1999

Motion by Evard Flinn second Darryl Herring to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried unanimously.

New Business

Mr. Howard said, "Under new business, Debra's going to talk to us about the procedure and what we need to do tonight to certify the plan, as revised in draft format to the OEPA, Debra."

Ms. Karns said, "Well, what we have for you now is the updated Solid Waste Management Plan and I am very pleased with the results of Karen's work and all of the good communication we have had from the TAC and the Policy Committee and developing the guidelines that helped us to construct this plan."

Ms. Karns said, "Anyway, real pleased with the way it has all come together, keep in mind that this was a very abbreviated process to some degree. Lots of work went into a short amount of time and so this document, keep in mind, is still a draft. Although the policy guidelines were all clarified and final decisions were made, there still could be typos or phraseology things you may want to contribute at the same time we are asking the OEPA to review it. First of all I would like to share with you what I provided to the County Commission yesterday. I delivered copies of the draft plan to the Commissioners yesterday and just briefly previewed it for them. We hoped the plan would be certified today, be delivered to the OEPA Friday. Then the projected date for final approval would be about this time next year. You know what is on this front page, as far as the results of the planning process. What is the same, what is different, but turn it over and you will see the process for ratification. Once we deliver this to the OEPA they have 45 days to review it, then they will submit non binding advisory comments. After receiving those comments we can make any changes necessary, then establish a 30-day comment period and advertise a public hearing. That is when we notify the 50 largest generators, all of our neighbors that sort of thing. Then we hold a Public Hearing and based upon public comment, and any other pertinent information that we have gathered in that time period, may modify the plan. Finally, move to vote on adopting the plan. Then within 30 days we have to copy it, deliver it to all 22 political subdivisions. Then each subdivision is asked to ratify the plan within 90 days. We have to receive the approval from the City of Springfield, County Commissioners. Then in addition, jurisdictions representing at least 75 percent of the population. That is the super ratification because we have a \$6.19 generation fee which is over \$5.00, otherwise it would be 60 percent of the population. Keep in mind, in the past, we have always been over 90 percent with our final vote."

Mr. Flinn said, "I was going to say, did not we have 75 percent the last time."

Ms. Karns said, "Yes we did."

Mr. Flinn said, "That is what I thought."

Ms. Karns said, "So then we resubmit the plan to the OEPA, then they have 90 days to approve or disapprove. So some would say legislators got that backwards, they should have 90 days to review the draft the first time, then 45 at the end of the process. But regardless we should have an approved plan this time next year, by following this process. Do you have any questions on the process?"

Mr. Howard said, "Not so much a question, I guess it is a comment and maybe it is a question based on some of the discussion and what took place at the Commission Meeting yesterday and some of the comments I received afterwards. There may be some changes here and there, minor changes Commissioners may suggest to the plan. How soon do you want those comments? Obviously we need to have all the comments at the Public Hearing stage, but you would be open to accepting comments before that time period?"

Ms. Karns said, "Certainly, and in as much as we will not see this plan again for 45 days. Then we have to take into account what the OEPA is asking of us and make changes then. We can either incorporate comments back from the Commission at that stage or we can wait until the Public Comment period is over. Then we review all comments at one time and make modifications to the plan. Some comments may be in conflict with others, some may be easier to change in the plan than others, so I guess my feelings are kind of the earlier the better, no reason to wait really."

Mr. Howard said, "The one comment I can bring up now if you are interested in hearing it ahead, is that the Executive Summary, Section II, it is on page II-9 under Generation Fees. Has everyone found that? If we end up with revenues significantly beyond what is predicted in the plan, that the revenues be used to enhance the District Solid Waste Reduction & Enforcement programs. The suggestion has been made that if we find ourselves in that position, maybe we ought to also offer the alternative. That if the Board of Directors determine that a fee reduction is warranted that action would be considered also."

Ms. Karns said, "I had a question about that myself. I think this is something that Karen filled in without a specific statement to do so. However we have to anticipate what we will do if there is extra funding. This is the answer I think that she arrived at. I do not remember discussing it."

Mr. Howard said, "The suggestion that came to me after yesterday's meeting was, if you find yourself in that position where you have significant revenue then reduce the generation fee back to our citizens. We ought to put that alternative in there, I think that might be something we want to include."

Ms. Karns said, "That is actually stipulated, the authority, in the revenue section as far as reducing the generation fee is in there. It is talking about the combination of a district solid waste fee if there is ever a in-district facility, that we will never collect more than \$6.19 per ton. And if additional revenues occur that the board may move to reduce the generation fee accordingly but it is not spelled out here. I think that is a good point.

What I had hoped to do is to go through and highlight some of the key issues here. Get your response, questions, feedback briefly and if there are none we will just move through rapidly. So if you can bear with me for about fifteen minutes here, Section I, Page 2, this is the criteria used to determine the material change of circumstance. I did not realize how important this element was until working with Karen and understanding how important this is to the OEPA.

Keep in mind what we have used as a trigger here in order to say, we had a material change of circumstances, we are going to have to revise our Solid Waste Management Plan.

Number one is if we do not have enough capacity. If we determine on an annual basis how much capacity is left at these landfills that have guaranteed us capacity. If that capacity falls short of what they have guaranteed, we are going to be projecting that on an annual basis. Then in fact that will be a trigger, or an opportunity, for the board to determine a material change of circumstances and amend the plan."

Mr. Flinn said, "May I ask something? Basically though, from what I read in the letters concerning this, they have enough land left, that it would probably never be called upon to be a trigger."

Ms. Karns said, "We have three times the capacity guaranteed to the district, so it is very remote. The other would be if financial or operational conditions exist that prevent the district from implementing all the district programs. We are going to prepare a recommendation report which prioritizes which programs the district will provide based on the following criteria. Impact on the waste stream, long term impact, association with enforcement programs, impact on the health and the environment, and the availability of non district entities to provide the program. Then, this is if we do not have enough money to implement all of our programs. That report will be provided to the board for their review and recommendation regarding modification or eliminations of program. If that it is determined that elimination or modification has a substantial impact on the implementation of plan, then the board may consider that a material change of circumstances. Then the third thing is if a change in state laws or regulations or a judicial decision would effect the district rule making authority and this change prevents the district from achieving the key elements of the plan. So that the approved plan cannot be implemented, the board may consider that a material change of circumstances. What you are doing is authorizing three opportunities for the board of directors to say we want a revised plan. Any questions, comments?"

Mr. Flinn said, "But it is in there primarily because of what Columbus wants more so than what we want."

Ms. Karns said, "Exactly OEPA requires us to define what a material change circumstances is and in different districts that could be different. I am going to walk through Section II briefly and rather than going through each of the other chapters because it gives the highlights from each of the chapters. Keep in mind this is bare bones right now, I will be dressing this up to take this out for ratification so it will be more readable when we go out for the ratification process.

On page 2-2 it is important to point out that although many of our objectives have been met, the district is committed to increasing the effectiveness of programs and activities both in terms of performance and cost and addressing new solid waste needs. It is a 15 year plan. Under Section III, Inventory, during '97 it tells that we disposed 90,000 tons of residential and commercial, 16, 000 tons industrial, 237 tons of exempt waste and talks about our haulers.

Section IV Reference year Population, Waste Generation and Waste Reduction, Section

IV estimates our waste generation for the reference year, it also estimates waste reduction quantities for the reference year. We have gone over these numbers recently.

Section V, Planning Period and Projection Strategy, this is getting into the heart of our plan, describes the planning period and establishes projections for population waste generation and composition. Over-all the amount of waste generated in the district is projected to increase during the planning period. However, the increase is due to residential commercial waste as industrial quantities are actually projected to decrease. I think it is important to point out that beyond continuing existing programs and strategies, the following waste reduction strategies and activities will be modified, expanded, or implemented.

Then we go down this list of the recommendations that were made, the part time business specialist, the franchise waste collection, that is just us going out to the political subdivisions and explaining to them what their management options might be."

Mr Flinn said, "I have a question about that? In the franchising, when you are going out to franchise is the pay as you throw, the bag system, is that part of the franchise effort?"

Ms Karns said, "It will always be one of my primary recommendations."

Mr. Flinn said, "Ok, because I think that is key in my mind. I do not know if we need to specify it here, I think if we do go out for a franchise that needs to be part of it. Recycling is in this, and to me that helps drive the recycling effort."

Ms. Karns said, "Absolutely, we have incorporated pay-as-you- throw into everything and it has become a trend for the whole country now. It is really grabbing hold."

Mr. Flinn said, "I just did not see it written so often specifically in there."

Ms. Karns said, "It is specifically stated, as we did last time."

Mr. Flinn said, "Particularly in the area of franchises, when I think of franchise, I think you get one hauler or haulers to come in and take over. Would you maybe lose pay-as-you-throw in this or not? I just want to make sure we do not."

Ms. Karns said, "In fact, the reason to go towards franchising contracts would be the other side of that, to be able to require they provide the level of service that your community wants."

Mr. Flinn said, "Ok, and the only other thing I had, you know we did this business industry specialist or part- time waste business specialist. The reason we went part time was because we really couldn't afford it full- time. I think if I remember right, in the last meeting or the meeting before, we were talking about doing half of a Sheriff's Deputy. We got 1.5 Sheriff's people verses a full time business specialist and then we reversed it. If we do get an increase in funding, this will take the top priority right?"

Ms. Karns said, "It is in here, yes."

Mr. Flinn said, "Ok"

Ms. Karns said, "Then if funding becomes available, the position would expand."

Mr. Flinn said, "Because it is really half time for five years, then we will see what we can do. It goes to zero after that. I would think that if we get additional money this is where it should go."

Ms. Karns said, "Yes, and it is in there, keep in mind these are summaries more or less of the section."

Mr. Flinn said, "Yes I understand that."

Ms. Karns said, "So in the Section it does have that trigger. As far as household hazardous waste management we will continue to offer programs every other year. We will also promote the permanent outlets that are available to maximize the use of the ODA's pesticide collection program, as well as limit the receipt of non pourable paints and try to keep our costs down that way. We did that the last time and I was real pleased with her recommendations because that is just what we have done. And remember the last time our costs were half the cost two years prior to that in 1996. I think we are on the right track."

Mr. Flinn said, "We just need to advertise, if you can get rid of your paint through the normal trash that is good,"

Ms. Karns said, "Absolutely."

Mr. Flinn said, "As long as it is not, lets say."

Ms. Karns said, "Pourable, or liquid or."

Mr. Flinn said, "Yes something like that pourable or liquid, if there is anything you can use to dry it. The kitty litter thing I thought was fantastic the last time."

Ms. Karns said, "Yes, works real well."

Mr. Flinn said, "But we need to push that more."

Ms. Karns said, "Absolutely."

Mr. Carl said, "That would be once in two years."

Ms. Karns said, "Yes, biannually, once every two years. Another thing we are going to

do because is we discovered that there is a lot of food waste in our waste stream that is not being addressed. We are going to promote more food waste composting through the schools and through homeowners. Then work with the Health Department in helping to identify folks that have home sewage systems that may be better off not to use their disposals. and that sort of thing and trying to get that material composted. We also are very fortunate here to have the Paygro facility that has invessell composting for manure and has recently this last year started taking lettuce from Dole.

I did talk with Carl Kipp out there who said they would be interested in other food waste contracts like that. We can work perhaps to facilitate more commercial food waste if being incorporated into their composting process."

Mr. Flinn said, "It would be neat if you could get all the large grocery stores to ship it there."

Ms. Karns said, "Especially the produce."

Mr. Flinn said, " That is what I am saying produce more than anything."

Ms. Karns said, "Yes, so we can work towards making those connections."

Mr. Flinn said, "They generate a lot that goes in the landfill."

Ms. Karns said, "Absolutely. Scrap tire management is pretty much what we have been doing and what we are aiming at doing yet this year but to continue that on a biannual basis. Last year in '98, we held a hazardous waste day. This year a tire collection, next year hazardous waste, the year after that tire collection.

We already picked up all littered tires. We want to assist farmers in getting rid of their tires also. We also want to work with the stock piled tires at the scrap yards and some of the other residential locations through out the county in reducing those large piles.

As far as educational awareness, that is going to continue to be a primary effort, incorporating Continuous Improvement Planing. You know we get so busy in order to accomplish, we fail to take time to step back and look at the big picture and really evaluate. Karen shared a lot good information with us, she is still going to come in and spend a few days with Kate and I going over our plans more specifically regarding our campaigns and our educational materials. Hopefully we will be able to sharpen that entire effort.

Moving from mass marketing to direct sales that is an important piece, in targeting communities' recycling efforts. We broadcast our information. We send it out there and we think, our newsletter made it to every single household in Clark County. Well unless you do some more specific targeted work in areas, a lot of that information is lost. So you are going to see us targeting South Charleston, or targeting Northridge, doing dedicated campaigns like that.

Next page 7-27, we are going to be establishing a drop off recycling facility next year. We have applied for grant funding to do that, we plan on starting in August of next year. It will be one of our containers and will be at the County Garage, right next to the Health Department. We will advertise this at all the apartment buildings and mobile home parks in Springfield and

the County. That will be our target audience in the mobile homes parks. It is going to at least give an opportunity. It will operate on Saturdays, probably the hours will be 9 to 1 or 10 to 2, for folks to drop off their recyclables."

Mr. Flinn said, "Why the County garage verses the fairgrounds?"

Ms. Karns said, "Because most of the apartment dwellers are on the north end of Springfield."

Mr. Flinn said, "Ok."

Ms. Karns said, "I checked census information within a two mile radius, we have got three-fourths of all the apartment dwellers in the north end."

Mr. Flinn said, "It is just that, to me the Health Department is a difficult place to get into traffic wise."

Ms. Karns said, "North High School is a big landmark too so that helps."

Mr. Flinn said, "That helps right, I just mean traffic going in and out, sometimes it is more difficult if you have a lot. I am thinking if you are going to do it on a Saturday you are going to have a lot of people coming in and out. You are going to come off Home Rd. go up, go one way. Coming back out, if you want to go right at Home Rd., fine no sweat. If you want to go left, you are going to have to go way around the block, because of the way the area is constructed."

Ms. Karns said, "We are going to try to work out a way so that they do not actually have to come into that area, just come in towards North High School, drop off their material. I mean we are going to take that into account."

Mr. Flinn said, "I think, people will say if it is a hassle to get there, I am not going to go."

Ms. Karns said, "Absolutely, good point. It is kind of the best idea that we could come up with at this point to get into the grant. We can still be open to some improved locations, we do not have to put it there."

Mr. Flinn said, "From what you have said, it is a excellent location."

Ms. Karns said, "We got 12 out of 17 thousand apartment units to work with."

Mr. Flinn said, "I remember going there when I first started recycling, you had the one there at the Health Department and that is where I took all my stuff. But, it was opened and not managed and that is why you had a lot of junk around it. If you have it to where it is managed I think it should work quite well. To me you need to take the traffic pattern and consider it."

Ms. Karns said, "It is a good point, a very good point."

Mr. Howard said, "Another approach that you might consider is you could put out an RFP possibly for some of our business facilities that would want to host a drop off facility. They may, we are getting some big places, like Kmart, Mijers, Targets, they may be willing with their big parking lots to host a drop off facility with no charge to us. While people are coming to drop off their recyclables, they shop."

Ms. Karns said, "That would be nice."

Mr. Flinn said, "Kroger's used to do that, on Derr Rd. Maybe five, six, seven years ago."

Ms. Karns said, "We will certainly consider some partnerships there, that is a good point."

Mr. Howard said, "We are getting more of those big mega stores that already handle some, right Darryl?"

Mr. Herring said, "Right. More the merrier."

Ms. Karns said, "More are coming? Getting down to methods of management we plan to use basically the same facilities that we are using now. We have submitted letters of intent that were actually guaranteed capacity for three times the waste that we are generating now. Section VI also details the siting process and I am going to go over that with you a little bit more carefully here in just a couple minutes. Section VII, Measurement of Progress Towards Waste Reduction Goals we have reduced, as of the base line year, 24 percent of the residential commercial waste stream and about 80 percent of the industrial waste stream. We therefore exceeded the fifty percent goal for the industrial waste stream."

Mr. Flinn said, "That is what I thought we did."

Ms. Karns said, "Consequently what we are saying here, is that in order to achieve our goals or to improve our waste reduction numbers we are going to hire the business specialist. We are going to provide intensive targeted efforts to increase participation in residential recycling. Establish the drop off center and develop comprehensive multifaceted recycling outreach and education programs."

Then we get into Cost and Financing the Plan, currently the district doesn't collect disposal fee revenue because no in district landfill is in operation. However if an in district landfill does become available then the district plans to collect disposal fee. What we have authorized here is the maximum that the law will allow. Because we have no projections as far as size and number of tons that could conceivably come into an in district landfill that might be approved. Then we have nothing to base our estimations on so in fact we have authorized the maximum which would be the four dollars per ton. Understanding anything up to that could conceivably be allowable given the specific situation that might arise. The last sentence here speaks a little bit to your point, if the district is required to still maintain a portion of the

generation fee to generate adequate annual revenue to implement the plan, the combination of a generation fee and in district disposal fee will not exceed the \$6.19.

I think that it is important to point out, most people have been paying this \$6.19 now for, three years at least, so I just want to keep saying we are not going to raise the rates. Hopefully we are going to do more with what we have, accomplish more. I already had a question from Darrell, so I suspect will be discussing that then as sort of some amendment underneath generation fees.

As far as District Rules, during the process to update the 1996 plan local waste haulers expressed concerns about complying with rule 2-796. In light of volatile market conditions for recyclables and low participation rates in some of the curbside collection programs, especially in the rural areas. And after significant discussion, the data that supported the haulers concerns regarding market conditions and participation rates, the decision was made to rescind Rule No. 276."

Mr. Wermuth said, "Isn't that a typo, isn't that Rule No. 2-796?"

Ms. Karns said, "Good point thank you."

Mr. Howard said, "Which one?"

Ms. Karns said, "It is supposed to be 2-796 and it. Thank you Steve."

Ms. Karns said, "The rule that was amended, we had a recommendation from legal counsel to incorporate some language into our existing rule. With regards to the requirement for developers to provide information for the siting review process and so he actually suggested we amend Rule No. 1-796. The first paragraph is the same as what we have always had, it is the last half of the second paragraph that is changed. "And such general plans and specifications shall include all information necessary for the Board of Commission to evaluate the County Level Interest identifying the siting review process contained in the districts plan." Please go ahead and read the rest of it, I am sure you can read it better than I can."

Mr. Flinn said, "The big thing is shall not include information, if they do include it you can send it back and say this is not right."

Ms. Karns said, " Exactly, it is basically asking them to send it in a format that is not three boxes of their PTI application, so that we can deal with it a little bit more efficiently.

As far as future rules and enforcement, we at this point do not anticipate adopting any rules however, all rule making authorities are granted to the Board of Directors. Then if you would turn to Section VI, page 4, it looks like this is a lot longer then what you approved but it is really just a couple of points that the legal counsel recommended at the last minute. What you see at the top of the page is the inclusion of the rule, so that again is restated here. That first paragraph under the rule is basically the history of the court challenge and the prior application of the siting review. The only other addition to this page that you have not seen before is the next paragraph down about half way through." "The Board shall not approve general plans and

specifications for proposed solid waste facilities unless that facility complies with the district solid waste management plan as demonstrated by the boards determination that the proposed facility is not likely to have any significant adverse impacts on community in Clark County." So that is not new language but it was a new inclusion at that particular area. Now on the next page, this is kind of important. One of the items that we had as a county local interest was the impact on the sensitivity ecology, we were asked to remove that as being part of the OEPA purview."

Mr. Flinn said, "OEPA has that as their purview?"

Ms. Karns said, "They do, they have impacts on the wetlands they look at the ODNR, they ask them about streams and sensitivity ecology that they have listed."

Mr. Flinn said, "Okay, what about the underground streams?"

Ms. Karns said, "That is absolutely OEPA."

Mr. Flinn said, "That is absolutely OEPA."

Ms. Karns said, "We can't even think about that."

Mr. Flinn said, "And yet I do not know how this whole thing got started before, if that is under their purview."

Ms. Karns said, "Well, we see where it is now so I guess that is the bottom line. One thing I thought was a very helpful addition here, note next to last impact is, Long-term and post-closure benefits or effects of the proposed facility. That is one thing we really had not discussed had not thought about and they recommended inclusion of consideration for the impact on the community might be. What kind of mountain are you going to leave us? Are you going to plant trees on it, are you going to give it a recreational use? What kind of an area is this going to be after it is closed? I thought that was very valuable and I would hope you would agree."

Mr. Flinn said, "I had not thought about that."

Ms. Karns said, "We had all let it escape us."

Mr. Flinn said, "We have the same problem out to Tremont City right now with that one but we never really got into what the thing's going to look like when it is done. I was more concerned with the new thing we had been working on for what seemed like forever, verses what is that going to look like and that is the highest point in Clark County."

Ms. Karns said, "He added one more line here to the end of that bottom paragraph and that was. "Shall not address facility design issues that are within the exclusive purview of the Ohio OEPA." We knew that but I think legal counsel wanted us to again restate that.

There are no other changes to what was originally approved here. Do you have any

questions about this or concerns about anything there? Ok then I only have one more thing to share with you. Am I going too fast?"

Mr. Flinn said, "I guess the one thing that I was wondering, all these appendices will be filled then."

Ms. Karns said, "Yes, the ones that are not filled in now do not need to be filled in and some of them can't be filled until some future information is brought forward. The last thing I want to review with you is in Section VIII, and that would be the Budget, the final approved budget. Go to VIII-8, and this is very close to the final budget that you had approved, incorporating the half time business specialist for five years, same allowance to the Health Department contract and the Sheriff's Department contract."

Ms. Karns said, "As we had discussed this is going to be a requirement of OEPA that we very closely follow this line item budget. I will be reporting to them on a quarterly basis, based on these line items. So we are going to develop a whole new accounting method here for our office and it is going to be based on these line items."

Mr. Flinn said, "They have specified these are the line items, or did we have a chance to modify some of this?"

Ms. Karns said, "We modified some of this, they give us the ten categories and then we specifically, within those ten categories go by line items. So you can see we have anticipated the ODNR grant on an annual basis. There is no sunset provision at this point and we go for somewhere near the maximum every year. Next year we're going for \$113,000 grant and it will need a \$24,000 match. We will anticipate doing that on an annual basis because that is where we get most of our education and awareness money, as you can see that is \$95,000.

This way we are covering all of our bases, our recycling contingency and operation contingencies are in here. We basically have some money allocated to about every category of expenditure that is allowable. We are not leaving anything out, it may be small like \$5000 a year, for recycling market development but at least we are dedicating a little bit of funding towards that effort.

Well now questions, comments, typos anything you want to share with me before we talk about certification?"

Mr. Daniels said, "Actually I just flipped the page here and saw this thing 276 instead of 2-796."

Ms. Karns said, "So it is in Section IX as well?"

Mr. Daniels said, "Section IX, Page 1."

