

Draft

Solid Waste Management Plan

Coshocton-Fairfield-Licking Perry Solid Waste District

SEPTEMBER 2025

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Glossary

Access – For purposes of this document, access is associated with the availability of waste reduction and recycling services to waste generation within a solid waste management district. In most cases, access is used as the presence or absence of waste reduction and/or recycling opportunities, and as a component of measuring compliance with Goal 1 of the 2020 State Solid Waste Management Plan (2020 State Plan).

Annual District Report – This is a report that Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-90, requires each solid waste management district to submit to Ohio EPA by June 1 each year. Ohio EPA prescribes the form. Information in the report shall be based on the previous calendar year. This report will evaluate the solid waste management district's implementation of the strategies, programs, and activities listed in the implementation schedule of its approved solid waste management plan and the progress made toward the waste reduction and recycling requirements established in paragraphs (E)(1) and (E)(2) of this rule.

Annual District Report Review Form – A document published by Ohio EPA. The document combines the data reported by a solid waste management district in its annual district report, data reported to Ohio EPA by owners/operators of solid waste facilities in their facility annual reports, and data from adjacent states regarding imports of waste from Ohio. The document provides disposal, recycling, and generation data. Ohio EPA publishes a separate form for each of the 52 solid waste management districts.

Board of County Commissioners – Consists of the County Commissioners for a single county solid waste management district. The Board of County Commissioners is responsible for implementing the solid waste management district's solid waste management plan (as prepared by the policy committee and ratified by political jurisdictions).

Board of Directors – Consists of the county commissioners from all of the counties that comprise a joint solid waste management district. The board of directors is responsible for implementing the solid waste management district's solid waste management plan (as prepared by the policy committee and ratified by political jurisdictions).

Board of Trustees – The governing body for a regional solid waste management authority. The board of trustees consists of the same members as a policy committee. The board of trustees performs all of the functions assigned to a policy committee and board of county commissioners/board of directors for a solid waste management district. Thus, the board of trustees is responsible for preparing, ratifying, and implementing the solid waste management plan.

Broker/Recycling Broker – A business that accepts recyclable materials from collection or processing activities, may or may not pay a fee for the materials, and finds an end-user or another processor to purchase the materials. A broker can also be a processor of recyclable materials that also finds end-users for the processed materials.

Captive Landfill Facility refers to a privately-owned industrial or residual solid waste landfill that is used to dispose of solid waste generated exclusively by the owner of the landfill facility.

Clean Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) – A facility where source separated, recyclables are processed.

Commingled – Single stream (also known as “fully commingled” or “single-sort”) recycling refers to a system in which all paper fibers, cardboard, plastics, metals, and other containers are mixed for collection.

Commercial Solid Waste refers to solid waste generated at non-residential buildings, non-industrial businesses, and institutions. This category includes businesses such as shopping centers, retail stores, grocery stores, theaters, gas stations, business offices, hotels, restaurants, and similar service establishments. Institutions include government and non-profit offices, schools, prisons, churches, parks, and similar organizations.

Composting – As defined in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3734-27-01(C)(3), the process of biological decomposition of solid wastes under controlled conditions resulting in compost. Controlled conditions include but are not limited to grinding, shredding, piling, physical turning, aerating, adding moisture, or other processing of solid wastes.

Composting Facility – As defined in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3734-27-01(C)(4), a site, location, tract of land, installation, or building used for composting of solid waste in accordance with Chapter 3734 of the Revised Code and rules adopted thereunder.

There are four types of regulated compost facilities:

- **Class I Compost Facilities** - These facilities can be used to compost the greatest variety of solid wastes including mixed solid waste (glass, food, plastics, pesticides, household cleaners, etc.), food waste, yard waste and other industrial wastes. Class I facilities must have a permit, license and financial assurance.
- **Class II Compost Facilities** - These facilities can be used to compost only source-separated yard waste, food scraps, animal wastes, specified agricultural wastes, authorized bulking agents and additives, and other alternative materials. Alternative materials (feed stocks, bulking agents and additives) may be used in the compost process only if prior approval is obtained from the Director. Except in limited circumstances, Class II facilities must have a license, financial assurance and registration.
- **Class III Compost Facilities** - These facilities can be used to compost only source-separated yard waste, animal wastes, specified agricultural wastes, authorized bulking agents and additives. Class III facilities must be registered with Ohio EPA.
- **Class IV Compost Facilities** - These facilities can be used to compost only source-separated yard waste, authorized bulking agents, and the following additives: urea and bacteria or fungal inoculum. Class IV facilities must be registered with Ohio EPA.

Construction and Demolition Debris (C&DD) is defined in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-400-01(F) as those materials resulting from the alteration, construction, destruction, rehabilitation, or repair of any manmade physical structure, including, without limitation, houses, buildings, industrial or commercial facilities, or roadways.

"Construction and demolition debris" does not include materials identified or listed as solid wastes, infectious wastes, or hazardous wastes pursuant to Chapter 3734. of the Revised Code and rules adopted under it; or materials from mining operations, nontoxic fly ash, spent nontoxic foundry sand, and slag; or reinforced or non-reinforced concrete, asphalt, building or paving brick, or building or paving stone that is stored for a period of less than two years for recycling into a usable construction material.

Current approved plan – Used when referring to a solid waste management district’s effective solid waste plan. The current approved plan is the solid waste management plan being updated using this format.

Curbside Recycling Program – A type of recycling opportunity through which source-separated, residential recyclables are collected at the place of residence. Curbside collection typically involves collecting recyclables in designated containers or in “blue bags” that are collected with regular trash and separated from the trash later. Curbside recycling programs are divided into two categories - “Subscription” and “Non-Subscription” services.

Daily Processing Capacity – This should be the amount of materials or waste, which can be processed during a normal operating day for a facility or activity. If the facility normally operates eight hours per day, the daily processing capacity would be based upon eight hours. If the facility normally operates ten hours per day, the daily processing capacity should be based upon ten hours.

Designated Solid Waste Facility – Those solid waste facilities designated in the initial or amended plan or as are designated pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Sections 343.013, 343.014, or 343.015.

Direct Haul – Waste that is transported from the point of collection to a landfill facility (i.e. the waste is not delivered to a transfer facility).

Dirty Materials Recovery Facility (Dirty MRF) (also known as a mixed solid waste materials recovery facility) – A type of facility where the owner/operator of the facility recovers recyclables from mixed solid waste. Residents are not required to separate recyclable materials from trash because the separation is done at the MRF.

District – The term used in examples in this document to indicate that the text is for a specific solid waste management district (instead of SWMD which is used to refer to solid waste management districts in general).

Diversion – The term used in this document when referring to waste that is reused, recycled, or reduced instead of being disposed in a landfill. Ohio’s waste reduction and recycling rates measure diversion from landfills, not just recycling and reuse. So, volume reduction due to composting or incinerating waste is included in the reduction and recycling rate.

Drop-Off Recycling – Refers to a type of recycling opportunity that serves as a collection location for recyclable materials. Drop-off recycling locations are typically used by the residential population but may also be used by businesses and institutions. People who use drop-offs voluntarily transport recyclable materials to the host site.

A drop-off site typically consists of trailers, roll-off containers, or other types of collection containers where people place their recyclable materials. Drop-offs can be manned or unmanned, can collect recyclables as single or multiple streams, can be available on public or private property, can be available to the general public or serve a specific population, and can be provided by public entities, private companies, non-profit organizations or other providers. The drop-off does not have to be provided by the SWMD to be considered part of the recycling infrastructure.

A drop-off is categorized by the number of hours the drop-off is available for use and the population of the jurisdiction in which the drop-off is located. Accordingly, drop-offs are defined as being located in either urban or rural areas and as being available either full-time or part-time.

- An urban area is a political jurisdiction with a residential population of 5,000 or more.
- A rural area is a political jurisdiction with a residential population of less than 5,000.
- Full-time refers to a drop-off that available for at least 40 hours per week
- Part-time refers to drop-off that is available for use less than 40 hours per week but is available at a regularly-scheduled time at least once a month.

There are four potential types of drop-offs:

- An urban, full-time drop-off is located in a political jurisdiction with a residential population of 5,000 or more and is available at least 40 hours per week.
- A rural, full-time drop-off is located in a political jurisdiction with a residential population of less than 5,000 and is available at least 40 hours per week.
- An urban, part-time drop-off is located in a political jurisdiction with a residential population of 5,000 or more and is available for use less than 40 hours per week but is available at a regularly-scheduled time at least once a month.

A part-time, rural drop-off is located in a political jurisdiction with a residential population of less than 5,000 and is available for use less than 40 hours per week but is available at a regularly scheduled time at least once a month.

To be creditable recycling opportunity for achieving Goal 1, a drop-off must meet the criteria for one of the four types of drop-offs above and the general criteria below:

1. The drop-off must collect at least five of the materials designated as highly amendable to recycling in the 2020 State Plan. Those materials are listed in the following table:

Materials Designated to Demonstrate Compliance with Goal #1

Residential Sector	Commercial Sector
Corrugated cardboard	Corrugated cardboard
Newspaper	Office paper
Mixed paper	Mixed paper
Glass containers	Glass containers
Steel containers	Steel containers
Aluminum containers	Plastic containers
Plastic containers	Wood pallets and packaging
	Food waste

2. The drop-off is available to the public and the public can easily find and access the site.
3. The drop-off meets the following minimum standards (unless the SWMD can demonstrate that smaller capacity is adequate):
 - a. Rural drop-offs must provide a minimum of six cubic yards of capacity, and
 - b. Urban drop-offs must provide a minimum of 10 cubic yards of capacity.
4. There are signs that are adequate to, at a minimum:
 - a. Direct the public to the site or provide the location of the site,
 - b. List the materials that are accepted, and
 - c. Provide days and hours of operation (particularly important if the site is available less than 24 hours per day, seven days per week).
5. The drop-off meets the demand of the population for use of the drop-off site (e.g., provides collection containers with adequate capacity to handle the use of the site, is serviced frequently enough given the use of the site, etc.).

Dual stream collection – A recycling system in which fiber (paper and cardboard) is collected in one receptacle and all containers (glass, plastic, metal) are collected in another receptacle.

Electronic Waste or e-waste – Refers to discarded end-of-life and obsolete electrical devices or their parts. Televisions, computers, and cell phones are all common examples of electronic waste.

Excluded Waste (Exempt Waste) – Refers to those wastes that the definition of solid waste [see Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3734-27-01(S)(23)] specifically calls out (i.e. excludes) as not being solid waste. These wastes include slag, uncontaminated earth, non-toxic fly ash, spent, non-toxic foundry sand, material from mining, and construction and demolition debris. Please note that non-toxic fly ash and non-toxic foundry sand and spent foundry sand determined to be non-toxic in accordance with Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water Policy 0400.007.

Facility Data Report – A report published by Ohio EPA annually. The report summarizes data reported to Ohio EPA by owners/operators of solid waste landfills and transfer facilities in facility annual reports.

Fee Exempt Waste – refers to those wastes that Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.57 specifically excludes from being subject to solid waste fees. The fee exempt wastes are listed in ORC Section 3734.57 paragraphs (D)(1) through (D)(7).

Ferrous Metals – Metals that contain iron. Examples include steel, stainless steel, cast Iron, and wrought iron.

Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) Waste – Waste generated as a result removing sulfur dioxide (SO₂) from combustion gases generated at coal-fired power plants. As used in this document, the term usually refers to waste generated by wet scrubbers that remove sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions using lime.

Generation - This term refers to the amount (weight, volume, or percentage of the overall waste stream) of materials and products as they enter the waste stream and before materials recovery, composting, or combustion takes place.

Generation Fee – A fee established pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.573 (A) and assessed on each ton of solid waste generated within the District.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) – refers to hazardous waste that is generated in households. Ohio's regulations define household as including all of the following:

1. Single and multiple unit residences
2. Hotels and motels
3. Bunkhouses
4. Ranger stations
5. Crew Quarters
6. Dormitories
7. Campgrounds
8. Picnic grounds
9. Day-use recreation areas

In Ohio, hazardous waste generated at a household is not regulated under the hazardous waste regulations. Thus, homeowners can dispose of HHW in their garbage.

Materials used in the home/apartment such as cleaners, paints, solvents, pesticides, used oil, batteries, and other automotive products that potentially can cause injuries to refuse workers, damage to equipment, and/or harm to the environment if disposed in the solid waste stream. HHW typically exhibits one or more characteristics of hazardous wastes but is exempted from regulation as a hazardous waste because of generation by households.

Incineration – The controlled process by which solid wastes are burned and changed into gases and ash.

Industrial Solid Waste – is defined in OAC Rule 3745-29-01 as a type of solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial operations and includes, but is not limited to, solid waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and food-related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textile manufacturing; and transportation equipment.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) – A type of facility used for separating, sorting, or processing waste in order to segregate materials with value (e.g. aluminum, glass, plastics) from trash. The type of processing conducted at a MRF can range widely

from buildings in which recyclables are sorted primarily by hand to mechanical facilities that recover recyclables from mixed solid waste. There are two types of MRFs – clean MRFs and dirty MRFs. See the definitions of those terms.

Municipal Solid Waste (also referred to as Residential/Commercial Waste) – is defined in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-01(M)(5) as a type of solid waste generated from community, commercial, and agricultural operations, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Solid waste generated by community operations, i.e. wastes derived from households (including single and multiple household residences, hotels, motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas).
2. Solid waste generated by commercial operations (including stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing activities).
3. Solid waste generated from agricultural operations (including single-family and commercial farms, greenhouses, and nurseries).
4. Sludge from municipal, commercial or industrial wastewater treatment plants, water treatment plants, and air pollution control facilities that is co-disposed with wastes specified in 1, 2, 3, and 5 in a sanitary landfill facility.
5. Fly and bottom ashes generated from the incineration of municipal solid waste provided the fly ash and bottom ash are not regulated as hazardous wastes.

Non-ferrous – Metals that do not contain iron. Non-ferrous metals include aluminum, brass, copper, nickel, tin, lead, and zinc, as well as precious metals like gold and silver. Non-ferrous metals exhibit properties such as low weight, higher conductivity non-magnetic and resistance to corrosion.

Non-Subscription Curbside Recycling Program – Refers to a type of curbside recycling program that is available to residents automatically within a defined area. To qualify as a non-subscription curbside recycling program for purposes of achieving Goal 1 of the 2020 State Plan, the curbside recycling service must meet all of the following criteria:

- All residents living in at least single-family homes within a jurisdiction (i.e. a city, village, or township) receive the service;
- Homeowners don't decide whether they receive curbside recycling – they receive the service whether they want it or not;
- Homeowners may or may not be billed for the service;
- A homeowner can choose not to participate in the curbside service but cannot opt out of paying for the service.
- To be a creditable for purposes of achieving Goal 1, the curbside service must also:
 - be available on a regular basis, at least once every two weeks;
 - collect at least five of the materials designated as highly amenable to recycling in the 2020 State Plan. Those materials are listed in the following table:

Materials Designated to Demonstrate Compliance with Goal #1

Residential Sector	Commercial Sector
Corrugated cardboard	Corrugated cardboard
Newspaper	Office paper
Mixed paper	Mixed paper
Glass containers	Glass containers
Steel containers	Steel containers
Aluminum containers	Plastic containers
Plastic containers	Wood pallets and packaging
	Food waste

North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) - - NAICS was developed and adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The NAICS is the standard used to classify business establishments in the United States, Canada, and Mexico to facilitate collecting, analyzing, and publishing data related to the business economy.

Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) – The compilation of rules governing the actions of all state agencies. The OAC is based upon authorities granted in the Ohio Revised Code.

Ohio Revised Code (ORC) – Contains all current statutes of the Ohio General Assembly consolidated into provisions, titles, chapters and sections.

Open dumping – Depositing solid waste into a body of water or onto the ground at a site that is not licensed as a solid waste facility under section 3734.05 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the purpose of a solid waste management plan, open dumps are considered as areas off the road or adjacent to the road or right-of-way on where solid waste is dumped. Road right-of-ways with occasional litter or debris are not considered to be open dumps.

Other Waste – This term, refers to materials disposed in sanitary landfills, which were not classified as solid wastes. In this document, the term “exempt wastes” is used to refer to these materials disposed in sanitary landfills, which are not classified as solid wastes.

Participation Rate – As defined by the National Recycling Coalition, a participation rate is the number of households that separate out materials for recycling, divided by the total number of households serviced by the recycling program at least once over an established time period or number of collection events. In the case of a curbside recycling program, the participation rate is commonly measured by tracking whether a particular household (by address), sets out materials during the time period examined. In contrast, the set-out rate is defined as a count of the “set-outs” on the observed collection day, as a percent of the total number of households or entities serviced.

Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) – (see definition for Volume-Based Billing)

Plan – A term used to refer to a solid waste management district’s solid waste management plan.

PPD – The acronym for pounds per person per day.

Policy committee – The group that is responsible for preparing and ratifying a solid waste management plan for a solid waste management district. As prescribed in Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.54(B), a policy committee consists of the following members, one from each of the counties in the solid waste management district:

- The president of the board of county commissioners or his designee
- The chief executive officer (or his designee) of the municipal corporation with the largest population in the county
- A member representing townships
- The health commissioner (or his designee) of the health district with the largest territory within the county
- A member representing industrial, commercial, or institutional generators
- A member representing the general interest of citizens
- One member representing the public.

If there is an even number of counties in the solid waste management district, then the policy committee must have an additional member representing the public.

The policy committee for a single county solid waste management district has seven members. The policy committee for a four-county solid waste management has 29 members (seven per county plus one additional public representative).

Processing Capacity – For purposes of this document, processing capacity refers to the design capacity of the facility (or the maximum amount of materials which could be processed), and not the actual amount of materials processed during a given time period.

Quarterly Fee Report – The report solid waste management districts submit to Ohio EPA to account for revenues and expenditures during the previous three months. A solid waste management districts submits four reports annually using a form prescribed by Ohio EPA (see Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.575).

Recycling - The systematic collection, sorting, decontaminating and returning of waste materials to commerce as commodities for use or exchange. Recycling also means to use, reuse or reclaim a material. It does not include incineration.

Reference Year – The calendar year selected by the policy committee/board of trustees as the year for collecting data that will serve as baseline data for a solid waste management plan.

The reference year is usually the calendar year prior to the calendar year the policy committee is required to begin updating a solid waste management plan. For example, if the policy committee is required to begin preparing its update in 2021, then the policy committee would select 2020 as the reference year.

Regional Solid Waste Management Authority - One of two structures a county/counties can form for purposes of complying with Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.52. The other structure is a solid waste management district.

A regional solid waste management authority is governed by one group – the board of trustees.

Residential Solid Wastes – Solid wastes generated at residential dwellings, such as single-family homes, apartment complexes, condominiums, mobile homes. Domiciles such as nursing homes, campgrounds, and other types of group quarters and institutions are considered to generate commercial waste.

Residential/Commercial Solid Waste – Refers to the combination of waste generated by the residential and commercial sectors. Residential/commercial solid waste is the same as municipal solid waste.

Reuse – Taking an object or material that would otherwise be disposed and using it for its original purpose or a different purpose, without converting the object or material. "Reuse" does not include using an object or material as fill. Reuse differs from recycling which is the breaking down of the material into raw materials which are used to make a new item.

Resource Recovery – This term refers to the conversion of solid waste into energy, or some material, which can be used to create energy at any stage before ultimate disposal. As used in this document, resource recovery does not include the recovery of materials through mechanical and advanced technology methods.

Salvage dealer/motor vehicle salvage dealer – Any person whose primary business is selling recovered motor vehicle parts.

Scrap dealer - The owner or operator of a business that purchases or receives scrap metal for the purpose of sorting, grading, and shipping metals to third parties for direct or indirect melting into new products.

Set-out Rate – The National Recycling Coalition defines a set-out rate as the number of households that set out materials on their assigned collection day, divided by the total number of households served. A set-out rate is a measurement commonly used in assessing curbside collection programs.

Single Stream Recycling – Refers to a recycling system in which all recyclable materials are collected in one container (i.e. commingled) instead of separated into individual commodities (such as newspaper, corrugated cardboard, plastics, glass, etc.).

Solid Waste Management District, SWMD, or District – One of two structures a county/counties can form for purposes of complying with Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.52. The other structure is a regional solid waste management authority.

A solid waste management district is a county which has established a resolution, or joint counties which have entered into an agreement for the purposes of preparing, adopting, submitting, and implementing a solid waste management plan for the county or joint counties and for the purposes of providing for, or causing to be provided for, the safe and sanitary management of solid waste within all of the incorporated and unincorporated territory of the county or joint counties and in compliance with Chapters 343. and 3734. of the Revised Code.

A solid waste management district is governed by two groups – a policy committee and a board of county commissioners/board of directors.

Solid Waste – Unwanted residual solid or semi-solid materials resulting from industrial, commercial, agricultural, and community operations, but excluding earth or material from construction, mining, or demolition operations, or other waste materials of the type that would normally be included in demolition debris, non-toxic foundry sand, slag, and other substances that are not harmful to public health. It includes, but is not limited to, garbage, tires, combustible and non-combustible material, street dirt, and debris. Solid waste does not include any material that is an infectious waste or a hazardous waste.

Source Reduction – Any effort to reduce, at the source, the quantity of waste generated, toxic chemical use, or any release to the environment. Source reduction in generation of commercial or industrial wastes could result from process modifications, improvement in feedstock purity, better operating and management practices, and increases in the efficiency of machinery. It includes reducing the amount of materials entering the waste stream by voluntary or mandatory programs to eliminate the initial generation of waste.

Source separated recyclables - Materials that have been separated from trash at either the point of generation or the point of collection for the purpose of recycling the materials.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes – Refers to the system established by the U.S. government to classify business establishment. A SIC code consists of a four-digit numerical code that the government assigned to a business establishment to identify the primary business of the establishment. In 1997, the SIC system was replaced with the NAICS system. Standard Industrial Classification used to categorize industries, institutions, and businesses according to the product manufactured or services offered.

State Solid Waste Management Plan (also referred to as State Plan) – Ohio Revised Code Section 3750 requires the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency with the advice of the solid waste management advisory council, to prepare the state solid waste management plan. The law prescribes eight purposes for the state plan. The main purpose of the state plan is to reduce Ohio’s reliance on using solid waste landfill facilities to manage solid waste. To do this, the state plan establishes the waste reduction and recycling goals for both the State and Ohio’s 52 solid waste management districts (SWMDs).

Subscription Curbside Recycling Program – Refers to a type of curbside recycling service through which residents must take a voluntary action to sign up for and agree to pay for the service. To qualify as a subscription curbside recycling program for purposes of achieving Goal 1 of the 2020 State Plan, the curbside recycling service must meet all of the following criteria:

- The service is offered to all residents living in at least single-family homes within the jurisdiction (i.e. a city, village, or township);
- Homeowner’s decide whether to receive curbside recycling service. The only homeowners that have the ability to use a curbside program are those that contact a service provider to sign-up for the curbside program.
- The only homeowners that can participate in the service are those that pay for the service.
- The curbside recycling service must be available on a regular basis, at least once every two weeks.

The program must collect at least five of the materials designated as highly amenable to recycling in the 2020 State Plan. Those materials are listed in the table below:

Materials Designated to Demonstrate Compliance with Goal #1

Residential Sector	Commercial Sector
Corrugated cardboard	Corrugated cardboard
Newspaper	Office paper
Mixed paper	Mixed paper
Glass containers	Glass containers
Steel containers	Steel containers
Aluminum containers	Plastic containers
Plastic containers	Wood pallets and packaging
	Food waste

SWMD – The acronym for Solid Waste Management District.

TPD – The acronym for Tons Per Day.

TPY – The acronym for Tons Per Year.

Transfer Station/Transfer Facility – A facility, which receives deliveries of solid waste by local collection vehicles and provides for transfer to larger vehicles, which deliver wastes more economically to resource recovery or landfill facilities. As defined in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-27-01(T)(28), any site, location, tract of land, installation, or building that is used or intended to be used primarily for the purpose of transferring solid wastes that are generated off the premises of the facility from vehicles or containers into other vehicles or containers for transportation to a solid waste disposal facility. The term does not include any facility that consists solely of portable containers that have an aggregate volume of fifty cubic yard or less nor any facility where legitimate recycling activities are conducted. The term does not include any facility that accepts scrap tires other than scrap tires which are accepted incidental to a mixed solid waste shipment.

Volume-Based Billing – A trash collection service where the amount a household pays for trash collection depends on the amount of trash the household disposes. The more waste the household throws away, the more the household pays for trash service. Volume-based billing treats trash collection like a utility, such as electricity or natural gas.

Volume Reduction – Activities such as incineration, which reduce the volume of waste to be disposed.

Waste Generation – This term refers to the amount (weight, volume, or percentage of the overall waste stream) of materials and products as they enter the waste stream and before materials recovery, composting, or combustion takes place.

Waste Minimization – Any effort to reduce or recycle the quantity of hazardous waste generated, and where feasible, to reduce or eliminate toxicity. Treatment of hazardous waste is not waste minimization, unless such treatment is part of a recycling process. (Please note that the definition of this term as used in this document does not include solid wastes.)

Waste Reduction – Refers to activities that decrease the quantities of waste disposed in landfills and includes recycling, volume reduction due to composting waste and volume reduction due to incinerating waste.

Waste Stream – The amount of materials that are destined for disposal. The waste stream may refer to specific, homogenous material or numerous materials mixed together.

White Goods – Discarded large appliances (such as refrigerators, ovens, dish washers, washing machines, clothes driers, hot water heaters, etc.).

Section i. Solid Waste Management District Information

District Information

Table i-1. Solid Waste Management District Information

SWMD Name	Coshocton-Fairfield-Licking-Perry Solid Waste Management District
Member Counties	Coshocton County, Fairfield County, Licking County, Perry County
Coordinator's Name (main contact)	Kim Masters
Job Title	Executive Director
Street Address	675 Price Rd.
City, State, Zip Code	Newark, OH 43055
Phone	740-349-6308
Fax	740-784-4203
E-mail address	kim@cflpswd.org
Webpage	www.cflpswd.org

Table i-2. Members of the Policy Committee/Board of Trustees

Member Name - Coshocton County	Representing
Dane Shryock	County Commissioners
Mark Mills	Municipal Corporations
Curtis Lee	Townships
Zach Fanning	Health District
Matt Montag	Generators
Jodi Morrison	Citizens
Alex Nelson	Public

Member Name - Fairfield County	Representing
Jeff Fix	County Commissioners
Carrie Woody	Municipal Corporations
Terry Dunlap	Townships
Joe Ebel	Health District
Vacant	Generators
Vacant	Citizens
Tony Vogel	Public

Member Name - Licking County	Representing
Rick Black	County Commissioners
Lindsey Brighton	Municipal Corporations
Vacant	Townships
Chad Brown	Health District
Vacant	Generators
Dan Blatter	Citizens
Vacant	Public

Member Name - Perry County	Representing
Ben Carpenter	County Commissioners
Eric Emmert	Municipal Corporations
Dick Fankhauser	Townships
Cary Bowers	Health District
Vacant	Generators
Katrina Carpenter	Citizens
Matt Reed	Public

Member Name	At-Large
Jennifer Kolometz	CFLP

Table i-3 Chairperson of the Policy Committee or Board of Trustees

Chairperson	
Name	Dane Shryockl
Street Address	401-1/2 Main Street
City, State, Zip Code	Coshocton, Ohio 43812
E-mail Address	daneshryock@coshoctoncounty.net

Table i-4 Board of County Commissioners/Board of Directors

Commissioner Name	County	Chairperson/President
Gary Fischer	Coshocton	
Dane Shryock	Coshocton	
Bob Bigrigg	Coshocton	
Rick Black	Licking	
Tim Bubb	Licking	
Duane Flowers	Licking	
Jeff Fix	Fairfield	
Steve Davis	Fairfield	Board of Directors, Chairman
Dave Levacy	Fairfield	
Ben Carpenter	Perry	
Chase Bennett	Perry	
Scott Owen	Perry	

Technical Advisory Committee

The District did not formally establish a technical advisory committee (TAC) for the preparation of this Plan Update. The District did include input related to Business Programming, Disposal Management, Financial Management, Outreach Programming, Residential Programming, and Special Waste Programming from Subcommittee Members that convened during the update development process.

Plan Prepared By

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Executive Summary

The 2027-2041 Coshocton Fairfield Licking Perry (CFLP) Solid Waste Management Plan update was prepared to demonstrate compliance with the 2020 Ohio EPA State Plan. The CFLP Solid Waste Management District (District) must update their plan every five years and demonstrate compliance with the ten state goals and ensure that the District has adequate landfill and other processing capacity during the planning period. The Plan Update must also describe programming that will be implemented during the planning period and provide assurance that financial resources exist to support the District's strategies. The CFLP Solid Waste District was formed in 1989 and includes all incorporated and unincorporated territories in Coshocton, Fairfield, Licking and Perry Counties.

Key Takeaways

- Opportunities to recycle exist in each County including a combination of non-subscription and subscription curbside collection and drop offs sites. Recovery from the current network of recycling programming exceeds the Ohio's EPA 25% minimum reduction goal.
- The District's plan emphasizes education, maintaining and expanding access to recycling infrastructure, and strong enforcement of illegal dumping, while continuing to support schools, businesses, and industrial sectors with technical assistance and funding incentives.
- The District has demonstrated that mandated programming will be provided within a responsible and affordable budget supported by a combination of disposal, generation, and designation fees.

Plan Programming

The following existing and new programs are included in the plan update:

EXISTING RECYCLING PROGRAMS

- 8 - Non-Subscription Curbside Programs
- 12 - Subscriptions Curbside Programs
- 81 – Full Time Drop Off Collection Locations
- Government Offices Collection
- School Collection Program
- Cardboard Only Containers
- Large Venue Collection
- Yard Waste Collection
- HHW, E-Waste, and Scrap Tire Collection and Education
- Battery and Appliance Collection Information

EXISTING EDUCATION & OUTREACH

- District Website and Facebook Page
- Local Recycling Offices Social Media Presence
- In School Educational Presentations and Resources
- Outreach to Commercial and Industrial Sectors
- Public Communications of Special Events
- Adult, Civic Groups, and Community Presentations
- Elected Officials Outreach and Education
- Awards Program
- Promotion of PAYT Disposal Programs
- Promotion of Safe Pharmaceutical Disposal

EXISTING OTHER PROGRAMS & ACTIVITIES

- Industrial and Commercial Technical Assistance Programming Waste Audits and Grant Writing Assistance
- Promotion of the Ohio EPA Materials Marketplace
- Data Collection for Ohio EPA Reports
- Potential Ohio EPA Grant Funding
- District Advance Payment Program – Four Counties
- Illegal Dump Abatement
- Support for County Health Departments
- Support for County Sheriff Offices – Enforcement

NEW PROGRAMS & ACTIVITIES

- Potential drop off collection expansion to service multi-family and commercial.
- Increased promotion of the Recycle Right Campaign to minimize contamination and increase volumes.
- Focus on positive lifestyle changes in rural, underrepresented, and underperforming areas.
- Increased enforcement of illegal dumping with use of Report a Dumper program.

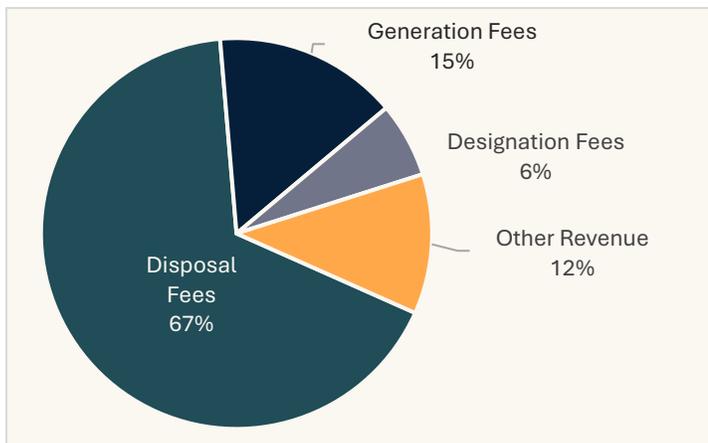
Current Diversion

The District diverted 37.35% of the residential/commercial waste stream in 2023 exceeding the Ohio EPA’s 25% state minimum diversion goal.

Recycled Tons	185,272
Disposed Tons	310,789
Total Generation	496,062

Planning Period Financial Summary

Revenues



The District has outlined stable funding sources to provide mandated programming over the planning period including a combination of disposal, generation, and designation fees.

The designation and tiered fees that represent 73% of the revenue will remain the same over the planning period.

The current \$1.25 generation fee, which is currently 15% of the budget, will remain through 2026 and then increase to \$4.00/ton in 2027 through the remainder of this planning period as approved in the current ratified plan.

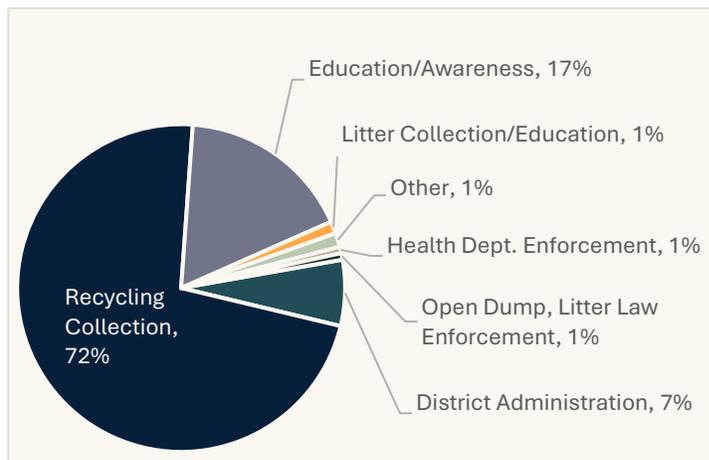
Other revenue includes reimbursements and earned-interest.

Expenses

Drop Off, institutional, and special waste collection expenses of approx. \$2.2M represent 72% of total annual District expenditures.

Advancements for Education/Awareness of approx. \$.65M to the four County Recycling Offices represents the next largest portion of the annual budget.

The District has established a \$64K budget for County Health Department solid waste activities and \$64k budget for County Sheriff Department open dump and litter law enforcement activities



Fund Balance

The District 2026 ending fund balance is projected to be \$5.9M decreasing to \$3.12M in 2036. The District has demonstrated in this plan update that mandated programming will be provided based on a responsible and affordable budget supported by a reliable income from disposal, generation, and designation fees. Ample fund balance exists over the planning period to ensure continuation of operations.

Appendix A: Miscellaneous Information

Appendix A establishes the reference year used for this plan update, planning period, goal statement, material change in circumstances and explanations of differences in data.

Reference Year

The reference year for this solid waste management plan is 2023.

Planning Period

The planning period for this solid waste management plan is 2027 to 2041.

Goal Statement

The District will achieve the following Goal:

Goal 1. The SWMD shall provide the opportunity to recycle at least 80% of the residential population.

Explanations of differences between data previously reported and data used in the solid waste management plan

- a. Differences in quantities of materials recovered between the annual district report and the solid waste management plan.
Residential/Commercial and Industrial tonnages differ from the annual district report due to the omission of a couple of older surveys beyond the 3 years and duplications on repeated data.
- b. Differences in financial information reported in quarterly fee reports and the financial data used in the solid waste management plan.
Data does not differ.

Material Change in Circumstances/Contingencies

Ohio law [ORC Section 3734.56(D)] requires the District's Solid Waste Management Plan to be updated when the District Board of Directors determines that there has been a material change in circumstances from the circumstances addressed in the approved Plan. If a plan update is required due to a material change in circumstances, the plan update must address those portions of the plan that need to be modified due to the material change in circumstances.

The District will use its normal operational procedures to monitor plan implementation and determine whether and when a material change in circumstances has occurred in the District which requires a plan amendment. The District's Board of

Directors meets three times per year, and the Policy Committee reviews the implementation of the District Plan annually and meets as needed to monitor implementation.

1. Circumstances which may result in a material change include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Reduction in the available capacity of the publicly-available landfills used for disposal of solid waste generated in the district such that total available daily disposal capacity of those landfills is less than 150% of the average daily amount of solid waste generated in the District that is disposed of in landfills.
 - b. Changes in strategies for waste reduction or recycling that result in the District failing to provide the mandatory waste reduction or recycling programs and activities that are required by the implementation schedule that is included in this plan (except additions to or expansions of existing programs or a decision to reduce the frequency or scope of programs upon review by the Policy Committee).
 - c. Inadequate funding to maintain District programs that are required by this plan. The District will examine whether or not there is a material change if either of the following occurs: two consecutive years in which annual revenues total less than 90% of the revenue projected in this plan or annual expenditures are more than 110% of the expenditures projected in the plan. If there are offsetting changes in revenues or expenditures so that the District can continue to fully implement all of the programs required by this plan, the District may find that there has not been a material change.
 - d. Delay of more than one year in the implementation of programs and/or activities that are required parts of this plan's implementation schedule (unless the programs have been reduced in frequency or eliminated upon review by the Policy Committee).
 - e. Changes in waste generation could trigger a material change in circumstances if the change is such that additional disposal results in a reduction in available landfill capacity or unanticipated decreased disposal results in revenue reductions. Both of these situations are specifically addressed above.
2. Procedure and timetable to address a material change.

The Policy Committee, District Staff or member of the District Board of Directors will notify the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of any reliable information that is likely to establish that a material change in circumstances addressed in the District's approved Plan may have occurred. The Board will place an item on the agenda of the next regularly scheduled meeting or schedule a special meeting as appropriate. The District Board of Directors will determine whether to request a plan amendment be prepared by the Policy Committee within 120 days after the matter is first placed on its agenda. If a recommendation for a plan amendment is adopted, the Board of Directors will notify the Director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. The Policy Committee, with the assistance of any standing or special committees, as appropriate, will prepare the plan amendment to address the material change of circumstances. The schedule for development of the plan amendment, approval, ratification, and implementation, will be established by the Policy Committee, depending upon the extent of the amendment required to address the change in circumstances. For example, an amendment which only affects elements of the plan required by Section 3734.5 (B) or (E) of the Revised Code will not require approval of the Director of Ohio EPA, and may be processed in a much shorter time than other types of plan amendments.

In reality, by the time a plan is approved by the state, there is only a period of two years before the next plan update begins. It takes that long to identify whether a change in circumstances is an anomaly or a continuing trend. The current planning cycle practically eliminates the possibility that this process will ever be needed.

Appendix B: Recycling Infrastructure Inventory

Appendix B provides an inventory of the recycling infrastructure that existed in the reference year. This inventory covers residential curbside collection services, drop-off recycling sites, mixed waste materials recovery facilities, waste companies providing recycling collection and trash collection services and composting facilities and yard waste management programs.

A. Curbside Recycling Services, Drop-off Recycling Locations, and Mixed Solid Waste Materials Recovery Facilities

CURBSIDE RECYCLING SERVICES

Table B-1a: Inventory of Non-Subscription Curbside Recycling Services Available in the Reference Year

ID #	Name of Curbside Service	County	How Service is Provided	Collection Frequency	Materials Collected ⁽¹⁾	Type of Collection	PAYT (Y/N)	Materials Collected from SWMD (tons)
NCS1	Coshocton City	Coshocton	Contract between city and hauler	biweekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	Y	503
NCS2	Carroll Village	Fairfield	Contract between Village and hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N	
NCS3	Lithopolis	Fairfield	Contract between Village and hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N	146.6
NCS4	Pleasantville	Fairfield	Contract between Village and hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N	
NCS5	Johnstown City	Licking	Contract between City and hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N	235
NCS6	Pataskala City	Licking	Contract between city and hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N	1,212
NCS7	Granville City	Licking	Contract between City and hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N	515
NCS8	Somerset Village	Perry	Contract between Village and hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N	
Total								2,612

¹AC = aluminum cans, SC = steel cans, GL = glass, PL = plastics, MxP = mixed paper, OCC = old corrugated cardboard

Source: 2023 District data

Non-subscription single-stream curbside recycling programs are available in eight communities throughout the District: Coshocton City, Carroll Village, Lithopolis, Pleasantville, Johnstown Village, Pataskala City, Granville City, and Somerset Village.