Ms. Karns said, "Thank you that is very important I am sure Eastman and Smith would have found that."

What we have is a Certification Statement and I'd like to read this to you and then I need your signatures for approval. We as representatives of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District Policy Committee do hereby certify that to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements, demonstrations and all accompanying materials that comprise the draft updated Clark County Solid Waste Management Plan. As well as the demonstration to sufficient Solid Waste Management facility capacity to meet the needs of the district for the fifteen year planning period are accurate and are in compliance with the requirements in the District Solid Waste Management Plan format. The district has held five joint Policy Committee and Technical Advisory Counsel meetings in order to guide the development of this Draft Updated Plan. This document will now be submitted to the Ohio EPA for review and comment.

Well then sirs, if you would then put your signatures on there. I noticed that part of this format was prescribed. We have a public representative and then we have a member representing general interests of citizens.

Plan Certification

SWPC: 99-88 Motion to Certify Plan

Motion by Mr. Wermuth, second by Mr. Flinn to sign the Certification of the Solid Waste Draft Plan.

Vote: Motion carried unanimously.

Ms. Karns said, "So we deliver five copies of this to Ohio EPA on Friday. I understand that they are keeping very close to their time schedule, there have been times when they did not. I am sure they will look very closely at the Clark County Plan that will get a lot of scrutiny after this plan was appealed. Not only did that take us to court, but that took the OEPA to court along with us, so I sure they are going to be real careful about making sure we crossed our T's and dotted our I's. So I would expect to get some comments, some significant maybe not. We also have a reviewer who is the most stickler about details and she will add all our numbers for us and she will double check that everything agrees in different sections of the Plan and that is a good thing."

Mr. Flinn said, "Who's this Karen?"

Ms. Karns said, "No her name is Ildi Pallos, she is our reviewer at the Ohio OEPA. So we can be guaranteed that she will be very careful, which is a good thing, it will make our Plan that much better.

But frankly I think that the last plan that we did was stronger and cleaner than the one we had done originally and I think this one is stronger and cleaner yet."

Mr. Howard said, "Do we need to set a next meeting?"

Ms. Karns said, "Why don't we wait until we see when we receive our comments back

and then we will be starting the public comment period."

Mr. Carl said, "Will the changes, go in here?"

Ms. Karns said, "Yes, just mark up your copies and keep them. I would appreciate any review that you could do. Just hang on to that for the time being and I'll gather those up at the time of that OEPA gives us the non-binding the Advisory Comments. Then we will go through and see what we found."

Mr. Flinn said, "Like we did last time."

Ms. Karns said, "Next time we will have it professionally printed, because we will probably make one hundred and fifty or so. Mr. Herring, I wanted to ask you if you think there would be a better opportunity than waiting for the prescribed time, to share this with the City Commission? Whether you would like just copies of the draft or if you would like some discussion points or something, please talk to me about that. We have to have the approval of the City Commission and County Commission and we do not want to miss a beat there."

Mr. Herring said, "Now, just as long as you know that I need to know the time schedule is as far as getting a work session."

Ms. Karns said, "That is good enough just wait."

Mr. Howard said, "If you will let me know so we can get that out there and in their package we would at least have time."

Ms. Karns said, "We can just go ahead with the draft? provide them with the draft? Well ahead of the public comment date so they can take their time with it, reviewing it. I'll get in touch with you then. Real quickly I'd like to share with you, that we have been offered to have an electronics recycling program, light bulbs and household batteries, along with our tire collection program at the fairgrounds in November. This company will recycle lights and special waste systems, is going to come in and basically set up the whole thing. There going to charge us \$340.00 for the shipping, so the costs are going to be very minimal. What it will do is it will give an opportunity to small commercial generators to have an outlets for these types of equipment. They have given me a good rate, they are a professional organization recycle license and national organizations.

Mr. Flinn asked, "Light bulbs, flourescent?"

Ms. Karns said, "Yes, flourescent the ballast. What the companies will do, when the individuals that bring in this equipment they will pay directly for the recycling of the materials. It won't be free, but it will be an opportunity for those companies that want to do the right thing. You will hear more about that but we are going to do that in conjunction with the tire recovery program. Which that is coming along real well, the grant applications have been sent out, we are

just waiting to hear back on how many are going to take us up. \$50,000 the Health Department has managed to save out of their budget from solid waste fund, are dedicating towards matching grant funds for cleaning up large scrap tire piles, so that should put a big dent in that problem."

Mr. Carl said, "I have a question, how much does this machine cost to shred the tires up? Why can't we just invest?"

Ms. Karns said, "\$300,000.00 and use it a couple times a year? We are squeaking out \$5,000.00 here and there."

Mr. Carl said, "The tires, suppose they are all shredded, is Clark County the only one in the state that will have all the tires gone?"

Ms. Karns said, "We really only have six really big piles, we do not have a lot of big piles, so we are doing well. I do not know what the whole state's problems are but I know we are ahead of the game. With this type of a program, in a couple years we will not have any tire piles left, if folks take advantage of it. Looking at the numbers I have seen, a 100,000 could knock out all of those, it will be an on going program that will need to be offered."

Mr. Wermuth said, "Like rabbits they reproduce, you can get rid of one pile and there will be another one there."

Mr. Carl said, "When you buy a brand new tire, you pay \$5.00 just to get rid of it."

Mr. Flinn said, "Go look in a junk yard, what do they do with all the junk cars coming in with tires? They create a new pile."

Mr. Wermuth said, "Up until about a year ago or two years ago the salvage yard operators were meant to remove the tires before they went. Now they can take up to eight tires per car. We have draw down plans with all the big salvage yard operators."

Mr. Flinn said, "That was up until a year ago though, but before that they had to take the tires off and that is where the piles came from. I did not realize that they could put them back in and ship them now as they crunch the cars. They can put eight, four extra tires in?"

Mr. Wermuth said, "Four out and four in. The problem is the steel market has gone down so they are still stock piling their cars right now, they are crushing them but they are taking them to the market."

Mr. Flinn said, "But they are still putting the tires in with the things that they crunch them? So that is a gradual way that will eventually."

Mr. Wermuth said, "What we did, Darryl and I and folks worked on the whole salvage yard program for the city. Now there is a team that goes out and does quarterly inspections of all

the salvage yards. Ebners, A1 that have the big tire piles. They have draw down plans and when they go out on a quarterly basis they take pictures and we have developed benchmarks. So when they take pictures they can see if the tire piles have been reduced any. Their salvage yard license with the city for the next year depends on a noticeable reduction."

Mr. Flinn said, "What about the one in the County? The one I am thinking about is on old Rt. 40 in New Carlisle."

Mr. Wermuth said, "The city has a salvage yard licensing program. Salvage yards out in the County, the only one I know of, would hold me to township zoning."

Mr. Flinn said, "Well there is this one place, that is been there fifteen years. It is been right in this one intersection of the road, they have a fence around it now, they did not use to. Massive piles of tires, I do not know what he does with them or where he gets them, but it seems like it grows."

Mr. Wermuth said, "We have some other things we are working on. So if they pan out there might be some options to some things with that."

Ms. Karns said, "Here is one more neat Caveat to that program, we can save twenty dollars a ton on the cost of the recycling. If in fact, we keep the shreds. Some of the latest technology or application of the shreds are for sewage systems, or leach lines, fill around culverts and then drainage around basements. Steve and I are working to be able to find a place to locate these shreds and then to have some demonstration projects in 2000 and incorporating them locally to show the value."

Mr. Howard said, "Haven't they done some research? I have lost track, using that recycled rubber for road paving."

Mr. Wermuth said, "Yes, there are some stretches of road, Carolina's probably done the largest stretches of road. There are actually some stretches here in Ohio. They are still under demonstration there is no long term."

Ms. Karns said, "This other is proven, if it is not proven it is highly endorsed and the OEPA has approved it."

Mr. Wermuth said, "We have to get a beneficial use from the OEPA. The big thing is, the Ohio Department of Health who is the overseer of the household sewage treatment programs has to give us an approval to use the material in response."

Ms. Karns said, "So this will be the first in the State?"

Mr. Wermuth said, "No they go by County by County. So we as Clark County, as the Health Department, I have to contact ODH and ask if we can use shredded tires as leach bed fills."

If they give us the approval we can do it, so it is a process that we have to go through."

Mr. Flinn said, "Have you had a demonstration project using this before and it works really well?"

Mr. Wermuth said, "I do not know, Debra sent me an article from Lake County from where they are doing some stuff up there."

Mr. Flinn said, "But you have not had a demonstration here in this County?"

Mr. Wermuth said, "No."

Ms. Karns said, "If we could get a developer to works with us, that will be the key."

Mr. Wermuth said, "We have got the people who will do it, I know who will do it, now it is just getting the approval from the state."

Adjournment

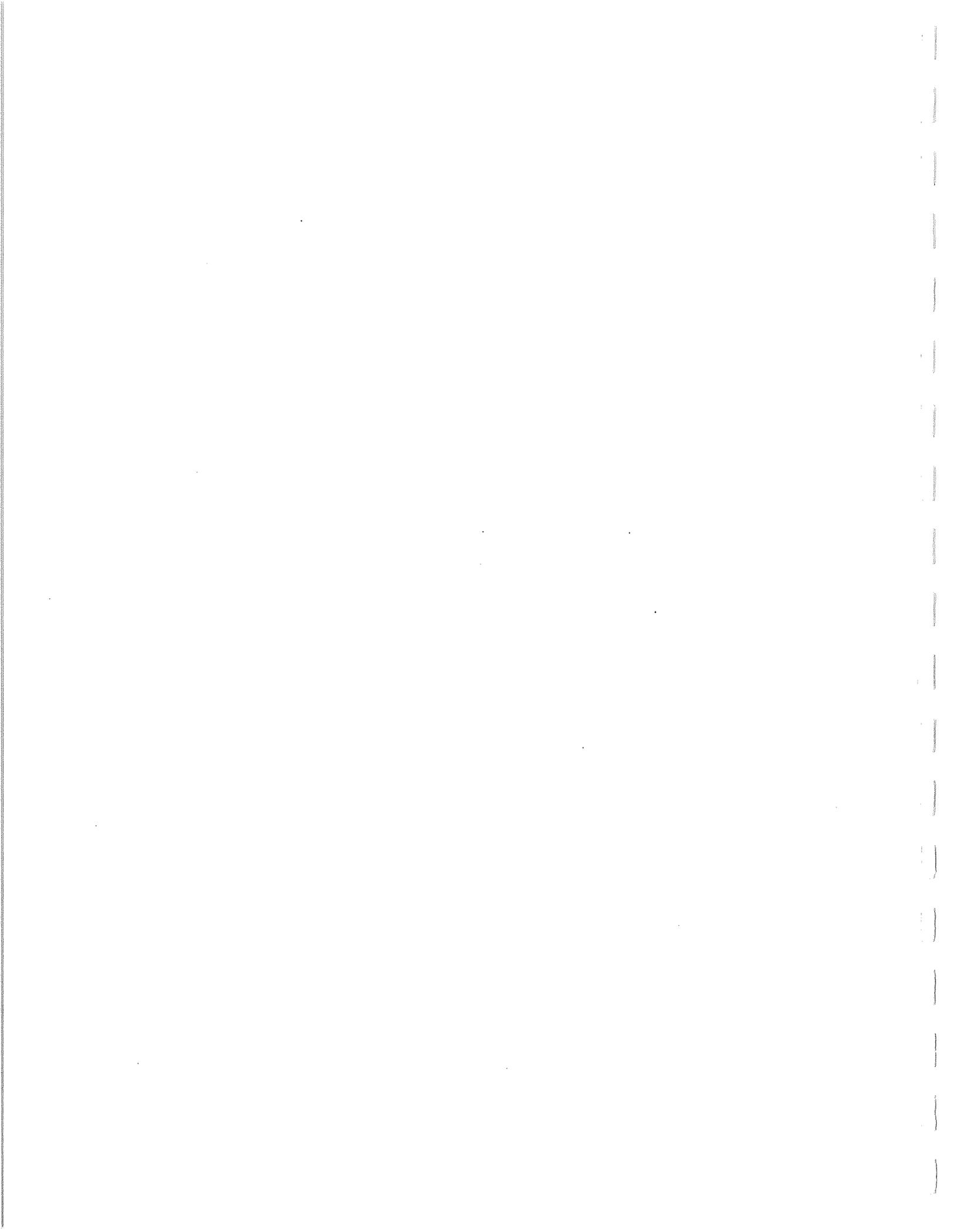
SWPC 99-89: Motion to Adjourn

Motion by Mr. Wermuth, second by Mr. Flinn to adjourn.

VOTE: Motion carried unanimously.


W. Darrell Howard, Chair

Respectfully submitted,
Sheila Corcoran



MINUTES

Clark County Solid Waste
Policy Committee
Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Benham Pence Student Center
Wittenberg University
Alumni Room, 1st Floor

Committee Members Present:

Norm Carl
Evard Flinn
Tim McDaniel
Steve Wermuth
W. Darrell Howard

Others:

Debra Karns, District Coordinator
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant
Sheila Corcoran
Roger Tackett, Clark County Commissioner
Jeff Johnson, Assistant County Commissioner
Nancy Snow, Clark State Community College
Ildi Pallos, Ohio EPA
Andrew Booker, Ohio EPA
Karen Luken, R.W. Beck

Call to order

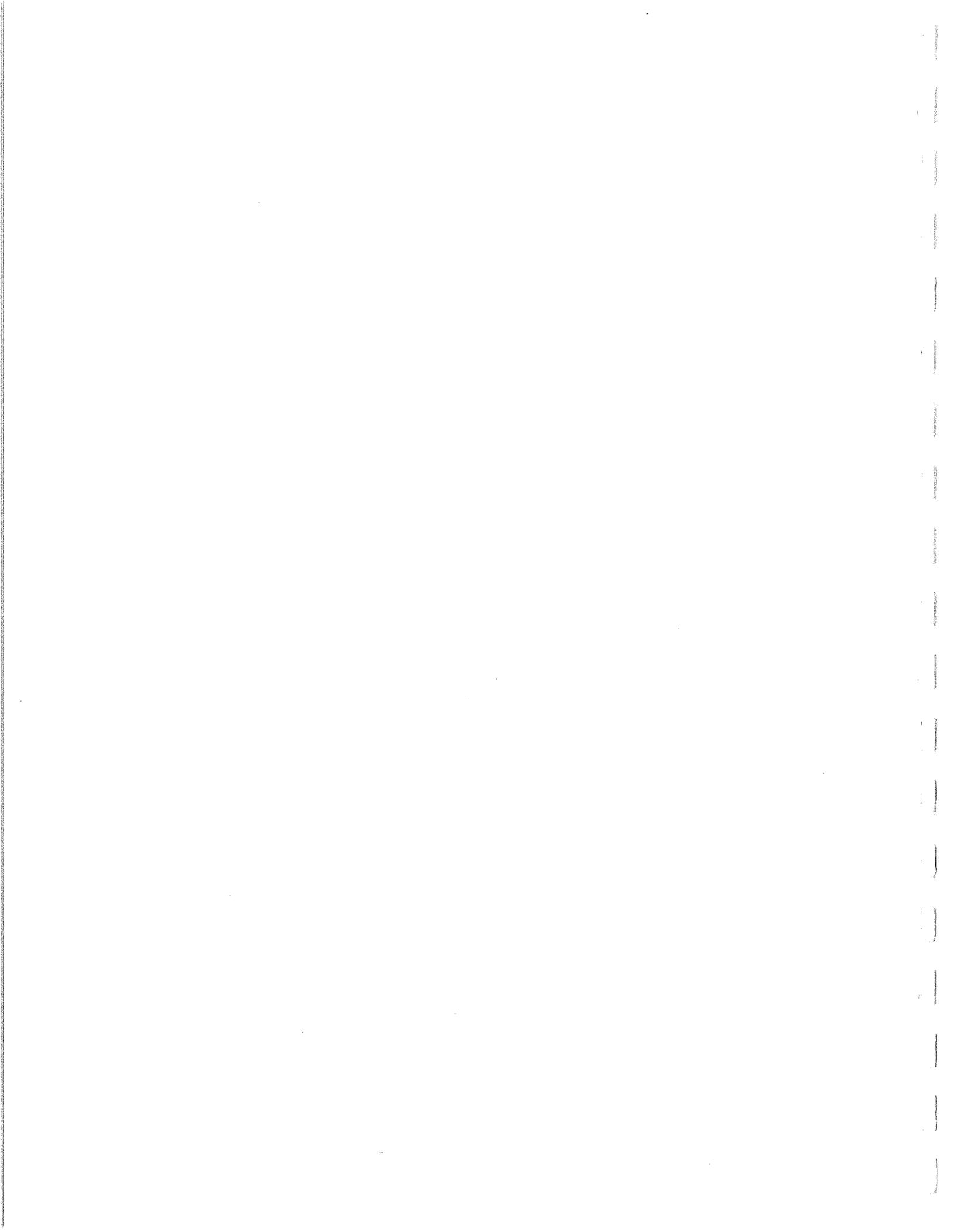
The meeting was called to order at 4:39 p.m. by W. Darrell Howard, Chair, Solid Waste Policy Committee.

Approval of Minutes

SWPC 99-90: Approval of Minutes - September 1, 1999

Motion by Evard Flinn, second Steve Wermuth to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried unanimously.



New Business

Mr. Howard stated the primary purpose of today's meeting is to review where we are in the process of revising our Solid Waste Management Plan. When we complete the process it will constitute our third Plan for Clark County and we are well into the process now and I will turn the meeting over to Debra for a few comments.

Mr. Howard introduced the guests Andrew Booker and Ildi Pallos from the Ohio EPA. Nancy Snow, member of our local Leadership, Roger Tackett, Commissioner, Jeff Johnson, Assistant County Administrator and Karen Luken, R.W. Beck.

Debra stated the District had submitted our plan to the OEPA about the first of September, 1999 and they returned the comments back to us within the 45 days allowable time period and we received those back about the middle of October. Karen Luken from R.W. Beck has reviewed those comments and we were frankly pleased with the report, there was nothing that was a real surprise or nothing we cannot deal with.

We now are required to address the strategies for dealing with these non binding comments from the EPA and finishing up with the draft Plan and moving forward to ratification. There were some questions filtered through from the Commission and general public, and we want to address those issues up-front rather than wait for our Public Comment period. That is one of the reasons we invited the Board of County Commissioners today.

Debra asked Andrew Booker from the EPA to give the committee a little bit of perspective from the EPA's viewpoint about some of the goals in the Planning Process.

Andrew Booker thanked the committee for inviting them to attend today's meeting.

He thanked Debra for keeping him up to date on what's going.

There are 52 Districts in the State of Ohio

County Commissioners are required to become part of the District and

become part of the Policy Committee to write the Plan

What OEPA looks at when you go through this process

State Plan Goals

Yardwaste

Reduction

25% residential recycling goal and 50% business recycling

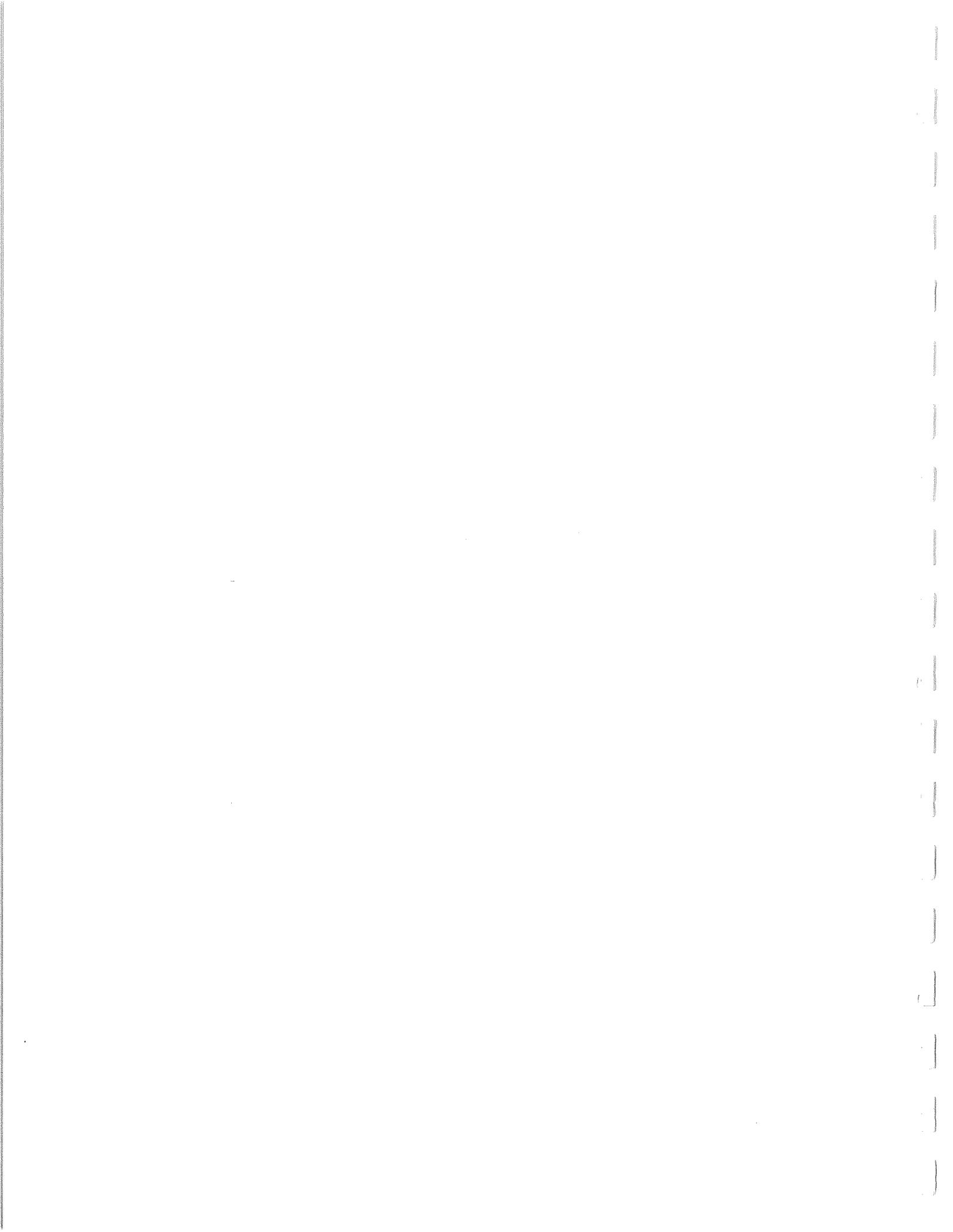
Source Reduction

Recycling Education

Tires etc.

Also other allowable uses

Monitoring after the Plan is approved



Debra thanked Mr. Booker for the advice and support the District has been given from the EPA and introduced Ildi Pallos to review the Clark County Draft Plan.