Private haulers operate single-stream, subscription curbside recycling programs in the following communities: Baltimore Village, Pickerington City, Thurston Village, Violet Township, Alexandria Village, Etna Township, Granville Township, Harrison Township, Heath, Hebron Village, Newark, and Union Township.

Subscription curbside recycling means that residents have to opt-in or pay additional fees to participate. Residents put commingled material together in one container for curbside collection.

Table B-1b: Inventory of Subscription Curbside Recycling Services Available in the Reference Year

ID #	Name of Curbside Service	County	How Service is Provided	Collection Frequency	Materials Collected ⁽¹⁾	Type of Collection	PAYT (Y/N)	Weight of Materials Collected from SWMD (tons)	Service will Continue Throughout Planning Period
SC1	Baltimore Village	Fairfield	village contract w/hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N		Y
SC2	Pickerington City	Fairfield	village contract w/hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N	391	Y
SC3	Violet Township	Fairfield	township contract w/hauler	biweekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N	573	Y
SC4	Thurston Village	Fairfield	village contract w/hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N		N
SC5	Alexandria Village	Licking	village contract w/hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N		Y
SC6	Etna Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N		Y
SC7	Granville Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N	280	Y
SC8	Harrison Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N		Y
SC9	Heath City	Licking	residents contract w/hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N		Y
SC10	Hebron Village*	Licking	village contract w/hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N	72	Y
SC11	Newark City	Licking	residents contract w/hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N		Y
SC12	Union Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	weekly	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	single, manual	N		Y
Total								1,316	

¹AC = aluminum cans, SC = steel cans, GL = glass, PL = plastics, MxP = mixed paper, OCC = old corrugated cardboard

Source: 2023 Community and District websites

DROP-OFF RECYCLING LOCATIONS

Table B-2a: Inventory of Full Time, Urban Drop-off Sites Available in the Reference Year

ID#	Name of Drop-off Site	Service Provider	County	How Service is Provided	Days and Hours Available to the Public	Materials Collected ⁽¹⁾	Drop-off Meets All Minimum Standards?	Materials Collected from the SWMD (tons)
FTU1	Coshocton City	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	22
FTU2	Berne Twp - Sugar Grove	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	53
FTU3	Bloom Twp - Collegeview	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	33
FTU4	Greenfield Twp - Havensport Rd.	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	133
FTU5	Lancaster - E. Main	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	356
FTU6	Lancaster - Hubert Ave	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	82
FTU7	Lancaster - Liberty Dr.	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	436
FTU8	Lancaster - Granville Pike	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	95
FTU9	Lancaster - Gay St.	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	30
FTU10	Lancaster - W. Fair Ave	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	99
FTU11	Greenfield Twp - Taylor KIA	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	45
FTU12	Liberty Twp. - Baltimore	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	48
FTU13	Pleasant Twp - Lancaster-Thornville Rd.	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	283
FTU14	Violet Twp-Benadum Rd.	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	37
FTU15	Violet Twp - Stonecreek Dr.	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	195
FTU16	Violet Twp - Blacklick Eastern Rd	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	0
FTU17	Violet Twp - Center St.	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	195
FTU18	Walnut Twp - Millersport	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	105
FTU19	Pickerington - Center St	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract		AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL		434
FTU20	Pleasantville - S. Main St	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract		AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL		1
FTU21	Etna Twp - South St	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	113
FTU22	Granville Twp - River Rd	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	45
FTU23	Granville Twp - Denison Red Barn	Denison University	Licking	School contracts with Kimble	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	

ID#	Name of Drop-off Site	Service Provider	County	How Service is Provided	Days and Hours Available to the Public	Materials Collected ⁽¹⁾	Drop-off Meets All Minimum Standards?	Materials Collected from the SWMD (tons)
FTU24	Harrison Twp - Outville Rd.	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	137
FTU25	Heath - Rt. 79	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	228
FTU26	Newark - East Main	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	102
FTU27	Newark - Flory Park	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	335
FTU28	Newark - Cherry Valley	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	230
FTU29	Newark - Levin Park	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	148
FTU30	Newark - Myrtle Ave	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	214
FTU31	Union Twp - Hebron	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	126
FTU32	Harrison Twp - Crooksville	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	31
FTU33	Harrison Twp - Roseville	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	25
FTU34	Pike Township - N. State St.	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	32
FTU35	Pike Township - N. Main St	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	13
FTU36	Pike Township - First St.	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	17
FTU37	Pike Township - SR 13 NE	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	48
Total								4,525

¹AC = aluminum cans, SC = steel cans, GL = glass, PL = plastics, MxP = mixed paper, OCC = old corrugated cardboard, LFCA = Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action

Source: 2023 District data

In 2023, there were 37 full-time urban recycling drop-offs located throughout the District. All drop-offs are available 24/7 and are open and accessible to the public with no requirement of township residency for participation. Material collected from the majority of drop-offs is processed at private material recovery facilities (MRFs). Material collected at drop-offs within the District is processed at Rumpke MRF, LFCA, Kimble, or Perry MRF. Drop-off tonnage from residential sources totaled 4,525 tons.

The District monitors participation in the drop-off program to identify whether any sites should be merged. In 2023, no site mergers occurred. No new drop-off sites were added.

Table B-2b: Inventory of Part-Time, Urban Drop-off Sites Available in the Reference Year

ID#	Name of Drop-off Site	Service Provider	County	How Service is Provided	Days and Hours Available to the Public	Materials Collected ⁽¹⁾	Drop-off Meets All Minimum Standards?	Materials Collected from the SWMD (tons)	Service will Continue Throughout Planning Period
PTU1	None								
Total								0	

¹AC = aluminum cans, SC = steel cans, GL = glass, PL = plastics, MxP = mixed paper, OCC = old corrugated cardboard, LFCA = Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action

Table B-2c: Inventory of Full-Time, Rural Drop-off Sites Available in the Reference Year

ID#	Name of Drop-off Site	Service Provider	County	How Service is Provided	Days and Hours Available to the Public	Materials Collected ⁽¹⁾	Drop-off Meets All Minimum Standards?	Materials Collected from the SWMD (tons)
FTR1	Adams Twp-Bakersville	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	4
FTR2	Franklin Twp-Conesville	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	15
FTR3	Jefferson Twp-Nellie	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	7
FTR4	Jefferson Twp-Warsaw	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	44
FTR5	White Eyes Twp - Fresno	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	7
FTR6	Lafayette Twp-West Lafayette	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	62
FTR7	Linton Twp-Plainfield	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	10
FTR8	Perry Twp-New Guilford	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	6
FTR9	Pike Twp-West Carlisle	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	6
FTR10	Tiverton Twp	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	8
FTR11	Tuscarawas Twp-Canal Lewisville	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	66
FTR12	Amanda Twp - Amanda	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	71
FTR13	Clearcreek Twp - Oakland	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	31
FTR14	Clearcreek Twp - Stoutsville	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	51
FTR15	Richland Twp - Rushville	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	33
FTR16	Richland Twp - West Rushville	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	36
FTR17	Rushcreek Twp - Bremen	County subcontract to LFCA	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	89
FTR18	Bowling Green Twp	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	9
FTR19	Buckeye Lake village	Village contract to Shackelford	Licking	Village Contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	
FTR20	Fallsbury Twp. - Fallsburg	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	8

ID#	Name of Drop-off Site	Service Provider	County	How Service is Provided	Days and Hours Available to the Public	Materials Collected ⁽¹⁾	Drop-off Meets All Minimum Standards?	Materials Collected from the SWMD (tons)
FTR21	Franklin Twp - Flint Ridge Rd.	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	42
FTR22	Hanover Twp - W. High St	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	119
FTR23	Hartford Twp - Croton	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	29
FTR24	Jersey Twp - Mink St.	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	155
FTR25	Licking Twp - Jacksontown/Phil	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	
FTR26	Madison Twp - Township Garage/Fire	Township Contract	Licking	Township Contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	
FTR27	Mary Ann Twp - Wilkins Run Rd.	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	33
FTR28	McKean Twp - Fredonia	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	50
FTR29	Newton Twp - St. Louisville	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	23
FTR30	Perry Twp	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	9
FTR31	St. Albans Twp - Alexandria	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	214
FTR32	Washington Twp - Utica	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	79
FTR33	Bearfield Twp - Six Mile Turn	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	28
FTR34	Clayton Twp - Saltillo	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	18
FTR35	Coal Twp - New Straitsville	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	14
FTR36	Hopewell Twp - Glenford	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	20
FTR37	Jackson Twp - Junction City	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	22
FTR38	Monroe Twp - Corning	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	11
FTR39	Reading Twp - Somerset	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	21
FTR40	Reading Twp - Somerset Park	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	18
FTR41	Salt Lick Twp - Hemlock	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	11
FTR42	Salt Lick Twp - Shawnee	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	15
FTR43	Thorn Twp - Thornville	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	22
FTR44	Thorn Twp - Thornport	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	AC, MxP, OCC, PL, SC, GL	Y	50
Total								1,566

¹AC = aluminum cans, SC = steel cans, GL = glass, PL = plastics, MxP = mixed paper, OCC = old corrugated cardboard, LFCA = Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action

In 2023, there were 44 full-time rural recycling drop-offs located throughout the District. All drop-offs are available 24/7 and accessible to the public with no requirement of township residency for participation. Full time rural drop-off tonnage from residential sources totaled 1,566 tons.

The District monitors participation in the drop-off program to identify whether any sites should be merged. In 2023, no site mergers occurred.

Table B-2d: Inventory of Part-Time, Rural Drop-off Sites Available in the Reference Year

ID#	Name of Drop-off Site	Service Provider	County	How Service is Provided	Days and Hours Available to the Public	Materials Collected ⁽¹⁾	Drop-off Meets All Minimum Standards?	Materials Collected from the SWMD (tons)	Service will Continue Throughout Planning Period (Y/N)
	None								
Total								0	

¹AC = aluminum cans, SC = steel cans, GL = glass, PL = plastics, MxP = mixed paper, OCC = old corrugated cardboard, LFCA = Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action

MIXED MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY

Table B-3: Mixed Municipal Solid Waste Material Recovery Facility

Name of Material Recovery Facility	Location (County, City)	Communities Served	Types of Materials Recovered ⁽¹⁾	Weight of Materials Recovered (tons)	Waste Processed (tons)	Bypass Waste (tons)	Total Waste (tons)	Recovery Rate in Reference Year (percent)
None								0%
Total				0	0	0	0	0%

¹AC = aluminum cans, SC = steel cans, GL = glass, PL = plastics, MxP = mixed paper, OCC = old corrugated cardboard, LFCA = Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action

A mixed solid waste materials recovery facility provides residents with access to recycling opportunities by removing recyclables from the trash for the residents. The District does not use a mixed waste material recovery facility (aka dirty MRF) to separate recyclables from trash.

B. Curbside Recycling and Trash Collection Service Providers

Table B-4: Inventory Curbside Recycling and Trash Collection Service Providers in the Reference Year

Name of Provider	Counties Served	Trash Collection Services				Curbside Recycling Services		
		PAYT	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
AJW Sanitation	F	N	✓	✓	✓			
All J Hauling	C, L	N	✓					
BA Disposal	P	N	✓	✓	✓			
Boren Bros	L	N	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Boyd's Sanitation	P	N	✓	✓	✓			
BSS Waste Disposal	C, F, L, P	N	✓	✓	✓			
Buckeye Hauling & Disposal	F	N						
Capitol Waste & Recycling	F, L	N		✓	✓			
Central Ohio Contractors	F, L	N		✓	✓		✓	✓
CMI Waste Removal	F	N	✓	✓	✓			
D & D Refuse	F	N	✓					
Falcon Sanitation	P	N	✓	✓	✓			
Glass City Recycling	F	N				✓	✓	
Global Container Services Inc	L	N	✓			✓		
Gorilla Dumpsters	L	N	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Junk 2B	L	N	✓			✓		
Kimble Recycling & Disposal	C, L, P	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kurbside with Kenny	F	N				✓	✓	
Lancaster City Sanitation	F	N	✓	✓				
LFCAA	F	N					✓	✓
Leckrone Sanitation	P	N	✓	✓				
Local Waste Services	F, L	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michel's Refuse	P	N	✓	✓	✓			
Micro Construction	F	N	✓	✓	✓			
Old Mill Sons	F	N	✓	✓				
PERCO	P	N					✓	
Premier Sanitation	P	N	✓	✓	✓			
Professional Trash Service	C	N	✓	✓	✓			
Republic Waste	C, F, L, P	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rumpke Recycling	C, F, L, P	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shackleford's Disposal	F, L, P	N	✓	✓		✓		
Smith Rolloff Containers	L	N	✓	✓				
Steve Crane Hauling	F	N	✓	✓	✓			
Trace's Sanitation	F, L	N	✓	✓				
Waste Away Systems	C, F, L, P	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Waste Management	C, F, L, P	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Whetstone Hauling	C	N	✓	✓	✓			
WIN Waste Innovations	L, P	N	✓	✓		✓	✓	

Source: 2025 web and desktop research

32 private haulers operate in the county providing trash collection services. Private haulers are not required to offer recycling to their customers. Curbside recycling is available for residential and commercial properties through private haulers for the majority of the District. Where non-subscription programs do not exist, residents living in both incorporated and unincorporated areas directly contract trash services with a private hauler.

C. Composting Facilities

Table B-5: Inventory of Compost Facilities Used in the Reference Year

Facility Name	Compost Facility Classification	Publicly Accessible (Y/N)	Location	Food Waste (tons)	Yard Waste (tons)	Total
Southeastern Correctional Complex	II	N	5900 BIS Road Southwest, Lancaster OH	73	82	155
Lancaster WPCF	IV	N	1110 Lawrence Street, Lancaster OH		2,022	2,022
Pine Grove Landfill	IV	Y	5131 Drinkle Rd, Amanda OH		17	17
Ohio Mulch Supply Inc	IV		2140 Advance Avenue, Columbus OH		458	458
Price Farms Organics Ltd	II		4838 Warrensburg Road, Delaware OH	45		45
The Compost Farm	II	Y	7795 Jersey Mill Road, Alexandria OH	1,090	95	1,185
Denison University	IV	N	1205 North Pearl Street, Granville OH		26	26
ELM Recycling	IV	Y	1242 Mt. Vernon Road, Newark OH		4,368	4,368
Utica Composting Facility	IV	Y	418 Blacksnake Road, Utica OH		162	162
McCullough's Landscaping and Nursery, LLC	IV	N	14401 Jug Street, New Albany OH		58	58
Ohio Mulch Supply Inc	IV		2140 Advance Avenue, Columbus OH		266	266
Hope Timber Pallet & Recycling	IV		141 Union St, Newark OH		10,808	10,808
Total				1,208	18,361	19,569

Source: 2023 Ohio EPA Compost Facility Planning Analytical Report

Compost facilities (all classes) track material volumes delivered and report to Ohio EPA, which is how the District tracks composting activities.

Coshocton and Perry Counties did not have publicly accessible yard waste management facilities in 2023. In Fairfield County, the only public option was Pine Grove Landfill. In Licking County, both Newark and Alexandria offered public access to yard waste management, as well as a small site in Utica created for the use of Utica residents only.

D. Other Food Waste and Yard Waste Management Programs

Hauler/Grocer food waste diverted was obtained from Ohio EPA.

Table B-6: Inventory of Other Food and Yard Waste Management Activities Used in the Reference Year

Facility or Activity Name	Activity Type	Location	Food Waste (tons)	Yard Waste (tons)
HAULER/GROCER FOOD WASTE DATA	Food Waste	Coshocton, Fairfield, Licking, Perry	851	0
Total			851	0

Source: 2023 Ohio EPA Compost Facility Planning Analytical Report

E. Material Handling Facilities Used by the SWMD in the Reference Year

Table B-7: Inventory of Material Handling Facilities Used in the Reference Year

Facility Name	County	State	Type of Facility
Coshocton Recycling	Coshocton	Ohio	Scrapyard
Lity Scrapyard	Coshocton	Ohio	Scrapyard
Salvation Army	Coshocton	Ohio	Reuse Center
Prince's Wrecking Service	Coshocton	Ohio	Oil Collection
Community Action Recycling Center	Fairfield	Ohio	Recycling Center
Royal Oak Paper Retriever	Fairfield	Ohio	End Use Industry
Lancaster Transfer Station	Fairfield	Ohio	Transfer Station
Retriev Technologies	Fairfield	Ohio	Battery Processor
Walnut Twp - oil collection	Fairfield	Ohio	Govt. Agency
SBC Solutions Group	Licking	Ohio	Recycling Center/MRF
Royal Oak Paper Retriever	Licking	Ohio	End Use Industry
Hope Timber	Licking	Ohio	Pallet Processor
Goodwill Industries	Licking	Ohio	Reuse Center
TDR LLC	Licking	Ohio	Recycling Center
Hebron Core & Recycling	Licking	Ohio	Recycling Center
Crispin Auto Wrecking	Licking	Ohio	Scrapyard
Mr B's Appliance & Repair	Licking	Ohio	Retail Store
Legend Metals	Licking	Ohio	Recycling Center
Strategic Materials	Licking	Ohio	Recycling Center
Perco	Perry	Ohio	Recycling Center
Goodwill Industries	Perry	Ohio	Reuse Center
Perry Co. Engineer - oil collection	Perry	Ohio	Govt. Agency
Kimble-Dover	Tuscarawas	Ohio	Material Recovery Facility
Rumpke-Fields Ave	Franklin	Ohio	Material Recovery Facility
Liberty Tire	Franklin	Ohio	Tire Processor
Tyrex Resources	Muskingum	Ohio	Tire Processor
Black Bounce LLC	Holmes	Ohio	Tire Processor
Dayton Glass Plant-Rumpke	Montgomery	Ohio	Glass Processor
R Willig Tire Distribution	Summit	Ohio	Tire Processor
Sundown Tire Recycling	Pike	Ohio	Tire Processor
Muskingum Iron and Metal	Muskingum	Ohio	Metal Processor
Polk Iron and Metal	Franklin	Ohio	Metal Processor
Waste Management	Franklin	Ohio	Material Recovery Facility
Lampmaster	Hamilton	Ohio	Light Bulb Processor

Source: "Material Recovery Facility and Commercial Recycling Data", Ohio EPA, 2023.

Note: MRF = material recovery facility

22 in-District facilities reported receiving SWMD recyclable materials.

Appendix C: Population Data

Reference Year Population

Table C-1a: Reference Year Population Adjustment

	Coshocton
Before Adjustment	36,869
Additions	
None	
Subtractions	
Baltic village	10
After Adjustment	36,859

	Fairfield
Before Adjustment	165,360
Additions	
Pickerington	101
Lithopolis	45
Subtractions	
Buckeye Lake village	21
Canal Winchester city	1,767
Columbus city	11,314
Reynoldsburg city	1,161
After Adjustment	151,243

	Licking
Before Adjustment	183,201
Additions	
Gratiot village	80
Utica village	19
Buckeye Lake village	21
Subtractions	
Reynoldsburg city	10,558
New Albany	285
After Adjustment	172,478

	Perry
Before Adjustment	35,551
Additions	
Roseville village	686
Subtractions	
None	
After Adjustment	36,237

Source: "2023 Ohio County Population Estimates" prepared by Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Research

Table C-1b: Total Reference Year Population

UNADJUSTED POPULATION	ADJUSTED POPULATION
420,981	396,817

Reference year population is taken from Ohio Department of Development’s Office of Strategic Research (ODOD, OSR). OSR provided estimate populations for 2023 based on the 2020 census data by governmental unit. Note: Ohio law requires that the entire population of a municipality located in more than one solid waste management district be added to the solid waste management district containing the largest portion of the jurisdiction’s population.

Population Projections

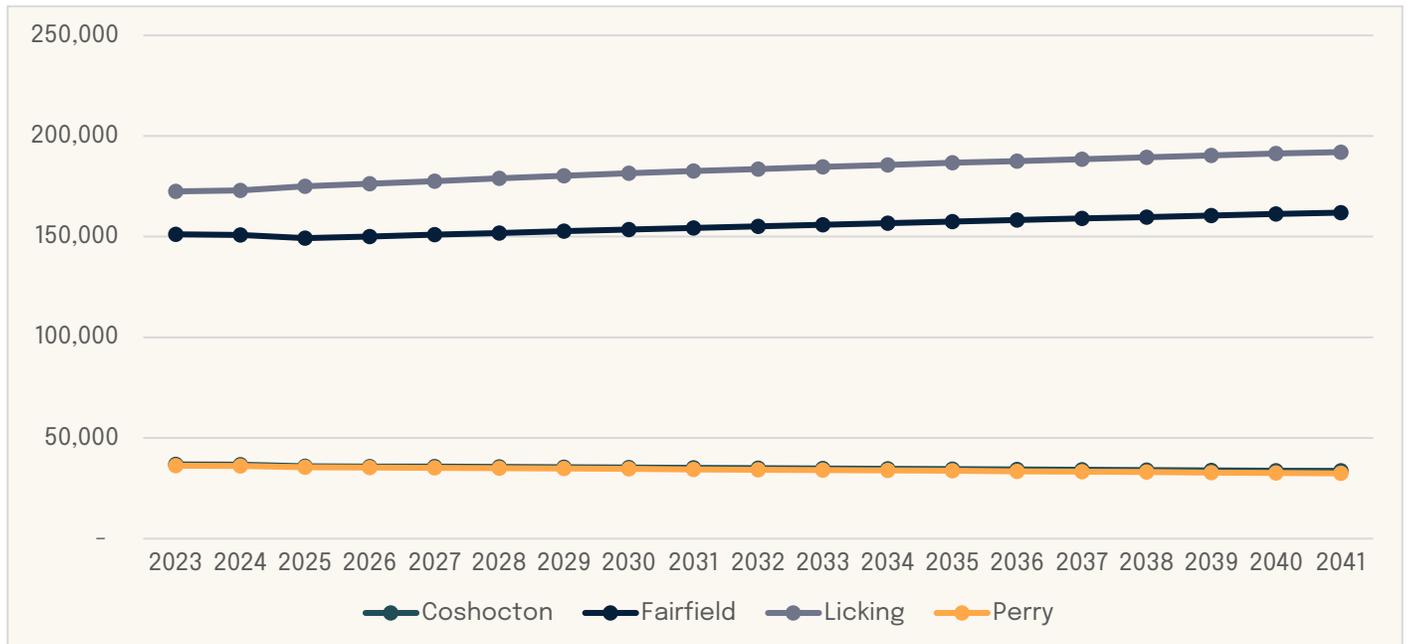
Table C-2: Population Projections

Year	Coshocton	Fairfield	Licking	Perry	Total District Population
2023	36,859	151,243	172,478	36,237	396,817
2024	36,687	150,866	172,982	36,081	396,616
2025	36,000	149,273	174,997	35,457	395,727
2026	35,858	150,141	176,309	35,289	397,597
2027	35,716	151,009	177,621	35,122	399,467
2028	35,573	151,877	178,933	34,954	401,338
2029	35,431	152,745	180,245	34,787	403,208
2030	35,289	153,613	181,557	34,619	405,078
2031	35,136	154,387	182,580	34,427	406,529
2032	34,983	155,160	183,603	34,235	407,980
2033	34,829	155,934	184,625	34,043	409,432
2034	34,676	156,707	185,648	33,851	410,883
2035	34,523	157,481	186,671	33,659	412,334
2036	34,379	158,243	187,587	33,451	413,660
2037	34,235	159,004	188,503	33,243	414,986
2038	34,092	159,766	189,419	33,036	416,312
2039	33,948	160,527	190,335	32,828	417,638
2040	33,804	161,289	191,251	32,620	418,964
2041	33,685	161,936	192,011	32,395	420,027

Source: Ohio Department of Development Projections, Projections by County, Excel format, updated February 21, 2024

Figure C-1 depicts the historical and projected population for the District demonstrating a slowly declining population.

Figure C-1 Historical and Projected Population



Projections of population through the planning period are based on the latest population projections from the Ohio Department of Development (ODOD), Office of Statistical Research. The ODOD Office provided year 2020 census data and projected estimates for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045. To determine population estimates between these years, straight-line interpolation was used.

Over the fifteen-year planning period, population figures are expected to increase about 6.1 percent, averaging a 0.41 percent annual increase.

Population projections can gauge future demand for services, but in projection calculations there are room for errors because of the difficulty associated with forecasting. As projected by ODOD, population is expected to increase. When compared to historical population increase, the projected increase is modest.

Appendix D: Disposal Data

Reference Year Waste Disposed

Table D-1a: Waste Disposed in Reference Year – Publicly Available Landfills (Direct Haul)¹

Facility Name	Location		Waste Accepted from the SWMD			
	County	State	Residential/ Commercial (tons)	Industrial (tons)	Excluded (tons)	Total (tons)
American Landfill Inc	Stark	OH	0	133	187	319
Athens-Hocking Landfill	Hocking	OH	5,870	1,301	0	7,171
Carbon Limestone Landfill LLC	Mahoning	OH	8	0	0	8
Coshocton Landfill Inc	Coshocton	OH	1	0	2,350	2,351
Countywide RDF - Republic Services	Stark	OH	13	0	0	13
Crawford County Landfill	Crawford	OH	104	0	1	106
Kimble Sanitary Landfill	Tuscarawas	OH	20,876	2,041	0	22,917
Mahoning Landfill Inc	Mahoning	OH	49	11	3,188	3,249
Pine Grove Regional Facility	Fairfield	OH	6,617	22,173	1,247	30,037
Rumpke Waste Inc Beech Hollow Landfill	Jackson	OH	48	0	130	178
Suburban Landfill Inc	Perry	OH	40,582	78,317	9,399	128,298
SWACO Franklin County Sanitary Landfill	Franklin	OH	1,823	676	0	2,499
Tunnel Hill Reclamation LLC	Perry	OH	34,313	2,002	4,777	290
INDIANA	not reported	IN			0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	not reported	WV			0	0
Total			110,305	106,653	21,280	197,436

¹ The facilities listed in Table D-1a and identified as able to accept waste from the SWMD (in Appendix M) will constitute those identified for purposes of Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.53(13)(a).

Excluded wastes are classified as slag, uncontaminated earth, non-toxic fly ash, spend non-toxic foundry sand and material from mining, construction, or demolition operations.

Source: Ohio EPA. “2023 Ohio Facility Data Report Tables”. August 2024., Ohio EPA. “Disposal Recycling and Generation Analytic. Summary for 2023”

Indiana Department of Environmental Management. “Waste Received” Excel File

Waste flows to the landfills either by direct haul or through a transfer facility. Approximately 54 percent of the waste was direct hauled, meaning a refuse truck picked up waste from clients and directly hauled that waste to a landfill for disposal. Direct hauled waste is disposed in in-state and out-of-state landfill facilities. The majority of direct hauled waste was disposed in one privately owned landfill: Suburban Landfill in Perry County.

A wide variety of wastes are disposed in municipal solid waste landfills. Waste generated from households, commercial businesses, institutions, and industrial plants. In addition, asbestos (if permitted to do so), construction and demolition debris, dewatered sludge, contaminated soil, and incinerator ash. More District waste from residential and commercial sources was disposed than from industrial sources.

Figure D-1 Total Landfill Disposal (2023)

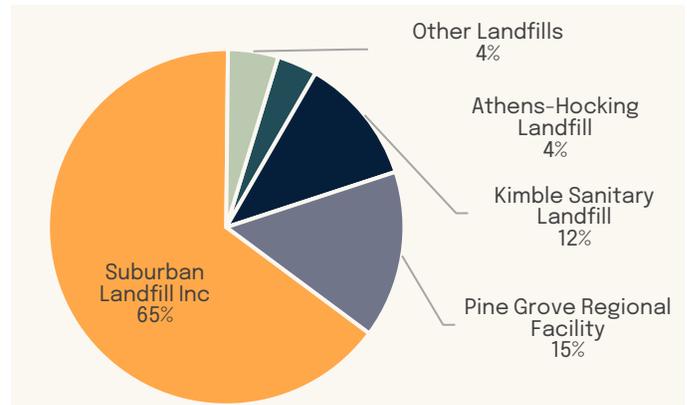


Table D-1b: Waste Disposed in Reference Year – Captive Landfills¹

Facility Name	Location		Waste Accepted from the District		
	County	State	Industrial (tons)	Excluded (tons)	Total (tons)
Owens Corning	Licking	OH	18,425	0	18,425
Total			18,425	0	18,425

¹ The facilities listed in Table D-1a and identified as able to accept waste from the SWMD (in Appendix M) will constitute those identified for purposes of Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.53(13)(a).

Source(s) of Information: Source: Ohio EPA. “2023 Ohio Facility Data Report Tables”. August 2024.

Ohio EPA. “Disposal Recycling and Generation Analytic. Summary for 2023”

Captive landfills are landfills used to dispose of waste generated exclusively by the manufacturing company that owns the landfill. District waste was not disposed in a captive landfill in the reference year.

Table D-2 Reference Year Waste Transferred¹

Facility Name	Location		Waste Received from the SWMD			
	County	State	Residential/ Commercial (tons)	Industrial (tons)	Excluded (tons)	Total (tons)
Delaware County Transfer (Crawford)	Delaware	OH	12	0	0	12
Delaware County Transfer Station and Recycling Center	Delaware	OH	4	0	7	10
Kimble Transfer & Recycling - Carrollton	Carroll	OH	5	0	1	6
Kimble Transfer & Recycling Facility - Cambridge	Guernsey	OH	2,056	14	0	2,070
Kimble Transfer & Recycling Facility - Canton	Stark	OH	2	0	165	168
Lancaster Sanitation Department (Pine Grove)	Fairfield	OH	35,018	0	0	35,018
Local Waste Services (Pike Landfill)	Franklin	OH	40,377	0	1,398	41,775
Republic Services Inc. Reynolds Avenue Transfer Facility (Pine Grove)	Franklin	OH	543	0	81	623
Republic Services Mount Vernon Transfer Facility (Pine Grove)	Knox	OH	2,612	0	204	2,816
Rumpke Columbus Transfer & Recycling Facility (Beech Hollow)	Franklin	OH	16,517	0	98	16,615
Rumpke Waste Inc Chillicothe Recycling & Transfer Facility	Ross	OH	0	0	0	0
Rumpke Waste Inc Circleville Transfer Facility (Pike Sanitation)	Pickaway	OH	26,554	0	0	26,554
Rumpke Waste Inc Richland County Transfer Facility	Richland	OH	23	0	207	231
SWACO Jackson Pike Transfer Facility	Franklin	OH	185	0	0	185
SWACO Morse Rd Transfer (SWACO)	Franklin	OH	289	0	0	290
Waste Management of Ohio Transfer and Recycling (Suburban)	Franklin	OH	10,783	0	0	10,783
WIN Waste Innovations of Heath LLC	Licking	OH	65,487	3,208	16,476	85,171
WM of Ohio Chillicothe Transfer Facility (Suburban)	Ross	OH	16	0	0	16
Total			200,484	3,222	18,637	222,343

¹The facilities listed in Table D-2 and identified as able to accept waste from the SWMD (in Appendix M) will constitute those identified for purposes of Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.53(13)(a).

Source(s) of Information: Source: Ohio EPA. “2023 Ohio Facility Data Report Tables”. August 2024, Ohio EPA. “Disposal Recycling and Generation Analytic Summary for 2023”, Indiana Department of Environmental Management. “Waste Received” Excel File

In cases where waste is hauled from a transfer facility to a landfill, the county of origin is not recorded at the landfill. This means a load of trash disposed in a landfill from a transfer facility could have waste mixed from several counties. When a transfer facility hauls to more than one landfill, it becomes difficult to track which landfill received a county’s waste. For planning purposes the waste hauled through transfer facilities is listed separately identifying possible destination landfills. Approximately 46 percent of the waste was transferred, meaning a refuse truck picked up waste from clients and hauled that waste to a transfer facility. Waste was tipped, reloaded into transfer trucks, and hauled to landfills for disposal.

There is one in-district transfer station, WIN Waste Innovations of Heath, located in the District that managed the majority of waste transferred in 2023. There is also one other in-district facility and 16 out-of-district facilities that accepted waste from the District in 2023.

Table D-3: Waste Incinerated/Burned for Energy Recovery in Reference Year

Facility Name	Facility Type	Location		Waste Accepted from the SWMD			
		County	State	Residential/ Commercial (tons)	Industrial (tons)	Excluded (tons)	Total (tons)
None							0
	Total			0	0	0	0

There were no waste-to-energy facilities that were used as a management method. If the quantity of waste managed at incinerators in the reference year is less than 10 percent of total waste disposed in that year, then the solid waste management plan does not need to account for incinerated waste. No waste from the District was incinerated during the 2023 planning year.

Table D-4: Total Waste Disposed in Reference Year

	Residential/ Commercial (tons)	Industrial (tons)	Excluded (tons)	Total (tons)
Direct Hauled	110,305	125,077	0	235,382
Transferred	200,484	3,222	0	203,706
Incinerated	0	0	0	0
Total	310,789	128,299	0	439,088
Percent of Total	71%	29%	0%	100%

¹ The facilities listed in Table D-3 and identified as able to accept waste from the SWMD (in Appendix M) will constitute those identified for purposes of Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.53(13)(a).

Source(s) of Information: Source: Ohio EPA. "2023 Ohio Facility Data Report Tables". August 2024.

Ohio EPA. "Disposal Recycling and Generation Analytic. Summary for 2023"

NOTE: Table D-4 does not include 39,918 tons of Excluded Waste from Table D-2 since the amount is less than 10% of the total and should not be included in planning year projections.

Total disposal refers to the sum of waste direct hauled and transferred. According to Ohio EPA Format 4.2, if excluded waste is 10 percent or less of total disposal in the reference year, then SWMD's are not required to account for excluded waste in the solid waste management plan. Total excluded waste was 39,918 tons or 8.3 percent.

Historical Waste Analysis

Table D-5 Historical Disposal Data

Year	Population	Residential/ Commercial Solid Waste		Industrial Solid Waste	Excluded Waste	Total Waste
		Rate (ppd)	Weight (Tons)	Weight (Tons)	Weight (Tons)	Weight (Tons)
2018	392,533	3.81	273,264	130,069	41,929	445,262
2019	395,764	3.94	284,913	189,326	96,075	570,314
2020	398,996	4.09	297,470	142,399	73,628	513,497
2021	402,651	4.10	301,626	819,699	493,269	1,614,594
2022	409,300	4.02	300,552	833,638	643,206	1,777,396
2023	396,817	4.29	310,789	128,299	39,918	479,006

Source:

Ohio EPA ADR Review Forms for 2018-2023 for population and waste disposal data. Population data for 2023 was taken from Table C-1.

Sample Calculation: Residential/Commercial + Industrial + Excluded = Total Waste

310,789+128,299 + 39,918 = 479,006 tons disposed in 2023

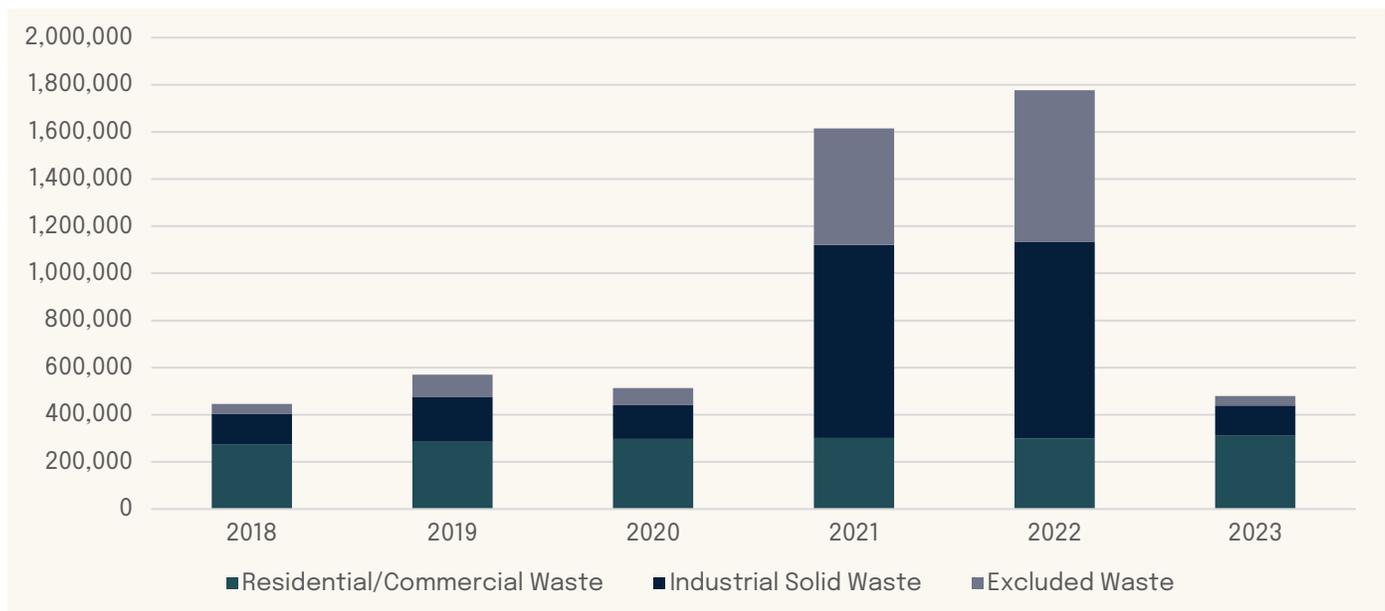
(Residential/Commercial tons * 2,000 pounds per ton) / 365 days) / Population = Residential/Commercial disposal rate

(12,434 tons * 2,000 pounds per ton) / 365 days) / 25,712 persons = 2.65 pound per person per day)

NOTE: Table D-5 does not exactly match Table D-4. Table D-5 does include 39,918 tons of Excluded Waste from Table D-2. These tonnages were included in Table D-5 to ensure an accurate historical comparison.

From 2018 to 2022 total disposal demonstrates a 7.0% increasing trend with average annual disposal of roughly 44,834 tons. The analysis below separates the waste disposal sectors to determine if there are any correlations for waste disposal in the SWMD. Residential/commercial increased 23.8 percent from 2018 to 2022.

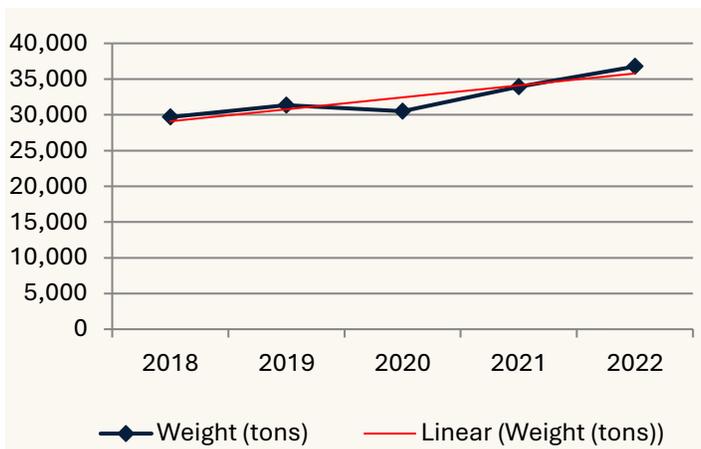
Figure D-2 Percentage of Waste Disposal as Total



RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL

The SWMDs residential/commercial stream comprises the majority of waste disposed in the landfills as shown in Figure D-3. Also, to note is the residential/commercial waste disposal does not directly follow population trends. Actual disposal increased from 2019 to 2023 at a higher rate (2.29 percent) than population growth which increased 0.18 percent.

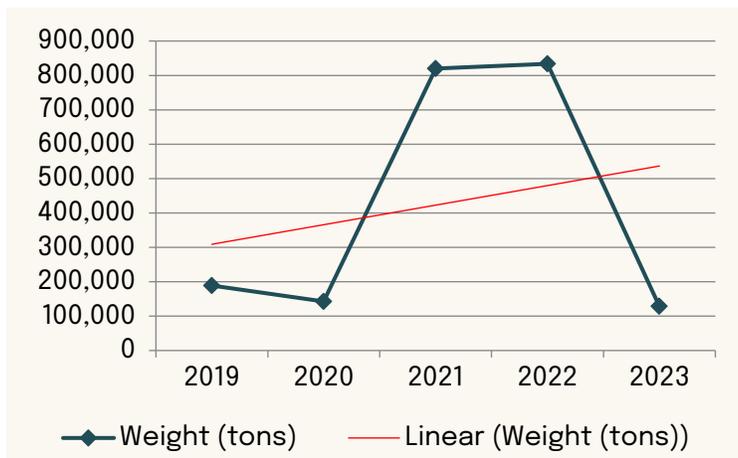
Figure D-3 Residential/Commercial Disposal Analysis



INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Industrial waste is not a major component of the SWMD's disposal stream, accounting for an average of 36 percent of total disposal annually over the past 5 years. As shown in Figure D-4, industrial disposal have increased since 2019 by 0.23 percent and fluctuates annually. In 2021 and 2022, the industrial waste was approximately 5 times the annual average from 2019-2021.

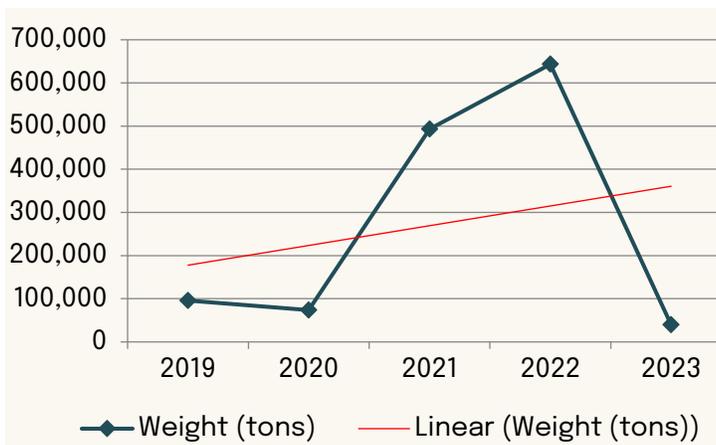
Figure D-4 Industrial Disposal Analysis



EXCLUDED WASTE

Excluded waste has contributed between 8% to 36% of total disposal annually in the SWMD over the past 5 years. In 2021 and 2022, the excluded wastes was approximately 6 times the annual average from 2019-2021. This follows the industrial trends above. Excluded wastes include slag, uncontaminated earth, non-toxic fly ash, spend non-toxic foundry sand and material from mining, construction, or demolition operations. According to Ohio EPA ADR review reports, the waste disposal is classified as construction and demolition. It should also be noted that excluded waste is fee exempt.

Figure D-5 Excluded Waste Disposal Analysis



Disposal Projections

There are several methods that can be used for projecting waste disposal through the planning period, such as historical per capita, historical averages and historical trends. After conducting the historical analysis and considering factors that could change historical disposal trends, waste disposal for the planning period is projected in Table D-5.

Table D-6 Waste Disposal Projections

Year	Residential/ Commercial Solid Waste	Industrial Solid Waste	Excluded Waste	Total Waste
	Weight (tons)	Weight (tons)	Weight (tons)	Weight (tons)
2023	310,789	128,299	39,918	479,006
2024	318,943	133,104	39,918	491,964
2025	327,310	138,089	39,918	505,317
2026	335,897	143,261	39,918	519,076
2027	344,709	148,627	39,918	533,254
2028	353,753	154,194	39,918	547,864
2029	363,033	159,969	39,918	562,920
2030	372,558	165,960	39,918	578,435
2031	382,332	172,176	39,918	594,425
2032	392,362	178,625	39,918	610,904
2033	402,655	185,315	39,918	627,888
2034	413,219	192,256	39,918	645,392
2035	424,060	199,456	39,918	663,434
2036	435,185	206,927	39,918	682,029
2037	446,602	214,677	39,918	701,196
2038	458,319	222,717	39,918	720,953
2039	470,342	231,059	39,918	741,319
2040	482,682	239,713	39,918	762,312
2041	495,345	248,691	39,918	783,954

Sector	Description of Projection	Annual Rate of Change
Residential/Commercial	Average Annual % Change (2019-2023)	2.62%
Industrial	Half Average Annual % Change (2019-2021,2022-2023) Removed 2021 outlier	3.75%
Excluded	Flatlined reference year	0%

Appendix E: Residential/Commercial Recovery Data

Reference Year Recovery Data

Tables E-1 through E-4 account for all material being credited to the waste reduction and recycling rate for the residential/commercial sector. These tables were adjusted for double counting. Double counting occurs when the same material is reported by more than one survey respondent, typically both the generator of the material and the processor that receives the material from the generator. Material is “double counted” if the quantities from both respondents are credited to total recovery. In those instances, the total quantity recovered was adjusted to subtract the quantity reported by one source or the other to avoid crediting the material twice.

Table E-1 is reserved for commercial data obtained from the District County survey efforts. Data was aggregated from businesses that responded to the survey.

Table E-1 Commercial Survey Results

NAICS	Appliances/ "White Goods"	Electronics	Lead-Acid Batteries	Food	Glass	Ferrous Metals	Non-Ferrous Metals	Corrugated Cardboard	All Other Paper	Plastics	Textiles	Wood	Rubber	Commingled Recyclables (Mixed)	Yard Waste	Used Oil	Other	Total
42	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
44	0	0	0	0	118	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	123
45	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
55	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
56	33	0	0	0	412	462	32	434	1,040	405	0	78	0	0	2,022	0	0	4,917
61	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
62	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
81	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
92	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unadjusted Total	33	0	0	0	797	463	33	434	1,049	409	0	82	0	0	2,022	0	0	5,321
Adjustments													0		2,022			-2,022
Adjusted Total	33	0	0	0	797	463	33	434	1,049	409	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	3,299

Table E-2 reports recycling data from scrap yards, brokers, buybacks, processors and MRFs. Processors and MRF quantities reported in Table E-2 are obtained from Ohio EPA MRF Data Reports. No adjustments were made to this data.

Table E-2 Data from Other Recycling Facilities

Program and/or Source of Materials/Data	County	Appliances/ "White Goods"	Electronics	Lead-Acid Batteries	Glass	Ferrous Metals	Non-Ferrous Metals	Corrugated Cardboard	All Other Paper	Plastics	Wood	Commingled Recyclables	Yard Waste	Used Oil	Total
Buybacks															
Community Action Recycling Center							57.51								57.51
Scrap Yards															
Coshocton Recycling	Coshocton	300	0	12	0	4,334	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,770
Princes Wrecking Service	Coshocton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
Crispin Iron & Metal	Licking	22	0	50	0	9,745	659	0	0	0	0	0	50	5	10,531
Hebron Iron and Metal	Licking	0	0	0	0	1,964	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,414
Pataskala Iron/Metal	Licking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sherman's Iron and Metal	Licking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brokers															
None															0
Processors/MRF's															
Rumpke (Columbus MRF) - Residential	Fairfield	0	0	0	217		44	385	435	92	0	0			1,172
Rumpke (Columbus MRF) - Commercial	Fairfield	0			0		0	166	375	8	6	0			556
Rumpke Chillicothe MRF	Fairfield				0		12	391	185	0	0	0			588
Rumpke (Columbus MRF) - Residential	Licking				294		59	522	588	124	0	0			1,587
Rumpke (Columbus MRF) - Commercial	Licking				445		90	883	891	188	0	0			2,495
WM - Columbus	Licking				0		0	7,889	0	0	75	0			7,964
WM - Columbus	Fairfield				0		0	532	0	0	2	0			534
Coshocton City	Coshocton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	609	0	0	609
Kimble	Coshocton	0	0	0	373	56	19	378	559	125	0	0	0	0	1,509
Community Action Recycling Center	Fairfield	0	0	0	12	2	0	25	39	6	0	0	0	0	83
Ohio Paperboard	Fairfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,761	51,522	0	0	0	0	0	77,283
Muskingum Iron and Metal	District	700	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,050
TDR LLC	District	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
SBC Recycling	District	0	0	0	0	46	123	6,713	2,769	9,797	0	0	0	0	19,448
Retriev Technologies	District	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PerCo	Perry	0	0	0	58	47	52	192	101	60	0	0	0	0	509
Unadjusted Totals		1,022	40	63	1,340	16,147	1,986	43,644	57,363	10,340	83	609	50	21	132,707
Adjustments					58	47	52	192	101	60					509
Adjusted Totals		1,022	40	63	1,282	16,100	1,934	43,452	57,262	10,280	83	609	50	21	132,198

Quantities reported in Table E-3 were obtained from Ohio EPA reports. No adjustments were needed.

Table E-3 Data Reported to Ohio EPA by Commercial Businesses

Ohio EPA Data Source	County	Plastic	Cardboard	All Other Paper/ Mixed Paper	Nonferrous	Ferrous	Wood	Commingled Recyclables (Mixed)	Other	Other	Total
Walmart	Coshocton	9	625	1	0		0	0	26	18	679
Advance Auto Parts	Coshocton	0	2	0	0		1	0	25	3	32
Buehler's	Coshocton	5	124	1	0		0	0	0	0	129
Aldi	Coshocton	1	131	0	0		0	0	0	0	132
Autozone	Coshocton	0	3	0	5		4	0	34	1	46
Target	Fairfield	16	455	1	10		0	8	0	0	490
Kroger	Fairfield	20	1,288	0	0		0	0	0	0	1,308
Walmart	Fairfield	10	605	1	0		0	0	45	15	676
Kohl's	Fairfield	15	92	0	0		0	0	0	0	107
CVS	Fairfield	0	6	0	0		0	6	0	0	12
Advance Auto Parts	Fairfield	1	11	0	1		5	0	200	29	248
Aldi	Fairfield	4	152	0	1		176	0	2	0	335
Meijer	Fairfield	42	214	0	9		0	0	0	0	265
Autozone	Fairfield	0	6	0	9		8	0	67	6	97
Target	Licking	8	227	2	5		0	4	0	0	246
Kroger	Licking	33	1,916	0	0		0	0	0	0	1,949
Walmart	Licking	27	1,428	2	0		0	0	61	30	1,548
Kohl's	Licking	7	2,473	0	0		0	0	0	0	2,481
CVS	Licking	0	23	0	0		0	8	0	0	32
Advance Auto Parts	Licking	1	11	0	1		5	0	127	33	178
Aldi	Licking	9	304	0	1		351	0	5	0	669
Autozone	Licking	0	13	0	19		16	0	143	9	200
Kroger	Perry	3	264	0	0		0	0	0	0	267
CVS	Perry	0	5	0	0		0	0	0	0	5
Advance Auto Parts	Perry	0	2	0	0		1	0	32	1	37
Autozone	Perry	0	3	0	5		4	0	34	0	46
Unadjusted Total		213	10,385	8	66	0	570	27	801	145	12,214
Adjustments											
Adjusted Total		213	10,385	8	66	0	570	27	801	145	12,214

Table E-4 Other Recycling Programs/Other Sources of Data

Other Programs or Sources of Data	County	Appliances/ "White Goods"																Unadjusted Total	Adjustments	Adjusted Total
		HHW	Used Motor Oil	Electronics	Scrap Tires	Lead-Acid Batteries	Food	Glass	Ferrous Metals	Non-Ferrous Metals	Corrugated Cardboard	All Other Paper	Plastics	Commingled Recyclables (Mixed)	Yard Waste					
Curbside Recycling Services	All Counties															3,928		3,928	3,928	
Drop-off Recycling Locations	All Counties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,688	64	299	360	1,661	136	2,068	0		6,276	6,276	
Composting Facilities	Coshocton						180									0		180	180	
Composting Facilities	Fairfield						391									2,579		2,970	2,970	
Composting Facilities	Licking						1,463									15,782		17,245	17,245	
Composting Facilities	Perry						25									0		25	25	
Other Food and Yard Waste Management Activities	All Counties						851									0		851	851	
Ohio EPA Scrap Tire Data	All Counties				5,797													5,797	5,797	
Institutional Recycling Collection	All Counties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	1	4	43	81	5	22	0		278	278	
Ultimate Recycling Days	Perry	3		2	2	6				1								14	6	9
Licking Co.-recycling drives	Licking				1	2	0											3	2	1
Unadjusted Total		3	0	2	3	5,805	0	2,910	1,810	66	303	403	1,742	141	6,137	18,362		37,569	8	37,561
Adjustments					8													8		
Adjusted Total		3	0	2	3	5,797	0	2,910	1,810	66	303	403	1,742	141	6,137	18,362		37,561		

Quantities reported in Table E-4 is a compilation of quantities diverted through programs and services. Adjustments were made to exclude 8 tons of “Commingled” because it is included from other sources.

Table E-5 Reference Year Residential/Commercial Material Reduced/Recycled

Note: Residential/Commercial and Industrial tonnages differ from the annual district report due to the omission of a couple of older surveys beyond the 3 years and duplications on repeated data.

During the reference year, the District diverted 185,392 tons of material from the residential/commercial sector. Table E-5 reports the quantities of materials diverted. Ferrous materials and cardboard are the two largest material categories recycled for the reference year.

Material	Quantity (tons)
Appliances/ "White Goods"	1,058.38
Household Hazardous Waste	0.00
Used Motor Oil	22.85
Electronics	42.68
Scrap Tires	5,797.27
Dry Cell Batteries	0.00
Lead-Acid Batteries	63.24
Food	2,909.99
Glass	3,889.46
Ferrous Metals	16,627.78
Non-Ferrous Metals	2,336.35
Corrugated Cardboard	54,674.54
All Other Paper	60,060.47
Plastics	11,042.73
Textiles	0.00
Wood	735.31
Rubber	0.00
Commingled Recyclables (Mixed)	6,653.90
Yard Waste	18,411.75
Other (Aggregated)	945.53
Total	185,272

Table E-6 reports quantities diverted for each program/source.

Table E-6 Quantities Recovered by Program/Source

Program/Source of R/C Recycling Data	Quantities (Tons)
Commercial Survey	5,321
Data from Other Recycling Facilities	132,198
Ohio EPA Commercial Retail Data	12,214
Curbside Recycling Services	3,928
Drop-off Recycling Locations	6,276
Composting Facilities	20,421
Other Food and Yard Waste Management Activities	851
Ohio EPA Scrap Tire Data	5,797
Institutional Recycling Collection	278
Ultimate Recycling Days	14
Licking Co.-recycling drives	3
Unadjusted Total	187,302
Adjustments	2,030
Total	185,272

Historical Recovery

The District diverted an average of 139,924 tons of material per year from 2019-2023, or on average 1.93 pounds per person per day. The data analysis in Table E-7 shows residential and commercial programmatic historical and projected recycling data from 2019 to 2041.

Table E-7 Historical and Projected Residential/Commercial Recovery by Program/Source

Year	Commercial Survey	Data from Other Recycling Facilities	Ohio EPA Commercial Retail Data	Curbside Recycling Services	Drop-off Recycling Locations	Composting Facilities	Other Food and Yard Waste Management Activities	Ohio EPA Scrap Tire Data	Institutional Recycling Collection	Ultimate Recycling Days	Licking Co.-recycling drives	Unadjusted Total	Adjustments	Totals
2019	1,149	118,019	13,118	4,395	5,345	7,615	1,298	4,356	453	15	781	156,543	0	156,543
2020	525	58,395	13,259	5,624	5,482	18,015	1,545	4,044	0	13	0	106,902	0	106,902
2021	509	56,677	10,295	6,267	5,845	44,999	1,177	4,864	0	16	0	130,648	0	130,648
2022	708	76,475	13,051	4,250	5,625	18,996	985	5,659	0	15	0	125,765	0	125,765
2023	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,928	6,276	20,421	851	5,797	278	14	3	187,302	2,030	185,272
2024	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,924	6,543	20,421	851	5,797	278	15	3	187,566	2,030	185,536
2025	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,920	6,822	20,421	851	5,797	278	15	3	187,841	2,030	185,811
2026	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,916	7,112	20,421	851	5,797	278	15	3	188,127	2,030	186,097
2027	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,913	7,414	20,421	851	5,797	278	16	3	188,426	2,030	186,396
2028	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,909	7,730	20,421	851	5,797	278	16	3	188,738	2,030	186,708
2029	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,905	8,058	20,421	851	5,797	278	16	3	189,064	2,030	187,034
2030	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,902	8,401	20,421	851	5,797	278	17	3	189,403	2,030	187,373
2031	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,898	8,758	20,421	851	5,797	278	17	3	189,757	2,030	187,727
2032	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,894	9,131	20,421	851	5,797	278	17	3	190,126	2,030	188,096
2033	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,890	9,519	20,421	851	5,797	278	18	3	190,511	2,030	188,481
2034	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,887	9,924	20,421	851	5,797	278	18	3	190,913	2,030	188,883
2035	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,883	10,346	20,421	851	5,797	278	19	3	191,331	2,030	189,301
2036	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,879	10,786	20,421	851	5,797	278	19	3	191,768	2,030	189,738
2037	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,876	11,245	20,421	851	5,797	278	19	3	192,224	2,030	190,194
2038	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,872	11,723	20,421	851	5,797	278	20	3	192,698	2,030	190,669
2039	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,868	12,221	20,421	851	5,797	278	20	3	193,194	2,030	191,164
2040	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,865	12,741	20,421	851	5,797	278	21	3	193,710	2,030	191,680
2041	5,321	132,198	12,214	3,861	13,283	20,421	851	5,797	278	21	3	194,249	2,030	192,219

In Table E-7, actual tonnage was used for 2019 through 2023. Projections for each program/source were calculated using the following assumptions and methodology:

- Commercial survey data is projected to remain constant throughout the planning period.
- Data from other facilities is projected to remain unreported throughout the planning period.
- Ohio EPA Commercial Retail data is projected to remain constant throughout the planning period. Very dependent on retailer outreach conducted by Ohio EPA.
- Curbside data is projected to decrease by 0.1% annually throughout the planning period, which is the average rate of change from 2019 to 2023.

- Drop-off data is projected to increase by 4.3% annually throughout the planning period, which is the average rate of change from 2019 to 2023.
- Composting data is projected to remain constant throughout the planning period.
- Ohio Food Waste data is projected to remain constant throughout the planning period.
- Ohio EPA Scrap Tire data is projected to remain constant throughout the planning period.
- Institutional Recycling Collection data is projected to remain constant throughout the planning period.
- Ultimate Recycling Days data is projected to increase by 2.3% annually throughout the planning period, which is the average rate of change from 2020 to 2023.
- Licking Conty recycling drives data is projected to remain constant throughout the planning period.

Appendix F: Industrial Recovery

Reference Year Recovery Data

Tables F-1 through F-4 account for all material being credited to the waste reduction and recycling rate for the industrial sector.

Table F-1 Industrial Survey Results

NAICS	Food	Glass	Ferrous Metals	Non-Ferrous Metals	Corrugated Cardboard	All Other Paper	Plastics	Textiles	Wood	Rubber	Other	Total
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	15,294	1	119	6	69,347	219	22	3,000	58	0	16	88,082
32	0	81,773	510	19	9,736	4,221	94	0	4,933	1	4,541	105,829
33	0	0	36,936	23,076	370	2,939	18	0	243	0	1,041	64,624
Unadjusted Total	15,294	81,774	37,566	23,102	79,453	7,379	134	3,000	5,234	1	5,598	258,536
Adjustments												0
Adjusted Total	15,294	81,774	37,566	23,102	79,453	7,379	134	3,000	5,234	1	5,598	258,536

Source(s): District industrial survey results.

Table F-1 accounts for material credited for waste reduction and recycling as reported by the industrial businesses. In some instances, an industrial business did not respond to the reference year survey but did respond to a previous survey. Supplemental data was used in this table when the business was verified as operating in the reference year, the nature of the business did not significantly change, and the business still produced the same type of recyclables. Some materials reported as recycled are considered non-creditable. These materials include: train boxcars, construction and demolition debris, metals from vehicles, liquid industrial waste, and hazardous waste. Adjustments were made on Table F-1 to exclude these materials.

Table F-1 accounts for material credited for waste reduction and recycling as reported by industrial businesses. Some materials reported as recycled are considered non-creditable. These materials include train boxcars, construction and demolition debris, metals from vehicles, liquid industrial waste, and hazardous waste.

Table F-2 Data from Other Recycling Facilities

Program and/or Source of Materials/Data	Glass	Ferrous Metals	Non-Ferrous Metals	Corrugated Cardboard	All Other Paper	Wood	Total
Buybacks							
None							0
Scrap Yards							0
SY1	0	3,500	200	0	0	0	3,700
SY2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SY3	0	3,500	250	0	0	0	3,750
Brokers							0
None							0
Processors/MRF's							0
Dayton Glass Plant	16	0		0	0	3	19
Rumpke (Columbus MRF)	1	1		649	1	0	651
MRF3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PR1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PR2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PR3	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	14,000
PR4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PR5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PR6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unadjusted Totals	17	7,001	450	649	1	14,003	22,120
Adjustments							
Adjusted Totals	17	7,001	450	649	1	14,003	22,120

Source(s): District industrial survey results and Ohio EPA. "2022 Material Recovery Facility and Commercial Recycling Data." 2023.

Table F-2 data is obtained from the district’s industrial surveys and Ohio EPA’s reports on processors. There were no processors/MRFs that reported industrial diversion from in-district sources for the reference year.

Table F-3 Other Recycling Programs/Other Sources of Data

Other Recycling Programs or Other Sources of Data
None

Source(s): Ohio EPA. District recorded program data.

Other recycling programs or sources of recycling data are reported in Table F-3 for industrial material. No other sources of industrial data were found for the District. The District does not survey or source industrial data from buybacks, processors, scrap yards and MRFs. The District diverted 280,656 tons from the industrial sector. Table F-4 reports quantities of each material diverted.

Table F-4 Industrial Waste Reduced/Recycled in Reference Year

Material	Quantity (tons)
Food	15,294
Glass	81,790
Ferrous Metals	44,567
Non-Ferrous Metals	23,552
Corrugated Cardboard	80,102
All Other Paper	7,380
Plastics	135
Textiles	3,000
Wood	19,237
Rubber	1
Other (Aggregated)	5,598
Total	280,656

Source(s): Tables F-1, F-2, and F-3

Note: Residential/Commercial and Industrial tonnages differ from the annual district report due to the omission of a couple of older surveys beyond the 3 years and duplications on repeated data.

Table F-5 reports the total tons diverted for each program/source.

Table F-5 Quantities Recovered by Program/Source

Program/Source of Industrial Recycling Data	Quantity (Tons)
Industrial survey	258,536
Data from other recycling facilities	22,120
Total	280,656

Source(s): Tables F-1, F-2, F-3, and F-4

Historical Recovery

The tonnage recovered in the industrial sector followed a consistent trend from 2019 to 2021. In 2019, there was a significant, 18% increase in the number of tons recovered. There was an additional nearly 40% decrease in the number of tons recovered in 2021. These shifts appear to be mainly due to the amount reported in the surveys and changes in data reported from other recycling facilities.

Table F-6 Historical Industrial Recovery by Program/Source

Year	Industrial survey	Data from other recycling facilities	Totals
2019	222,743		222,743
2020	225,079	0	225,079
2021	180,060	0	180,060
2022	262,121	0	262,121
2023	258,536	22,120	280,656

Source(s): District Industrial Surveys for 2019 – 2023, “Material Recovery Facility and Commercial Recycling Data” for 2019-2023.

ADR and MRF/ Commercial Recycling Data was used for the historical projections rather than the industrial survey results due to a lack of survey data.

Industrial Recovery Projections

Table F-7 Industrial Recovery Projections by Program/Source

Year	Industrial survey	Data from other recycling facilities	Totals
2019	222,743	0	222,743
2020	225,079	0	225,079
2021	180,060	0	180,060
2022	262,121	0	262,121
2023	258,536	22,120	280,656
2024	258,536	22,120	280,656
2025	258,536	22,120	280,656
2026	258,536	22,120	280,656
2027	258,536	22,120	280,656
2028	258,536	22,120	280,656
2029	258,536	22,120	280,656
2030	258,536	22,120	280,656
2031	258,536	22,120	280,656
2032	258,536	22,120	280,656
2033	258,536	22,120	280,656
2034	258,536	22,120	280,656
2035	258,536	22,120	280,656
2036	258,536	22,120	280,656
2037	258,536	22,120	280,656
2038	258,536	22,120	280,656
2039	258,536	22,120	280,656
2040	258,536	22,120	280,656
2041	258,536	22,120	280,656

PROJECTIONS

According to the Ohio EPA’s Plan Format v4.2, there is no industrial recycling goal during the reference year. During the reference year, the District achieved a 69% industrial diversion rate. The District projects a flat 280,656 tons throughout the planning period to remain conservative. The District’s industrial recovery projections are presented in Table F-7.

Appendix G: Waste Generation

Historical Year Waste Generated

Table G-1 Reference Year and Historical Waste Generated

Year	Population	Residential/ Commercial				Industrial			Excluded (tons)	Total (tons)
		Disposed (tons)	Recycled (tons)	Generated (tons)	Per Capita Generated (ppd)	Disposed (tons)	Recycled (tons)	Generated (tons)		
2019	395,764	284,913	156,543	441,456	6.11	189,326	222,743	412,069	96,075	949,600
2020	398,996	297,470	106,902	404,372	5.55	142,399	225,079	367,478	73,628	845,478
2021	402,651	301,626	130,648	432,274	5.88	819,699	180,060	999,759	493,269	1,925,302
2022	409,300	300,552	125,765	426,317	5.71	833,638	262,121	1,095,759	643,206	2,165,282
2023	396,817	310,789	185,272	496,062	6.85	128,299	280,656	408,955	39,918	944,934

Source(s) of Information:

Disposal from Appendix D

Recycled from Appendices E and F

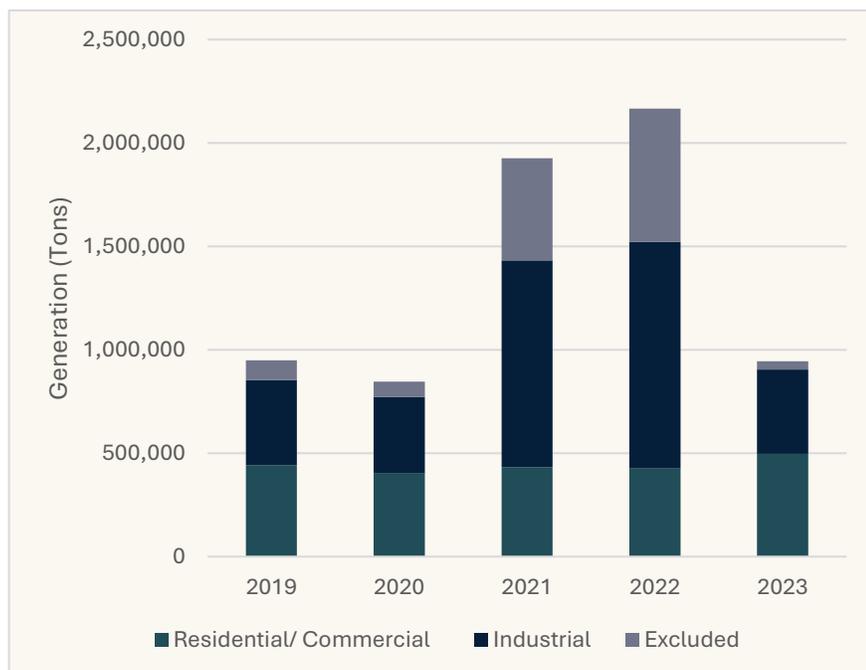
Populations: Annual district reports

Sample Calculations:

Waste Generation = disposed + recycled = generated

Per Capita Generation = ((generated * 2,000) / 365) / population

Figure G-1 Historic Waste Generated

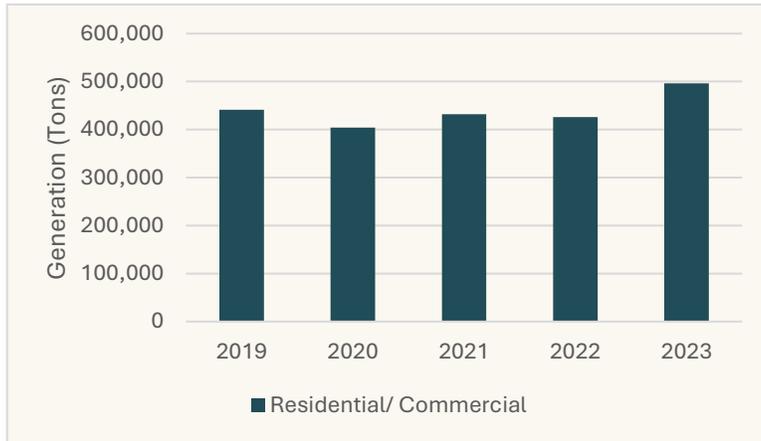


Total waste generation by the District was calculated by adding the quantities of waste disposed from Appendix D and quantities of recycled from Appendices E and F. Quantities resulting from the disposal and recycling as presented in Table G-1 accurately represent waste generation for the District. Residential, commercial, and industrial waste generation decreased slightly from 2019 to 2023, shown in Figure G-1.

The following table compares the daily per capita generation rates of the District and other select Ohio solid waste management districts (SWMDs). The other solid waste management districts were selected because they share similar population sizes, similar geographical locations, or similar ratios of urban vs. rural land use patterns. The statewide statistics were also included for reference.

RESIDENTIAL GENERATION ANALYSIS

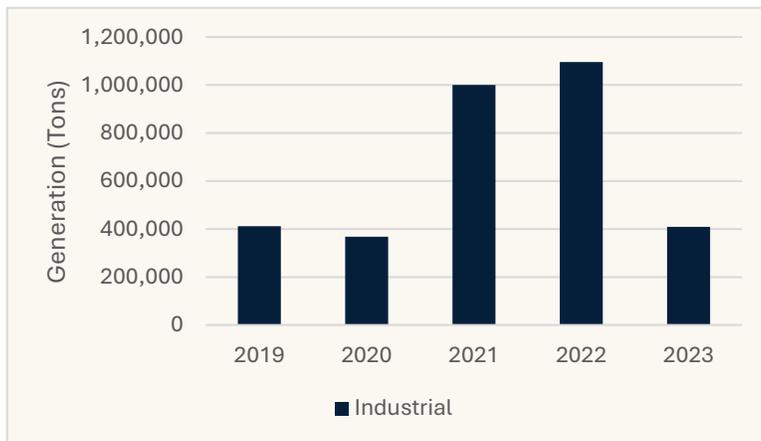
Figure G-2 Historic Residential/Commercial Total Waste Generation Rates



Total residential/commercial waste generation in the District has increased approximately 13,568 tons or 35% since 2018 as illustrated in Figure G-2. Of the total generation, disposal increased approximately 7,078 tons or 24% over a 5-year period, while recycling increased 6,490 tons or 68%. Compared to other selected SWMDs, CFLP has a higher average pounds/person/day generation and lower than the average statewide generation for the residential/commercial sector.

INDUSTRIAL GENERATION ANALYSIS

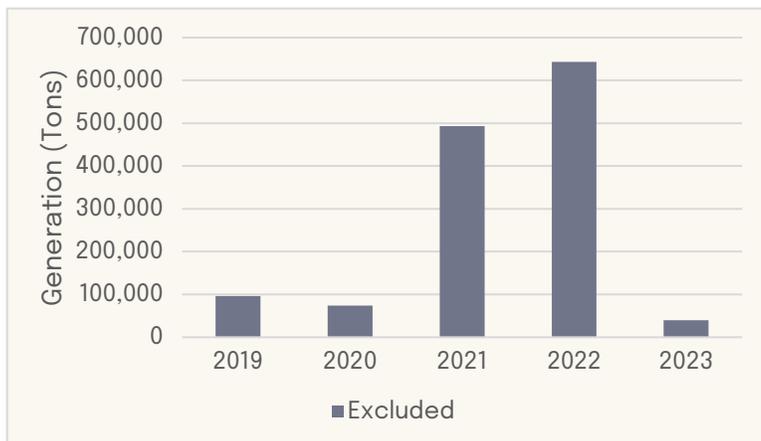
Figure G-3 Historic Industrial Total Waste Generation Rates



Total industrial waste generation in the District has decreased approximately 13,039 tons or 17% since 2018 as illustrated in Figure G-2. Of the total generation, disposal increased approximately 3,483 tons or 119% over a 5-year period, while recycling decreased over 16,521 tons or 22%. Compared to other selected SWMDs, CFLP County has a midrange pounds/person/day generation and higher generation than the average statewide generation for the industrial sector.

EXEMPT WASTE

Figure G-1 Historic Excluded Waste Generated



The total tons of excluded waste generated in the District is shown in Figure G-5. The excluded tons generated falls below 10% of the total waste stream. Excluded waste accounted for an average of 4% of the total material generated in the County.

Generation Projections

Projections for the District have been developed in Appendices D, E, and F for disposal and recycling for the residential/commercial and the industrial sector. Table G-2 summarizes these projections which are presented in detail in Appendices D, E and F.

- Residential/Commercial Sector:
 - Disposal is projected to increased at 2.62% annually and estimates about 4.29-6.46 pounds per person per day based on the population increases in Appendix C.
 - Recycling is expected to remain stable and increase slowly based on projections in Appendix E throughout the planning period.
- Industrial Sector:
 - Disposal is projected to increase by half the average annual rate of change from 2019-2023 throughout the planning period. (7.49%/2 = 3.75%)
 - Recycling is expected to remain constant throughout the planning period.
- Excluded Waste:
 - According to Ohio EPA Format 4.2, if excluded waste is 10 percent or less of total disposal in the reference year, then SWMD's are not required to account for excluded waste in the solid waste management plan. Projections are currently held constant due to the fluctuations from 2019-2023.

Table G-2 Generation Projections

Year	Population	Residential/ Commercial				Industrial			Excluded Waste (tons)	Total (tons)
		Disposal (tons)	Recycle (tons)	Generation (tons)	Per Capita Generation (ppd)	Disposal (tons)	Recycle (tons)	Generation (tons)		
2023	396,817	310,789	185,272	496,062	6.85	128,299	280,656	408,955	39,918	944,934
2024	396,616	318,943	185,536	504,479	6.97	133,104	280,656	413,760	39,918	958,156
2025	395,727	327,310	185,811	513,121	7.10	138,089	280,656	418,745	39,918	971,784
2026	397,597	335,897	186,097	521,994	7.19	143,261	280,656	423,917	39,918	985,829
2027	399,467	344,709	186,396	531,106	7.29	148,627	280,656	429,283	39,918	1,000,306
2028	401,338	353,753	186,708	540,461	7.38	154,194	280,656	434,850	39,918	1,015,228
2029	403,208	363,033	187,034	550,067	7.48	159,969	280,656	440,625	39,918	1,030,609
2030	405,078	372,558	187,373	559,931	7.57	165,960	280,656	446,616	39,918	1,046,464
2031	406,529	382,332	187,727	570,059	7.68	172,176	280,656	452,832	39,918	1,062,808
2032	407,980	392,362	188,096	580,458	7.80	178,625	280,656	459,281	39,918	1,079,656
2033	409,432	402,655	188,481	591,137	7.91	185,315	280,656	465,971	39,918	1,097,025
2034	410,883	413,219	188,883	602,102	8.03	192,256	280,656	472,912	39,918	1,114,931
2035	412,334	424,060	189,301	613,361	8.15	199,456	280,656	480,112	39,918	1,133,391
2036	413,660	435,185	189,738	624,923	8.28	206,927	280,656	487,583	39,918	1,152,423
2037	414,986	446,602	190,194	636,796	8.41	214,677	280,656	495,333	39,918	1,172,046
2038	416,312	458,319	190,669	648,987	8.54	222,717	280,656	503,373	39,918	1,192,278
2039	417,638	470,342	191,164	661,506	8.68	231,059	280,656	511,715	39,918	1,213,139
2040	418,964	482,682	191,680	674,362	8.82	239,713	280,656	520,369	39,918	1,234,649
2041	420,027	495,345	192,219	687,564	8.97	248,691	280,656	529,347	39,918	1,256,829

Source(s) of Information:

- Disposal from Appendix D
- Recycled from Appendices E and F
- Populations: Annual district reports
- Sample Calculations: Waste Generation = disposed + recycled = generated
- Per Capita Generation = ((generated * 2,000) / 365) / population

Table G-3 projects the residential/commercial waste composition through the planning period.

Table G-3 Composition of Residential/Commercial Waste

Material	Paper and Paperboard	Glass	Ferrous	Aluminum	Other Nonferrous	Plastics	Rubber and Leather	Textiles	Wood	Other	Food	Yard Trimmings	Miscellaneous Inorganic Wastes
Percent of Total Generation¹	23.10%	4.20%	6.60%	1.30%	0.90%	12.20%	3.10%	5.80%	6.20%	1.50%	21.60%	12.10%	1.40%
2023	71,792	13,053	20,512	4,040	2,797	37,916	9,634	18,026	19,269	4,662	67,130	37,606	4,351
2024	73,676	13,396	21,050	4,146	2,870	38,911	9,887	18,499	19,774	4,784	68,892	38,592	4,465
2025	75,609	13,747	21,602	4,255	2,946	39,932	10,147	18,984	20,293	4,910	70,699	39,605	4,582
2026	77,592	14,108	22,169	4,367	3,023	40,979	10,413	19,482	20,826	5,038	72,554	40,644	4,703
2027	79,628	14,478	22,751	4,481	3,102	42,055	10,686	19,993	21,372	5,171	74,457	41,710	4,826
2028	81,717	14,858	23,348	4,599	3,184	43,158	10,966	20,518	21,933	5,306	76,411	42,804	4,953
2029	83,861	15,247	23,960	4,719	3,267	44,290	11,254	21,056	22,508	5,446	78,415	43,927	5,082
2030	86,061	15,647	24,589	4,843	3,353	45,452	11,549	21,608	23,099	5,588	80,472	45,079	5,216
2031	88,319	16,058	25,234	4,970	3,441	46,644	11,852	22,175	23,705	5,735	82,584	46,262	5,353
2032	90,636	16,479	25,896	5,101	3,531	47,868	12,163	22,757	24,326	5,885	84,750	47,476	5,493
2033	93,013	16,912	26,575	5,235	3,624	49,124	12,482	23,354	24,965	6,040	86,974	48,721	5,637
2034	95,454	17,355	27,272	5,372	3,719	50,413	12,810	23,967	25,620	6,198	89,255	50,000	5,785
2035	97,958	17,811	27,988	5,513	3,817	51,735	13,146	24,595	26,292	6,361	91,597	51,311	5,937
2036	100,528	18,278	28,722	5,657	3,917	53,093	13,491	25,241	26,981	6,528	94,000	52,657	6,093
2037	103,165	18,757	29,476	5,806	4,019	54,485	13,845	25,903	27,689	6,699	96,466	54,039	6,252
2038	105,872	19,249	30,249	5,958	4,125	55,915	14,208	26,582	28,416	6,875	98,997	55,457	6,416
2039	108,649	19,754	31,043	6,114	4,233	57,382	14,581	27,280	29,161	7,055	101,594	56,911	6,585
2040	111,500	20,273	31,857	6,275	4,344	58,887	14,963	27,996	29,926	7,240	104,259	58,405	6,758
2041	114,425	20,804	32,693	6,439	4,458	60,432	15,356	28,730	30,711	7,430	106,994	59,937	6,935

¹ From Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2018 Tables and Figures Assessing Trends in Materials Generation and Management in the United States December 2020

Appendix H: Strategic Evaluation

The state solid waste management plans establish recycling and reduction goals for solid waste management Districts. In this Appendix, the Policy Committee completed a strategic process of evaluating its reduction and recycling efforts. To do this, the status of the reduction and recycling efforts were evaluated in the context of factors presented in the 13 analyses described in Format 4.2. The strategic program evaluation was performed on the following:

In this Appendix the Policy Committee completed a strategic process of evaluating its reduction and recycling efforts. To do this, the status of the reduction and recycling efforts were evaluated in the context of factors presented in the 13 analyses described in Format 4.2:

SECTION H-1	•RESIDENTIAL RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS
SECTION H-2	•COMMERCIAL SECTOR ANALYSIS
SECTION H-3	•INDUSTRIAL SECTOR ANALYSIS
SECTION H-4	•RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL WASTE COMPOSITION ANALYSIS
SECTION H-5	•ECONOMIC INCENTIVE ANALYSIS
SECTION H-6	•RESTRICTED AND DIFFICULT TO MANAGE WASTE ANALYSIS
SECTION H-7	•DIVERSION ANALYSIS
SECTION H-8	•SPECIAL PROGRAM NEEDS ANALYSIS
SECTION H-9	•FINANCIAL ANALYSIS
SECTION H-10	•REGIONAL ANALYSIS
SECTION H-11	•DATA COLLECTION ANALYSIS
SECTION H-12	•EDUCATION AND OUTREACH ANALYSIS
SECTION H-13	•PROCESSING CAPACITY ANALYSIS

H-1 Residential Recycling Infrastructure Analysis

This evaluation of the SWMD’s existing residential recycling infrastructure determines whether the needs of the residential sector are being met and if the infrastructure is adequately performing. There are many materials that can be recycled. The SWMD’s waste management system relies on various collection systems and programs to divert materials from the landfill to be recycled. The residential recycling infrastructure consists of curbside programs, drop-off recycling programs, special event drop-offs, take-back retailers, reuse centers, thrift stores, and a network of food banks. The SWMD’s role in instituting this network of available opportunities varies.