She stated it was a pretty good Plan
Most of the issues were clarification issues
What programs are in place and continue to be in place
Weaknesses, waste stream numbers
Are we meeting the goals?
Good Education program
Commercial sector, target this area

Debra introduced Karen Luken to address the strategies to address the OEPA concerns:

Describing more of the infrastructure information
Implementing numbers

Mr. Howard stated while the Solid Waste Policy Committee puts the Plan together and submits it for approval, the ultimate adoption of the Plan the Board of Directors has to ratify the Plan, and then it is also submitted to various governmental units within the county for ratification. I believe we have to achieve ratification from the other units of governments representing 75% of the population. In this particular Plan we have some different goals, particularly the Business Waste Reduction Goal we need to address, I think there are some concerns as to how we implement that goal. The Board of Directors and their staff have some discussion on that.

Commissioner Tackett stated there is always concern when there is increase in staff. We were wondering if it would be possible to meet those goals by utilizing a consultant to determine what the need is in our community and how we might achieve that. So we are looking at that, and to possibly have a survey on what particular needs are needed. There is also some consideration that in the future if our generation fee has a surplus that the Board of Directors would have the authority to decrease that and give a little bit to the public, we certainly would like to have that as a possibility.

Jeff Johnson, Assistant County Administrator, I think the business idea is valid, Karen has given us a lot of good direction from that regard and we value her experience. I sit next to one commissioner who has a very strong ideas about staffing and we have talked about it and I think we should access the market maybe it would be a wise first step to look at. I don't know what is out there, and I don't know what businesses are doing. Maybe there's a large percentage of them already doing something, Commissioner's Sheehan company does recycling of cardboard. Navistar I believe has a recycling program in place, but others don't. The approach to it needs to be looked into.



Steve Wermuth stated I think the idea of looking at the Business Program instead of an employee looking at this concept is valid as a employer myself. I guess the only caution I would give is a Consultant vs. Business Specialist issue under an IRS determination you can't direct a consultant's time. So therefore, as a consultant comes in through a contract or whatever, they will tell you what they will do and we will have to agree with the terms of the contract. I'm venturing to say that a middle of the road type of agreement that we may want to consider, that meets both of our needs is a contract employee, which gives the District the availability to direct that person's time through a contract and it still does not confine you to any type of employment. This may be a way to test the waters without being bound to a long term agreement. I would venture to say the Prosecutor's office would offer their advice on which would be the best way to approach this.

Decreasing the Generation Fee I would venture to say, that I don't think the result of it would reduce the fees to the public. While it is admirable to look at it with that perspective. I guess on a self serving standpoint, as a agency who receive funds from the SW District, and looking at comments, the Health District receives significant income, the generation fee would have an impact on our ability to meet some of the goals set forth to us in SW for what those comments are worth.

Evard Flinn stated I am one of the people who represent the Public at Large of Clark County and one of the things I would hate to see is to reduce our generation fees, because we have difficulty trying to keep some of the programs going and frankly I don't want to see that happen because I feel we have a good thing going and for me it needs more money than less. When you look 10 years or maybe 12 years in the future, my whole emphasis is in programs. The older people are set in their ways.

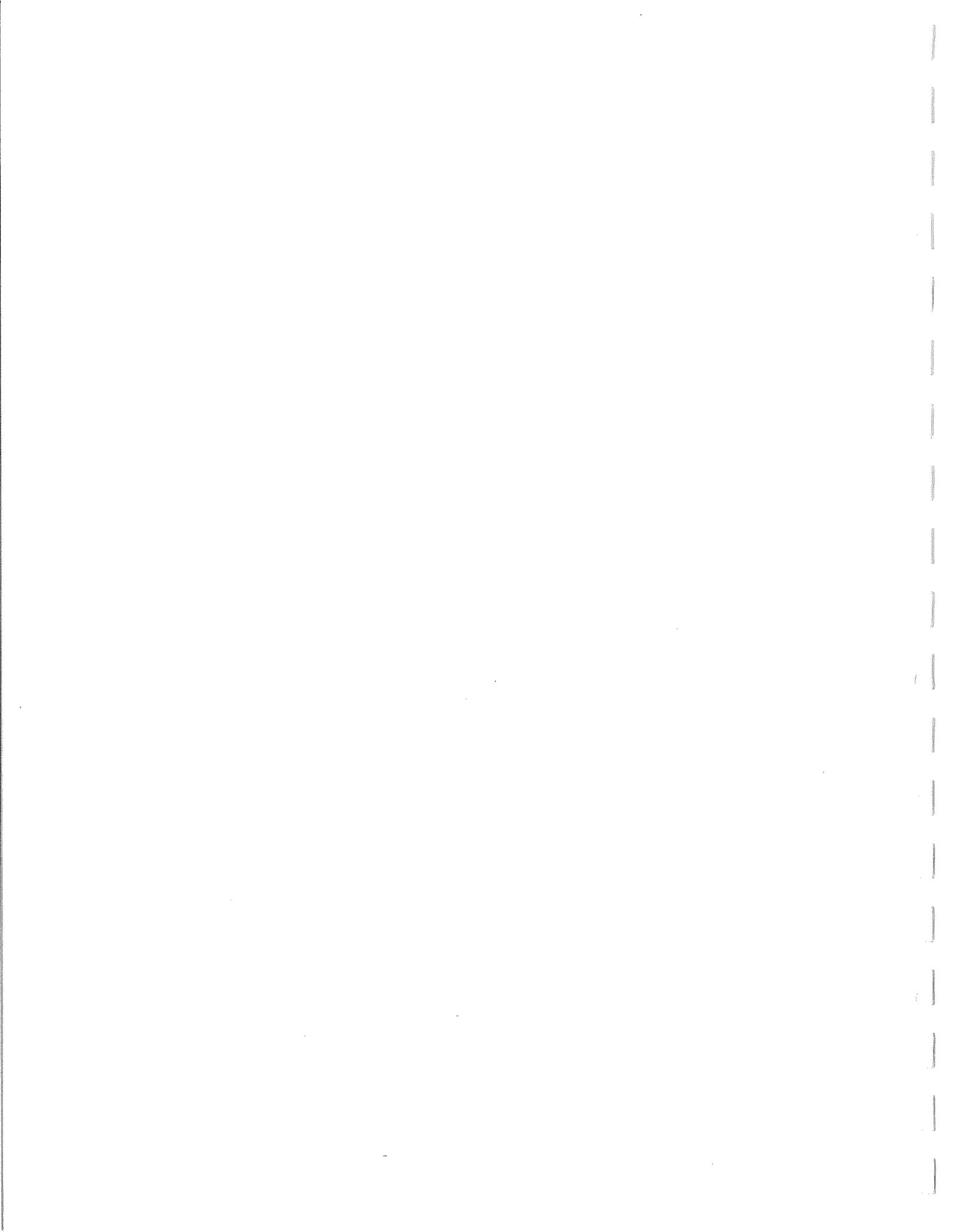
I know a lot of businesses in Springfield and Clark County are recycling but there are a lot who are not. We need to inform them about recycling. What's out there? Maybe we can write a contract, we need to get started on this as soon as possible.

Tim McDaniel stated I would certainly like to see a reduction in the fee, but I think the dollars are being well spent. Certainly we need convince the businesses its going to be cheaper to throw it away through a recycling program rather through a trash program.

Norm Carl stated we are talking about the cost, generation fee?

Debra indicated there was a suggestion by the Board of County Commissioners that they would like to have the possibility to decrease that at some point in the future if programming was satisfactory and we are achieving goals.

Norm mentioned that we license haulers, this happened to me last week, Rumpke came to my home and they tried to sell me service, right now I'm H.W.Mann and these people are trying to run the small haulers out of business.



Debra stated there was a large advertisement in the paper, put out by Vince, it was their response to Rumpke's door-to-door canvassing of their customers.

Commissioner Tackett stated regarding the generation fee, that's under the best of circumstances where we have got surplus, that may or may not ever happen, but we just want to ability, see some counties in Ohio have had large surplus where their fees were decreased, that's rare but it has happened.

Ildi indicated I would bet that if that ever happened in the 15 year plan it would come under review.

Norm asked if that experience (Rumpke solicitation) happened to anyone else?

Steve Wermuth indicated it happened in Northridge, I guess in response to what Norm is talking about is if there is a major concern about carryover balances in the SW District I think we need to go back and look into the history and look at what carryover balances have existed in the past, because as long as we don't have an operating landfill in Clark County, you are not going to see this picture change too much as far as the amount of money generated over the next several years.

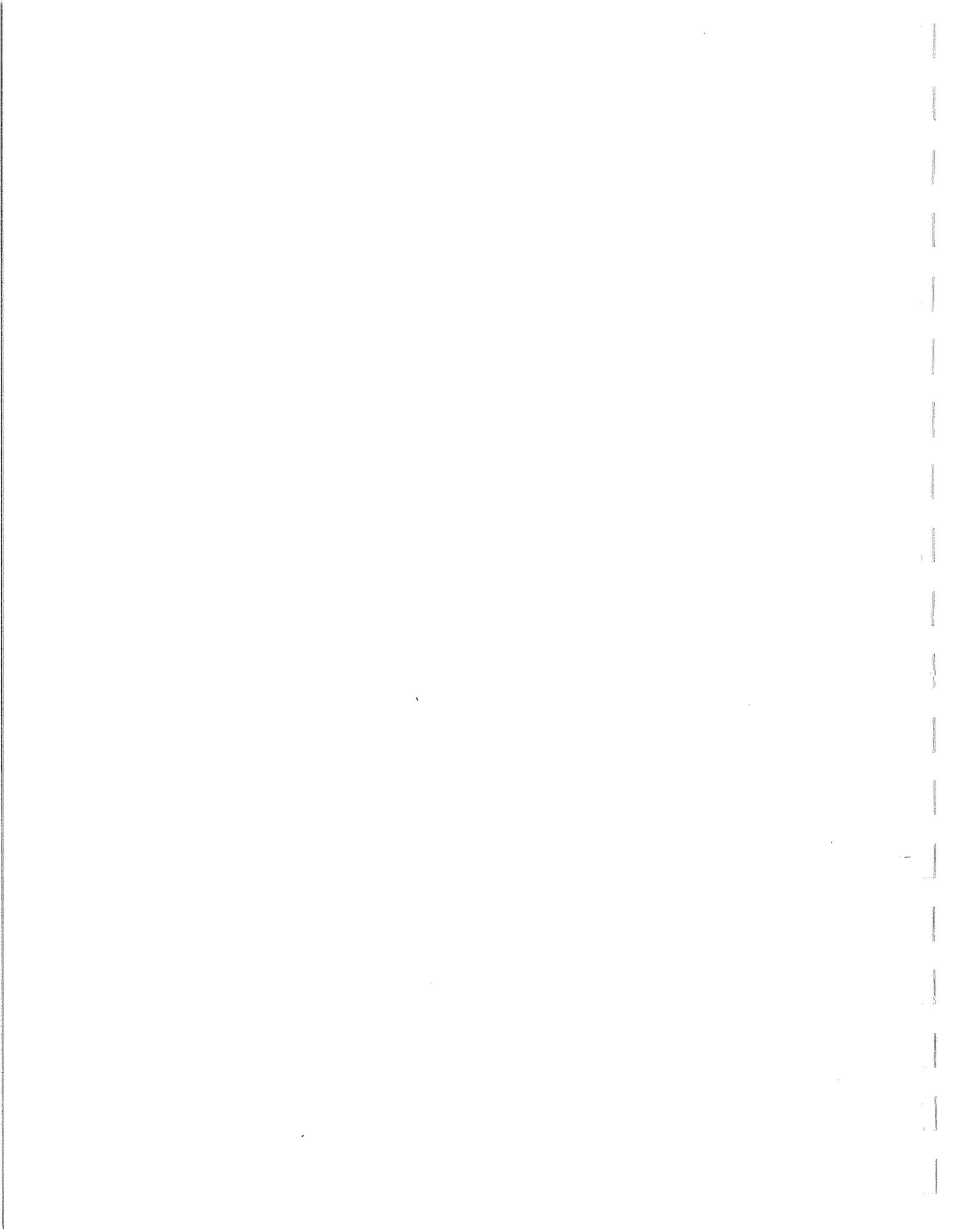
If we were in private business right now we would project a 25% carryover.

Karen Luken indicated the District's that have a huge surplus are the ones that have landfills that became regional and had a large surplus of out of District waste coming into their facility. If you don't have a regional landfill, your only revenue is off the waste that you generated.

Steve mentioned one thing that we projected in this plan is some kind of contingency fund that can be developed which would continue to fund special projects such as a HHW, tire collections etc. So if there are leftover funds that carryover we need to set that off to the side and look at other ways that we can provide additional services to the community such as waste reduction and waste management. To me that seems to be pretty logical. Once again, I think there is a value in the initial premise of reducing the fee. Unless the County Commissioners can pass a resolution that would say we are going to reduce the generation fee but you as the hauler must pass that on to the consumer, I venture to say, you cannot legislate that and therefore you are not going to see that.

Commissioner Tackett stated I wished the other Commissioners were here, this has been quite educational. Also another concern to the Commissioners is what might happen in the State legislature.

Karen indicated that one thing the plan does include is unforeseen changes in legislation. If it would affect the District's ability to implement the Plan as written, that would require the Plan to be revised.



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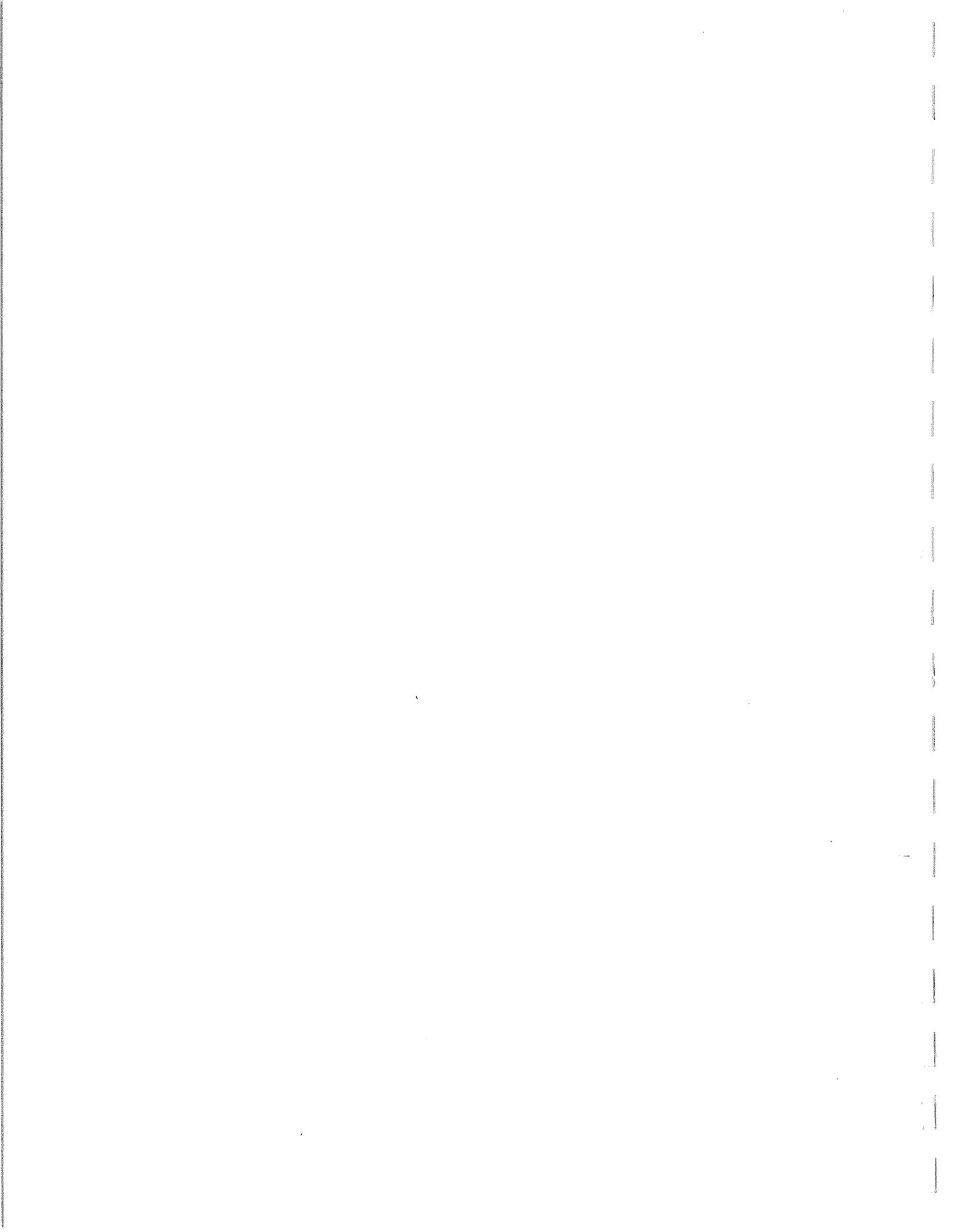
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Debra stated there was a large advertisement in the paper, put out by Vince, it was their response to Rumpke's door-to-door canvassing of their customers.

Commissioner Tackett stated regarding the generation fee, that's under the best of circumstances where we have got surplus, that may or may not ever happen, but we just want to ability, see some counties in Ohio have had large surplus where their fees were decreased, that's rare but it has happened.

Ildi indicated I would bet that if that ever happened in the 15 year plan it would come under review.

Norm asked if that experience (Rumpke solicitation) happened to anyone else?

Steve Wermuth indicated it happened in Northridge, I guess in response to what Norm is talking about is if there is a major concern about carryover balances in the SW District I think we need to go back and look into the history and look at what carryover balances have existed in the past, because as long as we don't have an operating landfill in Clark County, you are not going to see this picture change too much as far as the amount of money generated over the next several years.

If we were in private business right now we would project a 25% carryover.

Karen Luken indicated the District's that have a huge surplus are the ones that have landfills that became regional and had a large surplus of out of District waste coming into their facility. If you don't have a regional landfill, your only revenue is off the waste that you generated.

Steve mentioned one thing that we projected in this plan is some kind of contingency fund that can be developed which would continue to fund special projects such as a HHW, tire collections etc. So if there are leftover funds that carryover we need to set that off to the side and look at other ways that we can provide additional services to the community such as waste reduction and waste management. To me that seems to be pretty logical. Once again, I think there is a value in the initial premise of reducing the fee. Unless the County Commissioners can pass a resolution that would say we are going to reduce the generation fee but you as the hauler must pass that on to the consumer, I venture to say, you cannot legislate that and therefore you are not going to see that.

Commissioner Tackett stated I wished the other Commissioners were here, this has been quite educational. Also another concern to the Commissioners is what might happen in the State legislature.

Karen indicated that one thing the plan does include is unforeseen changes in legislation. If it would affect the District's ability to implement the Plan as written, that would require the Plan to be revised.



W. Darrell Howard stated that one of the comments about the haulers, several years ago we were exercising flow control under a previous Plan, and because we exercised flow control for recyclables we were taken to court by the small haulers. Because the small haulers claimed the flow control Rule implemented by the District was adversely impacting their ability to stay in business. We were correct and if we would have pursued through the bitter end, I feel confident this county would obtained the ruling in its favor. However, we negotiated a settlement because the Board of Directors wanted to assist the small haulers, we recalled the flow control provision in the Plan so the small haulers didn't have to take their recyclables to WM Koogler so we are on record as supporting small haulers.

We opened it up to private enterprise market and that's where it is today, the County doesn't franchise haulers, I know the Health Dept. Licenses haulers, but as far as the Board of Directors franchising haulers I'm not sure we have the authority to do that. Charter cities have the authority to do that, City of Springfield can franchise waste haulers if they choose, City of New Carlisle already does that and we know from their experience residential recycling rate is about maxed out.

The other thing I think that would be significant if we would get into a price war between haulers is, the City is sponsoring two waste collection pick ups (leaves) and when the City pays for it and contracts it out, you can put your leaves in regular trash bags, but when my hauler picks up my leaves I have to buy special bags on top of my regular fee. The state, as far as disposing of yardwaste, is it or is it not permissible to put yardwaste in landfills? This is a significant factor in the City of Trees (Springfield). The majority of people can't afford to buy special bags and they don't.

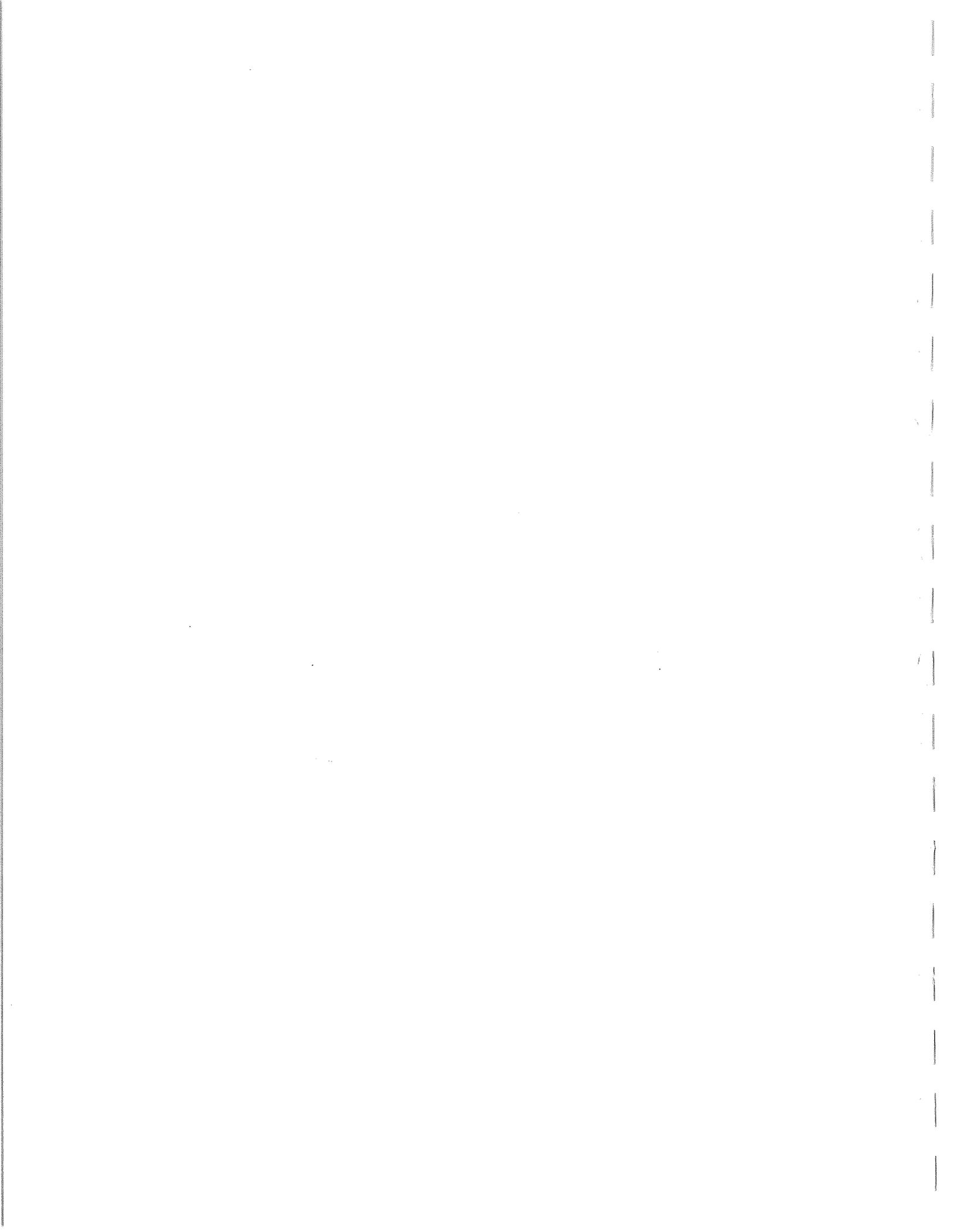
Karen stated it is in the Plan as far as developing programs you need to educate the municipality as far as contracting and franchising. I think as far as a community level vs. county level, what works for the City of Springfield may not work for the County, I think the District is committed to going out over the next year or so and working with the townships. I think there is going to be a need for governments to get involved.