CURBSIDE PROGRAMS

Curbside recycling in the District is implemented by municipalities and townships via franchise with a specific hauler, and by individual residents contracting for services with their chosen hauler. The number of community programs has increased significantly over the course of 20 years. These programs have been most successful when desired and supported by the residents of those communities and where the density of population gives haulers incentive to offer the services at an attractive rate. Contracts are renewed every few years, and the specific hauler may change. In most cases, once a curbside program has been initiated, residents are supportive of its continuation long term, however programs have been discontinued as often as new programs have been initiated, especially in townships. While we project that most of the programs listed in Table B1a and B1b will continue throughout the planning period, there is no certainty.

Table H-1.1 Summary County of District Curbside Programs by County

Program Type	Coshocton	Fairfield	Licking	Perry
Non-Subscription Curbside	1	3	3	1
Subscription Curbside	0	4	17	0
Total Curbside Programs	1	7	20	1
Population	36,859	151,243	172,478	36,237
Average Serving Population per Program	36,859	21,606	8,624	36,237

In areas with low population density in much of the district makes curbside recycling prohibitively expensive in a large portion of the district, and it is not likely to increase in the more rural areas. The District’s role will remain that of assisting when communities reach out for help in starting curbside programs. The county recycling offices will continue to provide information to residents about existing curbside programs and promote them on their websites.

DROP-OFF PROGRAMS

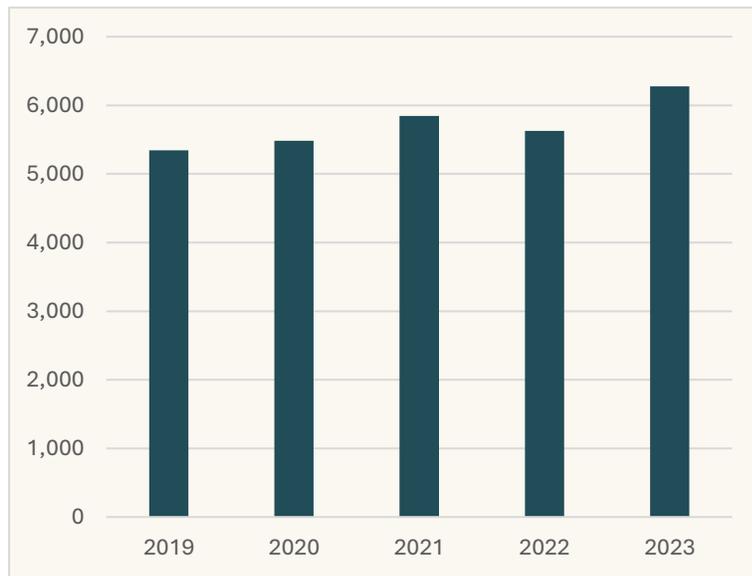
Tables B2a and B2c list both urban and rural drop-off locations managed by county recycling offices and funded by the District. Because of the current method used to measure access, locations were not chosen by where they would draw the most materials or serve the greatest number of residents, but by where they would contribute toward maintaining the access goal. For example, placing a drop-off location in the city of Coshocton would serve residents in multi-family dwellings and commercial businesses who are not included in the non-subscription curbside recycling program, but it would not count toward the access goal. However, a drop-off location in a township of 560 people with no municipalities and no major roadways would contribute to a value of 2,500 people. Therefore, the locations of the existing drop-off containers are not the most cost efficient or effective, but they do fulfill the access requirement established by the state. Drop-off locations exist within five miles of almost every residence in the District.

Table H-1.2 Summary County of District Drop-off Programs by County

Program Type	Coshocton	Fairfield	Licking	Perry
Full Time Urban Drop-off Programs	1	19	11	6
Part Time Urban Drop-off Programs	0	0	0	0
Full Time Rural Drop-off Programs	11	6	13	12
Part Time Rural Drop-off Programs	0	0	0	0
Total Drop-off Programs	12	25	24	18
Population	36,859	151,243	172,478	36,237
Average Serving Population per DO	3,072	6,050	7,187	2,013

One challenge identified in maintaining drop-off locations is finding site hosts willing to participate in maintaining a site long term. Because of the dumping issues and service schedules, some drop-off sites become eyesores and have blowing litter at times. Broken glass can create safety issues if not cleaned up right away. Coshocton County has noticed that the use of the compactor truck to service the sites has resulted in more efficient emptying of the bins and less material left lying outside the bins.

Figure H-1.3 Historical Trend for Drop-Off Recycling



Materials accepted at the countywide drop-off bins all include newspaper, cardboard, aluminum cans, steel cans, and plastics #1 & 2. Additionally, all four counties currently accept office paper. Some Fairfield County sites, and all sites in Licking County accept clear, green and brown glass. Perry County sites accept clear and brown glass. Licking County sites also accept cartons, juice boxes, plastics (bottles, jugs, tubs, and cups), and aerosol cans. After the reference year (in 2023), Fairfield County reduced the number of drop-off locations accepting glass (not one of the required materials) to reduce their cost of servicing the sites. Residents still have opportunities to recycle glass, but it is not as convenient as it used to be. Drop-off sites maintained by other entities accept similar materials, but there is no uniformity district-wide in the materials that can be recycled at all drop-off locations. Curbside material lists also differ from community to community. This places the burden on outreach programs to ensure that residents are educated as to what materials are accepted in each program.

The District will continue to designate corrugated cardboard, newspaper, steel containers, aluminum containers and plastic containers as the core items to be included in drop-off locations. The District recognizes that, while adding materials increases the tons recycled, it also increases the frequency of collection and increases the cost of labor and transportation. The District is addressing contamination through better signage, stepped-up enforcement with sheriff offices, and engagement of site hosts to monitor sites more closely.

MULTI FAMILY UNIT RECYCLING

In the few municipalities that have curbside recycling, the service is provided only to residents in single family dwellings. It does not extend to apartment buildings or small businesses. While adding drop-off locations to those places cannot count towards access, given current formulas for calculating access, it could increase overall recycling, and give true access to those residents excluded from the curbside service. There is a good chance that having a free drop-off recycling location will negatively impact subscription recycling programs because residents could use the free drop-off instead of signing up for subscription curbside. The downside to adding drop-off locations near apartments is that tenant move-outs are associated with higher levels of dumping of trash at recycling drop-off locations (Cherry Valley in Newark is best example) which increases the cost to provide recycling service to residents overall. In some cases, multi-family complexes contract with their trash hauler to provide a recycling container for residents. In those cases, the accepted materials are chosen by the hauler. Attempts to site drop-off locations in communities that already have curbside recycling were met with resistance from community leaders. This plan discontinues the push to add recycling drop-off sites near apartments and instead includes outreach to apartment dwellers to use whatever recycling opportunities are available to them.

OTHER PROGRAMS - PRIVATE RECYCLERS

Table B-7 lists many opportunities for residents to recycle one or more materials. These recycling opportunities are owned and operated by entities other than the District or counties. Both the District and the County outreach offices promote these

opportunities in their brochures disseminated throughout the year. Only the businesses that reported tons in the reference year are included in Table B-7, there are many more available who did not report, and are excluded from that table.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

The District recognizes the challenges of limited data from which to gauge collection program performance. The lack of data is a result of the reluctance of private service providers to share collection details, tonnages, or participation.

Overall, the larger publicly sponsored Drop Offs have continued to increase in activity over the years with 6,092 tons reported for 2023.

Possible opportunities include:

- Leverage enhanced education and outreach through in-school programming, online District media communications, and distribution of shared content for publication on local communities' websites/social media in order to increase participation, recovery, and decrease contamination.
- Conduct awareness campaigns to targeted communities to communicate value of contracting for waste and recycling
- Evaluate options of conducting regional cooperative contracts for multiple smaller villages and cities for purchasing curbside waste and recycling services.
- Collaborate with communities to develop suitable bid specifications for contracting for non-subscription curbside waste and recycling services
- Continue the District's practice of reviewing illegal dumping abuses of the drop-off program including signs noting who is and is not allowed to use the drop-offs, education on the convenience of the curbside bag system, and encouragement to townships to participate in the curbside bag system.

H-2 Commercial/Institutional Sector Analysis

This evaluation of the District's existing commercial/institutional determines if existing programs are adequate to serve the sector or if there are needs that are not being met. The analysis conducted here for this plan update evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of existing programs. The goal is to determine if the commercial/institutional sector is already adequately served or if the District can do more to address the commercial sector. Commercial/institutional sector within the District consists of the following (non-exhaustive list): commercial businesses, schools and universities, government agencies, office buildings, hospitals, and non-profit organizations.

The commercial sector is growing over time as a waste generating sector, with services and government being the largest categories. As expected, the denser the population of an area, the higher the number of commercial entities. Therefore, Coshocton, Lancaster, Pickerington, Newark, Heath, Pataskala, and New Lexington hold the largest number of commercial enterprises.

Much of the material generated by commercial businesses is amenable to recycling, especially fiber, steel cans, aluminum cans and pallets. This requires their staff to make a conscious effort to separate recyclables from trash and store it for a period of time. Businesses can contract with a private hauler (most often the same company they pay for trash service) for picking up the recyclables. Those that are unwilling to pay for the service have the option of using the publicly accessible drop-off sites if the amount of material they leave at any one time will not overwhelm the bins, however this requires them to transport the materials to the nearest site. County recycling offices have placed additional publicly accessible cardboard recycling containers in areas convenient to businesses to increase their ability to participate in recycling programs and will continue to do so as is affordable. Because the use of public funds to provide direct recycling service is limited to that which serves a public purpose without discrimination, counties are unable to offer containers to selected members of the private sector (whether for profit or not for profit) for their sole use, or pick up their recyclables using District funded labor and equipment.

SCHOOL AND GOVERNMENT OFFICE RECYCLING

Government agencies and schools are a significant portion of the commercial sector, one that the District can directly impact with recycling services. Currently, county recycling offices offer pickup of recyclables to all government offices and public schools where the facilities do not have recycling through their trash hauler or through an independent service. Although the tons collected is small (278 tons in 2023), and the cost is high relative to disposal, it serves as a model to the communities that public agencies are being responsible stewards of their own waste and being fiscally responsible with tax dollars by minimizing disposal costs. The materials collected are relatively free of contamination and are of high quality. This is a finite target audience, and only so much increase can occur before coverage is 100% - which Perry County has achieved for public schools and county agencies.

A challenge identified in the previous plan was that some school contracts with their trash hauler are worded in such a way that it is difficult to obtain recycling services from another party, even if it is offered at no cost. The solution was to offer technical assistance to schools so future contracts would not include impediments to recycling. It is not the District's intent to compete with private haulers who offer recycling at a price, so in some cases, assistance will be to coach them on adding the service with their hauler.

LARGE VENUE RECYCLING

Each county recycling office has purchased containers for recycling and loans them to groups for special event recycling. The bags are offered for festivals and other public functions. Borrowers pick up the containers and return them clean (along with bags of recyclables) following the event. It should be noted that this is event-oriented, not facility oriented. The District has no large-venue facilities such as stadiums or theme parks.

The challenge for this program is enforcing the limits of who can borrow the containers. The four county programs created criteria and limits so that the program is consistent throughout the District. Because the containers were purchased with public tax dollars, it follows the theme of providing a public benefit when used. It should also serve the purpose of diverting more materials to recycling than would have been diverted if the entity did not use the containers.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - WASTE EVALUATIONS AND INFORMATION

County Recycling Offices offer waste evaluations to assist the commercial and institutional sectors reduce their waste disposed. In addition, each office maintains a resource guide to assist those sectors in finding service providers to meet their recycling needs. County recycling offices publicize this service via newsletters, websites, Facebook posts and other social media venues.

According to quarterly reports provided by the outreach offices, very few (less than 5) evaluations are performed each year. The few requests can be explained by businesses not reading newsletters or seeking out Facebook pages/websites, as well as a perception that their own employees are more knowledgeable than government staff. One county found that only 18% of electronic newsletter recipients actually opened the newsletter, showing that electronic distribution does not automatically increase awareness.

Waste evaluations identify what and perhaps how much of a material could be recycled, and where the closest market for each material is located. It is up to the business to pursue getting the materials to market. The incentive in terms of saving disposal dollars must outweigh the cost of separation, storage, transportation and tracking to be an attractive alternative to small businesses. Because there are few local end markets, transportation and the staff time to transport is a big deterrent. Unless private waste haulers begin offering recycling to their customers at a price lower than disposal, businesses must determine if the investment in doing it themselves is worthwhile.

Waste evaluations have not proven to be an effective means of increasing recycling in this district.

AWARD/RECOGNITION

This program targets schools and businesses that contribute to recycling efforts in each county, and serves to encourage their peers to follow their example. By calling attention to desired behavior, it gives others a role model. County recycling offices use awards programs, Facebook posts, newsletter and newspaper articles and other social media outlets to get this information to the general public.

The success or failure of this program as an effective means of increasing recycling is impossible to measure. It focuses on those who are already using recycling programs and there is no way to connect that recognition with other entities beginning to recycle or increasing their participation in recycling programs.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

The commercial sector is well serviced by the private and public sector and indirectly serviced by the District. The most significant barrier is the cost of service in the County; however, limited solutions to this issue are available.

The County Recycling Offices will continue to educate small commercial businesses with technical assistance through waste evaluations upon request.

The District is unable to provide containers to businesses because of the limitations of using public funds for private enterprises. Industries will be encouraged to work with their private haulers to increase recycling or use the countywide drop-off locations.

This analysis has determined that the commercial sector is adequately served by the District and by private contractors, however there is more opportunity to expand recovery from this sector. The District is also aware of the challenges of tracking and providing commercial recycling collection services.

The drop off recycling program is a viable strategy for commercial and the light industrial sector.

Possible enhancements and opportunities include:

- Update the website with a business tab or dedicated section that would provide easy access to waste reduction information specific to small businesses including promotion of the drop off locations.
- Promotion on the District website details on how local businesses can explore and participate in the free on-line platform sponsored by Ohio EPA. This OEPA Materials Marketplace allows small and large businesses, manufacturers, non-profits, and other organizations to connect and find reuse and recycling solutions for their waste, byproducts, and surplus materials.

- Evaluate a Material Specific commercial/industrial campaign targeting easily recoverable materials like paper and cardboard.
- Continue to apply for Ohio EPA grants to help businesses expand or implement recycling programs.
- Enhance the working relationship with the school systems and consider a survey to gather more information on what materials schools are currently recycling and what needs still exist.
- Encourage waste haulers to promote recycling and reduction to their existing commercial customers as a viable affordable additional service offer.
- Review best practices from other Districts to improve data gathering process and participation from the commercial/industrial sectors including buybacks centers, scrap yards, and processors.

H-3 Industrial Sector Analysis

This evaluation of the SWMD’s industrial sector determines if existing programs are adequate to serve the sector, or if there are needs that are not being met. The analysis also evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of existing programs. The goal is to determine if the industrial sector is already adequately served or if the District can do more to address specific needs.

MANUFACTURING COMPOSITION

Manufacturing has grown in the District during the past five years. A few of the largest manufacturing businesses in each county are listed in Table H-3.1

Table H-3.1 Largest Manufacturers

Industrial Company Name	Employees
Cleveland Cliffs, Coshocton County	350
Kraft Heinz, Coshocton County	600
McWane Ductile, Coshocton County	600
Koch Foods, Fairfield County	1400
Anchor Hocking, Fairfield County	388
Pacific Manufacturing, Fairfield County	950
Takumi Stamping, Fairfield County	500
Amazon Logistics Center, Licking County	4000
Boeing Company , Licking County	775
Invenergy/Longi Solar Panel, Licking County	Up to 850
Amgen Pharmaceutical, Licking County	Up to 750
Anomatic Corporation, Licking County	1080

Table H-3.2 lists the NAICS code descriptions used in the industrial survey.

Table H-3.2 Industrial Establishment Statistics

NAICS Code	NAICS Description
22	Utilities
31	Manufacturing: Food and Apparel
32	Manufacturing: Wood, Paper, Printing, Chemical, and Plastics
33	Manufacturing: Metal, electronics, Transportation, Furniture, and Misc.

While some data was collected from District surveys and the Ohio EPA as shown Table H-3.3, access to industrial data is limited. Tonnages from industrial recycling are shown below. However, due to the limited response rate to District and Ohio EPA surveys, few conclusions can be drawn from the available data.

Some materials reported as recycled are considered non-creditable. These materials include: train boxcars, construction and demolition debris, metals from vehicles, liquid industrial waste, and hazardous waste. Adjustments were made to exclude these materials.

Table H-3.3 Industrial Recycling for 2023 (Table F-4)

Material	Quantity (tons)
Food	15,294
Glass	81,790
Ferrous Metals	44,567
Non-Ferrous Metals	23,552
Corrugated Cardboard	80,102
All Other Paper	7,380
Plastics	135
Textiles	3,000
Wood	19,237
Rubber	1
Other (Aggregated)	5,598.43
Total	280,656

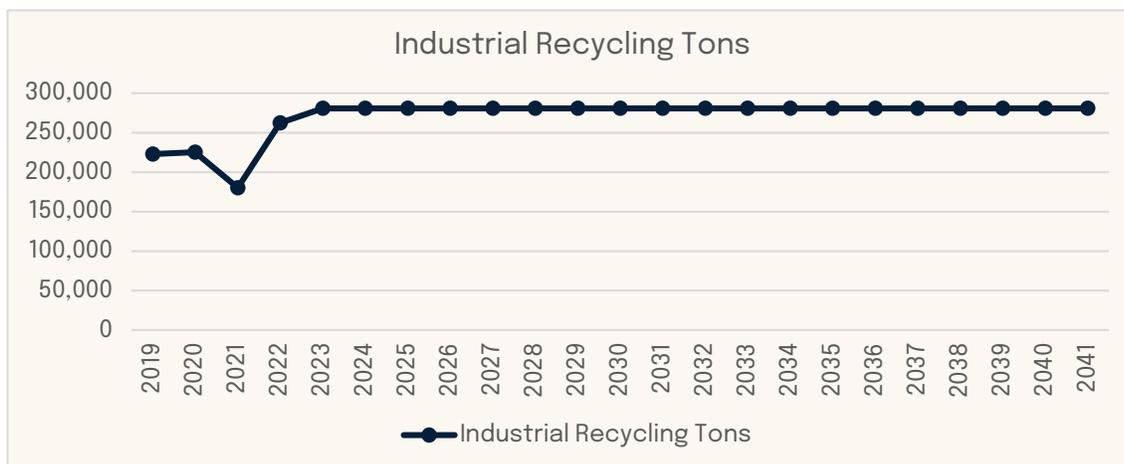
IMPACT OF NEW INTEL FACILITY

In January 2022, Intel announced plans to construct two advanced semiconductor factories on roughly 1,000 acres in New Albany, Licking County, Ohio. The site is officially referred to as Intel’s "Ohio One" campus. Intel now expects Module 1 completion and operations between 2030 and 2031, with Module 2 wrapping up in 2031 and starting operations by 2032. The District believes that it is premature to include this new facility in the current solid waste plan update and will adjust the next plan rewrite to include specific recycling, disposal, and employment figures.



Figure H-3.1 suggests that waste generation has progressively increased since the 2021 COVID-19 impact which represents a growth in the region’s industrial activity. The District has adopted a conservative approach to planning period projections and has maintained the same base year volumes.

Figure H-3.1 Industrial Tons Projected Planning Period



PROGRAMS

Similar to the commercial/institutional sector, the industrial sector is also well serviced by the private sector and only indirectly serviced by the District.

There is limited interest expressed by the industrial sector in engaging with the District. Most large industries have internal teams that continuously monitor and minimize scrap and waste. All industries are focused on waste reduction as an efficiency strategy to reduce disposal costs and increase profits.

The District will endeavor to promote industrial programming by emails, newsletters, and phone calls. Each of the counties will partner as needed with other entities to assist with communications.

Gathering survey data from the industrial sector is also challenging since many companies consider waste and recycling data proprietary. Programming and waste reduction trends must be estimated over time based on the limited data survey data that is received from the few industries that participate.

The District does provide three distinct targeted services to this sector including:

1. Waste Audits

Waste audits and evaluations are available from each individual County recycling office upon request. The District has discovered that some industries are reluctant to have the District examine their waste stream and under these circumstances, the District will offer information on a DIY or a private third party audit in order to protect confidential data.

2. Promotion of Ohio EPA's Material Marketplace and Ohio EPA Grant Opportunities

The District continues to offer technical assistance to this sector regarding increased diversion through Ohio EPA Market Development grants for equipment and programming that could provide a ROI through waste reduction and reuse, and use of the Ohio EPA's Material Marketplace for management of surplus materials. The District includes the link to the Material Marketplace on the website and will include periodic promotions on the District Facebook page.

3. Technical Assistance

The District provides assistance and guidance to the industrial sector upon request. Technical assistance can include techniques to set up successful internal office paper and internal recycling programs and assisting with the location of markets for collected materials. Traditional interest from businesses and institutions includes calls for assistance regarding disposal of hard to recycle materials and assistance securing recycling pickup.

4. Collection Services

The private haulers, including Fairfield-Lancaster Community Action Recycling Center, enter into agreements with local industries to provide recycling collection services at a cost. Industries are also encouraged to bring materials to drop-off centers or to contract with their waste provider to expand their existing collection service to include recycling.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

The County Recycling Offices will continue to educate small and large industries and lend technical assistance through waste evaluations upon request.

The District is unable to provide containers to industry because of the limitations of using public funds for private enterprises. Industries will be encouraged to work with their private haulers to increase recycling or use the countywide drop-off locations.

The District has chosen to hold future projections flat from 2023 through the planning period as a conservative estimate of future revenue based on tonnages disposed. The District intends to closely watch the industrial development, particularly in Licking County and will adjust programming and projections accordingly as additional information become available during the planning period.

This analysis has determined that the balance of the industrial sector is adequately served by the District and by private contractors, however there is more opportunity to expand recovery from this sector.

The District is also aware of the challenges of tracking and providing industrial recycling collection services. The District has limited direct data from the industrial sector and relies on survey data for continued evaluations.

The District has observed that waste reduction programming occurs only when there is corporate leadership support. Typically, industries do not want to pay for recycling services unless there is a positive impact on the bottom line through waste diversion and disposal savings. The District has traditionally relied on industrial waste haulers to encourage recycling and reduction as an additional service offer.

The drop off recycling program is also used by the light industrial sector, but volumes and participation are not differentiated from the residential sector.

Possible enhancements and opportunities include:

- Update the website with a business tab or dedicated section that would also apply to local industries. This tab would provide easy access to waste reduction information specific to industries and manufacturers.
- Promotion on the District website details on how local businesses can explore and participate in the free on-line platform sponsored by Ohio EPA. This OEPA Materials Marketplace allows businesses, manufacturers, non-profits, and other organizations to connect and find reuse and recycling solutions for their waste, byproducts, and surplus materials.
- Use Ohio EPA grants to help industries expand or implement recycling programs.
- Enhance promotion of the District sponsored in-person Solid Waste and Recycling Assessments that are offered to industries upon request.
- Continue to monitor the progress of the new Intel Chip Facility in Licking County in order to explore future partnerships and possible programming collaborations.

H-4 Residential/Commercial Waste Composition Analysis

This evaluation looks at the wastes that typically make up the largest portions of the residential/commercial waste stream and determines whether the District currently has or should have programs to address those wastes.

COMPOSITION

The District did not perform a physical waste sort to determine what waste is being generated and landfilled.

DISPOSAL COMPOSITION

Table H.4.2 US EPA Estimated Waste Disposal by Material

Material	US EPA % Generated (2018)	Estimated District County Tons Disposed (2023)
Paper and Cardboard	23.10%	71,792
Food	21.60%	67,130
Yard Trimmings	12.10%	37,606
Plastics	12.20%	37,916
Rubber, Leather, Textiles	8.90%	27,660
Metals	8.80%	27,349
Wood	6.20%	19,269
Glass	4.20%	13,053
Other	2.90%	9,013
Total	100.00%	310,789

The District disposed of 310,789 tons of residential/commercial municipal solid waste in 2023. About 185,392 tons were recycled and composted, which leaves a large amount of material still being landfilled. Applying the US EPA waste disposal estimates to the SWMD's waste landfilled gives an approximation of materials landfilled. As shown in Table H.4.2, food waste, plastics, paper, and paperboard are the three largest categories of materials being landfilled.

There are ample opportunities to recycle metal, with some private recyclers paying for metals. The scrap value of metals, while fluctuating, provides incentive for residents to keep metals in the recycling system. This is the reason the District's metal recycling is higher than other districts - it is a source of primary income for many residents.

Opportunities to recycle fiber are still abundant in Fairfield and Licking Counties, thanks to the Paper Retriever bins, county drop-off bins, and private recyclers that accept cardboard and newspaper. However, several paper mills that used to provide easy access to fiber recycling have closed permanently. Government offices and public schools are offered on-site pickup of both, as well as other items, and the only limitation is their willingness to collect the material and store it until pick-up. Commercial businesses may also use county bins, and the only limitation to their ability to recycle is their willingness to transport the material from their door to the nearest bin - never more than five miles away. Large businesses with more material than a bin could hold generally have their own recycling compactor and storage area, and a corporate recycling program for collection and processing (ex: Walmart). Community Action Recycling Center offers a paper shredding service to residents and businesses on an "as needed" basis.

There are several compost facilities available in Fairfield and Licking Counties available to the public, but the primary method of dealing with yard waste is on site mulching and backyard composting. As has been mentioned previously, only about 10% of all land area in the District is developed, leaving 90% already covered by vegetation. The yard waste that is accepted at compost facilities is mostly brush from landscaping and tree trimming companies, and brush from residents with pickup trucks who do not have a place to pile it and let it compost naturally. The lack of facilities in Coshocton and Perry Counties is offset by their mainly rural nature where backyard composting can occur.

The demand for food waste recycling comes from the commercial sector. Those entities have enough volume to make a recycling program cost effective, but not as much as a manufacturer that has an established program and the means to implement it. Currently there are no food waste composting facilities operating in the District, but one facility in Licking County has been permitted to accept food waste, and is experimenting with accepting small loads to learn what process would be most cost effective to expand the program to more customers. It is important to note that the one entity most concerned with having an outside company handle their food waste changed their mind and reverted to hauling it to their own compost pile instead of using the newly licensed facility.

In Coshocton County, residents cannot easily recycle glass. While the county drop-off programs in Fairfield, Licking and Perry accept glass, Coshocton's does not. While adding glass to the recycling program would increase tons recycled, it would also add to the cost of operating the program. Currently, the only opportunity to recycle glass is through the city of Coshocton's curbside collection. As discussed elsewhere, Strategic Materials in Newark remains an outlet for glass bottles and jars, both from residents and businesses.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

Based on waste characterizations from the state of Ohio, District's largest residential/commercial disposal streams are fiber, food waste, yard waste, and plastics. The District has ample current programming directed towards the recovery of these primary waste stream sectors. The District recognizes the need to continuously improve recovery rates and will consider the limitations of the budget.

Possible opportunities towards this sector include:

- Boost outreach and education around backyard composting, smart landscaping, grass-cycling, and leaf mulching or mowing in place.
- Collaborate with the communities with compost facilities to make sure residents are informed about the program offering/services.
- Focus on education and resources on the changes in the area's expansion of plastics recycling
- Support end market development through grants, business assistance, or other programs.

H-5 Economic Incentive Analysis

Economic incentives encourage increased participation in recycling programs. In accordance with Goal 7 of the 2020 State Solid Waste Management Plan, the District is required to explore how to incorporate economic incentives into source reduction and recycling programs.

DISTRICT REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

The District has a policy of reimbursement to each of the four Counties for expenses related to allowable use source reduction and recycling programming including:

- Administration and Salaries
- Curbside and drop off
- Outreach and education
- Health Department enforcement and inspections
- Law enforcement
- Litter Collection and Clean Ups
- Other Waste Management Programming that is preapproved and budgeted

PAY-AS-YOU-THROW(PAYT) COLLECTION

Kimble Waste offers a PAYT program for Coshocton that provides each household with one 65 gal. trash cart for weekly curbside collection and one 65 gal. recycling cart collected every two weeks. Additional trash capacity is available by leasing an extra trash cart. This encourages households to limit waste. Kimble also offers a bag-based service for residents with minimal waste which is typically cheaper than a full standard cart plan.

This setup aligns with the pay-as-you-throw philosophy—households that produce more waste pay more, while lower-waste residents can pay less. The District will encourage other communities to adopt a PATY program as future bid documents and program enhancements are developed.

OHIO EPA GRANT FUNDING

The Ohio EPA has grant programs available for communities, schools, and businesses that will assist in the financing of new solid waste recycling and reduction programming. These match grants include

<u>Grant Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Match</u>
Community and Litter	Up to \$200,000	25%
Academic Institution	Up to \$100,000	25%
Market Development	Up to \$200,000	100%
Scrap Tire	Up to \$300,000	100%
Source Reduction	Up to \$10,000	0%

The District through the individual county offices has been active in promoting these Ohio EPA grants and has been very successful in receiving funding for a variety of programming and scrap tire clean ups. The District is prepared to assist with the completion of the grant application and the processing of support paperwork for schools, communities, and industries that express interest in a particular waste reduction, reuse, or recycling project.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

The District will also continue to promote and offer guidance for future outside funding opportunities including:

- The Recycling Partnership
- Glass Recycling Coalition
- Carton Council
- Foodservice Packaging Institute
- Vinyl Institute

- USEPA
- USDE
- USDA

The District is prepared to also assist with the completion of these outside grant funding applications.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

The District does offer reimbursement for allowable use of programming and expenses to each of the four Counties and is expected to continue this practice throughout the planning period.

The District will continue to promote and offer guidance for future Ohio EPA grants and outside funding opportunities. District technical support may include assistance in the application and submittal process.

The District recognizes the value of PAYT as an equitable waste management tool that encourages recycling and waste minimization and will continue to encourage District communities to consider the Coshocton model when rebidding for trash collection services.

H-6 Restricted and Difficult to Manage Waste Streams Analysis

Goal 6 of the 2020 State Solid Waste Management Plan requires SWMDs to provide strategies for managing scrap tires, yard waste, lead-acid batteries, household hazardous waste (HHW), and obsolete/end-of-life electronic devices. This analysis evaluates the existing programs offered for managing restricted wastes and difficult to manage wastes. For waste streams where programs are not available the District must evaluate the need for and feasibility of providing programs.

Restricted wastes are defined as scrap tires, yard waste, lead-acid batteries, household hazardous waste and end-of-life electronic devices, and potentially appliances, pharmaceuticals, household batteries and bulky items. There are now year-round recycling opportunities for each of these items either within the District, or in the case of HHW, nearby in Columbus.

Therefore, the District's primary role in addressing these materials is to primarily promote the private sector companies that accept them from residents. The promotion is done via websites, Facebook posts and printed recycling guides. Calls for assistance are generally directed to these outlets.

YARD WASTE

Yard waste collection is not a priority program for the District. Ample opportunities exist for those residents and small businesses to dispose of yard waste and tree trimming. Due to the District's rural nature, few residents bag their yard waste and transport it to facilities. In addition, the popularity of mulching mowers has significantly decreased the amount of grass clippings generated. County Recycling Offices will continue to educate residents on the value of home composting and the reuse of the mulch as a soil amendment.

Various yard waste collection programs exist throughout the District including:

- City of Coshocton Curbside Yard Waste and seasonal leaf collection.
- Coshocton County Yard Waste Drop-Off Bins at Bakersville Township Garage and the County Maintenance Building
- Coshocton County local greenhouses accept yard waste
- Coshocton Recycling Yard Waste Drop Off
- Licking County bagged leaf pick up program
- Licking County leaf drop off opportunities include:
 - The Compost Farm in Alexandria
 - Elm Recycling in Newark
 - Hope Timber in Newark (Garden Center & Mulch/Pallet division)
 - Kurtz Bros. in Alexandria
 - Ohio Mulch in Pataskala
- City of Lancaster Seasonal Leaf Collection Program in biodegradable paper bags, tied bundles, or a marked green-ring trash can
- Lancaster Sanitation Dept self-service compost at the city transfer station
- Perry County Waste Reduction & Recycling maintains green drop-off containers across the county that accept leaves, grass clippings, brush, and small branches.
- Perry Township Seasonal Yard Waste Drop Off Site Township Road Garage
- Rumpke provides curbside yard-waste collection (leaves, grass clippings, twigs, bundled brush) through participating municipalities in the region

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

The District has not made providing HHW services a top priority due to the expense. In addition, when the District did provide HHW programming, latex paint comprised 75% of the weight which is not by nature a hazardous material if properly dried. The District now offers these options for safe, proper, HHW disposal, recycling, and reuse:

- The District initiated an agreement with Environmental Enterprises, Inc. in Columbus to accept materials from our residents at a cost.
- Residents and businesses are referred to their closest Habitat for Humanity ReStore, which accepts full gallons of usable paint for resale.

- Properly disposing of unusable latex paint by drying it out and disposing of the can in the trash.
- The District offers an on-site and provides pre-paid boxes to each County for light bulbs and CFL's. These prepacks are sent to Lamp Master for proper disposal/recycling.
- Fairfield County received an OEPA grant and is offering a one-time HHW collection event in 2025.
- Guidance on using non-toxic alternatives to common HHW products.

SCRAP TIRES

The District will continue to educate residents about the value of paying the tire dealer to recycle their old tires when purchasing new tires. Scrap tire dumping has continued to be a major issue, and the District will continue to encourage tire dealers to only use licensed haulers to slow illegal disposal.

The District is aware of the need for affordable year-round recycling/disposal options. The District has worked with Counties to on a limited basis offer special tire collection events.

Fairfield County Transfer Station accepts scrap tires for a fee and the County endeavors to hold an annual collection fee based on grant funding. If District or Ohio EPA Grant funds are available after mandatory programs have been funded, the District may increase funding for tire disposal collection events for all four counties.

In addition to these strategies which have been in place for some years, the health departments and sheriff offices have increased their efforts to educate tire retailers about the regulations for disposing of tires properly, ensuring that they have a disposal/recycling program in place at all times, and following up with the haulers to ensure that they take the used tires to a legal, appropriate destination.

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

The District offers a variety of opportunities to recycle E-Waste. The District will continue to promote recycling opportunities for electronics in all recycling guides and brochures.

Both public and private collection outlets exist. Some not-for-profits and other groups accept and offer old computers for students and others who cannot afford to buy new units including the Licking County computer society. Other District wide options include:

Licking Count

- Best Buy
- Staples
- Computer Reboot
- T.D.R. Computers in Pataskala
- Licking County Computer Society
- Goodwill drop-offs

Coshocton County

- Two County E-Waste Collection event available/year
- Best Buy
- Staples
- Sherman's Recycling
- T.D.R. Computers
- Home Depot
- Lowe's
- Batteries Unlimited

Fairfield County

- Two County E-Waste Collection event available/year
- LFCAA Recycling Center
- TDR, Pataskala
- Best Buy

- Columbus Micro

Perry County

- Recycling Center, New Lexington
- Multiple drop-off bins in Corning, Crooksville, Somerset
- Electronics & ink cartridges accepted at Dell Reconnect, URT Solutions, Best Buy, Staples, Goodwill in New Lexington
- Perry County Waste Reduction & Recycling Office

LEAD ACID BATTERIES

The District encourages residents to recycle their old lead acid battery at the retailer when purchasing a replacement. The private sector has ample promotion and capacity to accept of lead acid batteries. Area scrap yards are also outlets for lead acid battery recycling and may offer a cash refund based on current market value.

ALKALINE BATTERIES

The District provides alkaline battery recycling boxes for the county recycling offices. Staples stores also offer green battery disposal. In addition, Staples provides a green box for customers that accepts alkaline batteries. All libraries in Fairfield County offer public battery recycling in addition to the Fairfield Recycling Center

APPLIANCES

Recycling appliances is not a priority issue in the District. Appliances have value as scrap metal once the freon is removed. Scrap dealers and roadside “Pickers” or scavengers have the capacity to handle all appliances disposed in the District.

The District and county recycling offices will continue to promote and support all private companies that remove Freon and recycle appliances. Sheriff deputies will continue to seek individuals responsible for dumping appliances along roadways, and litter collection programs will continue to pick them up for proper disposal.

PHARMACEUTICALS

Each county in the District has at least one law enforcement agency with a container to collect prescription medications. Some counties have multiple agencies providing this service. The District also promotes drop off containers at Giant Eagle stores and other local pharmacies. Communities also participate in the National Take-back collection events, providing residents an outlet for more than just solid pills. Phone calls asking about how to handle old medications have dwindled over the years as there is more information on disposal options now available from a variety of sources.

TEXTILES

This is not a priority issue with the District. There are numerous ministries, re-use stores and drop boxes in the area that provide responsible reuse and recycling capacity.

OTHER

Bulky items such as furniture and mattresses continue to be an issue. The District does promote the donation of durable goods that are in good repair to re-use stores and not-for-profits. The District also promotes auctions, yard sales, and donations to scavengers as viable reuse options.

Some discarded durable goods are not repairable or reusable and must be landfilled. Haulers insist on them being completely wrapped in plastic because of bedbug infestations. Transfer stations still accept unusable bulky goods for a charge. There are also private ‘junk haulers’ that will pick up items and transport small and large loads to a disposal facility for a fee.