Norm asked regarding the WM Koogler facility, they have leaves, trees etc.

Debra stated they are currently source separating, in fact, I made a visit to the facility and on the transfer floor they separate the bags (yardwaste) out.

Evard Flinn stated with regard to yardwaste I have a lawn mower that basically cuts all my leaves up and shreds. I put the stuff down and let it compost and mulch it.

Karen indicated one thing to observe, its not so much the number of waste haulers but if there's a decrease in numbers, there is also a decrease in services. I think if those two conditions start to occur that's when you have to start working with your local government and take a more proactive role.



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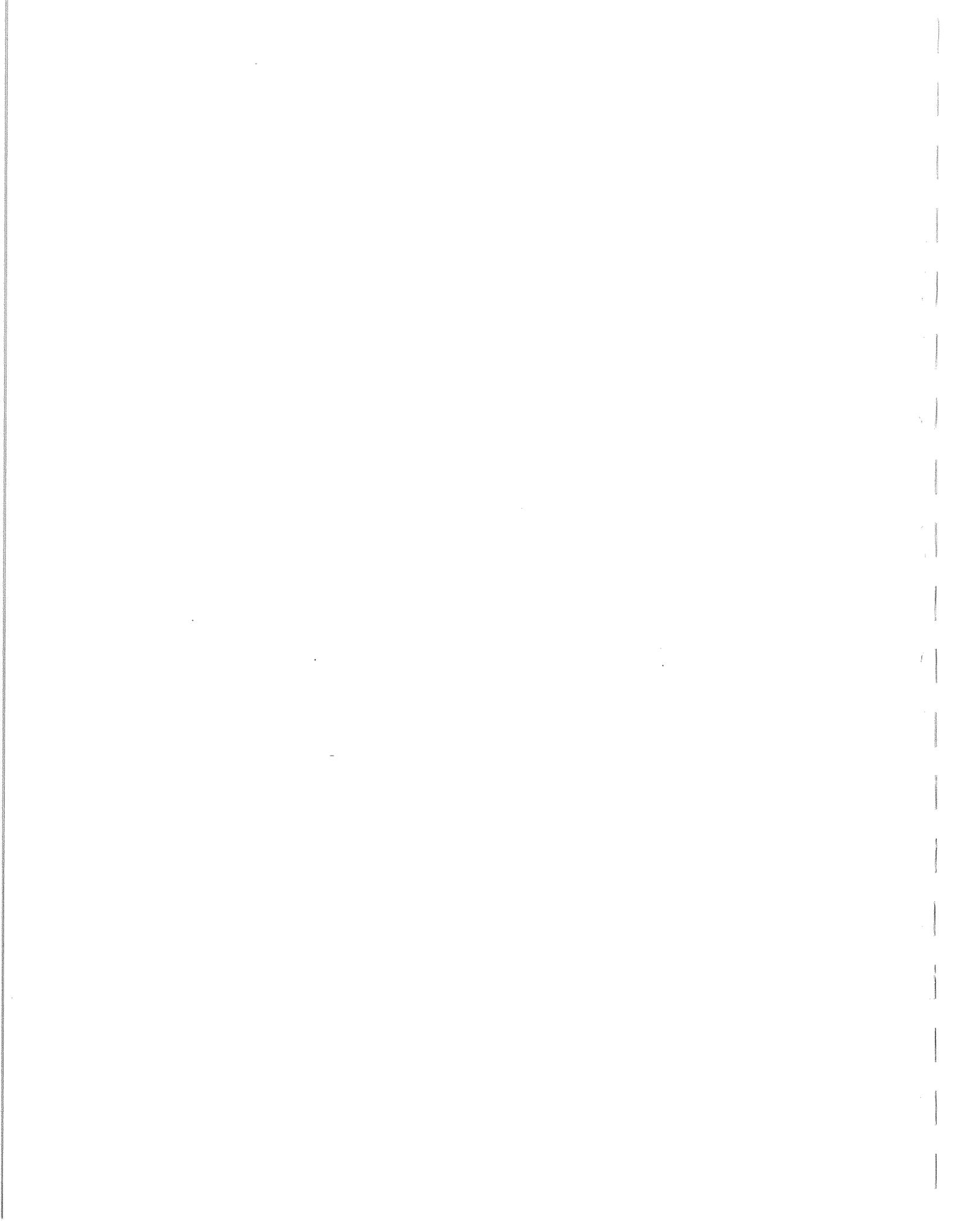
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Ildi stated people are starting to accept recycling as a public service, people want the service. We're seeing a lot of small Districts opening their own MRF's and doing their own recycling. What do people want with their gen fees? If they want to spend x amount of where to take their solvents that's their choice.

Andrew Booker stated the CCSWMD Plan is built upon collection of certain types of material and regardless of the number of players, and who they are, that is the most important to keep in mind.

Debra indicated that's one thing we do track on a regular basis is periodically we contact all of the haulers and find out what all their services are and the rates of their services. By the way, we do have a new hauler in Clark County, Walt's, he bought out 1/2 of Countywide. The good thing is that Walt's offers a curbside service for handicap and elderly and so that's never been provided by any of our other haulers.

She also mentioned we need to discuss options for strategies for addressing the concerns of the Board of Directors and that needs to be directed to Karen and I for finalizing the Plan.

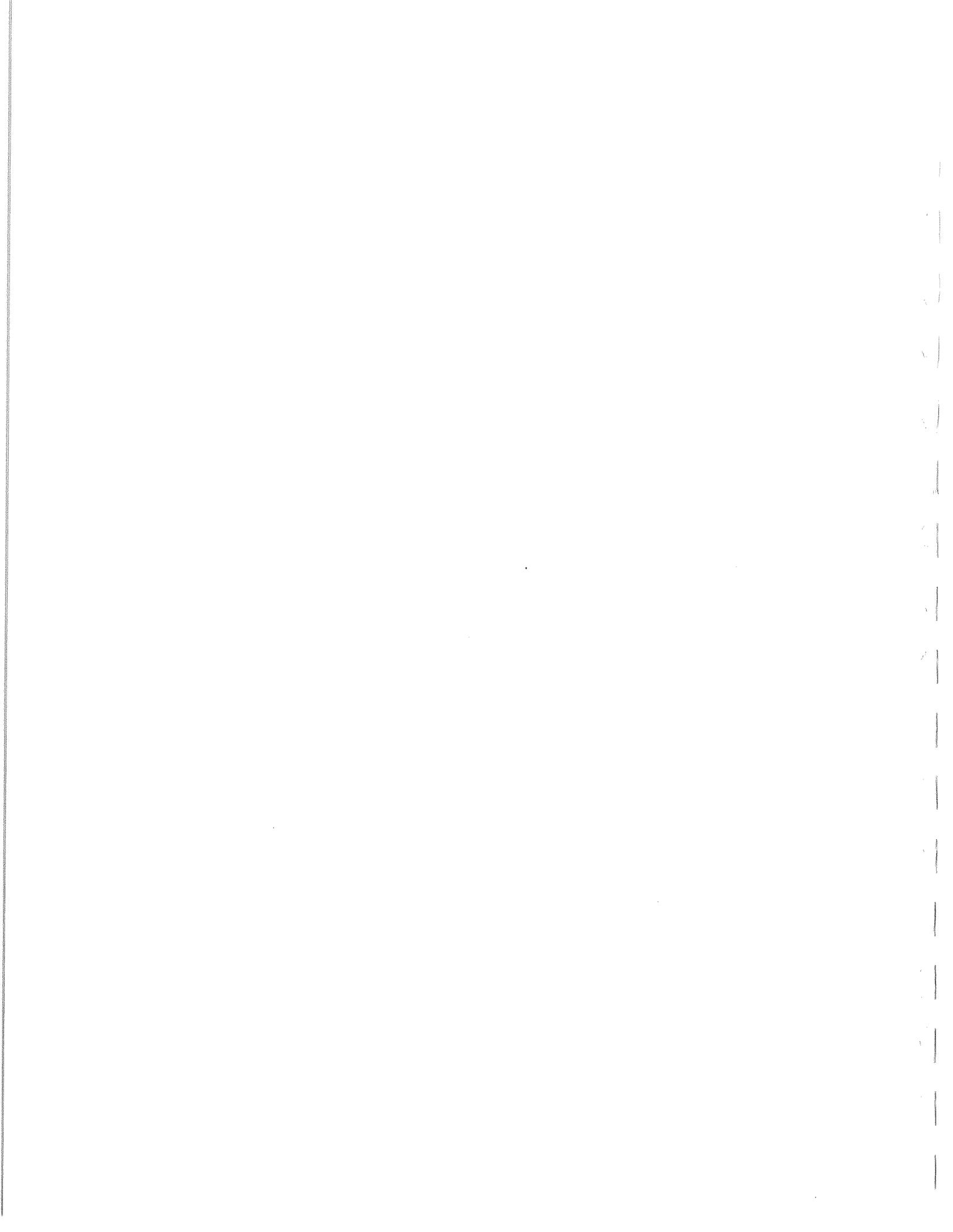
W. Darrell Howard stated he agreed with the discussion that was put out on either use of the consultant or a contracted employee.

Karen Luken indicated from the comments I heard there was support for a Business Program whether it be a designed or implemented by a contract employee or designed or implemented by consultant that's not the concern, the concern was that there was going to be additional staff person to operate this program. I don't think that approach will concern the state as far as implementing the Plan along with the program's strategies and goals.

I think the best approach is to write the program into the Plan and not who is the actual person.

Debra stated she will touch on the Ratification Process briefly and what I'm looking for is your endorsements for a couple of dates, one thing I tried to clarify is each of the steps we need to take. (See Steps of the Amended Draft SWM Plan Ratification Process - Handout).

The main thing I need from this committee is a general acceptance of this time frame and in order to allow me to establish a Public Comment Period.



SWPC 99-91: Acceptance of the Outline of the Ratification Process

Motion by Mr. Wermuth second by Mr. Flinn to accept the outline of the Ratification Process as presented.

Motion carried.

Debra indicated we need to reappointment our Public-at-Large Policy Committee member, Evard Flinn, who on October 25th, held a 2 year term and this time frame has expired.

Mr. Flinn acknowledged he would accept another term as a SWPC member.

Karen Luken asked if Mr. Flinn initiated any motions since he was not formally reappointed?

W. Darrell Howard stated since he continued to serve this should not have any bearing on the voting process. He also thanked him for accepting.

SWPC 99-92: Reappoint of Mr. Evard Flinn for 2 Year Term

Motion by Mr. Wermuth, second by Mr. Carl to reappoint Evard Flinn for another 2 year term.

Motion carried.

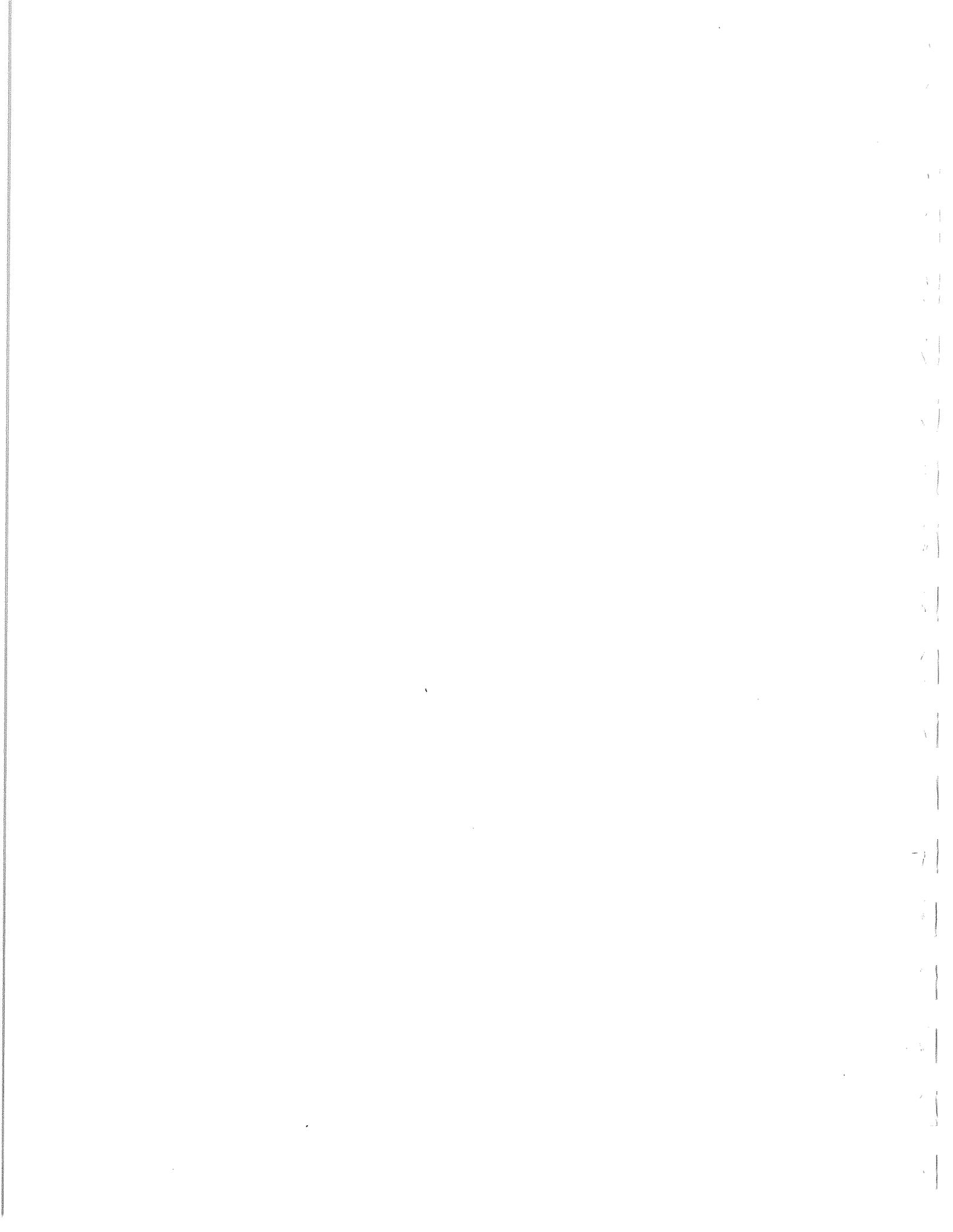
SWPC 99-93: Motion to Adjourn

Motion by Mr. Flinn to adjourn the meeting.

Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant

W. Darrell Howard, Chair



Minutes

Clark County Solid Waste
Policy Committee
Monday, December 20, 1999

Clark Co. Commission
Conference Room
50 East Columbia Street

Committee Members Present:

Norm Carl
Evard Flinn
Tim McDaniel
Doug Smith
Steve Wermuth
W. Darrell Howard

Others:

Debra Karns, District Coordinator
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant

Call to order

The meeting was called to order at 4:30 p.m. by W. Darrell Howard, Chair, Solid Waste Policy Committee.

Approval of Minutes

SWPC 99-94: Approval of Minutes - November 16, 1999

Motion by Mr. Wermuth seconded by Mr. Flinn to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried.

Approve Revision to the Plan

Debra stated, As you remember there really weren't significant changes that we needed to make other than EPA comments and I didn't bother to give you copies of every little table change and every typo etc.

The Business Specialist is now the The Business Program, (Executive Summary Section II) it will still achieve the same goals.

Over

Section VII - We had made a comment that we weren't going to achieve, more or less a mistake on Karen's part, that we weren't going to achieve the 50% reduction goal by 2000, we have already achieved that.

Section III pg. 2. This involves the same information but with more detail, as well as the existing composting/Yard Waste Management Facilities.

Doug Smith asked a question regarding the yardwaste facilities, he stated, Lawnmasters is operating an illegal composting facility.

Debra explained they are a certified Yardwaste Composting facility.

Doug explained they are not zoned properly

Steve Wermuth asked if the EPA issued his license?

Discussion was given regarding this situation with Lawnmasters, and Steve Wermuth stated he would look into this issue. At this point it was the consensus of the committee to leave the language as stated in the Plan.

Section III pg. 4. Existing Collection Systems - Haulers

Debra stated on Table III-10 additional information on existing haulers in the District was provided as requested by the OEPA

Section V pg. 7.

Debra stated the District plans to establish a business program in 2000 by providing direct assistance to business in locating markets for their recyclables and developing contracts with local haulers and processors.

Steve Wermuth stated it is my understanding that we are walking away from the idea of hiring a Business Specialist and developing a Business Program which current District staff will go out and meet with the business community and encourage them to recycle etc.

Debra Karns stated, Not necessarily, first we will need to evaluate what is necessary for this program and then we will determine whether we will hire a contract employee, intern, consultant etc. based on the consensus of the County Commissioners regarding hiring additional staff.

Section VII pg. 1.

Measurement of Progress Toward Waste Reduction Goals.

Debra stated under this section the District will comply with the goals as stated.

SWPC 99-95: Approve Revision to the SWMD Plan

Motion by Mr. Wermuth, seconded by Mr. Flinn to approve the revision to the Plan as presented.

Vote: Mr. Carl, Mr. Flinn, Mr. McDaniel, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wermuth, Mr. Howard all voted Yes.

Motion carried.

Establish dates for Public Comment Period and Date and Time for Public Hearing

Debra passed out draft Public Notice to the committee, she stated this is very similar to the Public Notice we used for the prior update. There is a requirement that we put this in the newspaper, 1 time prior to the 30 day Public Comment Period, we are going to actually run this twice and included in this, at the very end, is the Public Hearing Notice as well. There are some specifics that must be in here like where the draft Plan is available for Public Comment.

Debra went over the Public Notice with the committee.

Discussion was given on the location of the Public Hearing, two recommendations were given for the location, Springfield Township and the Agriculture Bldg., the time was designated as 7 p.m.

Debra stated after the Public Hearing the SWPC votes to adopt the plan by resolution and within 30 days after the adoption by the SWPC a copy of the plan must be delivered to the Board of County Commissioners , each municipality or village and each township.

She also stated the District is developing a special publication regarding the highlights of the SWM Plan.

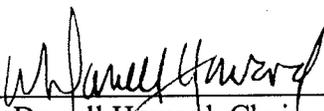
Adjournment

SWPC 99-96: Motion to Adjourn

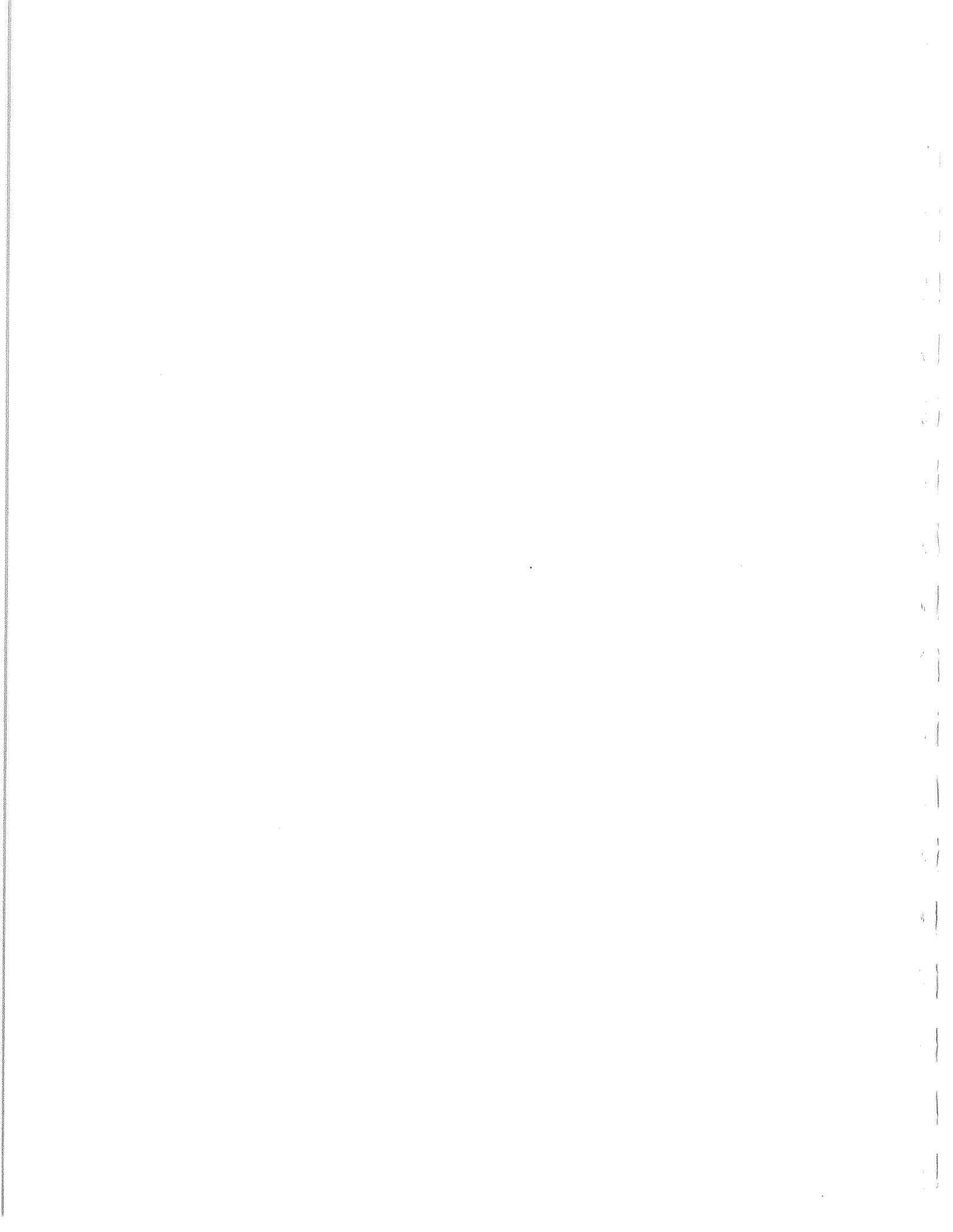
Motion by Mr. Carl seconded by Mr. Wermuth to adjourn the meeting.

Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant



W. Darrell Howard, Chair



The Draft Plan identifies:

- ▶ Availability of 15 years of landfill capacity in the region, usage to be determined by each hauler of waste;
- ▶ Availability of yard waste composting and recycling facilities;
- ▶ Funding for Health District to provide:
 - inspections of closed and existing solid waste facilities;
 - enforcement of OEPA regulations,
 - water sampling around existing and closed landfills,
- ▶ Funding for the Sheriff's Office to provide:
 - Environmental Enforcement Officer to investigate illegal dumping complaints,
 - PRIDE Officer to supervise inmates for roadside clean-up,
- ▶ Funding for a Waste Reduction Specialist to focus on various education and awareness activities to enhance waste reduction for all sectors of the community as well as grants procurement;
- ▶ Household Hazardous Waste Collections every other year as funding allows;
- ▶ A Business Waste Reduction Program which will provide assistance to businesses in waste reduction efforts;
- ▶ Revenues are based on the current Generation Fee of \$6.19 per ton of waste disposed and grants;
- ▶ Annual total revenues are estimated to range from \$787,000. In the year 2000 to \$770,000. In the year 2014.
- ▶ If an in district disposal facility would be developed, the District reserves the authority to impose a fee of up to \$4.00 on each ton of solid waste delivered. This will allow for a reduction or elimination of the Generation Fee.
- ▶ It is estimated that, on average, each household supports the District Budget with approximately \$6.00 per year which is a part of their waste collection fee.
- ▶ This Plan will be subject to revision in 2004 according to current regulations.

That is the highlights of the draft Plan in a nutshell which is this document which has been available for review at the Library, County Commission, our office, we still have copies available if anyone would like to review it and I also have a document that we have put together that is a highlight of the Solid Waste Management Plan update. It's the general points that we've read in the Public Notice with a little more elaboration, something hopefully the residents can read and understand and appreciate what we are doing here."

Mr. Howard stated "At this time then I would invite any members of the audience that would like to comment to come forward to the podium and state your name and address and we will then listen to your comments."

"My name is Ed Dow, I live at 10790 Lower Valley Pike, Medway, OH. I would like to make a few comments, some general comments on the plan, some specific and then I would like to go to some other things which I would like to recommend for considering for future activities.

Briefly, as one who was involved in putting together the first version of this its a lot easier to revise a document than make one from the beginning I'll tell you. Overall the plan is pretty good. We've made lot of progress over the years in especially in sensitizing the public the need for recycling, reduction and people at least more aware of it although how much more they'll participate is the question I guess. Some of the specific questions, comments I have about the plan there is a discussion on franchise waste collection for the townships. As a personal individual citizen, I think that's the wrong way to go. In talking to Bethel Township trustees last night at their meeting, they didn't think it was a very good idea either. We brought this up in the beginning when we wrote the first plan and it was considered dead on arrival as far as trying to do this in the townships, it was too much inertia and people like to have a choice even though it maybe not much of a choice, but at least some choice.

One of the things I noticed in the things, I assume would be Section III regarding the list of facilities, one of the haulers not mentioned is Dempsey Waste Systems, they cover part of Park Layne and western part of the county. I know when we were involved with doing this the first time, that's the only area of the county they covered. It may have not been a very big percent, I recall, like 10%, but they should have been included as a hauler.

I found a couple of typo errors, which I didn't read for typo, I sure think like mange is meant to be management unless it's mangey management."

Debra stated "there were some of these typos which were caught."

Mr. Dow indicated "Some of those you can't catch by spell check. One of the things I noticed in here which kind of ties in what I would like to talk about to some extent is 14% of solid waste is from restaurants and food and so forth. Which leads me to, I have to agree with Dr. Cook, who has already presented you with some information on one of the composting companies. I think composting has come to the point of being fairly reliable. I know back when we first started the first version of this we looked at incinerators, composting and at that time there was not enough political will, I guess you call it, to go beyond the regular landfill as a place to put our solid waste. There is some good reason for that, because some of the early indications of composting facilities we didn't understand the biology that well. We didn't understand what kind of environment we had to keep it in, it seemed to work in the southern climates but not in the northern climates. But, there has been a lot of progress in the composting field to remedy that. I think because we have such a large percentage of food waste I think I would recommend that we look into a composting company that Bedminster certainly is one of them. Bedminster does have an advantage over the open system and you can control the conditions which is very important, you have to have the right air or oxygen and the right water and keeps the odor down which is a concern for any neighbors.

The other part of composting is its generates a product and whenever you do that you have to look at a marketing plan as how you market that product and see where it is going typically. Nurseries use it, farmers use it, I believe a facility in Columbus uses a lot of their's for

reclaimed areas where they had mining in southeastern part of Ohio. One of the sources I found was Ohio State's Agricultural Technical Institute in Wooster, have a number of experts on composting. They got into it many years when they found out that using composting material as an amendment to soil preparations for the gardens helped eliminate pathogens in the soil which nurseries don't like. There is a big reservoir of knowledge up there, that would be my recommendations for further study, I think at least do some initial planning and investigation. I guess the closest Bedminster place is in Tennessee which is quite a long way away. I know when we looked at incinerators, I know we took a trip to Columbus and of course when Ogden Martin was in town for their proposal we went to Indianapolis. You get a lot better perspective of what the facility might do and look like by going to it. I think its worth at least an active planning in this endeavor because of the large amount of food waste we have. Thank you.

Anyone have any questions?"

Roger Taylor stated "On that food waste down near South Charleston place I can't remember what the name is Aldi, Dole, I would like to see that go locally."

Mr. Dow stated "One of the advantages of the composting, product could be used locally, you made a very good suggestion there and processed locally. It should be sized so it's not oversized, the problem with incinerators is they tend to be oversized and with composting it you can compost it to the size you need and not overextend."

Mr. Howard asked "Who would like to be the next speaker? Forest."

Forest Lightle "Good evening, first of all I would like to compliment you people especially the Solid Waste Management team and the Policy and TAC members who have worked so hard on this, I think it is pretty obvious the efforts that have been expended, I think you all need a good pat on the back for a good job.

Now, I'm here by default."

Mr. Howard, " Could we please give your name and address for the record?"

Mr. Lightle, "Excuse me. Forest Lightle, 2110 Troy Road, Spfld. OH."

Mr. Howard, "Thank you."

Mr. Lightle, " I'm here by default, Dr. Cook had prepared this and he had not returned yet, he's still a few days short from returning, so he left it with Maynard Amstutz, the other co-chair, Manyard decides to take 3 weeks away, so I inherited this, and I would like to commend Ed Dow on his comments regarding this Bioconversion composting. Basically, that's what I want to address. I will read you a few paragraphs of the letter that he has prepared.

The goals of the plan to provide depositories for solid waste through 2014 and to promote recycling are laudable. We believe another method of waste management should be included in the plan. The hierarchy of waste (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Waste to Energy, Landfill) places land filling as the least desirable choice for waste disposal. Many European countries have abandoned land filling and there is a growing desire in some Eastern states in the USA, particularly Massachusetts to prohibit future landfilling.

Citizens of Clark County have long objected to the importation of out of County trash to local landfill sites. We should also object to the export of our waste to other counties. Let us take care of our own! Those are certainly good words, unfortunately we can't control the importation of trash that's under interstate commerce.

Management of yard wastes by composting at a separate landfill entity with yard wastes separated from non-yard wastes at the source is an awkward approach and not very satisfying to many residents.

Transport of waste accounts for about 65% of disposal costs. The transportation is the most single cost factor. Shipment to a transfer facility and then to out of county or out state landfills is expensive.

A desirable solution to waste disposal should:

1. Dispose of all waste within the county

Don't look at me Debra, I realize something like this would create a lot of problems for you and I apologize for that, but I do think that sooner or later and I would hope it would be sooner I think we are going to have to give a lot more serious consideration to Bioconversion.

2. Eliminate the problems of vermin, odors, pollution associated with landfills.
3. Minimize transportation costs
4. Eliminate the need for separate composting of yard wastes
5. Utilize sewage sludge, animal and poultry waste as a part of the managed waste stream.
6. Reduce the volume by levels of 70% or more by virtue of recycling which is innate within the process.
7. Reduce the space required for waste disposal.
8. Have an end product of recycling which has environmental value.

9. Be capable of separating metals and plastics from the waste stream.
10. Leave a final residue of 25-30% of the original entering waste which is chemically and biologically inert and can be landfilled without concern for polluting leachates.

The Bedminster Bioconversion process meets these criteria. Information about this process is appended. Members of CF/Water have visited operating facilities in Sevier County, Tennessee and Marietta (Cobb County) Georgia. We are tremendously impressed by these operations. They are certainly economically feasible with current tip fees. We urge serious consideration of this process as the appropriate method of waste management. The costs of a facility adequate for Clark County are approximately those of the Sevier County facility. Siting required only 2 ½ acres. Landfill use was reduced from about 4 acres per year to about ½ acre per year.

We are aware that the existing Hazardous Waste (Barrel Fill) and the Tremont Landfill are currently under survey as Superfund sites by the USEPA. The Bedminster technology is currently in place in Nantucket, Massachusetts. There it will handle the current flow of waste and in addition will be employed to reprocess waste from an existing failed landfill which has been condemned by State authorities. Such a process could also be a possibility for the failing Tremont Landfill.

This was prepared as I stated by Dr. Cook. I personally have not had the opportunity to visit those facilities, but Dr. Cook, Maynard, Bob Hunter have visited them, in fact, Dr. Cook has visited quite a few of them. I think the first one was started in 1971 at Ambassador College in Big Sandy, Texas. Also, we mentioned Sevierville, Tennessee, Cobb County, Georgia which is Marietta. Nantucket there's also another one on the east coast and I think there are several others by now either open or in the process. I really believe it would eliminate, I know it would create a lot of problems, basically for you people, in the beginning but I think it would smooth out and I would urge all those involved in managing solid waste to give this a lot of real serious consideration including visiting those facilities. I myself have had a lot of report back from various people including a professor at Wooster. He says Bedminster is the Cadillac of bioconversion. I believe that. The thing is not only does it eliminate recycling at the curbside as we now have, it reduces landfill, and another nice thing too, what is left is inert material. It can be put in any hole in the ground, in other words, it cannot create any kind of contamination. It does require quite an expensive installation and there are some maintenance costs involved. It's not a get rich quick thing and that's why those involved in the landfill disposal industry now are not very much interested as far as I can find because it doesn't have the huge profits.

The tip fees, get this at Sevierville, Tennessee is \$26.00 a ton and that is not a very good price, I'll be honest with you, that's not a very good price for disposing of landfill through this type of process. Why it's like that I can't answer that. I have some ideas why, but I won't make any statement until I receive more information.

Any questions, I probably can't answer them all."

Mr. Flinn asked "Are these facilities a commercial operation or government operation?"

Mr. Lightle stated "These are commercial operations, now Bedminster does this either one or two ways, they will finance, build, and operate the facility for a licensing fee and so forth. Or they will do it as lets say a solid waste district wanted to do one, they would build it and do whatever and as I understand it, they would even furnish help, for a fee, to operate it. It can be done at least either of two ways."

Mrs. Karns stated "The information that they provided us in a packet suggested that we could own and operate a facility or we could have Bedminster's corporation operate a facility with a put or pay contract, so it certainly requires a steady stream of waste into that facility. I guess then one of my questions would be about the rate and if it was competitive with land filling because if it wasn't we couldn't flow control to a facility so that would be one of my primary questions."

Mr. Lightle stated " Well of course, frankly, there are some questions yet in my mind because we haven't had the opportunity to lets say, completely investigate it. It's my understanding that we need about a \$50.00 a ton tip fee to make it profitable and as I quoted the one in Tennessee is really about 1/2 that, so it's just kind of limping along. But, again their size of operation is about the right size we would need as an example for Clark County. I think pretty close to 200 tons a day is what we produce. Do you have a figure on yard waste in addition to that, that goes to let's say composting?"

Mrs. Karns replied "You could say another 10% at least."

Mr. Lightle stated " Another 10% okay so that would be approximately 220 tons a day. Incidentally, yard waste is very comfortable and again this would be, I think, a big boost for people especially those who have their yards manicured by professionals. I think at one time I remember before the edict was first given on yardwaste about 20%, I think it was the weight, going into landfills was mostly grass clippings and yardwaste."

Mrs. Karns responded "It was by volume about 18%, generally, but a lot of people have learned to leave that on the ground and compost it their backyards and that sort of thing."

Mr. Lightle stated "Where I live I have the opportunity to observe quite a number of professional yard people, lets call it, that do mowing, trimming, and manicuring and so forth. I notice they still, and I don't know where they take it, but they sure pick up a lot of grass."

"Any other questions?"

"My name is Bill Eby and I'm a trustee from Pleasant Township, I had a question about tipping fees."

Mr. Lightle stated "Tipping fees, I think Debra could probably do a better job on that than anyone."

Mrs. Karns stated "Tipping fee is generally what you expect to pay when you take waste to a disposal facility. It usually includes the rate you are paying for the disposal as well as the state fees and county fees that may be added on to that. For example the gate rate now, the tipping fee at the transfer station in Fairborn, which is where most of our waste goes is at about \$51.00 a ton. That includes \$6.19 to the CCSWMD, \$1.75 to the state and the rest of it goes to Waste Management. So it's just the rate you are going to pay for a ton of waste to be disposed of."

Bill Eby inaudible

Mrs. Karns replied "Well that would cover all the costs associated with operating a facility and paying off the debt for the facility, so there would still be a fee incurred. If it's going to cost \$12,000,000. To build a facility and then you have to operate it and have a lot of staff, there's going to be a fee."

Lynn Fickett asked "What did you say was the fee?"

Mrs. Karns answered "Right now the transfer station where most of our waste goes in Fairborn its about \$51.00."

Mr. Lightle replied "In other words, the transfer station is charging close to \$44-\$45. For themselves."

Mrs. Karns stated "yes."

Lynn Fickert asked "Where's it transferred to?"

Mrs. Karns replied "It's going to Stony Hollow in Montgomery County, it's a landfill in Montgomery County."

Ed Dow stated " I'd like to make a comment, she mentioned Stony Hollow, I don't know what the latest on that ... inaudible. (His comment referred to litigation that could impact Stoney Hollow)

Mr. Lightle indicated "That would probably create an increase in our disposal fees if it had to go a lot farther."

Mr. Howard stated "He would like to keep our comments back to the Plan, we're getting off the topic here."

Mr. Lightle indicated "The idea wasn't to use up a lot of time unnecessarily."

Mr. Howard replied "I understand, but some of our questions are not directed at the Plan, they are directed to other items."

Mr. Lightle replied "We would like to see some thought given to this. Thank you."

Mr. Howard asked "Who would like to be our next speaker?"

"My name is Lynn Fickert I live at 33 S. Kensington here in Springfield. Some of the things that have come up strike me, one thing about the fee for example that the Sevierville organization charges for a truckload, a pickup truckload of this composted material is something like \$5.00. You know, I'd get a semi over there if I wanted something because \$5.00 is nothing for that kind of material so I think we are losing a point of where you can make some money on this because the people around here need that kind of soil. I think you mentioned they are redoing their old landfills, now this situation that we have here is not as important to us yet, but I hate to see it get that way one day. In St. Petersburg, Russia for example they're looking into this because their water is no longer drinkable, so they are looking into one of these organizations. One of the other things I don't think was emphasized sufficiently was the fact that when a load of this material is handled 2/3 of it would be waste material and 1/3 could be sludge. The sludge is necessary to increase the nitrogen in this product and if you consider the fact that the sludge now goes on growing plants, and I wouldn't care if it went on just Christmas trees, but these are edible plants. I would rather see it go some other way because this system with its micro nutrients, its microenzymes will produce a product which is not full of toxins."

"Any questions?"

Mr. Howard "Thank you. Any other members of the audience like to make some comments for the record on the proposed Solid Waste Plan?"

Mrs. Karens stated "If not I would like to read for the record a letter of comments we received from Clarkco Landfill Company."

Roger Taylor stated "If this is closed I'd like to make some comments, I just wanted to make sure everybody else had their say I wanted to hear what they had to say."

"My name is Roger Taylor, Taylor Trucking, I've had a lot of experience with solid waste I have no complaint at all with solid waste here in Clark County the last 36 months I say they have done a real good job. I've seen a vast improvement, I've seen a few discrepancies in this contract or this draft. It brings up questions, like on this exempt waste they're only showing 237 tons, that's probably closer to 50,000 tons to 100,000 tons If it's that much off on the exempt waste, is the other things off that much or a little? Or is this a ballpark figure?"

Mrs. Karns responded "Good question. We need to talk."

Mr. Taylor stated "The other thing, on Dempsey, that is part of Waste Management now. I don't know if that needs to be added or not. I'm not sure I believe they got bought out just recently.

This Forest Lightle for Dr. Cook, this biological thing, I think that's something you're not going to jump into whole heartedly, but why not evolve it over a period of time. I would really like to see a transfer station in Clark County. Clark County is a lot bigger than what we like to make it out its like a small child who realizes he has grown one day. Clark County is real pretty big, it's not the little thing it was 20 years ago.

The future of the Solid Waste Department in Clark County is going to be transportation, we have no landfill, it's got to go somewhere and we're going to have to take it there if were going to be able to do the money. So we need to take the high road on this transfer. If we don't, at the end of the 15 years, the capacity in the area landfills, if they should close or even if a few should close, or maybe not accept as much material, where are you going to be you can't eat the stuff. So this biological stuff you're talking about if you have a facility already in operation, you could always transfer or change it over as you go along. The only thing in solid waste that stays the same is change and not from year to year but from day to day and they move faster than that from morning to afternoon. So the \$6.19 a ton, is what you're getting. It's not much money. I believe you could realize a bigger profit than that, more than enough money to justify the transfer station.

The transfer station would give you the power to see where the cost is most efficient and the savings is most accomplished. It would also mean good paying jobs for our community. No use in having people down there in Dayton and other places with those good paying jobs, we need those jobs here just as much as they do, it's our trash anyway, we should take care of it. Transfer will also lower the cost of trash disposal that cost the county residents. We pay enough, why should we pay to haul it down there then they load it in a truck and haul it right back through Springfield to Belfontaine, that's crazy. Transfer means less trouble for all the local haulers and saves them money, makes them more profitable and less area traffic. The transfer station means that the tax base in our area, not down Dayton, not over in Columbus not in Cincinnati. Transfer means reduction, a processing of separation of recyclable materials, which is what this Cook was talking about here that Forest Lightly presented. This would give you a place to go. That and a place if you have to generate this you have an income from the sales of recyclable materials, if not you would eliminate the landfill. Like glass is very cheap, if you just broke even on it well you don't pay the landfill costs. You would just pay the transportation it would just be a solution for pollution is what I've got written down her. Transfer station would also mean money for Clark County Solid Waste, more staff, bigger better buildings, its a win win deal. I don't see how anybody can pass it up. Koogler Waste Mangement does not send their green materials to Xenia landfill, I don't know where they're sending it. Here in Springfield we have Mad River and Danis Clarkco, both of those are under utilized for this composting and that South Charleston place we mentioned earlier. This training for bid preparation I think that is a must, I don't know what you think about that. A drop off site here in Springfield would be accomplished easily if you had a transfer station.

I guess that's about all the thoughts I had on this matter. I thought if you guys could think along those lines that you could see that transportation is where its going to be. If you're not going to have a landfill, you're gonna have to move it somewhere. I don't see how you can see that the way it's going to be. Springfields got money they can get a loan, I don't see where the loan would be that big of a deal. Debt is not a problem, debt is not a bad thing if you have an income there are a lot of incomes from a transfer station to make the payments, plus the jobs and taxpayers."

"Does anybody want to ask me anything about this?"

Mr. McDaniel asked "I have a question on your 237 tons versus 50-100,000 tons. What kind of things are you thinking?"

Mr. Taylor replied "I'm a pretty small hauler and I know for a fact that I haul 4,000 tons myself. So my competitors, you multiple 6 trucks times 4 that 24,000, You take take 3 of my competitors that 75,000 tons of exempt waste versus 237 tons, that quite a difference there. I'd say 100,000 tons is the ballpark give or take 5 or 10%."

Mrs. Karns stated "Exempt waste is a category of waste we don't collect solid waste district fees on and therefore it's more difficult to track although they still have to go to a solid waste disposal facility and they still have to pay to dispose. We do not receive funding from that waste. Its items like foundry sand, and sludges, and that sort of material. So I would be the first to admit that it has been very difficult to get records unless it's reported to us or to the OEPA through these facilities, we're just not made aware of it".

Mr. Taylor stated "One thing about another transfer station is construction and demolition material which show up at that place you would have a reduction. The hard fill things would go to a hard fill landfill, the cost of a hard fill landfill is like \$4.00 a yard versus \$51.00 a ton down here at Koogler. I'm paying \$42.00 at Dayton, so there's quite a discrepancy there I thought that was pretty interesting almost \$9.00 more to Koogler and we're going closer than what we are in Dayton which is just a little further. The transportation there would show you, and Dayton hauls it right to Belfontaine, so you haul it to Dayton and they load it up and haul it to Belfontaine and they make a profit. Why couldn't a transfer station right here make a profit? Plus \$9.00 cheaper than Dayton is than what Koogler is. Koogler is no longer a local place, I want local jobs and local people to have this money I don't want this money going to New York, I think that's where Waste Management is based out of, I wouldn't swear to it but I believe that's where it is."

Mr. Lightle asked "Are you saying that the waste that goes to Koogler Transfer is going to Cincinnati."

Mr. Taylor stated "I'm just about positive that it goes to Rumpke. If not it goes to Brown County. Some of it was going to BFI."

Mr. Lightle stated "I was under the impression, since that a Waste Management Transfer station that Stony Hollow is also a Waste Management..."

Mr. Taylor indicated "They do send a lot of it over there. I see those 100 yard trailers everyday. They're not driving them one right after another just to be driving around the country. They're loaded with trash. I'm sure a lot of it goes to Stony Hollow, because they own Stony Hollow. But Dayton, Montgomery Solid Waste District, when you dump there you can look across I 75 and see Stony Hollow and they won't even take it there, because it's cheaper to go to Belfontaine.

What they did they take out bids, the last contract was Rumpke in Cincinnati. It can go to Cincinnati again if they're lower the next time. So we have our transfer station, people will court us, people will come to the transfer station here and say you will have to dump here for such and such an amount and you figure out the transportation and where it will go. Economics will be the whole deal."

Ms. Fickert stated "You mentioned the word loan, you mean loan having to deal with the installation of a transfer station?"

Mr. Taylor indicated "Yes, City of Springfield could get a loan, Clark County could get a loan,"

Ms. Ficket asked "What kind of money are we talking about?"