Despite proper disposal options, illegal dumping of old durable goods remains a large problem especially due to the rural nature of the District.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

YARD WASTE

Yard waste collection is not a priority program for the District. Ample opportunities exist for those residents and small businesses to dispose of yard waste and tree trimming. The District will consider enhancing education on home composting, mulching, and other strategies to source reduce yard waste generation.

HHW

The District has not made providing HHW services a top priority due to the expense. The District offers a variety of HHW disposal and recycling options through the four county area including transport to EEI in Franklin County. The District will investigate a voucher program for residents that express interest in EEI.

The District recognizes the need and public interest in providing opportunities for hard to recycle and restricted waste streams. If possible, the District may consider annual HHW collection events based on availability of future funds.

The District will evaluate enhancing education on using less-harmful ingredients and more environmentally friendly products to minimize the cost of HHW collection events.

The District will continue to expand the list of outlets for other difficult to manage waste such as chargeable batteries, tires, prescriptions, smoke alarms, used motor oil, cell phones and other electronics

SCRAP TIRES

The primary and most affordable strategy for the District is to encourage residents to pay tire dealers to recycle their old tires when purchasing new tires.

Scrap tire illegal dumping remains an issue due to disreputable haulers and residents that disposal of tires improperly. The District will continue to encourage tire dealers to only use licensed haulers in an effort to slow illegal dumping.

The District is aware of the need for affordable year round recycling/disposal of scrap tires and may - after funding mandatory programs - fund limited scrap tire collection events or provide matches for scrap tire collection grants.

E-WASTE

Ample opportunities exist in the District to recycle E-Waste through both public and private collection outlets.

PHARMACEUTICALS

This is not a priority issue with the District since there are limited public inquiries due to the numerous opportunities to properly dispose of medications through the four counties.

The District will encourage continued participation in the National Take-back collection events, providing residents an outlet for more than just solid pills.

The District will consider enhancing safe pharmaceuticals disposal educational materials to includes references:

- <https://recovertogogether.withgoogle.com/prevention/>
- <https://www.rxdrugdropbox.org/find/>
- https://apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/pubdispsearch/spring/main;jsessionid=V38mV5YT0BeYclfKZox_BdXwm54fvGglrReVLHLY.web2?execution=e1s2

APPLIANCES

Recycling appliances is not a priority issue in the District. Appliances have value as scrap metal once the freon is removed. Scrap dealers and scavengers have the capacity to handle all appliances disposed in the District.

LEAD ACID BATTERIES

This is not a priority issue with the District. The private sector has ample promotion and capacity to accept of lead acid batteries.

ALKALINE BATTERIES

This is not a priority issue with the District. There are numerous public, private and retail drop boxes in the area that provide responsible reuse and recycling capacity.

The District will continue to expand the list of battery recycling opportunities to potentially include Batteries Plus, Menards, and other retail drop offs.

TEXTILES

This is not a priority issue with the District. There are numerous re-use stores and drop boxes in the area that provide responsible reuse and recycling capacity.

OTHER

Bulky items such as furniture and mattresses continue to be an issue. The District does promote the donation of durable goods that are in good repair to re-use stores and not-for-profits, or the use of auctions, yard sales, and donations to scavengers.

Illegal dumping of old durable goods remains a problem, and the District will continue to fund local County illegal dumping enforcement programs to abate this issue.

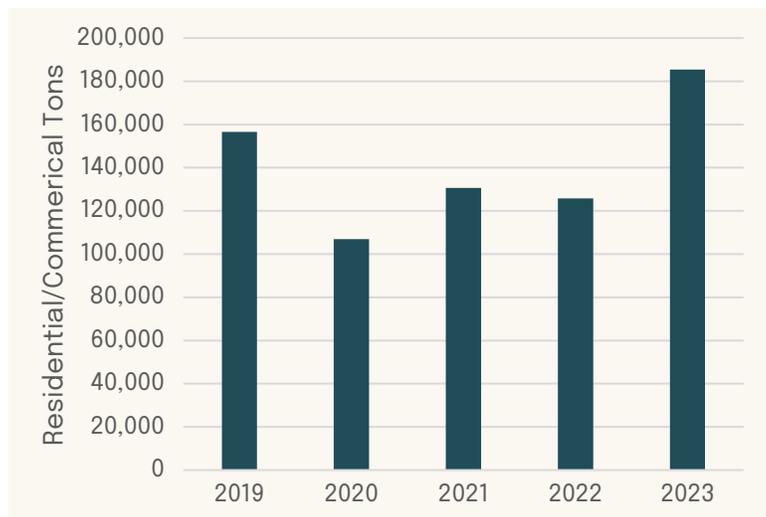
The District will investigate additional options for the disposal of fluorescent light tubes including recycling box kits and an expanded list of retailers that would accept tubes.

H-7 Diversion Analysis

Waste diversion is defined as the amount of waste recycled and the amount of waste diverted from entering the waste stream through source reduction activities. Waste diversion activities include waste minimization (also called source reduction), reuse, recycling, and composting. The diversion analysis looks at the diversion programs, infrastructure, rate and trends, and materials.

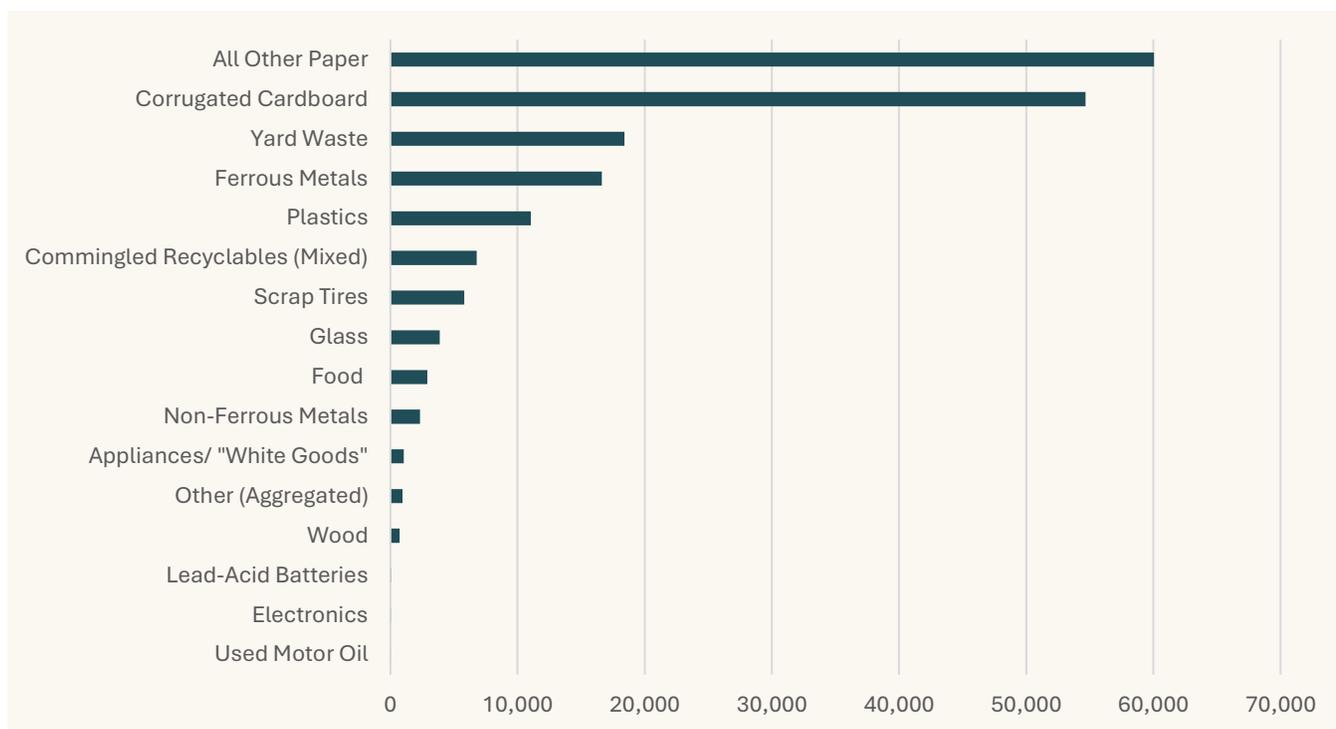
Residential/commercial diversion in the District trends a relatively linear line as shown in Figure H.7.1. The decline in 2020 is attributed to the impact of COVID-19 during which some programming was limited and household practices were adjusted.

Figure H-7.1 Residential/Commercial Diversion



The material categories reported as most recycled in 2023 include ferrous metals, cardboard, and yard waste. Based on reported data, ferrous metals and cardboard are largely being captured by MRFs (commercial survey) and yard waste is being captured by compost facilities. Figure H-7.2 shows the residential/commercial material categories diverted in 2023.

Figure H-7.2 Residential/Commercial Materials Diverted



The District continues to choose Goal #1 (access) to achieve state recycling mandates. In 2023, all counties exceeded 80% access. Overall, the District exceeded 80% access. A more realistic achievement is that almost every resident and business had a recycling opportunity within five miles.

One new factor in tracking progress is the more stringent limitation on what surveys can be used to claim recycling credit. By eliminating surveys outside the allowed date range for existing companies, it appears that there is less industrial recycling than there actually is.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

The District is achieving consistent diversion which exceeds the statewide benchmark. However, the District acknowledges that there are more materials being landfilled that could potentially be reduced or recycled to further increase the diversion.

The District's total res/com 37% diversion rate in 2023 exceeded the state's residential/commercial sector diversion goal of 25% during the planning year.

Opportunities moving forward for the District include:

- Continue exploring more ways to expand education and outreach. The District will consider working towards this through increasing large group presentations.
- Increasing survey responses from commercial and Industrial businesses will also be another major step for the District.
- Consider looking at the contamination in the drop-off and curbside programs and targeting those most commonly incorrectly recycled materials and making campaigns out of them.

H-8 Special Program Needs Analysis

Ohio Revised Code 3734.57(G) gives SWMDs the authority to fund activities that are not related to achieving the goals of the state solid waste management plan but are considered priority waste management program needs by the District.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ENFORCEMENT

The District has the option to budget for County Health Department expenses related to solid waste related inspections, investigations, enforcement, and complaints. Inspections may be associated with illegal dumping, closed or currently operating solid waste facilities, or health threats related to illegally managed solid waste. The District maintains quarterly activity records related to:

- Disposal Facilities
- Transfer Facilities
- Compost Facilities
- Recycling Centers
- registered infectious waste generators
- Inf. Disposal Facilities
- Inf. Treatment Facilities
- Inf. Transporters
- Solid Waste Haulers
- Tire Transporters
- Tire Collectors
- Tire Processors
- Tire Storage Facilities
- Open Dump Complaints
- Open Burning Complaints
- Court Cases related to enforcement actions

The District budget currently includes funding reimbursement for each of the four County Health Departments based on a "pay for services" contract with a cap of \$8,000 for each department. The District has included funding for each of the four county Departments in the budget for the planning period.

The goal of the funding is to ensure that inspections and enforcement actions remain within the District and not the sole responsibility of the Ohio EPA. Although Health Department financial support is not a mandatory program associated with a state goal, the District has determined that this is a priority program due to the number of critical inspections and the prominence of illegal dumping.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The District has the option to budget for County Sheriff expenses related to solid waste enforcement, prosecutions, and convictions related to illegal dumping, littering, or violations related to illegal practices conducted by closed or currently operating solid waste facilities. The District maintains records for quarterly activity related to:

- Litter Complaints Received
- Litter Investigations Conducted
- Warnings for Violations
- Illegal Dumping Citations/Arrests
- Casual Litter Citations/Arrests
- Insecure Load Citations/Arrests
- Other Litter Citations/Arrests
- Convictions Secured
- Miles Patroled
- Field Hours
- Grant \$ Spent
- Nonlitter citations/arrests

- Assisting other agencies

Law enforcement officers work closely with local Recycling offices and health departments to ensure coordinated efforts to deter illegal dumping and to ensure successful enforcement actions. Sheriff reimbursement is also based on a "pay for services" contract with a cap of \$8,000 for each office. Reimbursement is based on an itemized description of arrests, convictions, clean ups, other related activities. The District has included funding for each of the four county Sheriff Departments in the budget for the planning period.

Although reimbursement for law enforcement action is not a mandatory program associated with a state goal, the District has determined that this is a priority program due to the critical need to assist in the convictions and abatement of illegal solid waste practices including illegal dumping.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

Ohio Revised Code allows solid waste districts to use funding derived from disposal fees to assist counties, townships and municipalities to offset additional costs of:

- Maintaining roads and providing emergency and other public services where solid waste facilities operate.
- Litter Collection and Illegal Dumping Clean Up activities on public or private land, roadways, waterways, or parks.
- Improvements to Recycling Processing Centers related to increase capacity and improved efficiency.

Funding for additional assistance will be considered by the District during the planning period based on an individual application with justification details, funding needs, and expected outcome from the District's investment. The District will evaluate requests for additional assistance based on the value of the activity related to overall District goals, current availability of funds, consideration of future income/expenses, and current and projected fund balances.

The District has included in the planning period funding for Litter Collection on Public Property for all four Counties.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

Neither Health Department nor Sherriff Department financial support is a required Ohio EPA program related to a particular state goal. However, the District has determined that these agencies play a critical role in the enforcement and abatement of illegal solid waste activities. The option of itemized District reimbursement of these services is expected to continue during the planning period contingent on the availability of District funding.

Funding for additional assistance will be also considered by the District during the planning period based on the selection criteria outlined and the available of District funding.

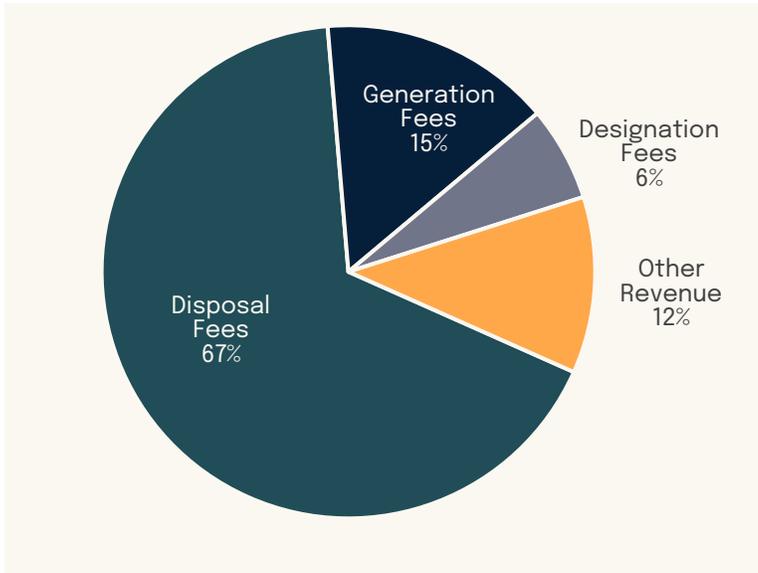
H-9 Financial Analysis

The purpose of this analysis is to examine the SWMD's current financial position and assess the financial requirements and revenue sources throughout the next planning period. The District is currently funded through revenues from grants, reimbursements, and other miscellaneous sources.

This analysis evaluates the SWMD's financial position currently and during the planning period.

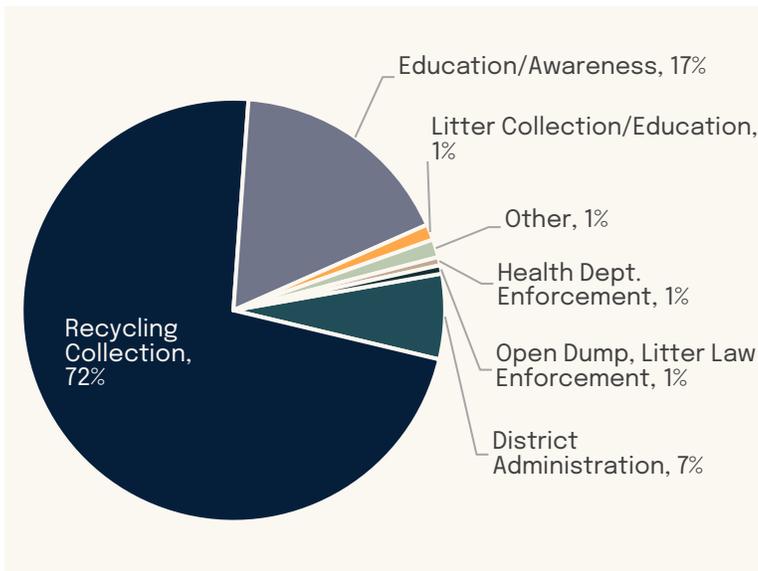
REFERENCE YEAR AND HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Figure H-9.1 Revenue Distribution in 2023



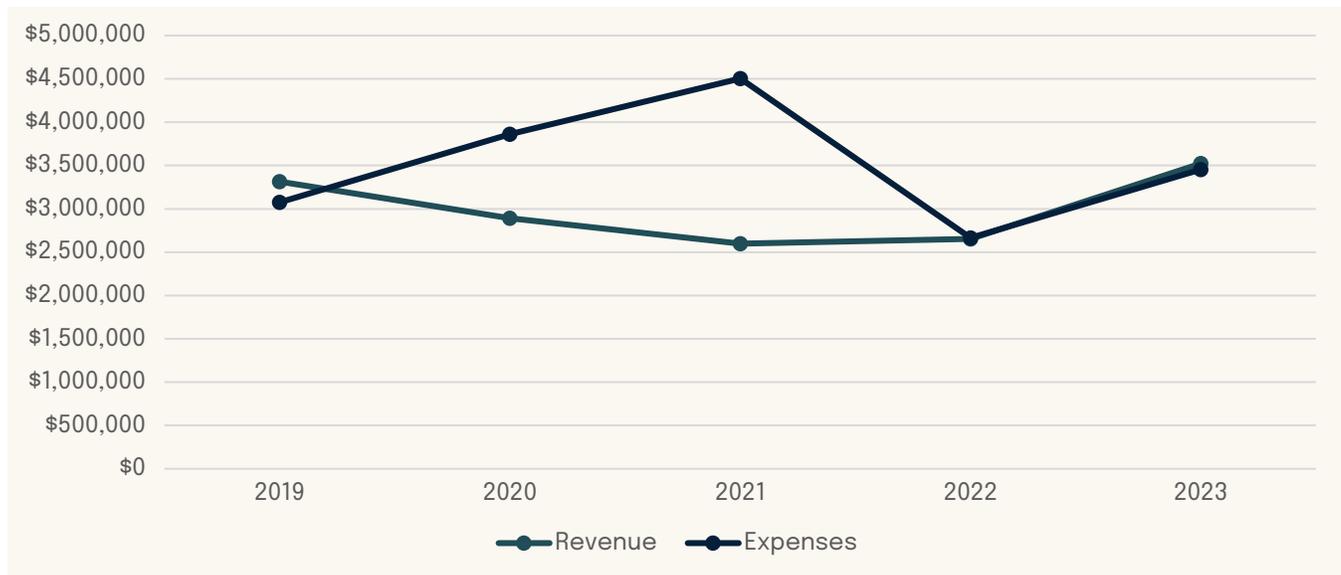
Currently, pass-through grant funds and other grant funds solid waste recycling, reuse, and reduction programs as outlined in the solid waste management plan. Management of these programs includes fulfilling obligations to organize and/or provide programs, funding, enforcement, and education. In 2023, the District's expenses fell into the following distribution categories as shown in Figure H-9.2.

Figure H-9.2 Expense Distribution in 2023



Over the past few years, the District has been extracting from the carryover balance to cover its deficit. Figure H-9.3 shows revenues in comparison to expenses.

Figure H-9.3 Historical Revenues versus Expenses



REVENUE

The District receives revenue through disposal fees, generation fees, and designation fees. In the reference year 2023, the disposal fee was \$2.00/4.00/2.00, the generation fee was \$1.25 per ton, and the designation fee was \$2.00 per ton.

Because revenue based on disposal fees is uncertain, the District has chosen to be conservative in projections for both revenue and expenditures. Revenue in excess of projections gives the District security for years in which revenue is lower than projected. The fee revenue projected on Table O-6 is based on historical data for waste receipts through 2016 and information obtained in 2017.

EXPENDITURES

From 2021-2023, there was an expenditure trend with increased emphasis on mandatory programs and the decreasing expenditure for optional programs that do not contribute toward meeting state goals. This is a reflection of the maturation of the solid waste district and understanding of the limitations of our revenue stream.

The budget in this plan update reflects projected needs for maintaining and expanding the recycling program, maintaining the education program, and continuation of optional programs that benefit the residents and businesses of the District. Projections in Appendix O will reflect adjustments in programs that were cut back in the current plan.

BALANCE

Throughout the history of the District, carryover balances have been maintained to ensure the continuation of programs even if all revenue ceased, for at least two years. This is due to the long process needed to create a new plan with new revenue sources and have it approved. Having that two year cushion ensures that recycling programs can be fully funded and services maintained even under worst case scenario. At times, when waste disposed in-district is higher than projected, the balance increases. The District has addressed those times by adjusting fees.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

The District has reacted to the cost increases in of material processing and the need for more hard-to-recycle material collections and has committed to a \$4.00/ton generation fee increase effective 1/1/27 that will maintain a fund balance. This responsible, conservative funding option will provide for the potential of expanding future programming and for covering unexpected expenses.

H-10 Regional Analysis

The purpose of this analysis is to consider regional opportunities for collaboration and partnerships, and to also consider how the policy committee's decisions may impact other stakeholders in the region.

Collaboration is a process where people or organizations come together to solve problems with a common goal. Through the process of sharing differing perspectives, experiences, and resources, we can expand opportunity and improve performance. Collaboration enables decision makers to realize several benefits, including mutual respect for agency/jurisdictional authority, unified efforts, and collective support with mutually beneficial financial outcomes

The Joint Solid Waste District of Coshocton, Fairfield, Licking and Perry is an example of a regional collaboration of counties to achieve the state's mandated waste reduction and recycling goals. Joining forces creates the economies of scale that allows individual counties the ability to explore best available practices, while implementing projects that individually would have been too expensive to develop. Urban, rural plus small and large communities have benefited as costs and volume responsibilities are spread over a larger population of participants, while educational, management and purchasing power are shared.

STAKEHOLDERS

The District has identified stakeholders in the region that may have a key interest and involvement in District programs, problems, and collaborated solutions including:

- Communities with curbside and drop off programs
- Commercial businesses eligible for District recycling services
- Local and regional Chambers of Commerce
- Schools that incorporate responsible waste management education into their curriculum
- Non-Profit and religious agencies providing used durable goods distribution
- Four County's Health Departments, Sheriffs, and County Engineers Offices
- State and Local Agency Offices including Parks, Soil and Water, and other related organizations

DISPOSAL

Example of interdependency and collaboration between CLFP and area solid waste districts include:

- CFLP is an exporting District with waste directed to out-of-District landfills in Stark Hocking, Mahoning, Tuscarawas, Jackson, and Franklin Counties.
- A large quantity of CLFP solid waste is exported out-of-District to transfer stations in Frankling, Pickaway, and Knox Counties.
- CFLP in return provides in-District disposal capacity located in Fairfield and Perry County. In-District landfills include Republic Pine Grove in Amanda, OH, WM Suburban Landfill in Glenford, OH, and WIN Waste Tunnel Hill Landfill in New Lexington, OH. Out-of-District waste is received from Ross-Fayette-Highland-Pickaway, Delaware-Marion-Morrow- Knox, and other Southeastern Ohio Districts.

RECYCLING

Recycling collection and processing requires a regional cooperative approach that includes both large and small waste management businesses. Examples include:

- CFLP relies upon national waste management companies for recycling collection and processing including primarily Rumpke and Kimble, with limited services offered by Republic and Waste Management (WM). The limited field of market participants makes bids for recycling collection more challenging although trash only contracts remain competitive.
- CFLP relies on an regional dependence for processing capacity also. Processing capacity is dominated by out-of-District mega-MRF's owned and operated by Rumpke and Kimble. These mega-MRF's were built to service a large

region of the state and have ample reserve capacity to accommodate future growth. The District financially supports two in-District MRFs to ensure local capacity and independence,

- CLFP direct residents with household hazardous waste to Environmental Enterprises (EEI) in Columbus which is a more cost-effective solution than constructing a duplicate facility in our district.

EDUCATION

CFLP utilizes the combined resources provided by membership in the Organization of Solid Waste Districts of Ohio (OSWDO). This networking organization has been a key player in sharing information, collaborating on group projects, and lobbying for legislative changes. OSWDO encourages Districts to cooperate and collaborate on partnerships, cooperatives, new programming and best practices.

CFLP also participates in the benefits provided by the Ohio Association of Litter Prevention and Recycling Professionals (OALPRP). OALPRP also encourages Districts and communities to share details on special projects and educational activities.

ILLEGAL DUMPING LAW ENFORCEMENT

Deputies maintain communication with sheriff offices in adjacent counties and use that network when pursuing dumpers who have crossed jurisdictional boundaries to dump waste in our district. That network provides a level of success in citing dumpers than if they stopped prosecutions at county borders.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

CFLP recognizes the value and leverages the opportunities from regional collaboration and cooperation.

- The District has concluded that the inter-regional in-District/out-of-District flow of solid waste is functional and minimizes transportation cost for each of the individual collection programs.
- The District expects to continue to:
 - Work collaboratively between the four County members and regional solid waste districts to share experiences, best practices, innovations in programming, and collection/processing opportunities.
 - Work regionally to encourage non-profits and organizations like the Licking County Computer Society, Salvation Army, Goodwill Industries provide re-use and durable good donation programs.
 - Foster partnerships with Soil and Water Conservation District, Rural Action, Keep SE Ohio Beautiful to provide District wide programming and outreach.
 - Explore regional partnerships as opportunities become available as long as there is a net economic benefit to the District.
 - Foster a strong relationship with our large commercial and industrial partners like Owens Corning in Licking County to encourage the implementation of District waste reduction programming.

H-11 Data Collection Analysis

Each year since 1993, the District has sent surveys to local governments, recyclers, haulers and industries to gather information about their recycling efforts. This annual survey serves the purpose of communicating on a regular basis with our customers, maintaining an updated mailing list, and updating the information about recycling within the district. In recent years, email distribution was used to reduce the cost of supplies and postage needed and has decreased the response time in many cases.

The District has attempted commercial surveys with limited success. Challenges in attaining valid commercial survey information include obtaining valid addresses, staff turnover and current contact information, reluctance to share information, and encouraging participation.

The cover letter sent with the survey specifically requests that recyclers do not report unallowable items. Respondents are also asked to identify the destination of the materials they collect to avoid double counting. Survey responses are checked for consistency with past surveys, and if there is any question about the numbers, the respondent is contacted to verify their intent to report the numbers in the survey.

Examples of the District survey form and cover letter are included in Appendix R.

RESIDENTIAL

Data is also collected through monthly reports by county recycling programs which breaks the information down by material and by location. This information is estimated in Fairfield and Perry Counties. Coshocton and Licking County get actual truck scale weights from Rumpke.

Additional information gathered by Ohio EPA (tires, some commercial businesses, haulers) is used where it does not duplicate District survey responses. Because data gathered by OEPA does not identify where the collected materials are processed, there can be no adjustment for double counting.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

The commercial and industrial sector is not surveyed by the District except for a select group of large industries including Owens Corning Technical Center. With more than 10,000 businesses in the four counties that change frequently, it is not practical to create and maintain an accurate contact and mailing list.

Data from major waste haulers that engage in curbside recycling contracts and compost facilities is challenging to attain and analyze. Challenges include encouraging participation from haulers and attempting to properly record bulk data by community and program. For example, Rumpke considers the Licking County contract to be a commercial customer, so their residential drop-off numbers are reported as commercial by Rumpke.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

The District will continue in good faith to attain the most accurate and extensive annual survey data. The District recognized that accurate data collection is vital to measuring and evaluating waste reduction and recycling rates and programs.

Potential data collection enhancements include:

- Creating a targeted 'Top 20' business and industry list and creating a strategy to open conversations with this group about their interest in recycling services and asking what materials they are recycling or would like to recycle.
- Continuing survey phone and email follow-up efforts to improve participation and the accuracy of the data.
- Continuing to encourage haulers and processors to participate in the survey and share other data on volumes, materials, and markets.
- Consideration of postcard reminder mailings to keep administrative phone call follow up costs low.

H-12 Education/Outreach Analysis

FOUR COUNTY DISTRICT COORDINATION

Within the District, each of the four member counties maintains a separate County Recycling Office responsible for creating a County Outreach Plan. The District coordinates and collaborates with each County to ensure that these individual education and outreach programs meet the state goals requirements as defined in the District Outreach Plan.

The District encourages each of the four member counties to create unique, targeted, and tailored education and outreach that matches their unique programming, demographics, audiences, challenges and opportunities.

AUDIENCES

The 2020 State Solid Waste Management Plan established ten goals for Districts to achieve. Goals 3 and 4 set outreach and education performance standards that describe how districts must provide unique waste management education, outreach, marketing, and technical assistance to specific audiences. In response, the District has identified five target Education and Outreach audiences:

1. Residents
2. Schools
3. Industries
4. Commercial businesses and institutions
5. Communities and elected officials

The following chart shows the targeted audience for each of the District’s existing programs:

Education/Outreach Program	Target Audience				
	Residents	Schools	Industries	Institutions & Commercial Businesses	Communities & Elected Officials
District Website and Facebook Page	X	X	X	X	X
Public, Elected Officials, and School Communication	X	X	X	X	X
Educational Presentations	X	X		X	X
HHW Education	X				X
Scrap Tire Disposal Education	X				X
Yard Waste Education	X				X
Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial Solid Waste and Recycling Technical Assistance and Waste Audits			X	X	
Materials Marketplace Referrals		X	X	X	

DISTRICT EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMMING

Appendix L has complete details of all District Education and Outreach Programming described for each of the four Counties. Appendix H-12 is intended to provide a broad overview of this programming from which the District wide analysis and conclusions can be developed.

The District currently has well-structured and successful education and outreach programming that relies primarily upon the communication and coordination of each of the four County's individual resources and activities.

The District uses their website and social media presence to assist with this communication.

DISTRICT WEBSITE AND FACEBOOK PAGE

The District maintains a website that meets the requirements specified by Goal 3 of the 2020 State Plan.

<http://www.cflpswd.org/>

The website is a District-wide resource for residents, businesses, industry and educational institutions and is updated as often as needed with current information on:

- Four County Recycling and Litter Prevention Websites with detailed local information
- Recycling opportunities Guide with details on Recycling Bid Drop Offs in each County
- Publications tab with link to current Solid Waste Management Plan and Financial Reports
- Calendar invitations to District policy Committee and Subcommittee Meetings
- HHW Programming Options
- Registered Public Compost Facilities
- Licensed Waste Haulers by County
- Licensed Waste and Construction/Demolition Debris Disposal Options
- Public Landfills and Transfer Stations
- FAQ's and How-To Listing
- Links to partner organizations

The District also has a Facebook page that is used to communicate District-wide messaging and local programming information:

<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100075894668347>

The District continues to monitor the popularity and success of the website from number of views per page and number of likes and shares for Facebook postings. The District also continuously updates the website and social media to ensure current and accurate information and programming.

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE AND RECYCLING OPPORTUNITY GUIDE

Each county recycling office maintains a recycling guide that contains local opportunities to recycle a variety of items, landfills, transfer facilities, compost information, and other valuable tips. The information is printed and disseminated at all educational events. The District office consolidates all this information on its website and uses it to complete plan tables. Information is updated as needed, and dissemination is reported quarterly to the District. The resource guide is maintained on the website and applies to each of the four County members.

Recycling Opportunities

click on the icons to find recycling locations for each material

 Appliances	 Batteries-Lead acid	 Batteries - household	 Cardboard	 Clothing	 Compact Florescent Bulbs	 Electronics	 Glass
 Household hazardous waste	 Housing Materials	 Mercury Devices	 Metals	 Motor oil	 Multi-material centers	 Paper	 Paint
 Prescription Medication	 Plastic	 Propane Tanks	 Tires	 Toner Cartridges/ Cell Phones	 Wood	 Yard Waste	
<p>Recycling Bin Dropoff Locations in:</p>    							

Curbside Service

What about.....?

Coshocton-Fairfield-Licking-Perry Solid Waste District 675 Price Rd. Newark, OH 43055 PH: 740-349-6308 Fax: 740-784-4203 Email: kim@cflnswd.org or kate@cfln.org

INVENTORY OF DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING OPPORTUNITIES

The District provides a complete District-wide infrastructure inventory within the solid waste management plan, which is updated every 5 years. In addition, the District website maintains an inventory of recycling, composting, and disposal options. This is most often combined with the information in the resource guide.

SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL COUNTY PROGRAMMING

Each member county employs staff that comprise the County Recycling and Litter Prevention Offices that provide local education and outreach. Each County Office is encouraged to focus on the following common themes to ensure programming and messaging consistency:

- Promote specific 'Recycle Right' targeted education and outreach for local programming and events including under-represented groups.
- Encourage residents and business owners to adopt a lifestyle of recycling, waste minimization, sustainability, and resource conservation.
- Maintain good relationship with elected officials and stakeholders from each community.
- Communicate, coordinate, and collaborate with all Counties in the District and develop partnerships with other agencies and organizations to fulfill this mission and build a community where recycling is integrated into daily routines.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY RECYCLING & LITTER PREVENTION

Division of Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action

1761 E. Main St.
Lancaster, OH 43130
Phone: 740-205-8007
Fax: 740-681-4429
Contact: Jennifer Kolometz

<https://www.fairfieldrecycles.org/>



Fairfield County Recycling and Litter Prevention Presentations / Educational Programs include:

- Free Environmental Presentations - Lancaster Fairfield Community Action Recycling and Litter Prevention
- ‘Go- Green” free waste evaluations for businesses.
- Interactive displays at area libraries, Children’s Museum, County Fair, and other events
- Recycling: It doesn’t have to be confusing presentation
 - Hands-On Activity: Recycled Evaluation Bag -
- Earth’s Natural Resources
 - Hands-On Activity: Waste-Free Lunch
- Our Changing Planet - Great Pacific Garbage Patch
 - Hands-On Activity: Keeping the Sea, Waste-Free
- Pumpkin Jack -. The story is a great way to educate kids on composting and why it’s important
 - Hands-On Activity: Pumpkin Jack Story Time & Composting Game
- In School Educational Activities – promotion of OALPRP Scholarship
- Recycle Right Campaign Information
- Reducing Food Waste Workshop
- Radio interview campaign and active social media presence
- Third Grade Billboard Contest
- Shredding Services
- Report a Dumper
- Buy Recycled Campaign
- HHW Educational Information
- Electronics collection
- Composting tips and tricks
- Waste Evaluations for schools, businesses, and industries with technical support and training for recycling program start ups
- Public event recycling containers
- Educational Programming with speakers and presenters to Adult groups and Businesses

COSHOCTON COUNTY RECYCLING AND LITTER PREVENT

401 1/2 Main St.

Coshocton, OH 43812

Phone: 740-575-4813

Fax: 740-502-4048

Contact: Alex Nelson

<https://www.coshoctoncounty.net/recycle/>

Coshocton County Education and Outreach programming includes:

- Big Coshocton Cleanup
- Interactive 'Where Can I Recycle' county GIS map
- Displays at County Fair, Balloon Festival, and other public events
- Waste Not Newsletter
- Recycle Right ad campaign
- Report a Dumper Campaign
- Active social media camp
- Technical Assistance for school recycling program start up
- Bottle Cap to Benches Program
- Communications with local community leaders regarding programming, drop off management, and stats.
- Waste evaluations for businesses and industries including training and technical assistance
- Recycling containers for public events including Chamber events
- Educational Programming for Schools, Summer Camps, Adults, and Businesses
- American Recycles Radio Contest
- Recycle Right Outreach Campaign
- Embrace Sustainability Campaign
- Educational Programming with speakers and presenters to Adult groups and Businesses

COSHOCTON COUNTY RECYCLING AND LITTER PREVENTION

WASTE NOT

Coshocton County Recycling & Litter Prevention Newsletter
Funding provided by C/FL Solid Waste District

Spring 2024

A Look at This Quarter

Recycling Drop-off Site	Jan-March Total (lbs)
Bakersville	2,400
Canal Linnville (City of Coshocton)	38,830
Conoville	6,200
Fresno	4,200
Helle	4,000
Iron Gullford	3,200
Marshall	3,700
Thurston	6,000
Tuscarawas Twp. - Cedar St.	8,370
Warren	21,100
West Carlisle	2,770
West Lafayette	31,260

A HUGE THANK YOU TO OUR COMMUNITY FOR USING THE RECYCLING DROP SITES FOR A TOTAL OF **149,190 LBS** OF RECYCLING COLLECTED THIS QUARTER!

HAVE ECLIPSE GLASSES? DON'T THROW THEM OUT!

Drop off new or good condition eclipse glasses at the Coshocton Public Library or the County Recycling Office! We will be working with a program to put them to use for future solar eclipses!

How Green is Your Spring?

- ✓ Spring Cleaning with Green Products! Baking soda, vinegar, lemon juice make great natural cleaners!
- ✓ Start (or continue!) Recycling! For a full list of how to recycle right in Coshocton, visit our website!
- ✓ Get Outdoors! Hike, bike, or picnic in local parks instead of driving long distances.
- ✓ Organize a Litter Clean-Up! Big or small, any efforts to clean up our community makes a difference.
- ✓ Celebrate Earth Day! Participate in local Earth Day events and initiatives.
- ✓ Conserve at Home! Install a rain barrel to collect water for plants and gardens! And take advantage of longer hours of natural light instead of artificial lighting.

EARTH DAY IS APRIL 22nd!
How are you recycling in our Planet in 2024? Let us know! Share your Earth day pictures and plans with our Facebook page!

Find us on **facebook** | Coshocton County Recycling & Litter Prevention | Phone: 740-575-4813 | Email: alexnelson@coshoctoncounty.net | 401 1/2 Main Street, Coshocton

LICKING COUNTY RECYCLING

295 Wilson St.

Newark, OH 43055

Phone: 740-670-5125

Fax: 740-328-8272

Contact: Andrea Krava

lickingcounty.gov/depts/recycling/default.htm

Licking County Education and Recycling programming includes:

- Communicate details and manage public recycling drop off sites throughout the county including Facebook Report a Dumper Campaign.
- Provide educational programs, displays, and giveaways to/at schools, groups, or events including County Fair, St. Hebron Day Event, Licking Parks, Farmers Markets, Libraries, and other public events.
- Maintain Facebook page, website, and newsletters.

- Targeted education outreach for learning and physical disabilities and Seniors.
- Loan free recycling bins (frames, lids, and bags) to businesses and groups for events.
- Provide materials and support for roadside and park cleanups.
- Conduct special recycling or collection events.
- Communications with local community leaders regarding programming, DORA services, drop off management, and stats.
- Waste evaluations for schools, businesses and industries including training and technical assistance with recycling program start up and management.
- Recycling containers and presentations for public events including Chamber Events and Farmers Markets
- Educational Programming with speakers and presenters to Adult groups and Businesses
- Recycle Right Campaign Information

Your Guide to Recycling In Licking County



Provided by Licking County Recycling
740-670-5125
www.LickingCounty.gov/RLC

Physical Address: 295 Wilson Street Newark, OH 43055
Mailing Address: 20 S. 2nd Street Newark, OH 43055



Follow us on Facebook & Instagram!

FUNDED BY THE GLP SOLID WASTE DISTRICT www.cflpand.org March 2023

What Can I Recycle?

Here is what is accepted in the Licking County Recycling public drop off bins. If you have curbside recycling in your community, please check with your waste hauler for what can or cannot be accepted.



NOT ACCEPTED:

- NO plastic bags
- NO hoses, chains, & belts
- NO scrap metals & wood
- NO needles
- NO batteries
- NO cleaning & sheets
- NO pressurized tanks
- NO cassette & VHS tapes
- NO hazardous materials
- NO trash



About Licking County Recycling

Licking County Recycling and Litter Prevention In school Presentations / Educational Programs include:

- Landfill and 3-Rs
- What's in Your Trash
- Recycling Games
- Recycling Crafts
- Litter Prevention
- Careers in Recycling
- Composting Basics
- Guide to Conducting a Waste Audit
- Grade Specific Lessons and Stories
- Free Environmental Presentations Lancaster Fairfield Community Action Recycling and Litter Prevention

PERRY COUNTY WASTE AND RECYCLING

235 St. Rt 13 North

New Lexington, OH 43764

Phone: 740-342-7881

Fax: 740-342-7884

Contact: Matt Reed and Hallie McClure

<https://www.perryrecycling.com/>



Perry County
Waste Reduction & Recycling
Helping to keep Perry County Clean & Green!
740-342-7881

RECYCLE *right!*

YES! You CAN recycle these!

			
Corrugated Cardboard & Pasteboard	Magazines/ Catalogs	Office Paper	Newspaper
			
Aluminum Cans	Steel Cans	Plastic Bottles	Plastic Jugs
			
		Brown Glass/ Clear Glass	

NO! You CANNOT recycle these!

											
No Garbage	No Food	No Yard waste	No Plastic Bags	No Electronics	No Buckets	No Syringes	No Light Bulbs	No Drinking Glass	No Batteries	No Ceramics or Dishes	No Plastic Toys/Plastic Lids

NO Tied Bags! Dump loose!

When in Doubt Throw it Out! ...or REUSE it if you can!

Perry County Recycling and Litter Prevention Presentations / Educational Programs include:

- Monthly Eco Tips Resource Guide
- Displays and participation in Home and Garden Events and Back to School Bash, 4H, County Fair, Earth Day, Veterans Event, and other Public events.
- Communicate details and manage public recycling drop off sites throughout the county including Facebook Report a Dumper Campaign.
- Recycle Right Campaign
- Waste Reduction Green School Challenge
- In School and Summer Camp Presentations supported by newsletter and waste audits
- Resources – Garbology and the Clean Bin Project
- 7 Steps to Building a Recycling Business
- Metal and Bulbs Recycling Guide
- HHW Recycling Guide
- Resources for Recycling Devices and Chemicals
- Instructions and Fun Facts for Composting at Home – Composting your Pump
- Participation in Chamber Events and newsletters including recycling containers at Chamber events
- Educational Programming with speakers and presenters to Adult groups and Businesses
- Waste evaluations for schools, businesses and industries including training and technical assistance with recycling program start up and management

ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING

RESIDENTIAL AUDIENCE

Recycling Collection

Interactive displays at public events in partnership with other agencies and organizations such as churches, parks, and communities has been an effective strategy to impact large groups with a targeted message.

Social media posts and radio interviews have also been an inexpensive and successful strategy to reach large audiences.

Communicating local details about “Recycle Right” has been successful at increasing participation and decreasing contamination. Communications are targeted to local programming so that messaging can be adjusted for acceptable materials, locations, and pick up times.

The “Report a Dumper” program has been successful at communicating the impact of illegal dumping especially around drop off locations even though prosecutions have been limited. “ Report a Dumper” Facebook posts generate more discussion with residents than any other topic.

HHW

HHW Education has managed to reduce the quantity of illegally disposed materials including encouraging the proper method of drying out latex paint and listing opportunities to safely recycle motor oil and other HHW. The District also promotes disposal for a fee at Environmental Enterprises Inc. for all HHW. Links and details are provided on the website.

Hard to Manage Wastes (e.g. Tires, Batteries, Appliances, E-Waste, Propene Tanks, CDD, Prescriptions)

The District’s on line “Recycling Opportunities” by materials is an effective and successful strategy for communicating details about acceptable licensed facilities and other recycling opportunities in the four county area and in adjacent Districts that accept hard to manage waste. This listing has had an impact on reducing illegal dumping and cleanup activities.

SCHOOL/YOUTH AUDIENCE

The District and each of the Four County Programs maintain close contact with in schools and youth audiences. School outreach and education has typically included in-classroom education presentations and demonstrations, contests, and hands-on grade specific activities. Appendix H-12 “Summary of Individual County Programming” includes a list of school educational topics, activities, and curriculum offers for each Member County.

COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL AUDIENCES

The District and the individual County Programs have used a variety of methods to reach and educate businesses including:

- Telephone solicitation
- Newsletters
- Partnerships with Chambers of Commerce
- Website
- Press releases to local media sources
- Social media posts.
- Ohio EPA Materials Marketplace

Using these outreach strategies has been successful particularly with reaching smaller businesses that have a keen interest in environmental stewardship. “Big-Box” retail stores are typically separating, baling, and recycling OCC and other high value materials. Grief Paper remains an option for OCC resale.

The District’s goal is to be a resource for guidance and best practices for all these audiences.

The District has had success in partnering with local Chambers of Commerce as a resource for their local membership. Although the mission of Chambers is economic development, many of these organizations also advertise public programming that can benefit their members’ images and bottom lines.

An example of assisting a business or industry is the District’s promotion of the Ohio EPA Materials Marketplace as a resource for potentially reusable materials. The Materials Marketplace is also an effective tool to post a difficult to recycle material for potential reuse by another business. The District also promotes U.S.T. Environmental Contractor Inc. in Carol County as a waste exchange and management service.

COMMUNITY AND ELECTED OFFICIALS AUDIENCE

The District and the Four County Programs are active in communicating with County Commissioners, Township Trustees, City Councils, and Village Councils. The District and the Recycling Offices are available to attend community and council/trustee meeting upon request and speak about a current or upcoming program. Regular communications also occur with individual elected and appointed officials during special events and collection programs including:

- Volunteer Litter Collections
- School Activities
- Special Events and Local Educational Booths

- Litter Collection Programs and Illegal Dump Site Cleanups
- District Plan Ratification visits and public hearings regarding District and local programming
- Public meetings to discuss recovery tonnages and trends for local recycling collection programs

INDUSTRIAL AUDIENCE

Medium and large local Industries typically have dedicated staff assigned to monitor waste and implement reduction strategies that achieve cost savings. This group is least receptive to District messaging and outreach. Industries are sometimes reluctant to share details of costs and volumes with public agencies. Most medium and large businesses also have established relationships with waste haulers, scrap recyclers, and recycling processors that direct haul material from these facilities.

Small manufacturers may have internal recycling programs but are most inclined to use local county drop-off bins to minimize their disposal costs.

The District maintains a data base of available recycling outlets and programs as a resource for all businesses and industries that have an interest in exploring additional waste reduction strategies. The District also refers industries to the Ohio EPA Materials Marketplace as a waste reduction tool.

Go-Green Recycling Recognition Programs in partnership with local Chambers will continue to be a potential strategy to showcase industries that have successful programming and are willing to share best practices. These recognition programs can improve the corporate image of the organization and help promote their product lines as environmentally responsible.

BEHAVIOR CHANGE

All the District's education and outreach is designed to impact behavior change that supports the District's waste reduction and recovery goals. Specific targeted behavior changes include:

- Encouraging participation in the District's curbside and drop off recycling programming.
- Encouraging use of trash haulers for the proper disposal of household waste.
- Eliminate littering and encouraging practices that keep public places clean, safe, and inviting.
- Eliminating illegal household waste disposal methods like burn barrels and reliance on open dumps.
- Reducing contamination in District recycling collection programs by understanding the 'Recycle Right' guidance.
- Encouraging Proper disposal of hard to recycle materials such as tires, HHW, e-waste, and batteries.
- Adopting a lifestyle that minimizes waste generation and includes environmentally friendly purchasing habits.
- Use of local non-profits and organizations that sponsor donation programs as a resources for reusable items and durable goods.
- Encouraging business and industries to adopt corporate stewardship programs that include use of recycled feed stock and manufacturing environmentally friendly products.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

Existing educational and outreach programming is successful but could be enhanced, expanded, and targeted with an overreaching goal of improving participation, increasing volumes, and decreasing contamination. The District will continue with the current level of programming and will explore the costs and impact of these other opportunities:

- Continue to refine and promote customizable materials that can be posted on community webpages and/or social media platforms that educate residents on allowable and unacceptable materials for curbside and drop-off recycling programs.
- Consider offering more extensive lifestyle waste reduction tips on social media and the webpage.
- Research the option of communities offering educational information either as an insert or as a short instructional statement on water/sewer bills.
- Consider providing resources on the webpage to promote self-conducting home and commercial waste-audits.
- Consider providing online education to each political jurisdiction to customize their residential recycling program information including details on what is and is not locally recyclable.
- Consider adding content to the Business Recycling website tab. Examples of additional resources may include Waste Audit How-To Guide and Steps to Better Business Recycling.

- Consider adding a School Recycling website tab that could better describe the local County Program educational resources available or District wide resources including a waste audit guide to waste-free classroom and zero waste lunches. The tab would also reference and link individual County’s educational resources
- Consider adding more waste reduction tips and guides for homes and businesses seeking a zero waste lifestyle.
- Continue to work with each County to create innovative strategies to educate residents on the importance of recycling right and keeping contamination out of the recycling stream for drop-off and curbside programs.
- Enhance the use of social media platform to offer ‘life hack’ waste reduction tips.
- Outreach to multi-family housing landlords and property management companies to help establish or improve multi-family housing recycling programs.
- Continue the distribution of local statistics to each community to encourage politicians to take ownership and become active in local engagement.
- Monitor and update individual websites and social media platforms at least quarterly to ensure accurate timely postings.

H-13 Processing Capacity Analysis

The purpose of this analysis is to evaluate the existing capacity for processing recovered materials.

MATERIAL RECOVERY PROCESSING CAPACITY ANALYSIS

The analysis evaluates material recovery facilities (MRFs) in the District and surrounding areas. A MRF is a specialized facility that receives, separates, and prepares recyclable materials for marketing to end-user manufacturers. Most of the large scale regional MRF capacity is owned and operated by private companies. The District has little ability to influence the operations, expansions plans, or continued availability of this processing capacity. Privately owned regional MRF capacity includes:

- SBC Solutions operates a MRF and plastic grinding facility in Licking County that receives large loads of pre-consumer industrial recyclable materials.
- Materials collected in the Coshocton and Licking County drop-off programs are processed out of district by a large regional Rumpke MRF in Franklin County and a very small portion by Kimble MRF in Tuscarawas County.

To ensure the availability of in-District MRF capacity, the District partially subsidized operations in Fairfield and Perry Counties through contacts with Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action Recycling Center and Perry County Recycling Center.

MRF RESOURCES

Rumpke Material Recovery Facility, Columbus, OH

A portion of the private recycling collection that occurs in the District is transferred under contract through 2027 to a Rumpke Waste & Recycling facility in Columbus, OH. This new \$100M 226,000 sq. ft. facility is according to Rumpke, the largest and most technologically advanced MRF's in the US and has a capacity of 30 tph or 250,000 tpy with an ability to recover 98% of all the material received. Rumpke states that 90% of the material processed at the center is sold to end-users in Ohio, including firms such as Greif, Advanced Drainage Systems, Axium Plastics and Pratt Industries.

Perry County Recycling Center

The Perry County Recycling Center in New Lexington was expanded in 2020 with funding from the District to restructure the processing line and purchase new equipment.

Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action MRF, Fairfield County.

The Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action Recycling Center processes materials from the countywide drop-off, public institutional collections, their own business/industry collection program and paper shred service, as well as a public drive-through buy-back. Capacity was increased in 2020 with funding from the District to restructure the processing line and purchase new equipment. Current processing could be increased 40% to 50% with current equipment.

Strategic Materials, Licking County

This facility is open to the public on a limited basis and processes only container glass. The facility has capacity to manage processing for a multi-district region. Their capacity is large enough to handle all the source separated glass in the District.

SBC Solutions Group, Licking County

SBC owns and operates a recycling facility in northwest Licking County where commercial and industrial materials are sorted and baled for shipment to processing facilities around the world. SBC focuses on large clean pre-consumer material including industrial plastics. Future availability is uncertain due to weight limits on bridges to access the facility, distance from collection points, non-acceptance of glass and lack of equipment to sort commingled recyclables.

TEXTILE, SCRAP, AND PALLET PROCESSING FACILITIES

Multiple facilities are available for processing metals, textiles and pallets. Metal recycling has long been a source of revenue for some residents. Tons of metal recycled exclusive of auto salvage has historically been higher in this district than other districts or national averages.

Hope Timber operates both a yard waste management facility and a pallet processing facility and accepts unusable pallets from commercial businesses and industries, rebuilding them into new pallets, and mulching what cannot be salvaged.

YARD WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES

Multiple facilities are available for processing yard waste and other organics including Compost Farm in Alexandria, and Kurtz Brothers in Licking County.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

- The District relies on MRF capacity from the private sector including the large regional Rumpke MRF in Columbus. The District must maintain a partnership with these private facilities to ensure the availability of future capacity.
- To ensure availability of private and publicly subsidized capacity, the District must ensure that collected materials have a minimum percentage of contamination. The District must commit to an aggressive education and outreach Recycle Right campaign to ensure good understanding of accepted materials and the negative impact of wish-cycling. The District must also continue commitment to the Report a Dumper program to abate contamination in the drop off program and consider other best practices for illegal dump abatement and prosecution programming.
- Continued investment in new equipment for the Perry County Recycling Center and the Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action Recycling Center should improve local capacity and decrease processing costs/ton. These two facilities are the cornerstones of in-District operations and are a great value to the community. Increased tonnages may be necessary to create the economies of scale necessary to ensure a sustainable future for these two facilities so that they can both compete with regional out-of-district mega-MRF's.
- The District must continue to focus on changing attitudes and lifestyles in rural areas. Provide education and promotion on facilities that will accept tires, bulk, CDD to reduce illegal dumping. Encouraging use of contract waste collection services is a first step for some rural areas.
- Ample MRF and other material processing capacity does exist at this time and the District is not in a position to build or operate new facilities.

Appendix I: Actions, Priorities, & Program Descriptions

A. Actions and Priorities

To fulfill the directives in Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.50, the District Plan Update must demonstrate strategies and programs in place to address all of the required goals as outlined in the 2020 State Plan. This Appendix describes the accomplishments of the strategies/programs and their future direction for the planning period.

POTENTIAL ACTIONS

Appendix H evaluates the District’s performance of strategies/programs in offering and maintaining services as outlined in the current plan. The process of the evaluation shows whether actual performance is what was expected or desired. If strategies/programs didn’t perform as intended or challenges were identified, then suggestions were provided to strengthen programs, improve performance, and/or increase effectiveness.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS

The core of the District’s waste reduction programming is the robust and successful commercial/industrial and residential drop-off recycling collection services. The District has many partnerships with schools, townships, and businesses to have achieved a 37.35% base year reduction and recycling rate for the residential/commercial sector.

The District’s priority during the planning period is to improve participation and recovery, and decrease contamination, from the drop-off and curbside collection programs by enhanced deployment of the Recycle Right campaign. The District will also continuously monitor drop off sites to ensure that sufficient capacity exists to handle residential, commercial, and multifamily volumes.

The District will focus on illegal dumping through increased enforcement and promotion of “Report a Dumper”.

PRIORITIES

Priority Program	Priority Area
Residential, Multi-Family, and Small Business Recycling	Optimizing drop-off and curbside participation, increase volumes, and decrease contamination by promoting the Recycle Right campaign. Employ enhanced education and promotion focused on legitimacy, negative impact of Wishcycling, transparency with a goal of changing attitudes and lifestyles in rural, under-represented, and underperforming areas.
Drop Off Recycling Collection	Minimize dumping at recycling drop-off sites and along public roadways. Ensure that public drop-off sites have sufficient capacity to handle commercial as well as residential materials
Illegal Dump Abatement	Increase enforcement of tire regulations to minimize tire dumping throughout District and promote “Report a Dumper” as an enforcement tool.

B. Programs

RESIDENTIAL RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

CURBSIDE RECYCLING SERVICES

Non-Subscription Curbside Recycling

ID	Name	County	Start Date	End Date	Goal(s)
NCS1	Coshocton City	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
NCS2	Carroll Village	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
NCS3	Lithopolis Village	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
NCS4	Pleasantville Village	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
NCS5	Johnstown City	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
NCS6	Pataskala City	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
NCS7	Granville City	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
NCS8	Somerset Village	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

All non-subscription curbside recycling programs are managed by the municipalities and operated by private haulers under contract with the municipalities. Coshocton City offered bi-weekly, and all other programs offer weekly collection. The District's role is supportive, not prescriptive. Table B-1.a in Appendix B provides details of the specific program including County, method of service, materials collected, type of collection and frequency.

Subscription Curbside Recycling

ID	Name	County	Start Date	End Date	Goal(s)
SC1	Baltimore Village	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC2	Pickerington City	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC3	Violet Township	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC4	Thurston Village	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC5	Alexandria Village	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC6	Etna Township	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC7	Granville Township	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC8	Harrison Township	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC9	Heath City	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC10	Hebron Village	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC11	Newark City	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC12	Union Township	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

*The Village of Hebron will begin non-subscription program August 1, 2025.

Subscription curbside recycling in the District is implemented by municipalities and townships via franchise with a specific hauler, and by individual residents contracting for services with their chosen hauler. These programs have been most successful when desired and supported by the residents of those communities.

Table B-1.b in Appendix B provides details of the specific program including County, method of service, collection, and frequency. Those subscription programs listed as 'Under review' did exist during the base line year of 2023 but may be discontinued or altered in subsequent years.

The District will continue to encourage communities to consider either subscription or non-subscription curbside collection as a supplement or replacement for drop off recycling collection programs. The District will act in a technical assistance role. The actual planning, bidding, and implementation will be a collaboration between the local County Recycling Offices and the communities. The District and local County offices can also provide technical assistance with potential Ohio EPA grant funding for new collection programming. County offices will also assist in the promotion and education of existing and new collection programming.

DROP-OFF RECYCLING LOCATIONS

Full-Time Urban Drop-offs

ID	Name	County	Start Date	End Date	Goal(s)
FTU1	Coshocton City	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU2	Berne Twp - Sugar Grove	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU3	Bloom Twp - Collegeview	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU4	Greenfield Twp - Havensport Rd.	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU5	Lancaster - E. Main	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU6	Lancaster - Hubert Ave	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU7	Lancaster - Liberty Dr.	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU8	Lancaster - Granville Pike	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU9	Lancaster - Gay St.	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU10	Lancaster - W. Fair Ave	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU11	Greenfield Twp - Taylor KIA	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU12	Liberty Twp. - Baltimore	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU13	Pleasant Twp - Lancaster-Thornville Rd.	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU14	Violet Twp-Benadum Rd.	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU15	Violet Twp - Stonecreek Dr.	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU16	Violet Twp - Blacklick Eastern Rd	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU17	Violet Twp - Center St.	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU18	Walnut Twp - Millersport	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU19	Pickerington - Center St	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU20	Pleasantville - S. Main St	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU21	Etna Twp - South St	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU22	Granville Twp - River Rd	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU23	Granville Twp - Denison Red Barn	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU24	Harrison Twp - Outville Rd.	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU25	Heath - Rt. 79	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU26	Newark - East Main	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU27	Newark - Flory Park	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU28	Newark - Cherry Valley	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU29	Newark - Levin Park	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU30	Newark - Myrtle Ave	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU31	Union Twp - Hebron	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU32	Harrison Twp - Crooksville	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU33	Harrison Twp - Roseville	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU34	Pike Township - N. State St.	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU35	Pike Township - N. Main St	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU36	Pike Township - First St.	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU37	Pike Township - SR 13 NE	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

Full-Time, Rural Drop-offs

ID	Name	County	Start Date	End Date	Goal(s)
FTR1	Adams Twp-Bakersville	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR2	Franklin Twp-Conesville	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR3	Jefferson Twp-Nellie	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR4	Jefferson Twp-Warsaw	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR5	White Eyes Twp - Fresno	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR6	Lafayette Twp-West Lafayette	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR7	Linton Twp-Plainfield	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR8	Perry Twp-New Guilford	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR9	Pike Twp-West Carlisle	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR10	Tiverton Twp	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR11	Tuscarawas Twp-Canal Lewisville	Coshocton	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR12	Amanda Twp - Amanda	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR13	Clearcreek Twp - Oakland	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR14	Clearcreek Twp - Stoutsville	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR15	Richland Twp - Rushville	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR16	Richland Twp - West Rushville	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR17	Rushcreek Twp - Bremen	Fairfield	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR18	Bowling Green Twp	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR19	Buckeye Lake Village	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR20	Fallsbury Twp. - Fallsburg	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR21	Franklin Twp - Flint Ridge Rd.	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR22	Hanover Twp - W. High St	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR23	Hartford Twp - Croton	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR24	Jersey Twp - Mink St.	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR25	Licking Twp - Jacksontown/Phil	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR26	Madison Twp - Township Garage/Fire	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR27	Mary Ann Twp - Wilkins Run Rd.	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR28	McKean Twp - Fredonia	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR29	Newton Twp - St. Louisville	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR30	Perry Twp	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR31	St. Albans Twp - Alexandria	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR32	Washington Twp - Utica	Licking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR33	Bearfield Twp - Six Mile Turn	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR34	Clayton Twp - Saltillo	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR35	Coal Twp - New Straitsville	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR36	Hopewell Twp - Glenford	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR37	Jackson Twp - Junction City	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR38	Monroe Twp - Corning	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR39	Reading Twp - Somerset	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR40	Reading Twp - Somerset Park	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR41	Salt Lick Twp - Hemlock	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR42	Salt Lick Twp - Shawnee	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR43	Thorn Twp - Thornville	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTR44	Thorn Twp - Thornport	Perry	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

The optimization of Drop Off Recycling Collection is a high priority. The District will focus on:

- Access to residential, multi-family units, and small commercial customers.
- Increase in volumes and compliance with collection standards.
- Decrease in illegal dumping and contamination.

The District will consider working with individual multi-family apartment complex owners and managers to distribute educational materials to their residents on nearby recycling drop off options.

Most of these recycling drop off sites are funded by the district and managed by the County Recycling Offices in order to meet the plan update access goal. The District expects to maintain the existing coverage provided by the Drop Off Program to ensure compliance with the access goal and will if necessary add additional drop-off sites to accommodate population growth.

The District has endeavored to provide drop off access for the five most commonly recycled materials including OCC, Fiber Mix, aluminum cans, steel cans and plastic #1 and #2.

The District maintains statistics on each location for annual reporting and the data is regularly reviewed to determine trends and possible program adjustments. Illegal dumping, declining participation, and contamination issues will be reviewed by the District and the County Recycling Office staff to ascertain the best response. Removal of drop off locations will be considered only after intense efforts have been employed to correct an issue. Possible solutions could include:

- Cameras to abate illegal dumping.
- Additional inspections.
- Gates and access improvements.
- Enhanced signage and education.
- Adjusted collection frequency.
- Additional collection bins for overflow and seasonal volumes.
- Consideration of a curbside program as an alternative.

MULTI-FAMILY UNIT RECYCLING COLLECTION

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Additional drop-off sites-location to be determined	2019	Ongoing	1 and 2

This is a priority program. The District currently monitors the volumes, successes, and issues related to each existing drop off recycling location provided to allow access to multi-family units. The District has a process to adjust and expand operations when drop off locations volumes are increasing - possibly in response to new large multifamily complexes. The District is committed to providing drop off collection opportunities to multifamily units and will if necessary work with apartment owners to add specific drop off locations.

COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR REDUCTION AND RECYCLING PROGRAMS

SCHOOL RECYCLING COLLECTION

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Public school recycling collection	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

Each County Recycling Office will continue to offer recycling collection services to all public schools in their county supported by including an educational component to their curriculum. Each County Recycling Office will continue to provide educational presentations/activities for students and encourage growth in the volumes collected. The District will also work with County Recycling Offices to encourage youth involvement in community cleanup recycling events and home recycling with classroom presentations and radio contest coverage

COLLECTION SERVICES (GOVERNMENT OFFICES)

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Public office recycling collection	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

Each County Recycling Office will continue to provide collection bins, training, and recycling collection services for local city, county, and state offices. Each program will be monitored by the County Recycling Office and education, and guidance will be offered to offices to ensure success.

COLLECTION SERVICES (SMALL BUSINESSES)

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Cardboard Only Containers	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

Several of the counties have initiated and will continue "cardboard only" containers that are publicly accessible but placed strategically near small businesses to encourage recovery of a high value, high volume material. The District will also encourage small businesses to discuss recycling options with their current trash haulers or a direct haul to their local MRF.

LARGE VENUE RECYCLING COLLECTION

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Container loans for public events and festivals	Existing	Ongoing	1

Each County Recycling Office will continue to loan recycling containers to groups for special events including festivals, parties, and other public functions.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Waste Audits and Technical information	Existing	Ongoing	4

The District will continue to offer waste evaluations and technical assistance to the commercial and institutional sector to increase their ability to participate in recycling programs wherever possible. Increased interaction through the local Chambers of Commerce and other business associations will help reach local businesses with recycling information including ensuring that recycling opportunities exist during Chamber events. The District will consider the development and distribution of a "best practices" guide to beginning and maintaining a business or school recycling program.

AWARD/RECOGNITION

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Awards Program	Existing	Ongoing	3 and 4

The District and County Recycling Offices will consider, when appropriate during the planning period, awards events potentially associated with an Earth Day event to recognize a teachers, students, businesses, schools, or organizations that have made a noteworthy contribution to local recycling, reuse, and reduction efforts.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR REDUCTION AND RECYCLING PROGRAMS

WASTE ASSESSMENTS/WASTE AUDITS

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
County Recycling Office waste audits	Existing	Ongoing	4

Waste audits and evaluations are available from each individual County Recycling Office upon request. The District will also provide details on a DIY self-audit or contracting with a third party to perform a waste audit for those industries that are reluctant to have the District examine their waste stream or are otherwise concerned with operational confidentiality.

COLLECTION SERVICES

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Private haulers, including Fairfield Community Action	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

The private haulers, including Fairfield-Lancaster Community Action Recycling Center, enter into agreements with local industries to provide recycling collection services at a cost. Industries are also encouraged to bring materials to drop-off centers or to contract with their waste provider to expand their existing collection service to include recycling.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Technical Assistance to Industries	Existing	Ongoing	3 and 4

The District provides technical assistance and guidance to the industrial sector upon request. Technical assistance can include techniques to set up successful internal office paper and internal recycling programs and assisting with the location of markets for collected materials. The District can also assist with contracting local haulers to provide recycling services or with the management of hard to recycle materials.

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Ohio EPA Material Marketplace and Grants	Existing	Ongoing	3 and 4

The District continues to offer technical assistance to this sector regarding increased diversion through Ohio EPA Market Development grants for equipment and programming that could provide a ROI through waste reduction and reuse, and use of the Ohio EPA's Material Marketplace for management of surplus materials. The District includes the link to the Material Marketplace on the website and will include periodic promotions on the District Facebook page

ECONOMIC INCENTIVES

VOLUME-BASED BILLING/PAY-AS-YOU-THROW TRASH COLLECTION SERVICES

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Coshocton PAYT Program	Existing	Ongoing	6

Kimble Waste offers a PAYT program for Coshocton that provides each household with one 65 gal. trash cart for weekly curbside collection and one 65 gal. recycling cart collected every two weeks. Additional trash capacity is available by leasing an extra trash cart. This encourages households to limit waste. Kimble also offers a bag-based service for residents with minimal waste which is typically cheaper than a full standard cart plan. The District will encourage other communities to adopt a PATY program as future bid documents and program enhancements are developed.

GRANTS

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Ohio EPA Grant Funding	Existing	Ongoing	6

The Ohio EPA has grant programs available for communities, schools, and businesses that will assist in the financing of new solid waste recycling and reduction programming. These match grants include

- | Grant Type | Amount | Match |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| • Community and Litter | Up to \$200,000 | 25% |
| • Academic Institution | Up to \$100,000 | 25% |
| • Market Development | Up to \$200,000 | 100% |
| • Scrap Tire | Up to \$300,000 | 100% |
| • Source Reduction | Up to \$10,000 | 0% |

The District through the individual county offices has been active in promoting these Ohio EPA grants and has been very successful in receiving funding for a variety of programming and scrap tire clean ups. The District is prepared to assist with the completion of the grant application and the processing of support paperwork for schools, communities, and industries that express interest in a particular waste reduction, reuse, or recycling project. The District program offers financial assistance for public benefit for purchasing recycled content items for public use and improving material recovery facilities to process more recyclables from the public will be continued and used as funds are available.

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
County Recycling Office - Annual Program Funding	Existing	Ongoing	6

The District has a policy annually program funding requests from each of the four County Recycling Offices for expenses related to allowable use source reduction and recycling programming including:

- Administration and Salaries
- Drop off Collection
- Outreach and education
- Health Department enforcement and inspections
- Law enforcement

- Litter Collection and Clean Ups
- Other Waste Management Programming that is preapproved and budgeted

RESTRICTED/DIFFICULT TO MANAGE WASTES

YARD WASTE

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Yard Waste Collection	Existing	Ongoing	5

County Recycling Offices educate residents about the value of home composting and reuse of the mulch as a soil amendment. Ample opportunities exist for residents and small businesses to dispose of yard waste and tree trimming including:

- City of Coshocton Curbside Yard Waste and seasonal leaf collection and Yard Waste Drop-Off Bins.
- Licking County bagged leaf pick up program and drop off program.
- City of Lancaster Seasonal Leaf Collection Program and self-service compost drop off
- Perry County green drop-off containers and Perry Township Seasonal Yard Waste Drop Off Site Township Road Garage
- Various private yard waste drop off opportunities including The Compost Farm in Alexandria, Elm Recycling in Newark, Hope Timber in Newark, Kurtz Bros. in Alexandria, and Ohio Mulch in Pataskala.
- Rumpke curbside yard-waste collection through participating municipalities

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Privately owned facilities	Existing	Ongoing	5
Limited collection for common materials	Existing	Ongoing	5

The District is committed to continually providing education to residents about the problems associated with HHW disposal and encouraging residents to find alternatives to using or disposing of hazardous products. Each County Recycling Office will continue to be responsible for education within their county including the promotion of the EEI facility in Columbus or Habitat for Humanity ReStores which accept full gallons of usable paint for resale. Properly disposing of unusable latex paint by drying it out is also promoted.

- Guidance on using non-toxic alternatives to common HHW products is also available.
- Fairfield County received an OEPA grant and is offering a one-time HHW collection event in 2025.

SCRAP TIRES

Name.	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Privately owned facilities	Existing	Ongoing	5
Enforcement and education	Existing	Ongoing	5

The District will continue to educate residents about the value of paying the tire dealer to recycle their old tires when purchasing new tires. The District will continue to encourage tire dealers to only use licensed haulers to slow illegal dumping.

The District is aware of the need for affordable year-round recycling/disposal options. The District has worked with Counties to, on a limited basis, offer special tire collection events.

Fairfield County Transfer Station accepts scrap tires for a fee and the County endeavors to hold an annual collection fee based on grant funding. If District or Ohio EPA Grant funds are available after mandatory programs have been funded, the District may increase funding for tire disposal collection events for all four counties.

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Privately owned facilities	Existing	Ongoing	5

There are many opportunities throughout the district to recycle electronics year-round. The District offers a variety of opportunities to recycle E-Waste through both public and private collection outlets. The District will continue to promote these recycling opportunities in all recycling guides and brochures. A complete list of recycling opportunities can be found in Appendix H. There are also organizations that hold collection events in partnership with local electronics recyclers.

LEAD-ACID BATTERIES

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Public and Privately Facility Drop Off and Processing	Existing	Ongoing	5

The District encourages residents to recycle their old lead acid battery at the retailer when purchasing a replacement. The private sector has ample promotion and capacity to accept of lead acid batteries. Area scrap yards are also outlets for lead acid battery recycling and may offer a cash refund based on current market value. This private sector system works very well to keep lead-acid batteries out of landfills and the District will continue to rely on this system to address lead-acid batteries.

APPLIANCES

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Privately owned facilities	Existing	Ongoing	5

Appliances have value as scrap metal once the freon is removed. Scrap dealers and roadside “Pickers” or scavengers have the capacity to handle all appliances disposed in the District. The District and county recycling offices will continue to promote and support all private companies that remove Freon and recycle appliances. Sheriff deputies will continue to seek individuals responsible for dumping appliances along roadways, and litter collection programs will continue to pick them up for proper disposal.

PHARMACEUTICALS

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Sheriff and police departments	Existing	Ongoing	5
Collection drives - nationally sponsored	Existing	Ongoing	5

Each county in the District has at least one law enforcement agency with a container to collect prescription medications. Some counties have multiple agencies providing this service. The District also promotes drop off containers at Giant Eagle stores and other local pharmacies. Communities also participate in the National Take-back collection events, providing residents an outlet for more than just solid pills.

OTHER MATERIAL SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

TEXTILES

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Privately owned facilities	Existing	Ongoing	5

The District has numerous ministries, re-use stores and drop boxes in the area that provide responsible reuse and recycling capacity.

BULKY ITEMS AND DURABLE GOODS

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Privately Owned Facilities	Existing	Ongoing	5
Privately Owned Haulers	Existing	Ongoing	5

The District does promote the donation of durable goods that are in good repair to re-use stores and not-for-profits. The District also promotes auctions, yard sales, and donations to scavengers as viable reuse options. Some discarded durable goods are not repairable or reusable and must be landfilled. Transfer stations still accept unusable bulky goods for a charge. There are also private ‘junk haulers’ that will pick up items and transport small and large loads to a disposal facility for a fee.

FACILITIES

Materials Recovery Facilities/Recycling Centers

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Improvement Contracts	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

The District administers a contract program designed to assist processing centers expand or improve to increase tons recycled in the district.

Landfills

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Privately owned and operated facilities	Existing	Ongoing	

Landfills will remain a function of the private sector, and haulers will continue to use facilities that meet their needs throughout the planning period. The District does not intend to build or operate landfills.

Closed Facility Maintenance (Closure/Post-Closure Care)

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
No program available			

The District does not own any closed facilities.

Transfer Facilities

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Privately owned and operated facilities	Existing	Ongoing	

Transfer facilities will remain a function of the private sector, and haulers will continue to use facilities that meet their needs throughout the planning period. The District does not intend to build or operate transfer facilities.

Composting Facilities

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Privately owned and operated facilities	Existing	Ongoing	

Yard waste management facilities will remain a function of the private sector, and the District will continue to encourage their use by all sectors throughout the planning period. The District does not intend to build or operate yard waste management facilities. The District has a contract program to assist the private sector in establishing and operating publicly available yard waste management facilities and may provide financial assistance within the planning period when funds are available.

DATA COLLECTION

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Annual surveys	Existing	Ongoing	9

Annual surveys are sent to all municipalities and townships, recyclers, waste haulers, and industries to gather data on their recycling programs. Survey questions are tailored to the recipients and may change to improve the quality of the responses. Email is used for those who respond better to that form of communication, and hard copies are sent to the rest, with postage paid return envelopes to increase the chance that surveys will be mailed back. By continuing to survey each year, the District has "trained" recipients to look for the mailing and to complete the survey when it arrives. The District also uses data provided by Ohio EPA where they have surveyed tire recyclers, food waste recyclers and some commercial entities. Every effort is made by District staff to eliminate double counting by asking where materials are delivered to, but that has been very challenging as sources of recycling information increase.

COUNTY ASSISTANCE

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
District contract program	Existing	Ongoing	

Ohio Revised Code allows solid waste districts to use funding derived from disposal fees to assist counties to defray added costs of maintaining roads and other public facilities and providing emergency and other public services resulting from the location and operation of a solid waste facility within the county under the district's approved solid waste management plan. Solid waste facilities are defined in statute as any site used for incineration, composting, sanitary landfilling, or other methods of disposal of solid waste, or for the collection, storage, or processing of scrap tires; for the transfer of solid wastes, or for the storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste. District funds may not replace funding for activities that would be occurring if the solid waste facility were not there. It is the responsibility of the applicant to demonstrate that but for the location and operation of the solid waste facility, the requested expenses would not be incurred. Funding is provided via contracts following

an application from the County for financial assistance. No funds are specifically budgeted for this purpose, but it may be considered when funds are available after the mandatory programs have been fulfilled.

ILLEGAL DUMPING ABATEMENT

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
District open dump cleanup contract	Existing	Ongoing	

Local agencies are responsible for ensuring that open dump sites do not persist, and that responsible parties are held accountable for clean-up costs. Only local health departments are eligible to apply for funds to clean up open dumps on private land through their enforcement process. Private land cannot be cleaned up with District contract funds without health department enforcement to recover cleanup costs through property liens or assessments, and any other means available to the department. If a disaster is declared in the contractor’s jurisdiction, contract funds may be used to assist in the cleanup of disaster debris where other funding is not available. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Health Department for financial assistance. Historically these projects are very expensive, and liens have not recovered funds from property owners, therefore it is unlikely that funding will be available for this purpose.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND SHERIFF OFFICE ENFORCEMENT

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Local County Health and Sherrif Departments	Existing	Ongoing	

The District has the option to budget for County Health Department expenses related to solid waste related inspections, investigations, enforcement, and complaints. Inspections may be associated with illegal dumping, closed or currently operating solid waste facilities, or health threats related to illegally managed solid waste.

The District budget starting in 2027 includes funding reimbursement for each of the four County Health Departments based on a "pay for services" contract with a cap of \$16,000 for each department.

The District has the option to budget for County Sherrif expenses related to solid waste enforcement, prosecutions, and convictions related to illegal dumping, littering, or violations related to illegal practices conducted by closed or currently operating solid waste facilities.

Law enforcement officers work closely with local Recycling offices and health departments to ensure coordinated efforts to deter illegal dumping and to ensure successful enforcement actions. Sherrif reimbursement is also based on a "pay for services" contract with a cap of \$16,000 for each office starting in 2017. Reimbursement is based on an itemized description of arrests, convictions, clean ups, other related activities.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION/TOWNSHIP ASSISTANCE

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
District contract assistance	Existing	Ongoing	

Ohio Revised Code allows solid waste districts to use funding derived from disposal fees to assist counties, townships, and municipalities to offset additional costs of:

- Maintaining roads and providing emergency and other public services where solid waste facilities operate.
- Litter Collection and Illegal Dumping Clean Up activities on public or private land, roadways, waterways, or parks.
- Improvements to Recycling Processing Centers related to increase capacity and improved efficiency.

Funding for additional assistance will be considered by the District during the planning period based on an individual application with justification details, funding needs, and expected outcome from the District’s investment. The District will evaluate requests for additional assistance based on the value of the activity related to overall District goals, current availability of funds, consideration of future income/expenses, and current/projected fund balances.

The District has included in the planning period funding for Litter Collection on Public Property for all four Counties.

Appendix J: Reference Year Opportunity To Recycle And Demonstration Of Achieving Goal 1

Goal 1: Recycling Infrastructure

The SWMD shall ensure adequate infrastructure to give residents and commercial businesses opportunities to recycle solid waste.