Mr. Taylor stated "I don't know what they are, I know Dayton has 3 of them, the one on the south side and it is a beautiful place. Its really nice, efficient, people come in and out all hours of the day and night. There's no odor. There's 2 places, there's a place out here at Ohio Edison on the south side of the tracks would be ideal for it and we have over hear on Pleasant Street, the old James Leffel Bldg. Both of them have perfect transportation, no routes have to be built. Both of them are near Rt. 40, 41, 4, Rt. 68 and 72 in just a few blocks. Both of them could have rail if you wanted to ship them by rail which sometimes the difference between rail transportation versus truck is like night and day. Anything else?"

Mr. Howard thanked Mr. Taylor.

Mrs. Karns stated " It was finally nice to meet Mr. Taylor, he has a significant trucking company and he is always very good at providing reports to me and we talk on the phone and have actually never meet, its nice to see the face.

I need to read for the record the comments we received from the Danis Clarkco Landfill Company.

Dear Mr. Howard:

Clarkco Landfill Co. LLC ("Clarkco") has reviewed the draft update of the Solid Waste Management Plan which was recently provided to me by Linda Mitchell. Outlined below are

Clarkco's comments to the proposed draft. Although Clarkco is submitting comments to the Proposed Solid Waste Management Plan Update, Clarkco notes that the plans and specifications for the proposed Clarkco Landfill Facility have already been reviewed by the District under the Plan Update in effect as of 1996. Accordingly, Clarkco does not believe that this Plan Update has any applicability with respect to the plans and specifications for the proposed facility.

1. At the outset, Clarkco notes that the District has failed to comply with the deadlines for update of the original Solid Waste Management Plan as set for in RC §3734.55 . Among other shortcomings, the District has failed to keep on schedule in accordance with required updates on or before the third year anniversary date of the approval date of the initial plan.
2. With respect to the discussion contained in the section entitled "Schedule For Facilities and Program: New, Expansion, Closures, Continuations on Page VI-II and VI-III the District demonstrates a complete failure to consider cost as a factor in the evaluation of capacity. Although capacity can certainly be obtained at a cost, the District does not incorporate any analysis or concern regarding the cost of disposal during the 15 year planning period.
3. With respect to the discussion of siting strategy for facilities commencing on Page VI-III Clarkco has the following comments:
 - a) Page VI-IV the Plan materially misstates the ruling of the Federal Court's decision in 1998 regarding Clarkco's challenge to District Rule 1-796. More specifically, the Court did not find that the board was vested with "broad discretion" regarding whether To approve or disapprove general plans and specifications for a proposed solid waste Facility.
 - b) On that same page, the Plan states that "The board reserves the right to disapprove general plans and specifications for a proposed solid waste facility for any articulated reason that supports a determination that disapproval is in the best interest of the Community, and will not have a significant adverse impact on implementation of the District's Solid Waste Management Plan." This statement is so overly broad and vague that it is impossible for any developer of a proposed facility to reasonably determine what standards the District will utilize when it is reviewing general plans and specifications. The standard which is stated also does not incorporate a net cost Benefit analysis which incorporates an assessment of the benefits which a proposed Facility may bring to the District. Rather, the District explicitly focuses only on adverse impacts, concluding that any adverse impact is grounds for denial of consistency without regard to offsetting positive benefits.

- c) The standard the District incorporates with respect to its review of general plans and Specifications is also overly broad for the reason that consistency with the Plan should Be measured solely with respect to those key elements of the Plan which are required To be included by the provisions of Revised Code §3734.53A.
 - d) The list of county level interests included at Page VI-V conflicts in a number of Instances with authority reserved to other regulatory agencies including, but not limited to, the German Township Trustees and the Ohio EPA.
 - e) Table VI-VI identifies the solid waste disposal facilities the District intends to utilize Throughout the planning period. The Plan should automatically identify all facilities Which may be permitted during the planning period consistent with the District's mission of ensuring "that comprehensive, high-quality solid waste services are available to Clark County residents."
3. At Page IX-III, the proposed draft Plan states "It is the desire of the Policy Committee that the board refrain from using rule-making authorities unless reasonable attempts have been made to effect a desired outcome through voluntary methods and/or mediation." Although this statement is laudatory in its intent, it again reflects an overly broad interpretation of the appropriate purposes for which rule making may be used in accordance with the terms of the revised code. The phrase "to effect a desired outcome" reflects an overly broad understanding of the District's ability to utilize rule making to impact solid waste facilities as they desire.
4. With respect to the central strategies which are stated in several places in the proposed Plan, including at Page II-I, Clarkco notes that the provisions of the Plan as well as the District's previous actions in implementing similar plans are directly in conflict with several of the central strategies, including (a) that the Plan be market oriented and decentralized and (b) a partnership with the private solid waste management industry In addition, Clarkco believes that the central strategies should include a strategy that is environmentally sound and reasonably priced solid waste disposal be available to the District's residents.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

Very truly yours,

Gregory L. McCann, President"

Mr. Howard stated "Thank you Debra."

Debra stated "I might add that on item #1 with regards to our schedule. I did discuss this with the supervisor of the division of Solid and Infectious Waste Mgmt at the OEPA who assured us that their implementation schedule is allowing that we revised our Solid Waste Plan on a schedule based on the last update of our Plan which is what we are following. It's what most of

the counties in the state are following and that is the implementation that the OEPA uses however, that is not the letter of the law. The letter of the law does go back to that statement of that anniversary date of the initial plan.”

Mr. Flinn stated “That says we’ve been in trouble with each plan after that.”

Mrs. Karns stated “So have most counties in the state of Ohio. I called Greg McCann just to clarify his concerns and point out that he was in error in stating that we don’t have a net cost benefit analysis and in fact that was added to the siting strategy and he thanked me for pointing that out. So, I did want to make the point that we clarified that, he did seem to appreciate that I called. As far as the point about “adverse impacts”, if you recall that was a prior discussion point that we did change in the plan. They are “potential impacts” that we’re looking at, not just adverse impacts in the siting review. There were a couple of his points made that I was able to clarify with him.”

Ed Dow indicated “In the beginning we had a lots of deadlines, because they were trying to make up the rules as we went along. We had several submissions of this original report and they had their deadlines but they didn’t know what they even wanted. So, I think the regulatory process would allow the EPA to have that oversight rather than the letter of the law.”

Debra Karens replied “We hope.”

Mr. Howard stated “Since the letter we have.....”

“I’m sorry wanted to say I’m Kendra Sherman, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, on behalf of Clarkco Landfill Company, I’m not familiar enough with the comment letter to provide specific comments to some of the things you have talked about but if anybody had any questions or needed to get clarification on the letter I can get in touch with someone from the company and get the answers you need.”

Mr. Howard stated “What I would suggest before we attempt to respond to any specific comments in the letter, that we refer to our legal counsel to review. I would remind the board this letter is written by an attorney, Mr. McCann is an attorney and does represent the corporation and I don’t think we as not attorneys should try to respond to corporate legal counsels comments. I think proper response should be provided by our legal counsel.”

“Does anybody else have any other comments they would like to make this evening on the proposed Plan?”

Roger Taylor indicated “There was one thing I forgot. On that anti-littering thing, but nothing is ever said about theft of services where people throw things into these containers. You do a lot of advertising for these pay-as-you throw things. These people are throwing and not paying. Sometimes they’re throwing hazardous things in there.”

Mrs. Karns stated "Actually our Environmental Enforcement Officer, Deputy Tim Pollock, he follows up on theft of services and he does enforce against that and our court system is supporting us on those cases. If you have some violations that you would like to report to us please call, he'll come right out and if there's any evidence that he can get from whats inside, he'll be right on it. He does it everyday."

Mr. Howard stated "I appreciate Mr. Taylor's comments about the anti-littering, but if you ever have an opportunity to take a train ride up the Port Authority line, out of town, you'll be appalled at the trash in the city. That's where the anti-littering statement plays along the railroad corridor and the people are just dumping into the railroad right of way and you can't see it from the highway."

Mr. Flinn stated "I took the ride a year ago and I saw a couple good size tire dumps, at least 15 or 20."

Roger Taylor asked "Is this the railroad track outside of South Charleston?"

Mr. Flinn replied "Yes, I got on the railroad at South Charleston, and went up to Mechanicsburg and back and then to some other city south. But all along those tracks, no matter whether you're in the city, even in some of the farmlands you saw...."

Roger Taylor stated "This brings up another question, the track runs right by International Harvester on Lagonda Ave. and they have a terrible landfill they've had for 30 years back there. They've dumped paint and oil and it's killing the trees all along there. The trees that are 60-70 feet high are just dying. I've contacted them about this and they just deny it. You say you actively go after this stuff also that is where Buck Creek and Beaver Dam come together there, its one of the most polluted places. EPA is all the time putting socks across the river and they act like they can't figure out where it's coming from. If you just walk across the tracks at IH it would be as plain as the nose on your face. The barrels are still there and they have just covered it up. The fences are 9' high chain link and the dirt and gravel they put over the top of where they dump the paint is higher than the fence. "

Mr. McDaniel explained "I work for IH, there is a site that is registered with the OEPA so it has been identified there. We submitted work plans to them without response."

Roger Taylor stated "I own property around there. I can't get anything out of them."

Mr. McDaniel stated "As far as the stuff going into the creek, I would say in the investigations we made theres no evidence that anything is entering the creek at all."

Roger Taylor stated "It's only 100' from the dump."

Mr. McDaniel stated "I realize that, our people have looked in the past. The site is registered with the State of Ohio."

Mr. Howard stated "Mr. Taylor we will have some of the appropriate officials do some checking on that."

Roger Taylor responded "I would appreciate that."

Mr. Howard stated "There were a lot of comments tonight lots of good suggestions, I think we need some time to mull these over."

Mr. Herring stated "I would agree, Deb if you could go ahead and submit those in writing to us, all the comments that were made and then mail those out to us and give us an opportunity to at least brainstorm."

Mrs. Karns replied "Sure, it might take Linda a day or two."

Mr. Herring asked "Is there a deadline on the comment period?"

Mrs. Karns replied "The public comment period was a 30 day window, and then this evening is the required Public Hearing. I guess if there are any additional questions or comments that want to be included, that would be up to the committee's decision."

Roger Taylor asked "Wasn't anything tonight added to that?"

Mrs. Karns responded "Oh yes, absolutely, everything that was on the record. That's why he asked us to type that up and to provide that to them for further consideration. So it has been recorded and we will provide comments to the committee members."

Mr. Howard stated "No further comments, I'll accept a motion to close the Public Hearing."

SWPC 00-2: Motion to Close the Public Hearing

Motion by Mr. Wermuth, seconded by Mr. Flinn to close the Public Hearing.

Motion carried.

Mr. Howard stated "With the public hearing comments heard, I would accept, is the committee ready to make a motion regarding handling the materials we've heard tonight, we've had a suggestion from Mr. Herring.

Mr. Wermuth added "I make a suggestion that legal counsel have a chance to also review all the suggestions from tonight's hearing. Also these comments be submitted to R.W. Beck, the consultant involved in drafting the plan."

**SWPC 00-3: Motion to Accept The Materials From Tonight's Public Hearing
Also to Have Legal Counsel and Consultant Review Materials.**

Motion by Mr. Wermuth, seconded by Mr. Smith to recommend the motion as presented.

Motion carried.

Mr. Howard asked Mrs. Karns if she wants to pursue the other topics on the Agenda or hold them to another meeting? The consensus of the committee was to proceed with the meeting.

New Business

CIP Report

Debra provided the committee with copies of the *Continuous Improvement Project* which the CCSWMD Staff participated in December, 1999 and was facilitated by Karen Luken from R.W. Beck. The staff spent three days carefully evaluating all activities and programs to determine how effective they were in helping to achieve the district goals.

She asked the committee to please review the document and if the committee had any questions, they could talk about it later on.

Special Scrap Tire cleanup

Mr. Wermuth wanted to bring up something before the SWPC if he could get an approval or direction just to make sure we are utilizing District dollars in the right context.

He stated the Health Department was approached to clean up some of the scrap tire dumps here in Clark County. Over the later part of the summer and into the fall, Debra and Mr. Wermuth worked together and developed a Grant Process, where some of the salvage yard operators in the City of Springfield could apply for a dollar per dollar grant to have tires removed and that was very successful and they removed over 470 tons from the City of Springfield.

As a part of that, on Thrasher Street, there is a site (20 acre parcel) the owner wants to donate this property to the Conservation District. Which actually, then, puts it into a public entity. There are roughly 35,000 tires on this site to be cleaned up. There was a meeting, there seems to be interest with the Conservation District to take over the property as long as it can be cleaned up. They're willing to put some money into it up but they don't have money to fund the entire clean up.

We have about a \$27,000. carryover from our contract with the CCSWMD, what I would like to know if the SWPC feels like this is a good use of our money and if the Health District can use

that money to help clean that site up and have the Conservation District take ownership and maintain it.

He stated they would contract with COC and use PRIDE to help do cleanup.

The committee agreed to consider Mr. Wermuth's proposal.

Water Monitoring Strategy

Mr. Wermuth stated the Health Department staff are in the process of trying to approach Danis Clarkco with getting permission to go on the site of the Tremont City Landfill. Over and above the water testing that they do on those wells, we would like to set aside money from the District to go in and do additional sampling, so we can get some more background data on what goes on around that landfill. The fact that the barrel fill is going under the superfund evaluation, I don't want to have our desire to do sampling, to throw a monkey wrench into the process if we go out there.

IAWMP

Mrs. Karns stated she learned about the Integrated Alternative Waste Management Program at her last work group with the OEPA. She stated this is a phrase for beneficial use. She passed out a flyer to the committee regarding this program.

The District has been contacted by OEPA, SWDO regarding a request to approve the incorporation of solid wastes into the processing of compost at the Garrick Corporation's Paygro plant. They propose to incorporate paper sludges and foundry sand baghouse dust as well as biosolids as bulking agents along with the feedlot manures they use in their composting process.

The EPA has called the District and asked us to consider a position on whether or not we should collect SWD fees on this materials. Right now we don't receive revenues from these materials.

Discussion was held with the committee regarding this issue, and further discussion will be held when Mrs. Karns has additional information.

Set Next Meeting Date

The next meeting of the SWPC will be held on Thursday, March 2, 2000 at 4:30 p.m. at the CCSWMD office.

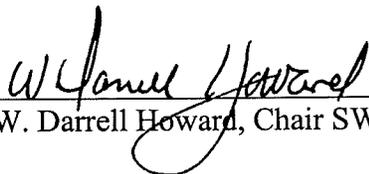
Adjournment

SWPC 00-4: Motion to Adjourn

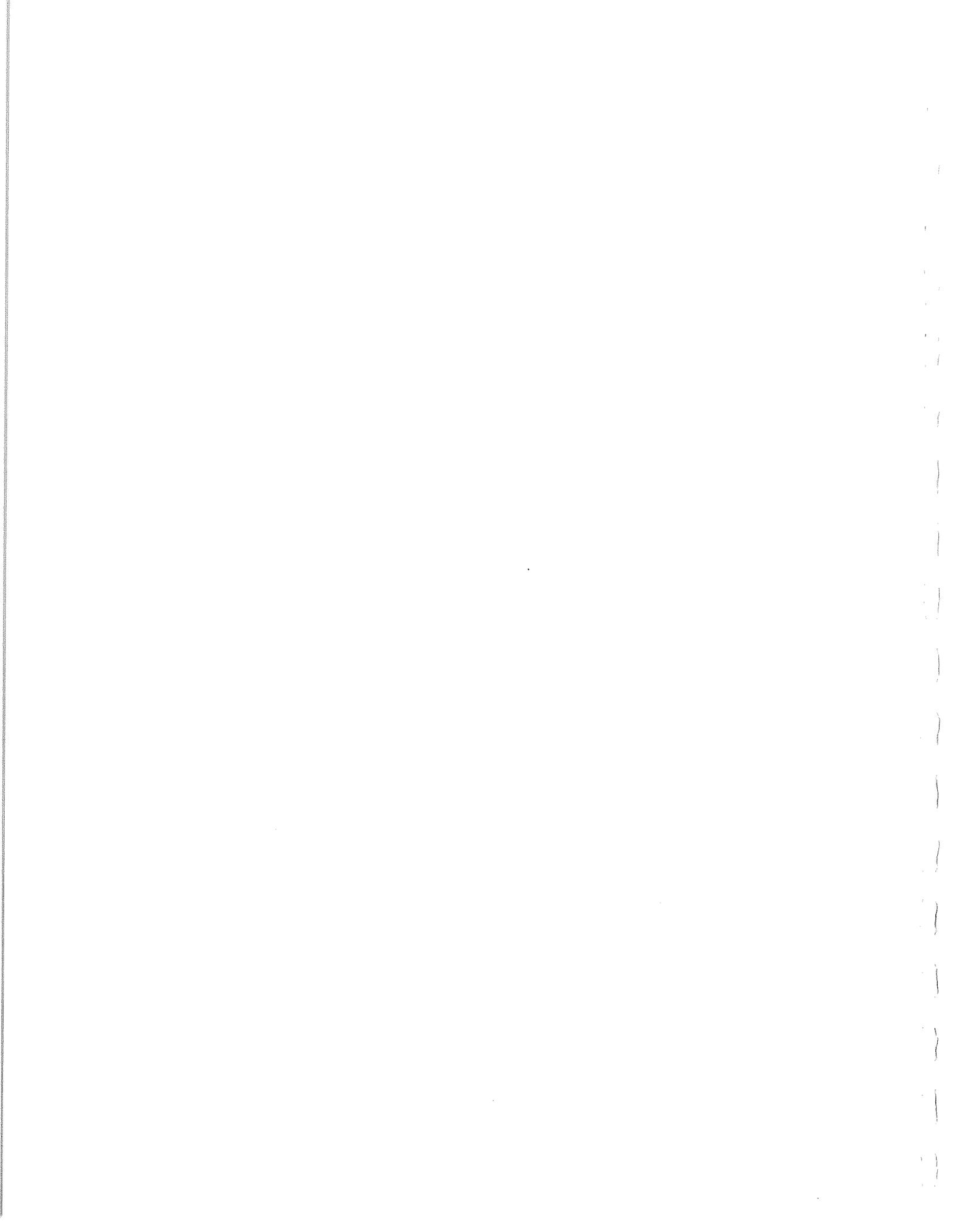
Motion by Mr. Wermuth, seconded by Mr. Smith to adjourn the meeting.
The meeting adjourned at 8:35 p.m.

Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant



W. Darrell Howard, Chair SWPC



MINUTES

Clark County Solid Waste Policy Committee
Regular Meeting - 4:30 p.m.
Thursday, March 2, 2000

Clark Co. Solid Waste Mgmt. District
25 W. Pleasant Street
Conference Room

Committee Members Present:

Norm Carl
Evard Flinn
Tim McDaniel
Doug Smith
Steve Wermuth
W. Darrell Howard

Staff Members Present:

Debra Karns, District Coordinator
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant

Others Present:

Forest Lightle
Merritt Wichner
Susan Cover

Call to order

The meeting was called to order at 4:30 p.m. by W. Darrell Howard, Chair Solid Waste Policy Committee. The Roll Call was read. Mr. Herring absent, Mr. McDaniel arrived after the roll call.

Approval of Minutes

SWPC 00-5: Approval of Minutes - February 10, 2000

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Smith to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried.

Over

Consideration of Public Comments

Mr. Howard stated "We had several speakers at our Public Hearing, the purpose of the meeting today is to discuss those comments."

Bioconversion

Mr. Flinn commented "I read your letter you wrote and I was very pleased and I thought it was very good and I thought it was the way I felt and we probably felt the same way as a committee towards that process. I'm not against that process, I think it's good, but there are major problems going into it and trying to establish, even if we did it or they did it. There would be problems if there was no flow control."

Mrs. Karns stated "I had a conversation earlier with Darryl Herring, one point that he wanted to make was that he did find the Bedminister or a similar bioconversion process very interesting to him. It was his recommendation that we consider that as an option to bring up for initial discussions during the next planning cycle. Understanding that this plan is actually a 5 year plan, (even though it is a 15 year plan), within 5 years we have to have a new plan established. So in 3½ years from now we're going to be starting these discussions again.

The Bedminister process is not a new process, we have been made aware of it since we undertook the planning process about 1 year ago.

I haven't done anything other than read the materials that were provided, but I do think it sounds like an interesting possibility."

Mr. Flinn stated "From a technical and engineering point, I think it is a beautiful process, I would love to see something like that go, but at this time with all the practical aspects of who to put it in, where to put it in, etc. I think we need a lot longer study."

Mrs. Karns indicated "The basic question of whether the county moves in the direction of owning or procuring facilities, I think that's more based on of need. We have relied on the private sector to provide an infrastructure and they have done a good job. But if that would change where the market became less competitive, the prices went up, or we had to move our waste further in order to dispose of it, then I think we might have a different prospective based on need."

Mr. Howard asked for any other comments on the Bioconversion process?

Forest Lightle stated "May I say a couple of words? I would urge you to keep researching this, I realize you can't say right now this is what we're going to do, that wasn't the idea. I would urge you to continue to research this because I think it is too good of a thing not to come along somewhere along the line."

Mr. Howard "Thank you Forest."

Transfer Station

Mr. Howard asked Debra to talk to the committee about the transfer station regarding comments from Mr. Roger Taylor, Taylor Trucking.

She stated "Mr. Taylor was interested in seeing a local facility for our waste to move through. Something that would give our local haulers a closer option for delivering waste to. Something similar to what Miami County has.

This is not a new idea, this was brought up by Dave Vince during our last planning process. At that time the response was that it wasn't a necessary step for the county to take.

Again, I can't say anything bad about the idea, but again it would have to be based on need which right now our waste seems to be moving adequately through the Koogler Transfer Facility."

Mr. Carl stated "Right now prices seem to be going down, down, down, where she'll bottom out I don't know. Paper, plastics, was down, cardboard.

Mr. Flinn stated "It (cardboard) was very high for a while then all of a sudden it crashed, I don't know why because I heard the Japanese were picking up all the cardboard they could get. That's always been a marketable item."

Mrs. Karns stated "Markets are improving on the recyclable end. Recycling markets have an impact on the overall performance of the facility because it's combined with the transfer station. If the markets would get seriously worse then they may have to charge our haulers just to drop recyclables there."

Mr. Howard stated "It would seem to me that the market place is going to dictate whether, there's nothing to preclude a solid waste hauler from proposing a transfer station now, they would have to go through the siting process of our plan, but once they would complete the siting review process a privately owned and operated transfer station could be constructed and could compete with any other transfer station out there. If the marketplace dictates a need for it then there's a procedure established. I don't see the need, at this point, for the County to get into the business of operating a transfer station. But the plan has provisions."

Dempsey

Mrs. Karns stated "Just a matter of inclusion. I contacted them and confirmed their information, I don't know how I missed it, they were listed on the licensed haulers list for the county. However, I mistakenly thought they were a bulk hauler but they are a residential waste collector.

They will be included in the list."

Danis Clarkco

Mr. Howard indicated "You all received copies of Mr. McCann's letter."

Mr. Flinn asked "Has this been forwarded to the legal people?"

Mr. Howard responded "I have, the legal people are still studying it. At this point I'm not ready to give you any specific comments, other than to say in several areas, some of the minor lesser items, I think we can respond to as far as our schedule of our plan, we are in compliance with the schedule, we are okay with the OEPA. Our existing plan was approved September 9, 1996, so we submitted our draft plan I believe September, 1999 so we are on schedule.

Some of the other comments they have, I'm sure we will be able to respond to those. We have as part of our draft plan, received capacity assurance for the next 15 years from our current private industry vendors that meets the criteria we have to have in our plan.

Other areas that deal with statutory authority on Rule Making, some of the other items I would prefer to wait until legal counsel completes their review and gets back to us. I don't take these comments submitted by Danis lightly, I do realize the seriousness of them. I think we need another 3 weeks, or 30 days. I would like to come back to the committee with specific responses to some of the items from Mr. McCann. I think there are also some other areas in the Plan, the section regarding Rule Making/Mediation we need to look at.

I would asked for the committee's indulgence that we meet again, I would like to come back with all the changes to present to the Policy Committee at one time. If you agree with those changes, then I would suggest we would probably need to do another Public Comment Period in all fairness on any changes. I understand we can make changes in response to some of the public comments we have already received. There may be some other changes you may want to consider."

Mrs. Karns stated "I would support you in wanting to go out for another Public Comment period because I want to be very sensitive to the EPA's point that whenever we make changes they need to be in direct relation to the comments received, just make sure there's no misinterpretation of some of these other minor things."

Mr. Howard stated "Unless there's other comments on the comments we've heard, I would move into new business. Can I get concurrence from the Policy Committee to do what we've discussed?"

All in favor signify by saying I, the committee all agreed."

Mr. Wichner mentioned "One question from the TAC side, this would be what I consider a request for current information, the point in the Danis comments request to clarify standards, by which siting is judged. I would like to understand a little bit more what Danis is looking for."

Mrs. Karns stated "The prior plan had a very detailed process and we intentionally moved away from that to have more flexibility and so now we need to look for some balance."

New Business

Mrs. Karns stated "The only new business I have is I'm sorry to say that we are going to loose one of our Policy Committee members, Steve Wermuth."

Mrs. Karns presented Mr. Wermuth with a Certificate of Appreciation and thanked him for all of his support and help.

Mr. Howard extended a thank you also for his dedication and hard work and he will be missed by the County.

Mr. Wermuth stated "I have accepted a position with a law firm in Columbus, OH McNees, Wallace and Nurick in helping to write legislation and lobby on behalf of the firm's clients.

Mr. Howard asked the committee to look at the calendar to try to set a date for the next meeting. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, March 30, 2000 at 4 p.m. at the CCSWMD.

Mr. Howard stated "Since Steve is leaving will there be a interim until the appointment of a new Health Commissioner?"

Mr. Wermuth stated "The board is going to make an announcement at the March 14th board meeting as far as a interim goes."

Mrs. Karns also indicated that we need to reappoint Mr. Norm Carl, Public at Large, his term expires in April, 2000.

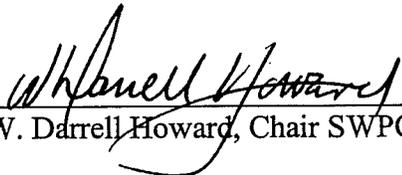
Adjournment

SWPC 00-6: Motion to Adjourn

Motion by Mr. Wermuth, second by Mr. Flinn to adjourn the meeting. The meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant



W. Darrell Howard, Chair SWPC

MINUTES

Clark County Solid Waste Policy Committee
Regular Meeting - 4:00 p.m.
Wednesday, April 5, 2000

Clark Co. Solid Waste Mgmt. District
25 W. Pleasant Street
Conference Room

Committee Members Present:

Evard Flinn
Tim McDaniel
Norm Carl
Darryl Herring
W. Darrell Howard

Staff Members Present:

Debra Karns, District Coordinator
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant

Others Present:

Jeff Johnson, Assistant Co. Administrator
Anne Kaup Fett, Representing Health Department
Kendra Sherman, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey

Call to order

The meeting was called to order at 4:12 p.m. by W. Darrell Howard, Chair, Solid Waste Policy Committee. The Roll Call was read. Anne Kaup-Fett, was representing the Health Department on behalf of Sheila Hiddleston.

Approval of Minutes

SWPC 00-7: Approval of Minutes - March 2, 2000

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. McDaniel to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried.

Over

Membership

SWPC 00-8: Reappointment of Norm Carl

Motion by Mr. Herring, second by Mr. Flinn to reappoint Norm Carl to the SWPC for another term.

Motion carried.

Revision to the Draft Plan

Mrs. Karns stated that the memo to Karen Luken describes some editing types of changes that are recommended. We actually touched on at our last meeting, but this is the actual language.

Mr. Howard stated that he went through his and marked the changes that were recommended.

Mr. Flinn asked on the first page, those bullet items, those were deleted?

Mrs. Karns stated Yes, because of some confusion it is just language that Karen used to try to describe the need for the business program.

Mr. Howard asked if everyone was comfortable with those items.

The committee responded yes.

Mr. Howard stated we will move on to the bigger package, Siting Strategy Facilities.

Anne Kaup-Fett stated that she has one comment about the plan itself, regarding Section III-14, Paygro inaudible.....

Mrs. Karns mentioned I caught that myself. This inventory is for 1997, so this is the point in time we were asked to identify. We show progress each year in our Annual District Report.

Mr. Howard stated we will move on to the provisions in the Section of the Plan, Siting Strategy for Facilities. That section begins in your draft plan on page 6-3, 6-4, 6-5. Several pages were included in your mail of changes. These change are the result of review with legal counsel in consideration of the comments received from our last public comment period. Comments that addressed the siting strategy that were somewhat vague and standardless. So we have some minor changes on page 1.

Mr. Howard indicated beginning with the second indented paragraph or third paragraph on the page, I guess the first change involves the second paragraph, General plans and Specifications submitted to comply with this Rule shall not include information that is required to determine whether the proposed facility or any modifications to any existing facility complies with engineering design criteria or which address issues that do not directly relate to the County Level Interests identified in the District's Plan.

The rest of that page is existing material, the top of the next page, the last sentence of the first paragraph, there is a word change: is likely to result.

The last paragraph on page 6-4 of the existing plan has been removed and has been replaced by the foot-noted paragraph on page 2.

Prior to that, on the bottom of page 2, The Board shall... (see handout) the remaining bullets are listed and they are identical to what's in the draft plan rewording of the fourth one down. Responsibilities of(see handout). There is a deletion the last 2 bullets were deleted and have been replaced with If the foregoing.....(see handout). The rest of that page is new language and continues over to the next page, up until you reach APPLICABILITY, and that new language."

Mr. Herring asked that's new language resulting from what?

Mr. Howard stated that this is the result of the comments made at the public hearing submitted by Danis Clarkco as to the lack of standards in the vagueness of the Siting Strategy. The old plan Applicability, that paragraph has been divided into two paragraphs. The District will...(see handout). Any proposed construction.....(see handout). CONTACT is the same, RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION is the same, new paragraph SEVERABILITY has been added.

The PROCESS OUTLINE for the review of plans and specifications, time frame is the same.

I would open this up to questions from members of the committee.

Mr. Herring asked if there were going to be any groups that might be in opposition to these?

Mrs. Karns responded there is certainly a strong intent to try to address their concerns. They will have an opportunity to comment because there will be another public comment period and hearing.

There's one thing, there must be a typo on page 4 under IB. (See handout) should read landfill instead of District.

Anne Kaup Fett inaudible.....

Mr. Carl questioned on page 4, #2. 15% by weight. Why not 20% or 10%?

Mr. Howard stated it was our reduction that we were showing in our last report.

Mrs. Karns stated that we are at 27% waste reduction for commercial and residential, 84% industrial and that's by volume. There's probably some calculation that was done.

Mr. Carl felt we should question the 15%.

Mrs. Karns indicated the target is 25% by the year 2000.

Mr. Carl stated my other question is on #3 and #4, I don't think this will fly. A judge will throw it out. For us it is fantastic.

Mr. Howard indicated I think we need to go with what we want to see in the Plan.

Anne Kaup-Fett inaudible.....

Discussion was held on the impacts of this section.

It was the consensus of the committee that this was prepared by legal counsel and it was their recommendations to accept these changes.

Mr. Howard indicated that one of the criticisms that was leveled is we don't have any standards, you're vague. This is a standard and maintains flexibility.

Mr. Flinn asked what action do we have to take on this today?

Mr. Howard stated when we are done with this, I would like for you to approve the proposed revisions to the Plan and Debra will talk to us about the process from there.

Mr. Howard asked Mr. Johnson to clarify the 15% reduction by weight.

Mr. Johnson stated he did not have any answer to that. I can try to find out.

Discussion was held on the 15% reduction by weight.

Mr. Howard stated Mr. Johnson is going to try and call Eastman & Smith for clarification. Our mission is not to plan for regional waste. Our charge by statute is to develop a plan to show we have the capacity to handle solid waste generated in Clark County and to show we have capacity assurances for the next 15 years and to show we are achieving our goals and objectives of House Bill 592. That's our goal.

In response to comments that were made, you don't have any standards, how do you determine? In the old language we had the ability to disapprove a facility for any articulated reason that

supports a determination that disapproval is in the best interest of the community. That's the language.

Anne Kaup Fett asked if this would apply to the expansion of a composting facility receiving solid waste?

Mr. Howard stated I don't know about the composting facility. The same arguments you may use on the composting facility may or may not be valid on a transfer facility where a landfill is. You have different circumstances. Each case has their own merits as to what's being brought in.

These changes are drafted by our attorney in response to changes that were given to us by developer's attorney.

Mr. Carl stated none of us are lawyers, we have done our best.

Mr. Howard indicated I guess the thing I keep emphasizing on plans, is plans have to have a degree of flexibility and at the same time have some standards which you follow. Plans are always changing and being flexible.

Mr. Flinn stated the thing you have to do in your plan is to try and have a goal or something in mind, a vision of where you are going, and hopefully say I can take that and get there. I think that is what we are trying to achieve here.

Mr. Howard asked Mr. Johnson do you have something to report on your inquiry of the 15% by weight?

Mr. Johnson stated in researching that question, it was disclosed to me that the objective thinking here was based on the best practice that could be found of facilities of a significant size state wide and that practice disclosed of 15% was the level that could reasonably be achieved. It may seem small, but it's really not.

This is what I learned. Legal counsel did research.

Mrs. Karns asked would it be likely a successful company that had gone through this process and had been given the endorsement of the SWPC, that there would be some sort of agreement that would be drawn up, because of these types of issues, that would necessarily require some sort of negotiated agreement at that time? Then we may be able to take into account minor adjustments as far as what was agreeable and what was possible at that time. I would think if we have this in our siting we won't be able to determine if they can do it until they actually start operating.

Mr. Howard stated item C there I think says (see handout).

Mrs. Karns indicated if it's waste-to-energy, burning is reduction. Because being burned for energy, is recycling.

Mr. Howard stated the suggestion was made, you heard how the 15% figure came about. Do we want to add a footnote to that effect explaining it?

The committee agreed.

Kendra Smith indicated my only comment would be to hope that any developer going through this siting process would have a chance to respond to any issues raised by the District.

Mrs. Karns stated we would hope it would be a joint venture ideally.

Mr. Howard stated again, if the committee agrees today, these items will be incorporated into the draft plan and the draft plan will be put out for thirty days for public comment.

Anne Kaup Fett inaudible.....

Mr. Howard stated Mr. Johnson made a point with regard to paragraph 4 (comparative analysis). He reminds me that we are told by legal counsel that this is lifted right out of EPA's guidelines."

Accept Revisions of the Draft Plan

SWPC 00-9: Accept the Incorporated Revisions of the Draft Plan

Motion by Mr. Herring, second by Mr. Flinn to accept the incorporated revisions to the Draft Plan.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Karns passed out the 2000 Plan Update Process. This was developed in anticipation of accepting the revisions to the Draft Plan. This is the schedule I would recommend.

Mr. Howard asked the committee if everyone was okay with the schedule on the public comment period.

SWPC 00-10: Set Date for Public Hearing and Comment Period

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Carl to adopt the public hearing and comment period as presented.

Motion carried.

Adjournment

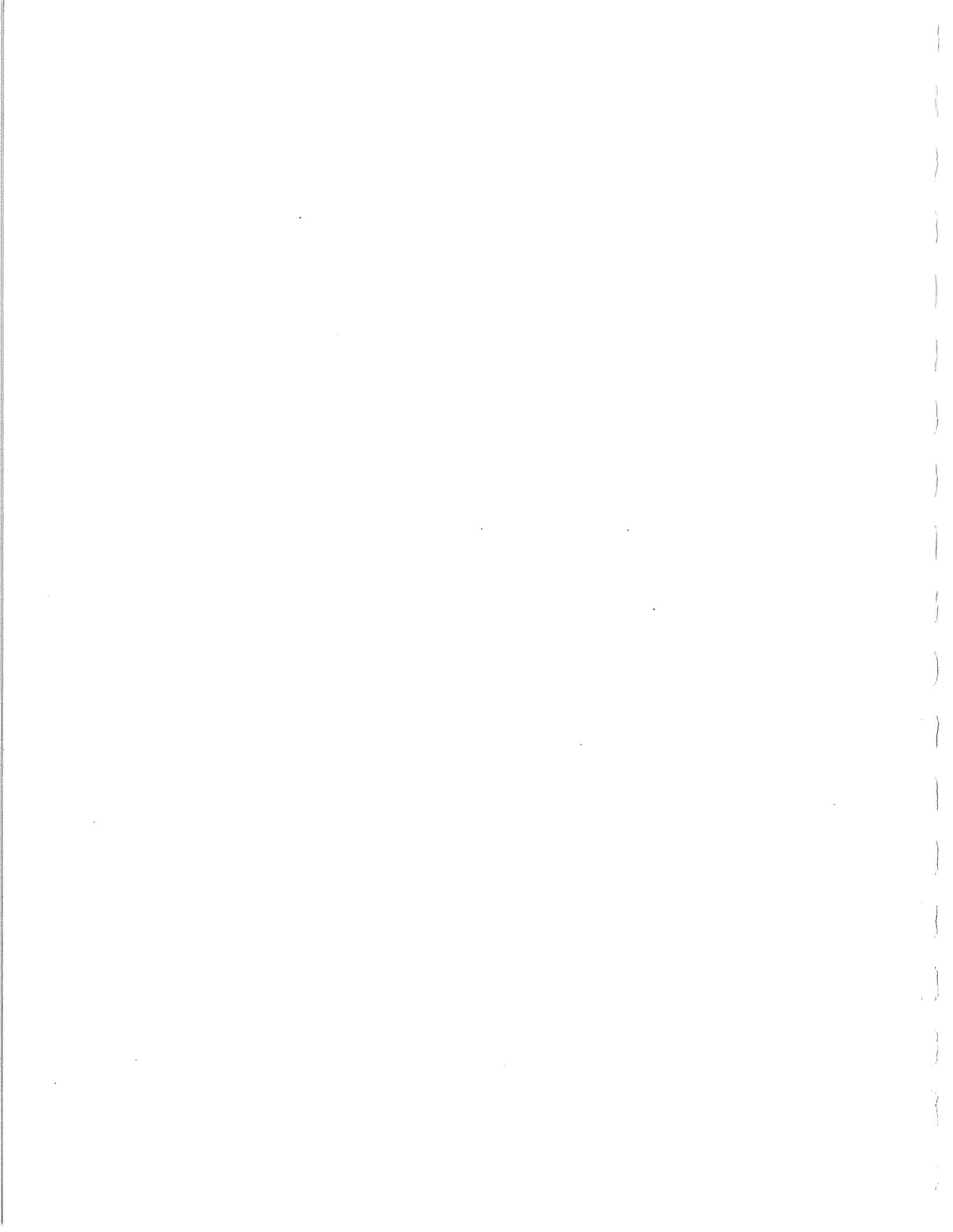
SWPC 00-11: Motion to Adjourn

Motion by Mr. McDaniel, second by Mr. Flinn to adjourn the meeting. The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant

W. Darrell Howard, Chair SWPC



DRAFT

MINUTES

Clark County Solid Waste Policy Committee
Public Hearing - 4 p.m. Followed by Policy Mtg.
Wednesday, May 24, 2000

Clark County Commission Chambers
50 East Columbia Street
Springfield, Ohio 45501

Committee Members Present:

Evard Flinn
Norm Carl
Darryl Herring
Tim McDaniel
Doug Smith
Jeff Johnson, Acting Chair

Staff Members Present:

Debra Karns, District Coordinator
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant

Other Present:

Sheila Hiddleston, Health Dept.
Albin Bauer, Eastman & Smith
Kendra Sherman, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey
Susan Cover, Springfield News-Sun
Anne Kaup-Fett, Health Dept.
Dr. Martin Cook, CF Water

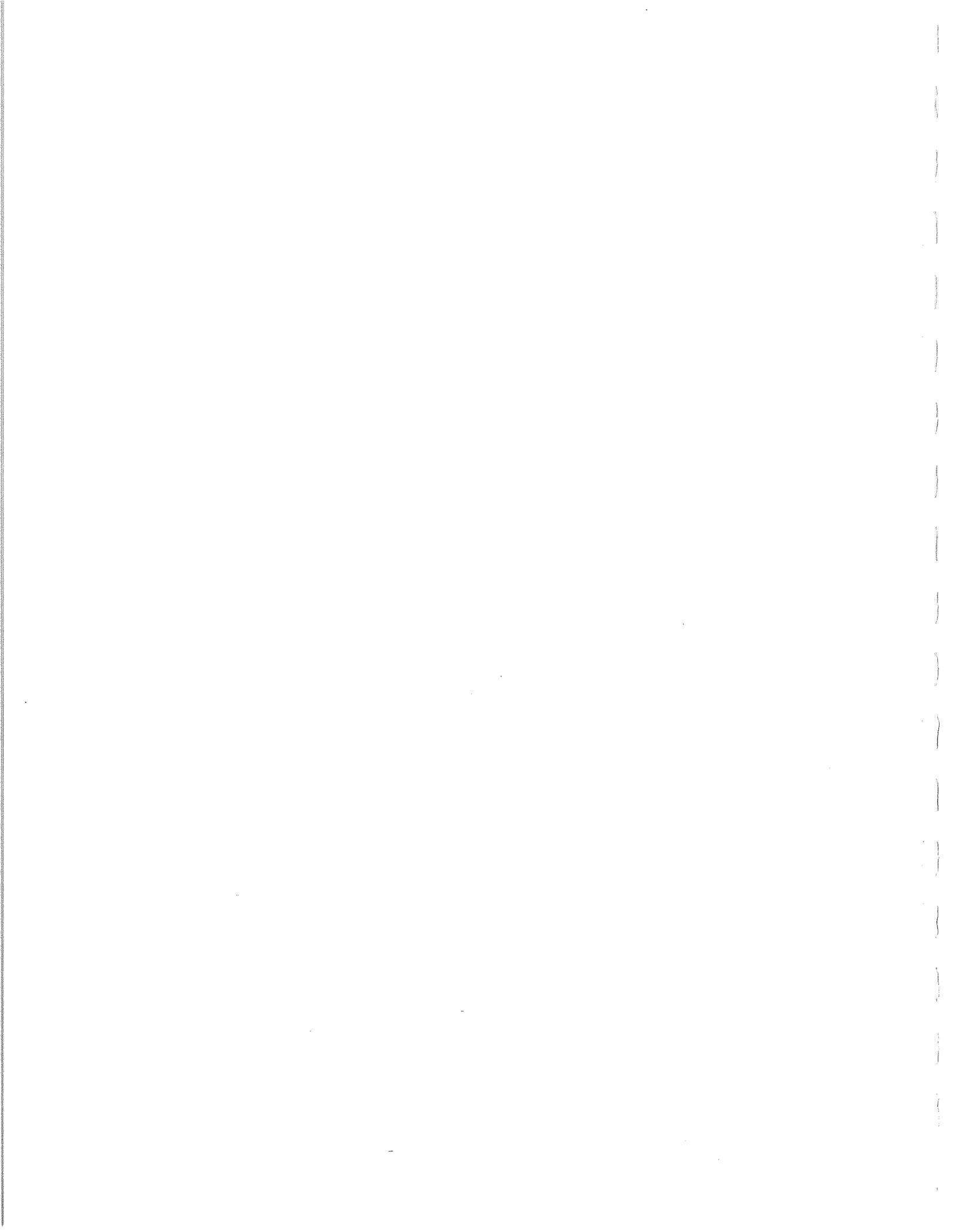
Call to order

The meeting was called to order at 4:05 p.m. by Jeff Johnson, Acting Chair, Solid Waste Policy Committee. The Roll Call was read.

Open Public Hearing

Mr. Johnson stated this was the date and time set for the Public Hearing for the 1999 Triennial Solid Waste Management Plan Update. He stated Mr. Albin Bauer, from Eastman and Smith, would go over some of the changes that were incorporated in the Plan. (See Attachment)

Mr. Johnson asked if there was anyone in the audience who would like to comment at this time.



Dr. Martin Cook, representing CF Water, indicated they (CF Water) have no information at this point as to what Danis proposes to do. They have attempted to maintain contact with the OEPA and in the past have been given assurances they would be informed of whatever process was going on. He indicated he wrote a letter to Chris Jones and Attorney General Betty Montgomery dated April 2nd, and has received no reply. He also wrote a second letter, written earlier this month, and has had no reply. He also called the Director's office but he was not available. He stated they will keep trying and will inform everyone of what they can achieve, but at this point they don't know what's going on.

Mr. Johnson thanked Dr. Cook for his comments.

Mr. Johnson asked Mrs. Karns to review any written comments we have received on the Plan.

Mrs. Karns stated we did receive one letter from Danis Clarkco dated May 16, 2000, she proceeded to read the letter (See Attached).

Mr. Johnson thanked Mrs. Karns.

Mr. Johnson asked if any of the Policy Committee Members had any comments on what they had heard.