Residential Sector Opportunity to Recycle

Table J-1: Demonstration of Residential Opportunity to Recycle

ID #	Coshocton		2023		2027		2041	
	Name of Community	Community Population	Population Credit	Community Population	Population Credit	Community Population	Population Credit	
Non-subscription curbside								
NCS1	Coshocton City	11,091	11,091	10,747	10,747	10,136	10,136	
Subscription curbside								
None		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Full-time, urban drop-off								
FTU1	Coshocton City	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Part-time, urban drop-off								
None		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Full-time, rural drop-off								
FTR1	Adams Twp-Bakersville	771	2,500	747	2,500	705	2,500	
FTR2	Franklin Twp-Conesville	1,163	2,500	1,127	2,500	1,063	2,500	
FTR3	Jefferson Twp-Nellie	1,470	2,500	1,424	2,500	1,343	2,500	
FTR4	Jefferson Twp-Warsaw	1,470	0	1,424	0	1,343	0	
FTR5	White Eyes Twp - Fresno	1,230	2,500	1,192	2,500	1,124	2,500	
FTR6	Lafayette Twp-West Lafayette	4,315	2,500	4,181	2,500	3,943	2,500	
FTR7	Linton Twp-Plainfield	638	2,500	618	2,500	583	2,500	
FTR8	Perry Twp-New Guilford	667	2,500	646	2,500	610	2,500	
FTR9	Pike Twp-West Carlisle	688	2,500	667	2,500	629	2,500	
FTR10	Tiverton Twp	473	2,500	458	2,500	432	2,500	
FTR11	Tuscarawas Twp-Canal Lewisville	1,777	2,500	1,722	2,500	1,624	2,500	
Part-time, rural drop-off								
None		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total County Population		36,859		35,716		33,685		
Total Population Credit		36,091		35,747		35,136		
Percent of Population		98%		100%		104%		

ID #	Fairfield	2023		2027		2041	
	Name of Community	Community Population	Population Credit	Community Population	Population Credit	Community Population	Population Credit
Non-subscription curbside							
NCS2	Carroll Village	500	500	499	499	535	535
NCS3	Lithopolis Village	2,708	2,708	2,704	2,704	2,899	2,899
NCS4	Pleasantville Village	951	951	950	950	1,018	1,018
Subscription curbside							
SC1	Baltimore Village	2,991	748	2,986	747	3,202	801
SC2	Pickerington City	25,256	6,314	25,217	6,304	27,042	6,760
SC3	Violet Township	21,600	5,400	21,567	5,392	23,127	5,782
SC4	Thurston Village	605	151	604	151	648	162
Full-time, urban drop-off							
FTU2	Berne Twp - Sugar Grove	5,117	5,000	5,109	5,000	5,479	5,000
FTU3	Bloom Twp - Colledgeview	11,026	5,000	11,009	5,000	11,806	5,000
FTU4	Greenfield Twp - Havensport Rd.	5,855	5,000	5,846	5,000	6,269	5,000
FTU5	Lancaster - E. Main	41,422	5,000	41,358	5,000	44,351	5,000
FTU6	Lancaster - Hubert Ave	41,422	5,000	41,358	5,000	44,351	5,000
FTU7	Lancaster - Liberty Dr.	41,422	5,000	41,358	5,000	44,351	5,000
FTU8	Lancaster - Granville Pike	41,422	5,000	41,358	5,000	44,351	5,000
FTU9	Lancaster - Gay St.	41,422	5,000	41,358	5,000	44,351	5,000
FTU10	Lancaster - W. Fair Ave	41,422	5,000	41,358	5,000	44,351	5,000
FTU11	Greenfield Twp - Taylor KIA	5,855	5,000	5,846	5,000	6,269	5,000
FTU12	Liberty Twp. - Baltimore	8,428	5,000	8,415	5,000	9,024	5,000
FTU13	Pleasant Twp - Lancaster-Thornville Rd.	6,308	5,000	6,298	5,000	6,754	5,000
FTU14	Violet Twp-Benadum Rd.	49,171	5,000	49,095	5,000	52,647	5,000
FTU15	Violet Twp - Stonecreek Dr.	49,171	5,000	49,095	5,000	52,647	5,000
FTU16	Violet Twp - Blacklick Eastern Rd	49,171	5,000	49,095	5,000	52,647	5,000
FTU17	Violet Twp - Center St.	49,171	5,000	49,095	5,000	52,647	5,000
FTU18	Walnut Twp - Millersport	6,784	5,000	6,774	5,000	7,264	5,000
FTU19	Pickerington - Center St	25,155	5,000	25,116	5,000	26,933	5,000
FTU20	Pleasantville - S. Main St	6,784	5,000	6,774	5,000	7,264	5,000
Part-time, urban drop-off							
None		0	0	0	0	0	0
Full-time, rural drop-off							
FTR12	Amanda Twp - Amanda	2,730	2,500	2,726	2,500	2,923	2,500
FTR13	Clearcreek Twp - Oakland	4,113	2,500	4,107	2,500	4,404	2,500
FTR14	Clearcreek Twp - Stoutsville	4,113	2,500	4,107	2,500	4,404	2,500
FTR15	Richland Twp - Rushville	2,364	2,500	2,360	2,500	2,531	2,500
FTR16	Richland Twp - West Rushville	2,364	2,500	2,360	2,500	2,531	2,500
FTR17	Rushcreek Twp - Bremen	4,064	2,500	4,058	2,500	4,351	2,500
Part-time, rural drop-off							
None		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total County Population		151,243		151,009		161,936	
Total Population Credit		126,772		126,746		127,958	
Percent of Population		84%		84%		79%	

ID #	Licking	2023		2027		2041	
	Name of Community	Community Population	Population Credit	Community Population	Population Credit	Community Population	Population Credit
Non-subscription curbside							
NCS5	Johnstown City	5,310	5,310	5,468	5,468	5,911	5,911
NCS6	Pataskala City	18,346	18,346	18,893	18,893	20,424	20,424
NCS7	Granville City	6,281	6,281	6,468	6,468	6,992	6,992
NCS-New1	Hebron Village	2384	0	2,455	2,455	2,654	2,654
Subscription curbside							
SC5	Alexandria Village	490	123	505	126	545	136
SC6	Etna Township	10,057	2,514	10,357	2,589	11,196	2,799
SC7	Granville Township	4,409	1,102	4,540	1,135	4,908	1,227
SC8	Harrison Township	8,284	2,071	8,531	2,133	9,222	2,306
SC9	Heath City	10,693	2,673	11,012	2,753	11,904	2,976
SC10	Hebron Village	2,384	596	2,455	0	2,654	0
SC11	Newark City	51,046	12,762	52,568	13,142	56,827	14,207
SC12	Union Township	4,377	1,094	4,508	1,127	4,873	1,218
SC-New1	Jersey Township	2,639	0	2,718	679	2,938	734
SC-New2	Monroe Township	2,637	0	2,716	679	2,936	734
Full-time, urban drop-off							
FTU21	Etna Twp - South St	19,485	5,000	20,066	5,000	21,692	5,000
FTU22	Granville Twp - River Rd	10,690	5,000	11,009	5,000	11,901	5,000
FTU23	Granville Twp - Denison Red Barn	10,690	5,000	11,009	5,000	11,901	5,000
FTU24	Harrison Twp - Outville Rd.	8,760	5,000	9,021	5,000	9,752	5,000
FTU25	Heath - Rt. 79	10,693	5,000	11,012	5,000	11,904	5,000
FTU26	Newark - East Main	51,046	5,000	52,568	5,000	56,827	5,000
FTU27	Newark - Flory Park	51,046	5,000	52,568	5,000	56,827	5,000
FTU28	Newark - Cherry Valley	51,046	5,000	52,568	5,000	56,827	5,000
FTU29	Newark - Levin Park	51,046	5,000	52,568	5,000	56,827	5,000
FTU30	Newark - Myrtle Ave	51,046	5,000	52,568	5,000	56,827	5,000
FTU31	Union Twp - Hebron	9,298	5,000	9,575	0	10,351	0
FTU-New1	Union Twp - Township Building	9,298	0	9,575	5,000	10,351	5,000
FTU-New2	Union Twp - - Infirmary Mound Park	9,298	0	9,575	5,000	10,351	5,000
FTU-New3	Newark Location	51,046	0	52,568	5,000	56,827	5,000
Part-time, urban drop-off							
None		0	0	0	0	0	0
Full-time, rural drop-off							
FTR18	Bowling Green Twp	1,841	2,500	1,896	2,500	2,049	2,500
FTR19	Buckeye Lake village	9,298	2,500	9,575	2,500	10,351	2,500
FTR20	Fallsbury Twp. - Fallsburg	1,021	2,500	1,051	2,500	1,137	2,500
FTR21	Franklin Twp - Flint Ridge Rd.	2,178	2,500	2,243	2,500	2,425	2,500
FTR22	Hanover Twp - W. High St	3,123	2,500	3,216	0	3,477	0
FTR23	Hartford Twp - Croton	1,459	2,500	1,503	2,500	1,624	2,500
FTR24	Jersey Twp - Mink St.	2,639	2,500	2,718	0	2,938	0
FTR25	Licking Twp - Jacksontown/Phil	4,993	2,500	5,142	2,500	5,558	2,500
FTR26	Madison Twp - Township Garage/Fire	3,394	2,500	3,495	2,500	3,778	2,500
FTR27	Mary Ann Twp - Wilkins Run Rd.	2,215	2,500	2,281	2,500	2,466	2,500
FTR28	McKean Twp - Fredonia	1,632	2,500	1,681	2,500	1,817	2,500
FTR29	Newton Twp - St. Louisville	3,220	2,500	3,316	2,500	3,585	2,500
FTR30	Perry Twp	1,710	2,500	1,761	2,500	1,904	2,500
FTR31	St. Albans Twp - Alexandria	2,595	2,500	2,672	2,500	2,889	2,500
FTR32	Washington Twp - Utica	3,105	2,500	3,198	2,500	3,457	2,500
FTR-New1	Madison Twp - Marne Church	3,394	0	3,495	2,500	3,778	2,500
Part-time, rural drop-off							
None		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total County Population		172,478		177,621		192,011	
Total Population Credit		145,372		157,648		162,319	
Percent of Population		84%		89%		85%	

ID #	Perry	2023		2027		2041	
	Name of Community	Community Population	Population Credit	Community Population	Population Credit	Community Population	Population Credit
Non-subscription curbside							
NCS8	Somerset Village	1,473	1,473	1,428	1,428	1,317	1,317
Subscription curbside							
None		0	0	0	0	0	0
Full-time, urban drop-off							
FTU32	Harrison Twp - Crooksville	5,125	5,000	4,967	5,000	4,814	5,000
FTU33	Harrison Twp - Roseville	5,125	5,000	4,967	5,000	4,814	5,000
FTU34	Pike Township - N. State St.	6,678	5,000	6,472	5,000	6,273	5,000
FTU35	Pike Township - N. Main St	6,678	5,000	6,472	5,000	6,273	5,000
FTU36	Pike Township - First St.	6,678	0	6,472	0	6,273	0
FTU37	Pike Township - SR 13 NE	6,678	0	6,472	0	6,273	0
Part-time, urban drop-off							
None		0	0	0	0	0	0
Full-time, rural drop-off							
FTR33	Bearfield Twp - Six Mile Turn	1,478	2,500	1,433	2,500	1,388	2,500
FTR34	Clayton Twp - Saltillo	1,575	2,500	1,527	2,500	1,480	2,500
FTR35	Coal Twp - New Straitsville	941	2,500	912	2,500	884	2,500
FTR36	Hopewell Twp - Glenford	2,574	2,500	2,495	2,500	2,418	2,500
FTR37	Jackson Twp - Junction City	2,763	2,500	2,678	2,500	2,596	2,500
FTR38	Monroe Twp - Corning	1,352	2,500	1,310	2,500	1,270	2,500
FTR39	Reading Twp - Somerset	4,405	2,500	4,269	2,500	4,138	2,500
FTR40	Reading Twp - Somerset Park	4,405	2,500	4,269	2,500	4,138	2,500
FTR41	Salt Lick Twp - Hemlock	1,081	2,500	1,048	2,500	1,015	2,500
FTR42	Salt Lick Twp - Shawnee	1,081	0	1,048	0	1,015	0
FTR43	Thorn Twp - Thornville	4,670	2,500	4,526	2,500	4,387	2,500
FTR44	Thorn Twp - Thornport	4,670	2,500	4,526	2,500	4,387	2,500
Part-time, rural drop-off							
None		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total County Population		36,237		35,122		32,395	
Total Population Credit		41,473		41,428		41,317	
Percent of Population		114%		118%		128%	

Only Fairfield County is obliged to add recycling drop-off locations to maintain 80% access through the planning period. Coshocton, Licking and Perry Counties have a sufficient number of sites in locations with populations that exceed 80% of their counties' total populations. Actual physical addresses of sites may change throughout the planning period, but the overall 80% per county will be maintained. As the table indicates, some townships have multiple sites, and not all of them may be included in calculating access, but the counties will add sites to areas where the service is needed and used, as requested and as affordable.

Format 4.2 provides alternate demonstrations for achieving Goal 1 requiring completion of Tables J-2 or J-3. The SWMD demonstrated achieving Goal 1 using the default population credits thus Tables J-2 and J-3 are not used.

Commercial Sector Opportunity to Recycle

This sector includes retail and wholesale businesses, schools, banks, government offices, and similar businesses and organizations. In order to demonstrate compliance with plan standards, the District must demonstrate that there are recycling services available to this sector which handles five of the seven materials used to meet the overall recycling goal. The materials designated for this sector are office paper, corrugated cardboard, newspaper, aluminum cans and steel cans. Table J-4 shows some of the services currently in place to demonstrate access for this sector. Commercial materials, particularly materials generated in large quantities, may be recycled through out-of-district brokers, scrap yards, and end use industries that are not included in this list. The District will continue to encourage haulers that service commercial establishments to continue or expand recycling services.

Table J-4: Demonstration of Commercial Opportunity to Recycle

Service Provider	Type of Recycling Service Provided	Mixed Paper	Cardboard	Aluminum	Steel	Plastics (#1 & #2)
Coshocton						
Kimble	Hauler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WIN Waste Innovations	Hauler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fairfield						
Community Action Recycling Center	MRF/Drop-off	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WIN Waste Innovations	Hauler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rumpke	Hauler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Waste Management	Hauler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Republic Services	Hauler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Licking						
Rumpke	Hauler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WIN Waste Innovations	Hauler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Waste Management	Hauler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Republic Services	Hauler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Perry						
PerCo	MRF/Drop-off	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Waste Management	Hauler	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Demonstration of Meeting Other Requirements for Achieving Goal 1

RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING RATE

As illustrated in Table K-1, the District is exceeding the 25% residential/commercial recycling target established in Goal #2, and the expectation is that the percentage will continue to rise each year as the programs expand and more people use them.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING RATE

While the Industrial sector does not have an industrial diversion goal, as illustrated in Table K-2, the District demonstrates a 68% percent diversion in the reference year. Because this percentage is solely reliant upon the existence of industries in our District and their continued participation in recycling surveys, this percentage is not guaranteed.

ENCOURAGING PARTICIPATION

The continuation of outreach and marketing programs on a county level ensures that residents and business owners will be encouraged to participate in recycling opportunities. County outreach plans are tailored to the individual needs of each county while maintaining a consistent overall theme and goal.

Appendix K: Waste Reduction And Recycling Rates And Demonstration Of Achieving Goal 2

Goal 2: Waste Reduction and Recycling Rates

The SWMD shall reduce and recycle at least 25% of the solid waste generated by the residential/commercial sector.

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

Year	Population	Recycled	Disposed	Total Generated	Waste Reduction & Recycling Rate (%)	Per Capita Waste Reduction & Recycling Rate (ppd)
2023	396,817	185,272	310,789	496,062	37.35%	2.56
2024	396,616	185,536	318,943	504,479	36.78%	2.56
2025	395,727	185,811	327,310	513,121	36.21%	2.57
2026	397,597	186,097	335,897	521,994	35.65%	2.56
2027	399,467	186,396	344,709	531,106	35.10%	2.56
2028	401,338	186,708	353,753	540,461	34.55%	2.55
2029	403,208	187,034	363,033	550,067	34.00%	2.54
2030	405,078	187,373	372,558	559,931	33.46%	2.53
2031	406,529	187,727	382,332	570,059	32.93%	2.53
2032	407,980	188,096	392,362	580,458	32.40%	2.53
2033	409,432	188,481	402,655	591,137	31.88%	2.52
2034	410,883	188,883	413,219	602,102	31.37%	2.52
2035	412,334	189,301	424,060	613,361	30.86%	2.52
2036	413,660	189,738	435,185	624,923	30.36%	2.51
2037	414,986	190,194	446,602	636,796	29.87%	2.51
2038	416,312	190,669	458,319	648,987	29.38%	2.51
2039	417,638	191,164	470,342	661,506	28.90%	2.51
2040	418,964	191,680	482,682	674,362	28.42%	2.51
2041	420,027	192,219	495,345	687,564	27.96%	2.51

Source:

Population – Appendix C, Table C-1

Recycled – Appendix E, Table E-4, and E-5

Disposed – Appendix D, Table D-3

Sample Calculation:

Total Generated = Recycled + Disposed

Waste Reduction & Recycling Rate = Recycled / Total Generated

Per Capita Waste Reduction & Recycling Rate = (Recycled x 2000 lbs./ton) / (Population x 365 days)

The District achieved 37.3% residential/commercial waste reduction and recycling rate in the reference year which meets the 25% state goal. The District will continue to meet the 25% state goal with a projected rate of 28% by the end of the planning period.

Table K-2 Industrial Annual Rate of Waste Reduction

Year	Waste Reduced and Recycled (tons)	Waste Disposed (tons)	Waste Generated (tons)	Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate (percent)
2023	280,656	128,299	408,955	68.63%
2024	280,656	133,104	413,760	67.83%
2025	280,656	138,089	418,745	67.02%
2026	280,656	143,261	423,917	66.21%
2027	280,656	148,627	429,283	65.38%
2028	280,656	154,194	434,850	64.54%
2029	280,656	159,969	440,625	63.70%
2030	280,656	165,960	446,616	62.84%
2031	280,656	172,176	452,832	61.98%
2032	280,656	178,625	459,281	61.11%
2033	280,656	185,315	465,971	60.23%
2034	280,656	192,256	472,912	59.35%
2035	280,656	199,456	480,112	58.46%
2036	280,656	206,927	487,583	57.56%
2037	280,656	214,677	495,333	56.66%
2038	280,656	222,717	503,373	55.76%
2039	280,656	231,059	511,715	54.85%
2040	280,656	239,713	520,369	53.93%
2041	280,656	248,691	529,347	53.02%

Source:

Recycled – Appendix F, Table F-4, and F-5

Disposed – Appendix D, Table D-3

Sample Calculation:

Total Generated = Recycled + Disposed

Waste Reduction & Recycling Rate = Recycled / Total Generated

Adoption of the 2020 State Plan removed the 66% industrial reduction and recycling rate goal. As shown in Table K-2, the District demonstrates a diversion rate of 68.6%.

Table K-3: Annual Rate of Waste Reduction: Total Solid Waste

Year	Waste Reduced and Recycled (tons)	Waste Disposed (tons)	Waste Generated (tons)	Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate (percent)
2023	465,928	439,088	905,016	51.48%
2024	466,192	452,047	918,239	50.77%
2025	466,467	465,399	931,866	50.06%
2026	466,753	479,158	945,912	49.34%
2027	467,052	493,336	960,389	48.63%
2028	467,364	507,946	975,311	47.92%
2029	467,690	523,002	990,692	47.21%
2030	468,029	538,518	1,006,547	46.50%
2031	468,383	554,507	1,022,890	45.79%
2032	468,752	570,987	1,039,739	45.08%
2033	469,137	587,970	1,057,107	44.38%
2034	469,539	605,475	1,075,013	43.68%
2035	469,957	623,516	1,093,473	42.98%
2036	470,394	642,112	1,112,506	42.28%
2037	470,850	661,279	1,132,128	41.59%
2038	471,325	681,036	1,152,360	40.90%
2039	471,820	701,401	1,173,221	40.22%
2040	472,336	722,395	1,194,731	39.53%
2041	472,875	744,036	1,216,911	38.86%

Source:

Recycled – Appendix F, Table F-4 and F-5 and Appendix E, Table E-4, and E-5

Disposed – Appendix D, Table D-3

Sample Calculation:

Total Generated = Recycled + Disposed

Waste Reduction & Recycling Rate = Recycled / Total Generated

The combined Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate for residential/commercial and industrial sectors is shown in Table K-3. For the reference year, the overall rate was 51.4% and is projected to decrease to 38.8% by the end of the planning period.

Appendix L: Minimum Required Education Programs: Outreach and Marketing Plan and General Education Requirements

This section discusses the District’s strategies to satisfy the requirements of State Plan Goals 3 and 4. The following bullet points summarize each goal, as presented in Ohio EPA’s Plan Format v4.2.

Each Member County manages a County Recycling Office that are the primary sources for education and outreach on behalf of the District. Each County Recycling Office offers education and outreach specific to the programming and opportunities that exist within their communities. This education and outreach is periodically updated and adapted based on the current needs in each Member County.

A. Minimum Required Education Program

Goal 3: Waste Reduction and Recycling Rates

The SWMD shall provide the following required programs:

- A website
- A comprehensive resource List
- An inventory of available infrastructure
- A speaker or presenter

Goal 4: Outreach and Education - Outreach Plan and General Requirements

The SWMD shall provide education, outreach, marketing, and technical assistance regarding reduction, recycling, composting, reuse, and other alternative waste management methods to target audiences using best practices.

1. WEBSITE

NAME	START DATE	END DATE	GOAL
Website: All County Recycling Offices, District Office	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #3

Each County Recycling Office and the district office maintain websites that contain recycling infrastructure, recycling resources, calendar of events, teacher resources and contact information in compliance with Goal 3 of the 2020 State Plan. The District website address is; <http://www.cflpswd.org/>. The District website is a resource for residents, businesses, industry and educational institutions and is updated as often as needed with current information on:

- Four County Recycling and Litter Prevention Websites with detailed local information
- Recycling opportunities Guide with details on available recycling drop offs and curbside collection programs in each County
- Publications tab with link to current Solid Waste Management Plan and Financial Reports
- Calendar invitations to District Policy Committee and Subcommittee Meetings
- HHW Programming Options

- Registered Public Compost Facilities
- Licensed Waste Haulers by County
- Licensed Waste and Construction/Demolition Debris Disposal Options
- Public Landfills and Transfer Stations
- FAQ's and How-To Listing
- Links to partner organizations

The District also has a Facebook page that is used to communicate District-wide messaging and local programming information: <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100075894668347> . The District continues to monitor the popularity and success of the website from number of views per page and number of likes and shares from Facebook postings. The District also continuously updates the website and social media to ensure current and accurate information and programming.

2. RESOURCE GUIDE

NAME	START DATE	END DATE	GOAL
Resource Guide: All County Recycling Offices, District Office	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #3

Each County Recycling Office maintains a recycling guide that contains local opportunities to recycle a variety of items, locations regarding landfills and transfer facilities, compost information, and other valuable tips. The information is also printed and disseminated at educational events. The District office consolidates all this information on its website. Information is updated as needed, and dissemination is reported quarterly to the District. Appendix H-12 has a complete description of the Resource Guide.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE INVENTORY

NAME	START DATE	END DATE	GOAL
Inventory: All County Recycling Offices, District Office	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #3

The District provides a complete District-wide infrastructure inventory within the solid waste management plan, which is updated every 5 years. In addition, the District website maintains an inventory of recycling, composting, and disposal options. This inventory is also included in the resource guide. Each County Recycling Office also has a list of resources for disposal and recycling opportunities.

4. SPEAKER/PRESENTER

NAME	START DATE	END DATE	GOAL
Speaker/Presenter: All County Recycling Offices, District Office	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #3

All County Recycling Offices offer their staff as speakers for school, public, civic, church groups, and social events throughout the year. Presentations are a major component of annual Outreach plans and are used with all five target audiences.

B. Outreach and Education – Outreach Plan and General Education Requirements

Goal 4: Outreach and Education – Outreach Plan and General Requirements

The SWMD shall provide education, outreach, marketing, and technical assistance regarding reduction, recycling, composting, reuse, and other alternative waste management methods to target audiences using best practices.

As prescribed by the 2020 State Plan, each SWMD will provide education, outreach, marketing, and technical assistance regarding education and reuse through an outreach and marketing plan. Per *Format 4.2* the outreach and marketing plan needs to have the following components:

- Five target audiences as identified in Ohio EPA Format v4.2.
- Follow basic best practices when developing and selecting outreach programs.
- Outreach priority.
- Education and outreach programs to all appropriate audiences in the context of the priority using social marketing principles and tools.

The outreach and marketing plan needs to demonstrate these best practices

- Demonstrate that the SWMD will address all five target audiences;
- Explain how the SWMD will align its outreach and education programs with recycling opportunities (both existing and needed); and
- Explain how the SWMD will incorporate principles and tools for changing behavior into the outreach and marketing plan.

The District has identified five target Education and Outreach audiences:

1. Residents
2. Schools
3. Industries
4. Commercial businesses and institutions
5. Communities and elected officials

The following chart shows the targeted audience for each of the District’s existing programs:

Education/Outreach Program	Target Audience				
	Residents	Schools	Industries	Institutions & Commercial Businesses	Communities & Elected Officials
District Website and Facebook Page	X	X	X	X	X
Public, Elected Officials, and School Communication	X	X	X	X	X
Educational Presentations	X	X		X	X
HHW Education	X				X
Scrap Tire Disposal Education	X				X
Yard Waste Education	X				X
Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial Solid Waste and Recycling Technical Assistance and Waste Audits			X	X	
Ohio EPA Materials Marketplace Referrals		X	X	X	

The District describes in Appendix O the committed funding dedicated throughout the entire planning period to ensure compliance with Goal #3 and #4 and recognizes the statutory responsible to conduct the programming necessary to continue compliance during the planning period.

1. RESIDENTS

PROGRAM	START DATE	END DATE	GOAL
Increase visibility and participation with recycling opportunities	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Reinforcement of responsible solid waste management behaviors	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Create outreach for underrepresented and underserved areas	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4

The District relies upon the County Recycling Offices to make best use of resources and target the highest priority residential audiences.

The District has had success in reaching the residential population with targeted marketing, education, and media campaigns. Activities include displays at community events, newsletters, press releases, radio and TV ads, public workshops, and loaning recycling containers for public events. These activities create opportunities for the general public to learn more about recycling in their community.

Specifically, some County Recycling Offices have published quarterly "Waste Not" newsletters and monthly "Recycle Right" ads. Some offices have also targeted materials to new homebuyers. Facebook and social media is widely used to increase awareness of events, promotion of local recycling opportunities, and education regarding acceptable materials for the drop off sites.

The District also continues to encourage the County Recycling Offices to provide educational campaigns to targeted non-mainstream populations to help them participate in recycling. Underrepresented areas can include high density multi-family, developmentally disabled groups, and information dissemination to not for profits that operate in lower income and rural areas.

Needs of the Audience: The residential/commercial audience needs to have regular updates on events, acceptable materials, educational information, recycling opportunities, and progress to ensure engagement and trust in the District programming. The District intends to be transparent and approachable with residents that have some suspicion or hesitancy concerning the value and legitimacy of recycling.

The District has identified that a social media presence is an effective affordable strategy to reach residents and other stakeholders. The District has a regularly refreshed webpage and uses it to share information such as collection events and general District programming options. The District will continue to use the website and other social and mainstream media sources as a tool to provide information to residents.

Behavior Change: The District's Recycle Right education programming is specifically designed to have a positive impact on changing behaviors to include incorporating responsible waste management practices into a family's lifestyle, and in the daily practices of businesses. The goal is to increase recycling program participation and tonnages, reduce illegal dumping, and decrease contamination. The District and County Recycling Offices also promote through in-school and adult education programming the concept of the 3-R's including the reuse of items that still have value, and reduction of waste by thoughtful purchasing habits and zero-waste practices.

Measuring Outcomes: The District does monitor curbside and drop off recycling programs tonnages. In addition, the County Recycling Offices have awareness of issues related to contamination and illegal dumping particularly in and around drop off locations. The District and the County Recycling Offices also track hits, shares, likes, page visits and other performance measures related to social media posts and website traffic. This data assists with refining messaging and indications of whether messages are being delivered to the proper audience.

Consistent/Frequent Messaging: All promotional material will have the same messaging themes to ensure that a concise, accurate, and recognizable delivery will occur and that will improve retention and behavioral impact for each target audience.

Evaluating Results: The District's goal is to improve recycling collection participation and recovery and achieve a reduction in contamination and illegal dumping. All of these performance measures are continuously monitored, and education, outreach and promotion is adjusted accordingly.

2. SCHOOLS

PROGRAM	START DATE	END DATE	GOAL
District Website	Ongoing	Ongoing	3 & 4
In-school Presentations and Tours	Ongoing	Ongoing	4
Educational Presentations/Displays	Ongoing	Ongoing	3 & 4

School outreach and education have typically included in-classroom education presentations and demonstrations, contests, and hands-on grade specific activities. Appendix H-12 “Summary of Individual County Programming” includes a list of school educational topics, activities, and curriculum offers for each Member County. Examples of in-school programming include:

- Earth’s Natural Resources
- Hands-On Activity: Waste-Free Lunch
- Our Changing Planet - Great Pacific Garbage Patch.
- Hands-On Activity: Keeping the Sea, Waste-Free
- Pumpkin Jack - The story is a great way to educate kids on composting and why it’s important
- Hands-On Activity: Pumpkin Jack Story Time & Composting Game
- In-school Educational Activities – promotion of OALPRP Scholarship
- Landfill and 3-Rs
- What’s in Your Trash
- Recycling Games and Crafts

Fairfield and Perry Counties offer the opportunity for students to tour their local recycling center as part of their classroom. Other programming includes an America Recycles Radio Contest.

Needs of the Audience: Students and educators need access to a basic curriculum offering details on the value, legitimacy, and impact of responsible waste management. This audience also needs exposure to in-school and at-home recycling opportunities. The County Recycling Offices offer age specific curriculum that provides information and materials on Recycle Right, protecting our limited natural resources, and the environmental impact of improper dumping.

Behavior Change: The District’s in-school and special event education programming is specifically designed to have a positive impact on changing behaviors by encouraging students to promote to their parents responsible waste management practices and a positive adaptation of their family’s lifestyle. The goal is to increase in-school and in-home recycling program participation and tonnages, reduce illegal dumping, and decrease contamination. The District and County Recycling Offices also promote through in-school and adult education programming the concept of the 3-R’s including the reuse of items that still have value, and reduction of waste by thoughtful purchasing habits and zero-waste practices.

Measuring Outcomes: The District monitors class room presentations and the other educational activities of the County Recycling Offices. The District also monitors recycling tonnages from in-school collections, curbside, and drop off recycling programs. County Recycling Offices have awareness of issues related to contamination and illegal dumping particularly in and around drop off locations and with in-school collection programming. These factors are evaluated and are used to target specific school areas with enhancements to specific messaging.

Consistent/Frequent Messaging: All in-school education material has a similar messaging theme to ensure that a concise, accurate, and recognizable delivery will occur and that will improve retention and behavioral impact for each age group. The District’s messaging at schools will link recycling infrastructure in the schools with local curbside and drop-off opportunities. .

Evaluating Results: The District’s goal is to improve participation and tonnages with the in-school and public recycling collection programming, and to reduce contamination and illegal dumping. These performance measures are continuously monitored, and education and promotion are adjusted accordingly.

3. INDUSTRIES

PROGRAM	START DATE	END DATE	GOAL
Share recycling opportunities and Ohio Materials Marketplace	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Offer Waste Audit and Technical Information on Waste Reduction	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
District Website and Facebook Page	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #3 and #4
Maintain relationships with Chambers of Commerce	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4

Medium and large local Industries typically have dedicated staff assigned to monitor waste volumes and implement reduction strategies that achieve cost savings. This group is least receptive to District messaging and outreach. Industries are sometimes reluctant to share details of costs and volumes with public agencies. Most medium and large businesses also have established relationships with waste haulers, scrap recyclers, and recycling processors that direct haul material from these facilities.

Small manufacturers may have internal recycling programs but are most inclined to use local county drop-off bins to minimize their disposal costs. The District maintains a data base of available recycling outlets and programs as a resource for all businesses and industries that have an interest in exploring additional waste reduction strategies. The District also refers industries to the Ohio EPA Materials Marketplace as a waste reduction tool.

Recognition Programs in partnership with local Chambers will continue to be a potential strategy to showcase industries that have successful programming and are willing to share best practices. These recognition programs can improve the corporate image of the organization and help promote their product lines as environmentally friendly.

Technical assistance is available including waste audits and information on commodity resale markets, and is promoted in presentations, websites, and program brochures.

Needs of the Audience: The Industrial Sector needs reliable, unbiased, technical assistance and waste reduction information to assist corporate leadership in determining the benefits and potential cost savings from waste minimization and recycling.

Technical assistance and waste audit services are available from District staff upon request. The District website and Facebook page offer information for businesses and industries to access District services and learn more about the Ohio Materials Marketplace. Additional District technical assistance could include broker and hauler references, operational enhancements, and use of state grants available for market development and recycling equipment. The presence of the industrial survey opens opportunities for interaction between industries and the District.

Behavior Change: Specific behavior changes include encouraging companies to contact the District and investigate the value of waste audits and additional information on recycling services including the District How-To Guide and Steps to Better Business Recycling. The District will also consider developing a flyer to be included as an insert when conducting the annual surveys which will direct businesses to the District’s website and available resources. In addition, the District will encourage investigation of the Ohio Materials Marketplace as a resource management strategy.

Consistent/Frequent Messaging: The District will use a branded message when promoting technical assistance and other waste reduction programming.

Measuring Outcomes: The District can track the number of industrial surveys sent and received in addition to the number of requests for technical assistance, waste audits, and grant requests.

4. INSTITUTIONS & COMMERCIAL BUSINESSES

PROGRAM	START DATE	END DATE	GOAL
Provide information on recycling opportunities and Ohio Materials Marketplace Improve communication	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
District Website and Facebook Page	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #3 and #4
Offer Waste Audit and Technical Information on Waste Reduction	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Maintain relationships with trade organizations	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4

Just as with the industrial sector described in Section 3, the District has also identified that the biggest barrier to recycling for institutions, schools, and commercial establishments is the lack of reliable affordable collection. The District’s goal is to also increase recycling from this sector. The District offers educational material and guidance to these organizations similar to the industrial sector. Technical Assistance for this group is also free, individualized, and provides an opportunity for the District to meet, interact with, and develop relationships with local generators. The District and the individual County Programs have used a variety of methods to reach and educate businesses including:

- Telephone solicitation
- Newsletters
- Partnerships with Chambers of Commerce
- Website

- Press releases to local media sources
- Social media posts.
- Roundtable Workshops
- Ohio EPA Materials Marketplace

Using these outreach strategies has been successful particularly with reaching smaller businesses that have a keen interest in environmental stewardship. “Big-Box” retail stores are typically separating, baling, and recycling OCC and other high value materials. Grief Paper remains an option for OCC resale.

The District’s goal is to be a resource for guidance and best practices for all these audiences.

The District has had success in partnering with local Chambers of Commerce as a resource for their local membership. Although the mission of Chambers is economic development, many of these organizations also advertise public programming that can benefit their members’ images and bottom lines.

The District’s also promotes to the commercial and institutional sector the Ohio EPA Materials Marketplace as a resource for potentially reusable materials. The Materials Marketplace is an effective tool to post a difficult to recycle material for potential reuse by another business such as used office furniture or electronic equipment.

The District also promotes Environmental Enterprises Inc. (EEI) in Columbus as a waste exchange and management service. Medium and large local Industries typically have dedicated staff assigned to monitor waste and implement reduction strategies that achieve cost savings.

Small commercial or institutional outlets may have internal recycling programs but are most inclined to use local county drop-off bins to minimize their disposal costs. The District maintains a data base of available recycling outlets and programs as a resource for all businesses and industries that have an interest in exploring additional waste reduction strategies.

Messaging is adapted for individual counties and situations. As an example, in Lancaster, businesses are offered the opportunity to participate in the recycling program offered by Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action or bring their materials to any of the local recycling facilities.

Needs of the Audience: As with the Industrial Sector, the Commercial and Institutional Sectors also needs reliable, unbiased, technical assistance and waste reduction information to assist owners, operators, and leadership in determining the benefits and potential cost savings from waste minimization and recycling.

Technical assistance and waste audit services are available from District staff upon request. The District website and Facebook page offer information for businesses and industries to access District service and learn more about the Ohio Material Marketplace.

Behavior Change: Specific behavior changes include encouraging companies to contact the County Recycling Offices and investigate the value of waste audits and additional information on recycling services including the District How-To Guide and Steps to Better Business Recycling. The District will encourage investigation of the Ohio Materials Market Place as a resource management strategy. Additional District technical assistance could include broker and hauler references, operational enhancements, and use of state grants available for market development and recycling equipment. The presence of the commercial/school survey opens opportunities for interaction between industries and the District.

Consistent/Frequent Messaging: The District will use a branded message when promoting technical assistance and other waste reduction programming.

Measuring Outcomes: The District can track the number of commercial surveys sent and received in addition to the number of requests for technical assistance.

5. COMMUNITIES & ELECTED OFFICIALS

PROGRAM	START DATE	END DATE	GOAL
Provide support and encouragement for efforts	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Public recognition for efforts	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4

The District and each of the Four County Programs maintain close contact with local appointed and elected officials by providing updates on District programming and individual community recovery and participation statistics.

The County Recycling Offices will upon request present at public meetings, city council, village council, or township trustee meetings. These official meetings allow the a County Recycling Office to share educational information, assist the communities in achieving their resource recovery goals, or information on special events in and around their community.

County Recycling Offices actively support community cleanup efforts by providing bags, gloves, safety vests, promotion, and publicizing efforts. The County Recycling Offices also have recycling containers for community events.

County Recycling Offices also offer displays at local festivals and events, partnerships with communities for recycling collection events, and a loan program for public event recycling containers.

County Recycling Offices can provide current information on recycling or special events for communities to include on their individual social media pages and website.

Needs of the Audience: The District has a good relationship with many communities and elected officials and can provide technical assistance and programming assistance as needed to assist in achieving their waste reduction goals such as expanding or enhancing collection program. The District can also assist with communities that are experiencing increased illegal dumping and littering.

Behavior Change: Specific behavior changes include encouraging communities and elected/appointed officials to contact the District and investigate the value of enhancing their existing recycling collection programming or expanding the services they currently offer including curbside as an option to drop off collection, or PATY as a strategy to encourage recycling.

Measuring Outcomes: The District can keep track of any responses to shared communication with communities or elected officials. The District can also monitor individual community participation in recycling programming and the illegal dumping and littering activity.

Consistent/Frequent Messaging: The District will send branded emails or other notifications for events with a consistent message to keep officials up to date.

Evaluating Results: The District can keep track of any responses to shared communication with communities or elected officials. The District can also monitor individual community participation in recycling programming and the illegal dumping and littering activity.

C. Outreach Priority

PROGRAM	START DATE	END DATE	GOAL
Enhanced Residential, Multi-Family, and Small Business Recycling Participation and Confidence	2027	Ongoing	3 & 4

Goal/Purpose: The District will focus on optimizing drop-off and curbside participation, increasing volumes, and decreasing contamination by promoting the Recycle Right campaign and by encouraging use of local collection opportunities. The goal is to impact behavior with limited or no new personnel expenses during the planning year.

Targeted Audience: Residents and Community Leaders

Strategy: Employ enhanced education and promotion focused on legitimacy, negative impact of Wishcycling, and transparency with a goal of changing attitudes and lifestyles in rural and under-represented/underperforming areas. The primary outreach and education tools to be employed by the District will include:

- The District and County Recycling Office websites and social media to share and remind residents of the correct materials which go into the recycling programs.
- The District will also assist individual communities in adding and updating websites and social media posts to include accurate, timely, focused waste management information for their residents and businesses.

Milestones:

- Collaborate with local County Recycling Offices and local community officials to ensure that accurate, appropriate, targeting, consistent messaging is being delivered to the correct audiences.
- Provide regular updates on performance measures to communities and institutions to ensure success and to periodically update messaging for optimum delivery and behavior change.
- Increase in relationships building with businesses, schools, community officials, and chambers of commerce.