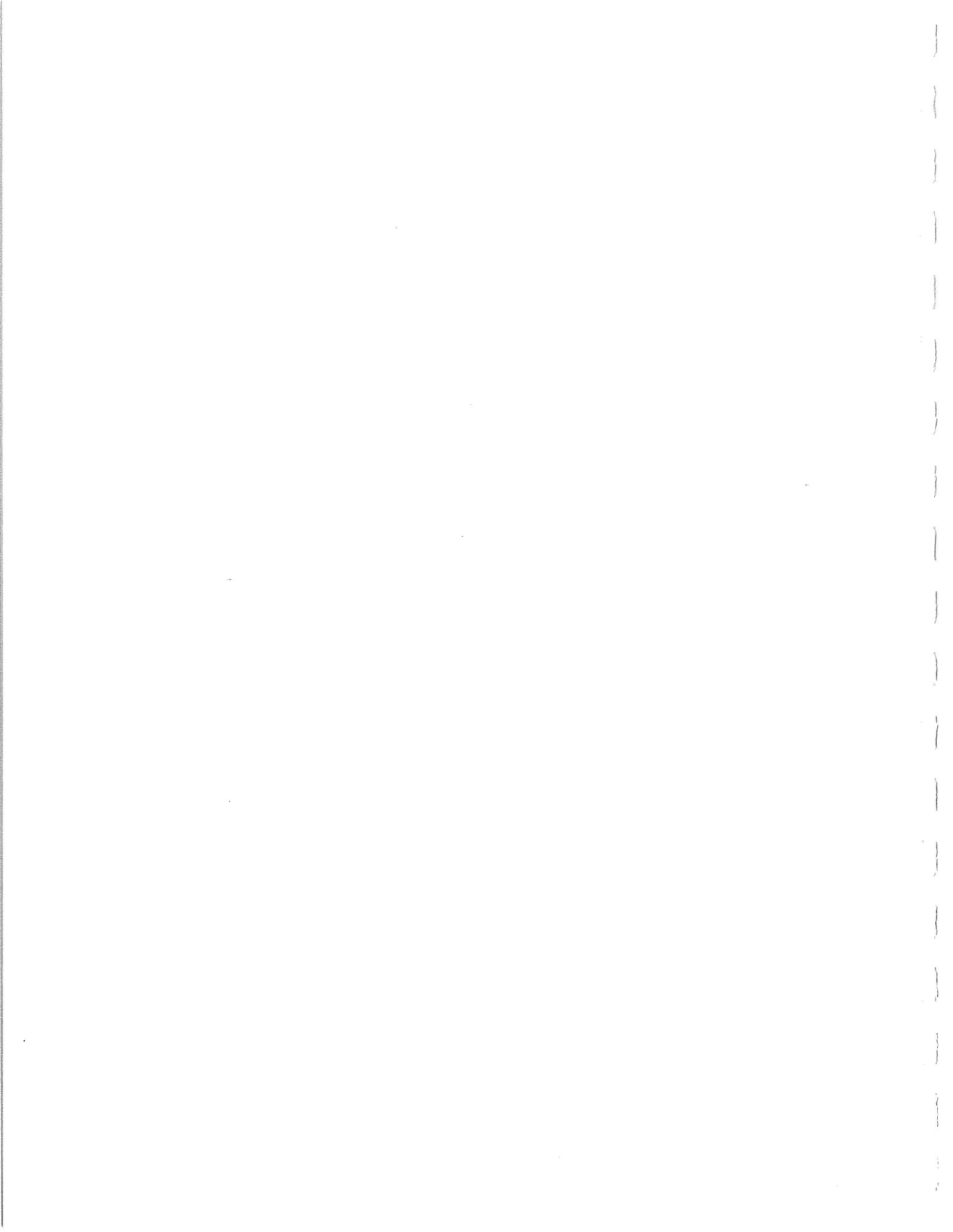
He also asked if there was anyone in the audience who wished to make a statement at this time.

Dr. Martin Cook indicated (referring to Danis Clarkco's letter) that this was a very lengthy description of why they should site, but it lost sight of one very simple fact which is that the Ohio Code says you shall not site a landfill over a aquifer capable of being pumped at a specific rate. This aquifer has grossly exceeded that rate. The only reason it got approval for a permit to install originally was that the Director of the EPA, Donald Schregardus, over- road that ruling and used something called "Director's Discretion" Recently the OEPA has attempted to further amend that and extend that business of "Director's Discretion" and CF Water has made very serious objections. They (Clarkco Co.) can't site if they stay with in the Ohio Code and Director does not improperly use "Director's Discretion". We hope this will be the case Chris Jones does not follow.

The purpose of those letters I sent was to request that somebody representing CF Water be present at any meetings that Danis has with the OEPA and we have had no response.

Mr. Johnson thanked Dr. Cook.

Kendra Sherman, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, stated that she was here on behalf of Clarkco Landfill Company. I would say they are available if needed to be reached about any comments that were raised. She couldn't comment specifically on things that were raised because she had



not spoken with them.

Mr. Johnson thanked Ms. Sherman.

Mr. Johnson asked if there was anyone else who would like to comment? He stated the Public Hearing will be closed.

Solid Waste Policy Committee Reconvened - 4:30 p.m.

Approval of Minutes

SWPC 00-12 Approval of Minutes - April 5, 2000

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Smith to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried.

Consideration of Comments

Mr. Johnson asked the Policy Committee members if they had any further discussion among themselves.

Mr. Bauer stated the draft Plan does not specifically apply to Danis, this is a plan that has to apply to anyone.

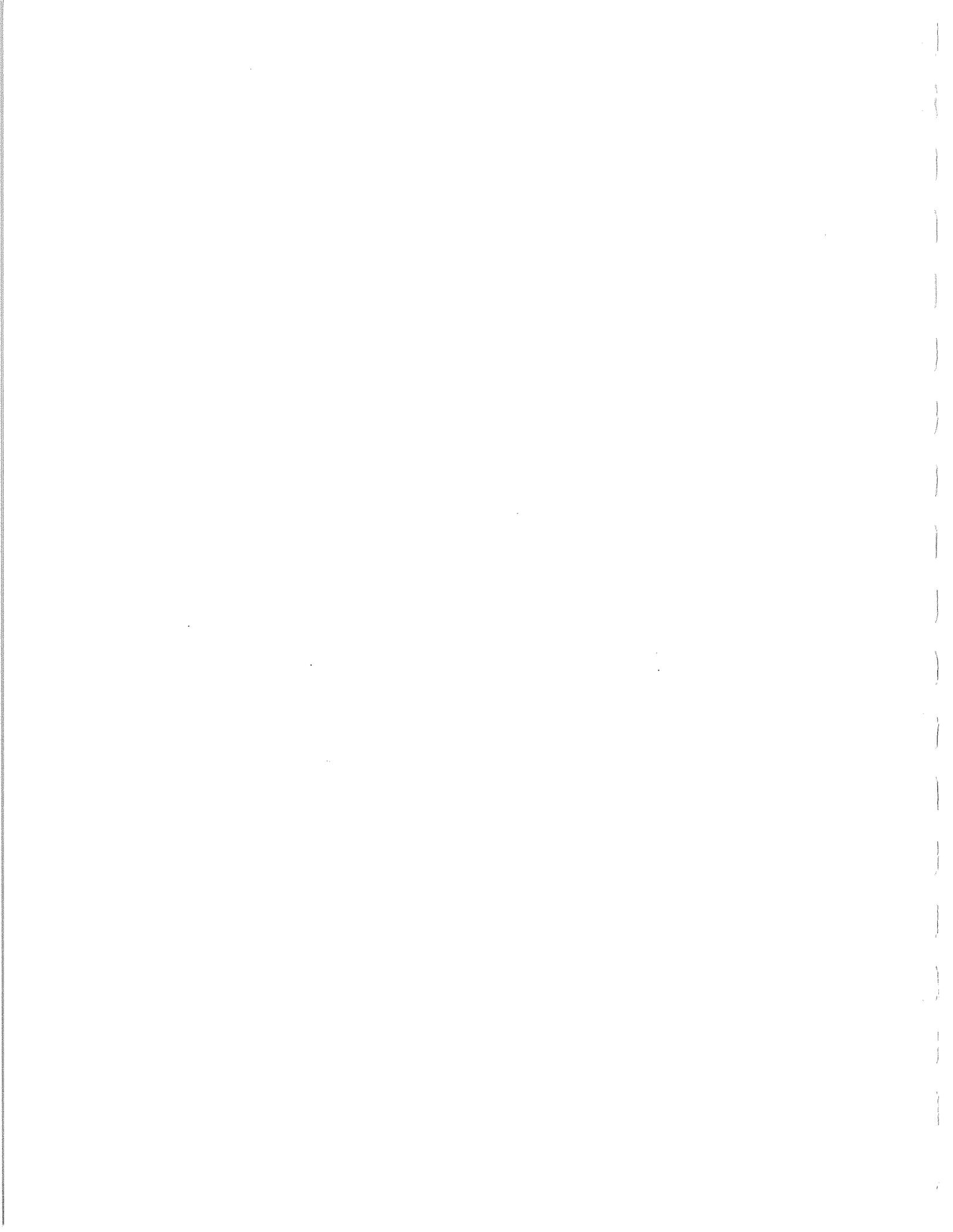
He stated he would like to go over a couple of the items that Danis raised in the written comments they submitted. (See Attachment).

Mr. Johnson asked the committee if they had any additional comments regarding Mr. Bauer's remarks?

Mr. Carl asked for a copy of the comments to look over.

Mr. Flinn stated he feels nothing is wrong to insert what Mr. Bauer said as modifications to the Plan based upon the Danis letter.

Anne Kaup-Fett, of the Clark County Health Department, asked to speak and stated I do believe that any critique should be considered as though they were correct and fair. I believe that when you solicit a comment and you get a comment you consider it as truthful and fair. Since one of the main concerns in the Danis Clarkco letter is one of overly vague and difficult to achieve objectives for the moment for the sake of agreement, lets consider it as absolutely true. Perhaps



it would be prudent to more clearly define those objectives and define significant impacts, or obtain legal opinions supporting our current definitions in order to avoid problems later.

Mr. Johnson thanked Ms. Kaup-Fett.

Adoption of the Draft Plan

Mrs. Karns introduced the resolution which is provided in the format of the Draft Plan.

Mrs. Mitchell proceeded to read the Resolution #01-00 Adopting the Solid Waste Management Plan (See Attachment).

Mr. Johnson thanked Mrs. Mitchell.

Motion to Adopt Draft Plan

SWPC 00-13: Adoption of the Resolution #01-00

Motion by Mr. Flinn second by Mr. Herring to adopt the Resolution #01-00 modified to include amendments to the Plan on Criteria 3 &4, Page VI-7. (See attached)

Motion carried.

Review of Ratification Schedule

Mrs. Karns thanked the committee for adopting the Draft Plan. She proceeded to review the 2000 Plan Update Process.

Adjournment

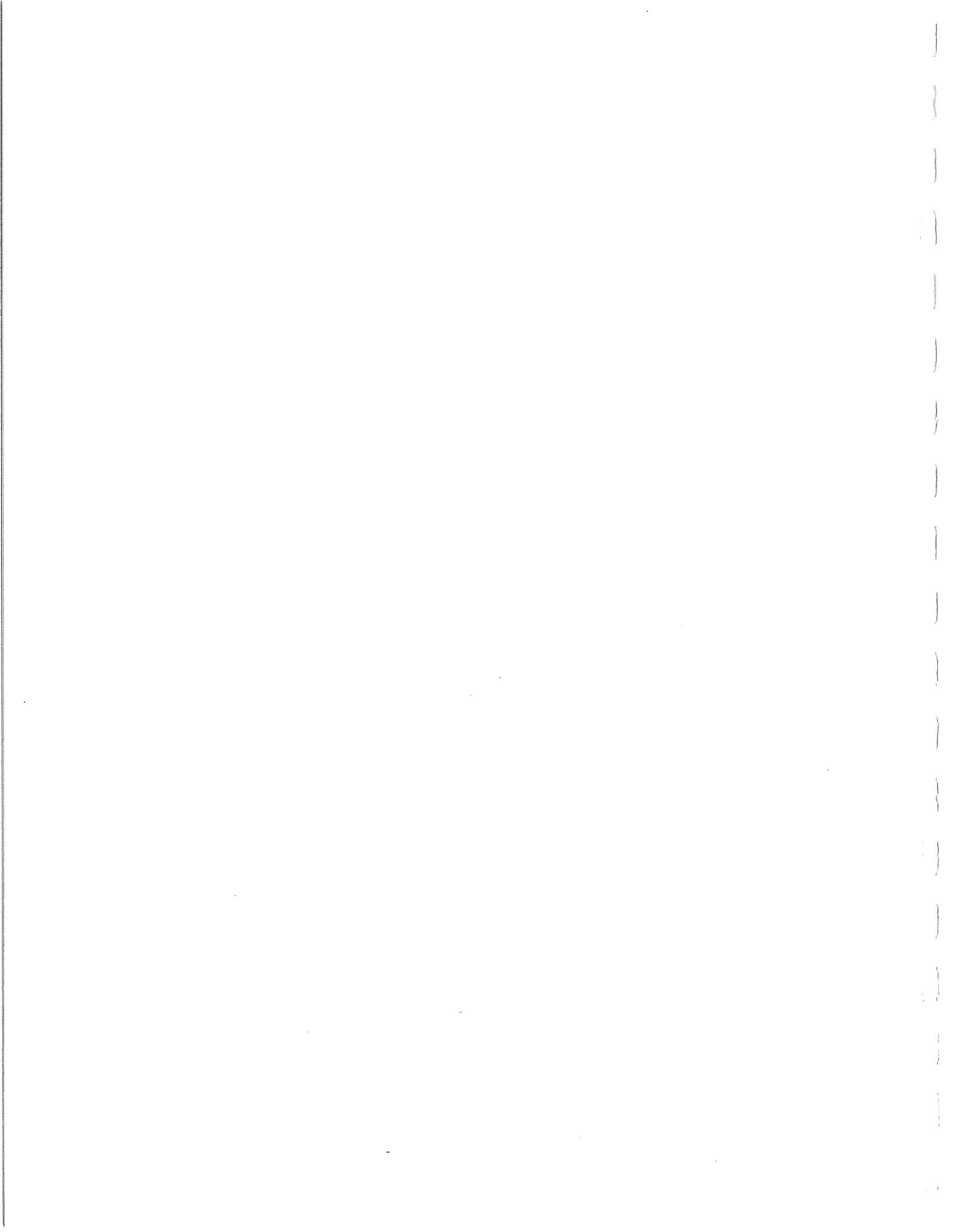
SWPC 00-14: Motion to Adjourn

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Herring to adjourn the meeting. The meeting adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant

Jeff Johnson, Acting Chair, SWPC



CLARK COUNTY POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING

May 24, 2000

LEGAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING REVISIONS TO DRAFT PLAN UPDATE AND PUBLIC COMMENTS

by Eastman & Smith, Ltd., CCSWMD legal counsel

Introduction

At the Policy Committee meeting in April, the Committee considered comments that were submitted regarding the draft amended plan and voted to make revisions to the draft amended plan in order to address concerns about the plan.

In order to clarify the Policy Committee's intent and understanding regarding the County level interests and potentially significant adverse impacts discussed in the draft amended plan, the Policy Committee included a recommendation for developers to review the siting process that was conducted by the Board of Commissioners in 1998 in connection with Clarkco's proposal to build a landfill in German Township. The Policy Committee also incorporated the Board of Commissioners' 1998 findings regarding significant adverse impacts. The purpose for making these revisions to the draft updated plan is to demonstrate the Policy Committee's understanding that the concepts of County-level interests and significant adverse impacts will be interpreted by the Board similar to the way that those concepts were used during the 1998 siting process.

The siting strategy in the draft updated plan was also revised to include standards that emphasize that the siting strategy is focused on evaluating a proposed facility in relation to the District's solid waste management needs and the potential burdens that a new facility may impose upon the local community, and that the siting strategy is not based upon design criteria that are imposed by Ohio EPA. Some of the additional standards include:

1. Proposed solid waste facilities must demonstrate compatibility with central strategies of the plan.
2. Proposed solid waste disposal facilities must provide for a minimum of 15% reduction by weight of solid waste delivered to the facility. This can be done by an on-site MRF, and off-site MRF, or other acceptable arrangements.
3. Plans for a proposed facility must take into consideration the reasonably foreseeable daily solid waste management needs of the District.

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4. The entity proposing a new solid waste facility must demonstrate that the proposed facility would result in less negative impacts on the community than other potential locations for the facility, based upon a comparative analysis conducted for the proposed location and other potential locations.

The purpose of these additional criteria is to assist the Board of Commissioners in getting to the heart of the issues involved in determining whether a proposed facility is consistent with the solid waste management needs of the District as described in the updated plan, as well as evaluating whether the potential burdens on the community from the new facility are a reasonable imposition in view of all relevant factors.

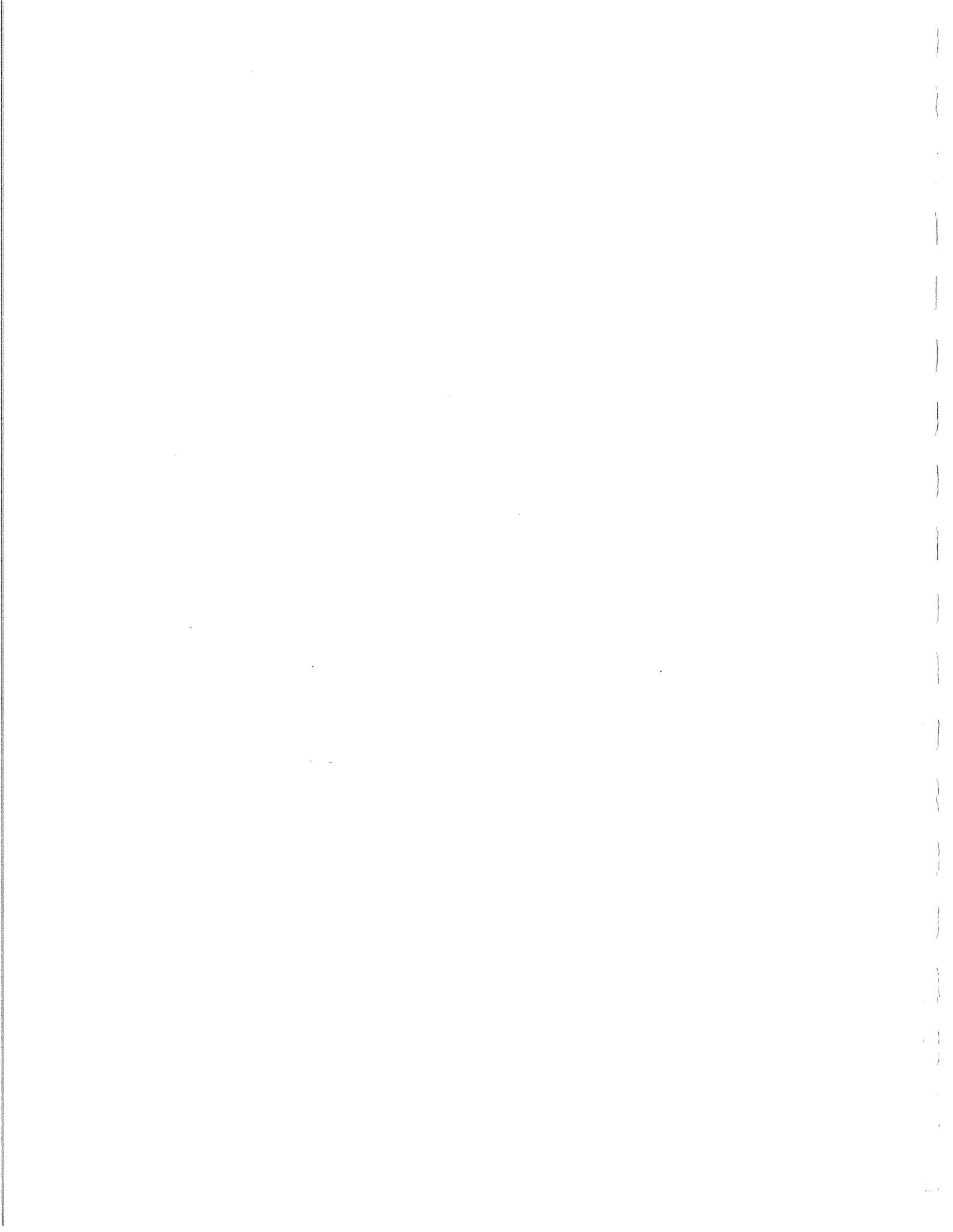
Another important revision was the inclusion of a severability clause that will preserve as much as possible of the siting criteria in the event that parts of the siting strategy are the subject of a legal challenge. It has been Clarkco's position for a long time that the District cannot require a new landfill that it proposes to site within the District to undergo the District's siting review. If Clarkco still intends to pursue a new landfill within the District, we think it is likely that Clarkco will appeal any updated plan that is adopted by the District which requires a proposed landfill to obtain siting approval from the Commissioners prior to construction. We think that the severability clause will preserve the Board's opportunity to have some level of review over a proposal to construct a facility in the District, even if one or more provisions of the siting strategy are invalidated in an appeal.

Review of Comments

The only written comments that were submitted to the Policy Committee were from Clarkco. As with previous comments, Clarkco's comments to the draft updated plan are well-prepared and helpful in identifying items that can be improved or may need clarification.

Clarkco says that the County-level interests identified in the plan are vague and overly broad notwithstanding the revisions to the draft plan which reference the Commissioners' 1998 siting review process. We think that the Clarkco and any other developer that familiarizes itself with the revised siting strategy and the 1998 review process will have an appropriate understanding of the criteria that the Board will consider in its review of a proposed landfill facility. We do not recommend any additional adjustment to the identification of County-level interests in the Plan.

Clarkco says that the District should not incorporate the findings of the Board's 1998 siting review process in the plan because it disagrees with the Board's conclusion that the proposed facility presented significant adverse impacts. The appropriate procedure for asserting any disagreement with the Board's 1998 findings is by appealing the Board's decision; which Clarkco declined to do. The incorporation of the Board's 1998 findings is not included for the



purpose of indicating that the Board must reject a modified proposal by Clarkco simply because the Board did not approve Clarkco's 1998 proposal; rather, the incorporation of the findings is intended to provide clarification, particularly to Clarkco, but to other developers as well, regarding the criteria that the Board will examine as part of its review process. We do not recommend any changes to the plan in response to this comment.

Clarkco comments on the additional provisions which require general plans and specification to take into consideration the reasonably foreseeable daily solid waste management needs of the District. We think that Clarkco makes a valid point that this provision should be amended to clarify that it is not intended, and will not be applied, to preclude or limit the delivery of out-of-state waste to the proposed facility in violation of the Commerce Clause. In addition, we think the public should understand that the District's reasonably foreseeable daily solid waste management needs is a broader concept than simple disposal requirements, but also includes the other solid waste management requirements that the District must comply with, including recycling, reuse and waste minimization.

Finally, Clarkco comments on the requirement that the proponent of a facility demonstrate that the proposed location imposes less significant adverse impacts on the community than other potential locations. Clarkco is concerned that this criteria will be applied in a way that requires a developer to analyze potential locations outside the District. Although this was not the intention of the Policy Committee in adding the provision, we think the provision should be amended to clarify that the comparative analysis applies only to other potential locations within the District for the proposed facility. We do not agree with Clarkco's position that including this provision arguably usurps Ohio EPA's review process for proposed solid waste facilities. Ohio EPA has, in the context of solid waste plans that it drafted, used a model siting strategy that requires making a comparative analysis of potential locations for a proposed facility within a District.