Implementation Responsibility:

- The District will be responsible for collaborating with the County Recycling Offices
- The County Recycling Offices will be responsible to coordinate and collaborate with the District on programming and special events and the communication with local community officials.
- The Community officials will be responsible for maintaining and updating current and targeted messaging on their social media platforms.

The Measure of Success: The District’s goal is to improve participation and tonnages for all recycling collection services and to reduce contamination and illegal dumping.

All of these performance measures are continuously monitored, and education and promotion is adjusted accordingly.

The District will continuously monitor recycling rates and will request from haulers a summary of material quality overall once per year per community.

The District can quantify and track the posts and views on social media over time.

Success will be measured by a gradual annual improvement in all the performance measures over the course of the planning period.

Appendix M: Waste Management Capacity Analysis

This appendix provides the SWMD’s strategy for ensuring access to solid waste management facilities. While the primary focus of this strategy is ensuring access to adequate disposal capacity, the SWMD will also ensure that it has access to processing capacity for recyclables, and if needed, access to transfer facilities.

Access to Publicly-Available Landfill Facilities

Table M-1: Remaining Operating Life of Publicly-Available Landfills

Facility	Location	Years of Remaining Capacity
American Landfill Inc	Stark	95
Athens-Hocking Landfill	Hocking	46
Carbon Limestone Landfill LLC	Mahoning	32
Coshocton Landfill Inc	Coshocton	75
Countywide RDF - Republic Services	Stark	61
Crawford County Landfill	Crawford	18
Kimble Sanitary Landfill	Tuscarawas	9
Mahoning Landfill Inc	Mahoning	34
Pine Grove Regional Facility	Fairfield	93
Rumpke Waste Inc Beech Hollow Landfill	Jackson	88
Suburban Landfill Inc	Perry	90
SWACO Franklin County Sanitary Landfill	Franklin	40
Tunnel Hill Reclamation LLC	Perry	38

Source(s) of Information: 2023 Annual Operating Reports submitted by facilities to Ohio EPA

Assumptions: Assumption is that data is accurate, and that no permit changes/waste changes will be made that would increase or decrease years of remaining capacity.

Table M-1 lists the municipal solid waste landfills where waste from the SWMD was disposed in the reference year. The landfills listed include those that accepted direct-haul and those that accepted transferred waste. Over the reference year, the SWMD sent material for disposal to 13 in-state landfills and 0 out-of-state landfills. Based on 260 disposal days per year, the average daily need at publicly available landfills in 2023 was 1,688 tons.

The majority of the SWMD’s waste was disposed of out-of-state at the Suburban Landfill Inc in Perry County. This landfill reported 90 years of remaining capacity at the end of 2023. To demonstrate the SWMD has adequate disposal capacity the landfill that historically took the largest amounts of the SWMD’s waste must have adequate remaining life for the first eight years of the planning period. The first 8 years of the SWMD’s planning period are 2027 through 2034. The landfill has adequate remaining life to manage the SWMD’s waste.

Capacity at Private Landfill Facilities

Table M-3: Remaining Operating Life of Privately-Available Landfills

Facility	Location	Years of Remaining Capacity
Owens Corning Landfill	Licking	62

Source(s) of Information: Annual Operating Reports submitted by facilities to Ohio EPA Assumptions:

The Owens-Corning facility has a projected capacity that substantially exceeds the planning period. Obviously, planned or unplanned changes in production and/or new waste reduction and recycling programs will affect the amount of material that each industry sends to its own facility. We are assuming that when the company made the projections for the life of its disposal facility, they took anticipated changes in waste generation into account.

Incinerators and Energy Recovery Facilities

There are no incinerators operating in the District.

Appendix N: Evaluating Greenhouse Gas

The Waste Reduction Model (WARM)

WARM is a tool that US EPA developed to quantify the effects of waste management decisions on greenhouse gas emissions. The model demonstrates the benefits of alternative management technologies over traditional management methods. The WARM model is updated regularly. A SWMD can use a different but comparable modeling program to calculate greenhouse gas emission reductions provided the model accounts for waste management and recycling activities.

WARM is intended to compare municipal solid waste management scenarios. Therefore, use data for only the residential/commercial sector.

Each SWMD will run WARM twice and include the results in the solid waste management plan:

- For the first run, enter all quantities recycled in the reference year in the landfill column (for the baseline year) and for the alternative scenario, enter the quantities recycled in the tons recycled column.
- For the second run, enter the quantities of residential/commercial material recycled in the reference year in the tons recycled column (for the baseline scenario), and then enter the quantities projected to be recycled in the sixth year of the planning period in the alternative scenario column.

Include printouts of the results for both runs in the solid waste management plan.

GHG Measurement

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases. The main greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gases. Each gas's effect on the climate depends on how much is in the atmosphere, how long they stay in the atmosphere, and how strongly they impact the atmosphere. Disposal and treatment of materials results in greenhouse gas emissions from collection, transport, landfill disposal, manufacture, etc.

The most common way to measure climate impact of waste management is to state the impact in carbon equivalents. Since waste reduction results in the reduction of several types of greenhouse gases, the conversion to a standard carbon equivalent (CO₂E) measurement allow for a total quantification of the impact. It also provides a standard language for people to compare these actions to others such as transportation and energy conservation efforts. A carbon equivalent CO₂E is simply the amount of CO₂ that would have the same global warming potential as the waste reduction impacts, when measured over a specified timescale. The international reporting standard for CO₂ emissions is metric tons, so carbon dioxide amounts may be reported as MTCO₂E, metric tons of carbon equivalent.

Produced by US EPA, the Waste Reduction Model (WARM) was designed to help solid waste planners, municipal leaders, and other stakeholder organizations track and report greenhouse gas emissions reductions. It is a database tool that helps decision makers predict the strategies that most reduce GHG emissions. The WARM model calculates GHG emission across six waste management modalities (source reduction, recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, combustion, and landfilling). Modeling different combinations of waste management practices sees which approach leads to the least GHG entering the atmosphere.

This report shows the metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂E), which describes the global-warming potential of all common greenhouse gases as an equivalent of carbon dioxide. Negative values indicate GHG savings and positive values indicate increasing emissions. In 2023, the District generated 310,789 tons of MSW from the residential and commercial sectors, landfilled or incinerated 63% (310,789 tons), recycled 33% (164,000 tons) and composted 4% (21,727 tons).

EPA's estimates of the GHG-related impacts of composting organics were developed within the framework of the larger WARM development effort and therefore, the presentation of results, estimation of emissions and sinks, and description of ancillary benefits is not comprehensive. One of the limitations is the lack of data and resources, thus analyzing a small sampling of

feedstocks and specific application scenarios for compost. A full range of soil conservation and management practices are not considered. This makes using the WARM model challenging for modeling GHG biosolids management. Biosolids are not one of the material category types to model in WARM, so food waste was used a proxy. Also, HHW and motor oil were excluded because of lack of material category and no relevant proxy.

Total GHG Emissions from Baseline (Year 2023) if landfilled	6,822.14
Total GHG Emissions from Baseline (Year 2023) if recycled/composted	(569,304.73)
Total GHG Emissions from Alternative (Year 2032) if recycled/composted	(577,980.94)
Incremental GHG Emissions	Stable MTCO ₂ E

If the District had no diversion programs in place and all the diverted tons instead went to landfill, the MTCO₂E savings would be nonexistent. With the current diversion programs, the District reduces GHG emissions by 569,305 MTCO₂E. To put this into perspective, the diversion programs are equivalent to:

- Removing emissions from 122,320 passenger vehicles annually
- Conserving 64,828,049 gallons of gasoline annually
- Conserving 24,005,286 cylinders of propane used for home barbeques

Diversion is projected to remain stable throughout the planning process so that the GHG emissions reduction from waste diversion programs will stay roughly around 570,000 MTCO₂E per year.

Appendix O: Financial Plan

Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.53(B) requires a solid waste management plan to present a budget representing how the SWMD will obtain money to pay for programs and operations and how the SWMD will spend that money to ensure compliance with the State Plan. For revenue, the solid waste management plan identifies the sources of funding the SWMD will use to implement its approved plan. The plan also provides estimates of how much revenue the SWMD expects to receive from each source. For expenses, the solid waste management plan identifies the programs the SWMD intends to fund during the planning period and estimates how much the SWMD will spend on each program. The plan must demonstrate that planned expenses will be made in accordance with ten allowable uses that are prescribed in ORC Section 3734.57 including:

- 1
 - Preparation and monitoring of plan implementation.
- 2
 - Implementation of approved plan.
- 3
 - Financial assistance to boards of health for solid waste enforcement.
- 4
 - Financial assistance to defray the costs of maintaining roads and other public services related to the location or operation of solid waste facilities.
- 5
 - Contracts with boards of health for collecting and analyzing samples from water wells adjacent to solid waste facilities.
- 6
 - Out-of-state waste inspection program.
- 7
 - Financial assistance to local boards of health to enforce ORC 3734.03 or to local law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction within the District for anti-littering.
- 8
 - Financial assistance to local boards of health for employees to participate in Ohio EPA’s training and certification program for solid waste operators and facility inspectors.
- 9
 - Financial assistance to local municipalities and townships to defray the added cost of roads and services related to the operation of solid waste facilities.
- 10
 - Payment of any expenses that are agreed to awarded or ordered to be paid under section 3734.35 of the Revised Code and any administrative costs incurred pursuant to that section.

Ultimately, the solid waste management plan must demonstrate that the SWMD will have adequate money to implement the approved solid waste management plan for a period of 15 years, from 2026 to 2040.

Funding Mechanisms and Revenue Generated

There are different mechanisms SWMDs can use to raise the revenue necessary to finance their solid waste management plans. This section describes the sources considered by the District Policy Committee for future funding of District programming.

DISPOSAL FEE

Disposal fees are collected on each ton of solid waste that is disposed at landfills in the levying SWMD. There are three components, or tiers, to the fee. The tiers correspond to where waste was generated – in-district, out-of-district, and out-of-state. In-district waste is solid waste generated by counties within the levying SWMD and disposed at landfills in that SWMD. Out-of-district waste is solid waste generated in Ohio counties that are not part of the SWMD and disposed at landfills in the SWMD. Out-of-state waste is solid waste generated in other states and disposed at landfills in the SWMD.

Ohio’s law prescribes the following limits on disposal fees:

- The in-district fee must be ≥ \$1.00 and ≤ \$2.00;
- The out-of-district fee must be ≥ \$2.00 and ≤ \$4.00; and
- The out-of-state fee must be equal to the in-district fee.

Table O-1 Disposal Fee Schedule and Revenue

Year	Disposal Fee Schedule (\$/ton)			Revenue (\$)			Total Disposal Fee Revenue (\$)
	In-District	Out-of-District	Out-of-State	In-District	Out-of-District	Out-of-State	
2019	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$607,264	\$1,148,856	\$646,378	\$2,402,498
2020	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$536,037	\$806,238	\$461,721	\$1,803,995
2021	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$524,071	\$641,461	\$540,454	\$1,705,986
2022	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$528,018	\$676,232	\$678,685	\$1,882,935
2023	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$584,496	\$763,096	\$1,011,824	\$2,359,416
2024	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$521,484	\$697,943	\$965,487	\$2,184,914
2025	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$546,602	\$655,027	\$541,028	\$1,742,657
2026	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$549,185	\$658,122	\$543,585	\$1,750,892
2027	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$551,768	\$661,218	\$546,141	\$1,759,127
2028	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$554,352	\$664,315	\$548,699	\$1,767,366
2029	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$556,935	\$667,410	\$551,256	\$1,775,601
2030	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$559,518	\$670,505	\$553,812	\$1,783,836
2031	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$561,522	\$672,907	\$555,796	\$1,790,226
2032	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$563,527	\$675,309	\$557,780	\$1,796,615
2033	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$565,532	\$677,712	\$559,765	\$1,803,010
2034	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$567,536	\$680,114	\$561,749	\$1,809,399
2035	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$569,541	\$682,516	\$563,733	\$1,815,789
2036	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$569,541	\$682,516	\$563,733	\$1,815,789
2037	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$569,541	\$682,516	\$563,733	\$1,815,789
2038	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$569,541	\$682,516	\$563,733	\$1,815,789
2039	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$569,541	\$682,516	\$563,733	\$1,815,789
2040	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$569,541	\$682,516	\$563,733	\$1,815,789
2041	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$569,541	\$682,516	\$563,733	\$1,815,789

Source(s) of Information: 2019 - 2024 historical data based on actual fees collected.

The District will continue through the planning period to use a disposal fee: \$2.00 per ton for in-district (Tier I) and out-of-state (Tier III) wastes, and \$4.00 per ton for out-of-district waste (Tier II). The District has established this fee structure, along with the other funding sources, to maintain operations of the programs described in this Plan.

GENERATION FEE

In accordance with ORC 3734.573, a solid waste management policy committee may levy fees on the generation of solid wastes within the district. Table O-2, “Generation Fee Schedule and Revenue,” presents the total generation fee revenue for the planning period. The current generation fee is \$1.25 per ton and will remain at that level through 2026 and then increase to \$4.00 per ton in 2027 through the remainder of this planning period. The District will begin the implementation process in 2026 to ensure that the generation fee increase becomes effective January 1, 2027 as is described in the current ratified plan.

Table O-2 Generation Fee Schedule and Revenue

Year	Generation Fee Schedule (\$ per ton)	Estimated Tons	Total Revenue from Generation Fee (\$)
2019	\$1.25	382,860	\$478,575
2020	\$1.25	372,897	\$466,122
2021	\$1.25	383,430	\$479,287
2022	\$1.25	391,151	\$488,939
2023	\$1.25	429,214	\$536,518
2024	\$1.25	407,663	\$509,578
2025	\$1.25	387,568	\$484,460
2026	\$1.25	387,569	\$486,749
2027	\$4.00	387,570	\$1,564,924
2028	\$4.00	387,571	\$1,572,253
2029	\$4.00	387,572	\$1,579,579
2030	\$4.00	387,573	\$1,586,905
2031	\$4.00	387,574	\$1,592,589
2032	\$4.00	387,575	\$1,598,273
2033	\$4.00	387,576	\$1,603,962
2034	\$4.00	387,577	\$1,609,646
2035	\$4.00	387,578	\$1,615,330
2036	\$4.00	387,579	\$1,615,330
2037	\$4.00	387,580	\$1,615,330
2038	\$4.00	387,581	\$1,615,330
2039	\$4.00	387,582	\$1,615,330
2040	\$4.00	387,583	\$1,615,330
2041	\$4.00	387,584	\$1,615,330

Source(s) of Information: 2019 – 2024 historical data is from actual fees collected.

DESIGNATION FEE

Table O-3: Designation Fee Schedule and Revenue

Year	Designation Fee Schedule (\$ per ton)	Estimated Tons	Total Designation Fee Revenue (\$)
2019	\$0.00	0	\$0
2020	\$0.00	0	\$0
2021	\$0.00	0	\$0
2022	\$0.00	0	\$0
2023	\$2.00	109,289	\$218,577
2024	\$2.00	124,124	\$248,247
2025	\$2.00	114,268	\$228,535
2026	\$2.00	114,269	\$229,615
2027	\$2.00	114,270	\$230,695
2028	\$2.00	114,271	\$231,775
2029	\$2.00	114,272	\$232,855
2030	\$2.00	114,273	\$233,935
2031	\$2.00	114,274	\$234,773
2032	\$2.00	114,275	\$235,611
2033	\$2.00	114,276	\$236,450
2034	\$2.00	114,277	\$237,288
2035	\$2.00	114,278	\$238,126
2036	\$2.00	114,279	\$238,126
2037	\$2.00	114,280	\$238,126
2038	\$2.00	114,281	\$238,126
2039	\$2.00	114,282	\$238,126
2040	\$2.00	114,283	\$238,126
2041	\$2.00	114,284	\$238,126

Source(s) of Information: 2023 – 2024 historical data is from actual fees collected.

The District implemented a designation fee of \$2.00 per ton effective 2023 to ensure that a \$2.00/ton fee would be generated regardless of where District waste is disposed. the contribution to District funding will be \$2.00 per ton.

Table O-4 has been omitted as the District does not have debt.

OTHER REVENUES

Table O-5 Other Sources of Revenue

Year	Reimbursements	Interest	Other (description)	Total Other Revenue
2019	\$202,379.43	\$230,394.75	\$761.89	\$433,536
2020	\$284,188.31	\$97,887.12	\$238,685.89	\$620,761
2021	\$318,594.24	\$60,576.86	\$33,909.91	\$413,081
2022	\$167,223.62	\$100,250.24	\$13,978.80	\$281,453
2023	\$66,221.61	\$340,908.54	\$637.35	\$407,768
2024	\$246,019.69	\$531,863.56	\$980.79	\$778,864
2025	\$222,980.75	\$250,000.00	\$8,631.58	\$481,612
2026	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2027	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2028	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2029	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2030	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2031	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2032	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2033	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2034	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2035	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2036	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2037	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2038	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2039	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2040	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000
2041	\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000

Source(s) of Information: 2019 – 2024 historical data is from actual fees collected.

Annual budget was established based on several historical events.

- Interest earned on the District fund has fluctuated 2019 to 2024.
- 2020 partially included a settlement agreement with Tunnel Hill Partners for previous fee inaccuracies.
- Planning year projections 2025 – 2041 reflect conservative estimates of interest and reimbursements only.

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REVENUES

Table O-6 Total Revenue

Year	Disposal Fees	Generation Fees	Designation Fees	Other Revenue	Total Revenue
2019	\$2,402,498	\$478,575	\$0	\$433,536	\$3,314,609
2020	\$1,803,995	\$466,122	\$0	\$620,761	\$2,890,878
2021	\$1,705,986	\$479,287	\$0	\$413,081	\$2,598,354
2022	\$1,882,935	\$488,939	\$0	\$281,453	\$2,653,327
2023	\$2,359,416	\$536,518	\$218,577	\$407,768	\$3,522,279
2024	\$2,184,914	\$509,578	\$248,247	\$778,864	\$3,721,604
2025	\$1,742,657	\$484,460	\$228,535	\$481,612	\$2,937,264
2026	\$1,750,892	\$486,749	\$229,615	\$450,000	\$2,917,256
2027	\$1,759,127	\$1,564,924	\$230,695	\$450,000	\$4,004,745
2028	\$1,767,366	\$1,572,253	\$231,775	\$450,000	\$4,021,395
2029	\$1,775,601	\$1,579,579	\$232,855	\$450,000	\$4,038,035
2030	\$1,783,836	\$1,586,905	\$233,935	\$450,000	\$4,054,676
2031	\$1,790,226	\$1,592,589	\$234,773	\$450,000	\$4,067,588
2032	\$1,796,615	\$1,598,273	\$235,611	\$450,000	\$4,080,500
2033	\$1,803,010	\$1,603,962	\$236,450	\$450,000	\$4,093,421
2034	\$1,809,399	\$1,609,646	\$237,288	\$450,000	\$4,106,333
2035	\$1,815,789	\$1,615,330	\$238,126	\$450,000	\$4,119,245
2036	\$1,815,789	\$1,615,330	\$238,126	\$450,000	\$4,119,245
2037	\$1,815,789	\$1,615,330	\$238,126	\$450,000	\$4,119,245
2038	\$1,815,789	\$1,615,330	\$238,126	\$450,000	\$4,119,245
2039	\$1,815,789	\$1,615,330	\$238,126	\$450,000	\$4,119,245
2040	\$1,815,789	\$1,615,330	\$238,126	\$450,000	\$4,119,245
2041	\$1,815,789	\$1,615,330	\$238,126	\$450,000	\$4,119,245

Source(s) of Information: 2019 – 2024 historical data is from actual fees collected.

Cost of Implementing Plan

Table O-7 is a planning tool. More than 30 years of history provides a sound basis for developing the annual costs of maintaining or expanding the mandatory programs. The District is committed to implementing the mandatory programs in a cost-effective manner. Failure to expend the full amount included in this Plan for a facility, activity or service should not be considered as evidence that the Plan is not being fully or appropriately implemented. In addition, nothing contained in these cost projections should be construed as a binding commitment by the District to provide a specified amount of money for a particular program, activity, or service. The District Board of Directors, with the advice and assistance of District staff and the Policy Committee, will review and revise the annual District budget as needed to implement planned programs and activities as effectively as possible with the funds that are available.

Table O-7 Expenses

Category/Program	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1. Plan Monitoring/Prep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	-
a. Plan Preparation	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	-
b. Plan Monitoring								
c. Other								
2. Plan Implementation	2,735,248	3,515,787	4,023,412	2,461,583	3,376,821	3,139,781	3,178,487	3,372,514
a. District Administration	210,870	194,555	198,206	197,155	222,666	207,631	220,643	223,762
Personnel	164,259	165,721	173,673	161,879	186,758	158,478	170,861	175,931
Office Overhead	41,540	21,796	21,325	23,866	24,023	37,153	39,782	37,831
Other - Legal	5,072	7,038	3,208	11,411	11,884	12,000	10,000	10,000
b. Facility Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MRF/Recycling Center								
Compost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer								
Special Waste								
c. Landfill Closure/Post-Closure								
d. Recycling Collection	1,640,707	1,705,409	2,053,592	1,578,670	2,476,664	2,312,502	2,251,662	2,398,681
Curbside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drop-off	1,538,924	1,622,132	1,666,648	1,509,252	2,388,104	2,156,842	2,131,863	2,285,756
Combined Curbside/Drop-off								
Multi-family								
Institutional	101,783	83,276	69,189	69,418	88,560	155,659	119,800	112,925
Other			317,754					
e. Special Collections	11,494	13,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tire Collection								
HHW Collection	11,494	13,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics Collection								
Appliance Collection								
Other Collection Drives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f. Yard Waste/Other Organics								
g. Education/Awareness	526,162	552,060	543,281	510,407	589,326	574,510	647,707	684,724
Education Staff								
Advertisement/Promotion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (County contracts)	526,162	552,060	543,281	510,407	589,326	574,510	647,707	684,724
h. Recycling Market Development	8,444	4,007	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Market Development								
Activities	8,444	4,007	-	-	-	-	-	-
ODNR pass-through grant								
i. Service Contracts	263,347	292,538	154,334	60,105	-	-	-	-
j. Feasibility Studies	21,669	700,130	1,028,955	70,464	-	-	-	-
k. Waste Assessments/Audits								
l. Dump Cleanup								
m. Litter Collection/Education	52,555	53,690	40,045	32,281	41,165	45,137	58,475	65,347
n. Emergency Debris Management								
o. Loan Payment								
p. Other	-	-	5,000	12,500	47,000	-	-	-
3. Health Dept. Enforcement (all 4)	163,770	133,834	147,973	92,275	21,650	32,000	28,500	28,500
4. County Assistance	18,135	-	127,500	-	-	-	-	-
5. Well Testing								
6. Out-of-State Waste Inspection								
7. Open Dump, Litter Law Enforcement	159,090	210,410	205,011	151,313	22,000	32,000	19,200	36,000
8. Heath Department Training								
9. Municipal/Township Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Compensation to Affected Community (ORC Section 3734.35)								
Total Expenses	3,076,244	3,860,032	4,503,895	2,705,170	3,420,471	3,203,781	3,281,187	3,437,014

Table O-7 Expenses (Continued)

Category/Program	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
1. Plan Monitoring/Prep.	-	-	-	55,000				
a. Plan Preparation	-	-	-	55,000				
b. Plan Monitoring								
c. Other								
2. Plan Implementation	3,582,449	4,058,211	4,169,549	4,003,940	4,530,416	4,530,416	4,370,636	4,277,011
a. District Administration	264,196	261,427	263,454	272,651	284,576	284,576	282,015	291,946
Personnel	216,390	209,853	214,841	219,980	225,272	230,723	236,338	242,121
Office Overhead	37,806	41,574	38,612	42,671	40,351	43,852	35,676	39,825
Other - Legal	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
b. Facility Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MRF/Recycling Center								
Compost	-	-	-	-				
Transfer								
Special Waste								
c. Landfill Closure/Post-Closure								
d. Recycling Collection	2,533,734	2,975,379	3,049,336	2,826,884	3,262,818	3,262,818	3,072,656	2,956,039
Curbside	-	-	-	-				
Drop-off	2,401,341	2,837,821	2,869,978	2,678,427	2,796,603	3,103,373	2,909,783	2,789,835
Combined Curbside/Drop-off								
Multi-family								
Institutional	132,393	137,558	179,57	148,457	153,807	159,445	162,873	166,204
Other								
e. Special Collections	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
Tire Collection								
HHW Collection	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
Electronics Collection								
Appliance Collection								
Other Collection Drives	-	-	-	-				
f. Yard Waste/Other Organics								
g. Education/Awareness	725,357	760,770	794,549	840,411	915,295	915,295	946,218	955,665
Education Staff								
Advertisement/Promotion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (County contracts)	725,357	760,770	794,549	840,411	873,658	915,295	946,218	955,665
h. Recycling Market Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Market Development								
Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ODNR pass-through grant								
i. Service Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
j. Feasibility Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
k. Waste Assessments/Audits								
l. Dump Cleanup								
m. Litter Collection/Education	49,162	50,636	52,210	53,994	55,796	57,727	59,747	58,361
n. Emergency Debris Management								
o. Loan Payment								
p. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Health Dept. Enforcement (all 4)	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000
4. County Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Well Testing								
6. Out-of-State Waste Inspection								
7. Open Dump, Litter Law Enforcement	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000
8. Heath Department Training								
9. Municipal/Township Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Compensation to Affected Community (ORC Section 3734.35)								
Total Expenses	3,710,449	4,186,211	4,297,549	4,186,940	4,658,416	4,658,416	4,498,636	4,405,011

Table O-7 Expenses (Continued)

Category/Program	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041
1. Plan Monitoring/Prep.							
a. Plan Preparation							
b. Plan Monitoring							
c. Other							
2. Plan Implementation	4,304,018	4,302,518	4,302,518	4,302,518	4,302,518	4,302,518	4,302,518
a. District Administration	294,175	293,575	293,575	293,575	293,575	293,575	293,575
Personnel	248,078	248,078	248,078	248,078	248,078	248,078	248,078
Office Overhead	36,097	35,497	35,497	35,497	35,497	35,497	35,497
Other - Legal	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
b. Facility Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MRF/Recycling Center							
Compost							
Transfer							
Special Waste							
c. Landfill Closure/Post-Closure							
d. Recycling Collection	2,965,665	2,965,165	2,965,165	2,965,165	2,965,165	2,965,165	2,965,165
Curbside							
Drop-off	2,798,671	2,798,171	2,798,171	2,798,171	2,798,171	2,798,171	2,798,171
Combined Curbside/Drop-off							
Multi-family							
Institutional	166,994	166,994	166,994	166,994	166,994	166,994	166,994
Other							
e. Special Collections	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Tire Collection							
HHW Collection	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Electronics Collection							
Appliance Collection							
Other Collection Drives							
f. Yard Waste/Other Organics							
g. Education/Awareness	968,643	968,243	968,243	968,243	968,243	968,243	968,243
Education Staff							
Advertisement/Promotion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (County contracts)	968,643	968,243	968,243	968,243	968,243	968,243	968,243
h. Recycling Market Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Market Development							
Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ODNR pass-through grant							
i. Service Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
j. Feasibility Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
k. Waste Assessments/Audits							
l. Dump Cleanup							
m. Litter Collection/Education	60,534	60,534	60,534	60,534	60,534	60,534	60,534
n. Emergency Debris Management							
o. Loan Payment							
p. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Health Dept. Enforcement (all 4)	64,000						
4. County Assistance	-						
5. Well Testing							
6. Out-of-State Waste Inspection							
7. Open Dump, Litter Law Enforcement	64,000						
8. Health Department Training							
9. Municipal/Township Assistance	-						
10. Compensation to Affected Community (ORC Section 3734.35)							
Total Expenses	4,432,018	4,430,518	4,430,518	4,430,518	4,430,518	4,430,518	4,430,518

EXPLANATION OF EXPENSES

1. PLAN MONITORING/PREP.

1.a Plan Preparation

- 2025 and 2030 budgets reflect \$55,000 total contractor costs to write the plan updates, facilitate committee meetings, hold hearings and prepare required notices.

1.b Plan Monitoring

- No separate budget - function of the District Office as described in 2.a.

1.c Other

- None

2 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

2.a District Administration

- Expenses are associated with operating the District office including salaries/benefits for full time staff, legal, utilities, and insurance. Projected costs anticipate no major changes in employment or function that would necessitate a major increase or decrease in expenses.

2.a.1 Personnel

- Salary and benefits (including public employee retirement, medical insurance, and payroll taxes) for two full time employees.

2.a.2 Office Overhead

- Rent, supplies, communications, postage, biennial state audits, vehicle expenses, insurance for the office, Board of Directors and Policy Committee, auditor/treasurer services, costs of preparing plan updates, and public records management. There is no plan to expand this office.

2.a.3 Other

- Legal fees through a private practice budgeted at a rate that supports regular business.

2.b Facility Operation

- None

2.b.1 MRF/Recycling Center

- None

2.b.2 Compost

- None

2.b.3 Transfer

- None

2.b.4 Special Waste

- None

2.c Landfill Closure/Post-Closure

- Not applicable

2.d Recycling Collection

2.d.1 Curbside

- No applicable

2.d.2 Drop-off

- The District contracts with member counties to provide countywide drop-off recycling to meet Goal #1. The costs include collection and processing of recyclable materials. \$2,251,662 was budgeted for 2025. Projected costs include the periodic replacement of collection and processing equipment based on an annual budget provided by each County Recycling Office.

2.d.3 Combined Curbside/Drop-off

- None

2.d.4 Multi-family

- None

2.d.5 Business/Institutional

- Each county recycling office provides recycling collection services to local government offices and public schools. Costs vary between counties because of the number of services and individual collection costs. Included in these budget lines are personnel, fuel, vehicle maintenance, and periodically, additional containers.

2.d.6 Other

- None

2.e Special Collections

- An annual budget of \$28,700 starting in 2027 provides grant match and funding for tire, HHW, and E-Waste collection events. An annual escalator applies to each planning year for tire and E-Waste collection. HHW remains a flat \$10,000 for 2027 – 2033 and increases to a flat \$15,000 for years 2034 – 2041.

2.e.1 Tire Collection

- An annual budget of \$18,00 starting in 2027 provides grant match and funding for tire collection events.

2.e.2 HHW Collection

- An annual budget of \$10,000 starting in 2027 provides grant match and funding HHW collection events.

2.e.3 Electronics Collection

- An annual budget of \$700 starting in 2027 provides grant match and funding for E-Waste collection events.

2.e.4 Appliance Collection

- Self supporting

2.e.5 Other Collection Drives

- Self supporting

2.f Yard Waste/Other Organics

- None

2.g Education/Awareness

2.g.1 Education Staff

- See below

2.g.2 Advertisement/Promotion

- See below

2.g.3 Other

- The costs included for Education and Awareness represent the expenses associated with operating the four County Recycling Offices. County office activities include but are not limited to administering the drop-off recycling program, assisting local governments in planning, and evaluating recycling programs and in applying for and administering market development contracts, and participating on Solid Waste District committees. The budget for individual District Recycling Offices vary based on the needs of the county detailed in an annual contract funding application that includes activities for the following year, with a budget that will be approved by the District Board of Directors. A total for all Recycling Offices of \$647,707 was budgeted starting in 2025.

2.h Recycling Market Development

2.h.1 General Market Development Activities

- None

2.h.2 Ohio EPA pass-through grant

- None

2.i Service Contracts

- None

2.j Feasibility Studies

- None.

2.k Waste Assessments/Audits

- None

2.l Dump Cleanup

- None

2.m Litter Collection/Education

- County Recycling Offices are eligible to receive funds to clean up litter and dumps on public land and along roadways and public easements including salary and fringes for a litter collection supervisor with the remainder covering bags, gloves, vehicle maintenance, fuel, and disposal of collected waste. \$58,475 was budgeted for 2025. Annual budgets during the planning period vary based on the anticipated level of activity.

2.n Emergency Debris Management

- None

2.o Loan Payment

- Not applicable

2.p Other

- None

3 HEALTH DEPT. ENFORCEMENT

- The four individual County Health Departments are responsible for ensuring that federal, state, and local solid waste laws and regulations are followed. The four County Health Departments are eligible to receive District funding based on actual solid waste related expenses not to exceed \$16,000 per year per County. Funding is requested in an annual application and detailed in an annual contract. Reports of actual activities are provided to verify the annual expenses. A flat budget of \$64,000 is provided starting in 2027 and continuing annually throughout the planning period to accommodate a maximum request from each County.

4 COUNTY ASSISTANCE

- None

4.a Maintaining Roads

- None

4.b Maintaining Public Facilities

- None

4.c Providing Emergency Services

- None

4.d Providing Other Public Services

- None

5 WELL TESTING

- None

6 OUT-OF-STATE WASTE INSPECTION

- None

7 OPEN DUMP, LITTER LAW ENFORCEMENT

7.a Heath Departments

- Not applicable

7.b Local Law Enforcement

- The four individual County Sheriff Departments are responsible for enforcing and issuing citations for federal, state, and local solid waste laws and regulations. These enforcement actions may include littering, illegal dumping, and solid waste related health issues. The four County Sheriff Departments are eligible to receive District funding based on actual solid waste enforcement related expenses not to exceed \$16,000 per year per County. Funding is requested in an annual application and detailed in an annual contract. Reports of actual activities are provided to verify the annual expenses. A flat budget of \$64,000 is provided in 2027 and continuing annually throughout the planning period to accommodate a maximum request from each County.

7.c Other

- Not applicable

8 HEATH DEPARTMENT TRAINING

- None

9 MUNICIPAL/TOWNSHIP ASSISTANCE

- None

9.a *Maintaining Roads*

- None

9.b *Maintaining Public Facilities*

- None

9.c *Providing Emergency Services*

- None

9.d *Providing other Public Services*

- None

10 COMPENSATION TO AFFECTED COMMUNITY (ORC SECTION 3734.35)

- Not applicable

Table O-8 Budget Summary

Year	Revenue	Expenses	Annual Surplus/Deficit (\$)	Balance (\$)
2018	Ending Balance			\$8,525,801
2019	\$3,314,609	\$3,076,244	\$238,365	\$8,764,166
2020	\$2,890,878	\$3,860,031	-\$969,153	\$7,795,012
2021	\$2,598,354	\$4,503,895	-\$1,905,542	\$5,889,471
2022	\$2,653,327	\$2,664,883	-\$11,556	\$5,877,915
2023	\$3,522,279	\$3,453,553	\$68,726	\$5,946,641
2024	\$3,721,604	\$3,070,240	\$651,364	\$6,598,005
2025	\$2,937,264	\$3,281,387	-\$344,123	\$6,253,882
2026	\$2,917,256	\$3,437,214	-\$519,958	\$5,733,924
2027	\$4,004,745	\$3,744,187	\$260,558	\$5,994,482
2028	\$4,021,395	\$4,205,185	-\$183,790	\$5,810,692
2029	\$4,038,035	\$4,316,598	-\$278,563	\$5,532,129
2030	\$4,054,676	\$4,206,067	-\$151,391	\$5,380,738
2031	\$4,067,588	\$4,312,692	-\$245,104	\$5,135,634
2032	\$4,080,500	\$4,677,701	-\$597,201	\$4,538,433
2033	\$4,093,421	\$4,518,003	-\$424,582	\$4,113,851
2034	\$4,106,333	\$4,427,462	-\$321,129	\$3,792,723
2035	\$4,119,245	\$4,454,553	-\$335,308	\$3,457,415
2036	\$4,119,245	\$4,453,053	-\$333,808	\$3,123,607
2037	\$4,119,245	\$4,453,053	-\$333,808	\$2,789,799
2038	\$4,119,245	\$4,453,053	-\$333,808	\$2,455,990
2039	\$4,119,245	\$4,453,053	-\$333,808	\$2,122,182
2040	\$4,119,245	\$4,453,053	-\$333,808	\$1,788,374
2041	\$4,119,245	\$4,453,053	-\$333,808	\$1,454,566

Source(s) of Information: This table is a compilation of data from previous tables. Revenue is as the fees are collected, not as they are received by district. Expenses are as they are made from the district account.

Assumptions: This table assumes that all landfills will continue to operate and that fees change as specified within the planning period.

The District expects to maintain a positive fund balance over the 15 year planning period. The District will review and amend all finances during the next 5 year planning update in 2030. The Board of Directors maintains the authority to fund optional programs listed in this plan without declaring a material change in circumstance.

Appendix P: Designation

Statement Authorizing/Precluding Designation

The existing CFLP Solid Waste plan authorizes the Board to designate solid waste facilities. Authorization to designate solid waste facilities will continue with approval of this plan.

The Board of Directors of the CFLP Solid Waste Management District is hereby authorized to establish facility designation in accordance with Section 343.014 of the Ohio Revised Code after this plan has been approved by the director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

Designated Facilities

Table P-1: Facilities To Be Designated

Facility Name	County	State	Facility Type
In-District			
Coshocton Landfill	Coshocton	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Pine Grove Landfill	Fairfield	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Suburban Landfill	Perry	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Tunnel Hill Reclamation	Perry	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Win Waste Innovations of Heath Inc. Transfer	Licking	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Lancaster City Transfer	Fairfield	Ohio	Transfer Facility
WM Newark Transfer	Licking	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Out-of-District			
Kimble Landfill (Kimble)	Tuscarawas	Ohio	MSW Landfill
American Landfill (Waste Management)	Stark	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Athens-Hocking Landfill (Rumpke)	Hocking	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Beech Hollow (Rumpke)	Jackson	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Cherokee Run (Republic Services)	Logan	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Countywide Landfill (Republic Services)	Stark	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Crawford County Landfill (Rumpke)	Crawford	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Cuyahoga Regional Landfill (Waste Management)	Cuyahoga	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Evergreen Landfill (Waste Management)	Lucas	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Gallia County Landfill (Waste Management)	Gallia	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Geneva Landfill (Waste Management)	Ashtabula	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Liberty Tire Recycling LLC (Liberty Tire Recycling)	Franklin	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Mahoning Landfill (Waste Management)	Mahoning	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Noble Road Landfill (Rumpke)	Richland	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Pike Sanitation (Rumpke)	Pike	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Rumpke Sanitary Landfill (Rumpke)	Hamilton	Ohio	MSW Landfill
SWACO Landfill (SWACO)	Franklin	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Stony Hollow (Waste Management)	Montgomery	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Hancock County Landfill (Hancock County Commissioners)	Hancock	Ohio	MSW Landfill
Akron Transfer (Waste Management)	Summit	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Athens Transfer (Republic Services)	Athens	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Cambridge Transfer (Kimble)	Guernsey	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Canal Winchester Transfer (Waste Management)	Franklin	Ohio	Transfer Facility

Facility Name	County	State	Facility Type
Canton Transfer (Kimble)	Stark	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Chillicothe Transfer (Rumpke)	Ross	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Chillicothe Transfer (Waste Management)	Ross	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Circleville Transfer (Rumpke)	Pickaway	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Cleveland Transfer (Waste Management)	Cuyahoga	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Carrollton Transfer (Kimble)	Carroll	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Delaware County Transfer (Rumpke)	Delaware	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Hancock County Transfer (Rumpke)	Hancock	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Jackson Pike Transfer (SWACO)	Franklin	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Lima Transfer (Waste Management)	Allen	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Local Waste Services (Local Waste Services)	Franklin	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Morse Road Transfer (SWACO)	Franklin	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Mount Vernon Transfer (Republic Services)	Knox	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Muskingum Transfer (Rumpke)	Muskingum	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Portsmouth Transfer (Republic Services)	Scioto	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Twinsburg Transfer (Kimble)	Summit	Ohio	Transfer Facility
St. Clairsville Transfer (Kimble)	Belmont	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Out-of-State			
Boyd County Sanitary Landfill (KY) (Rumpke)	Boyd	Kentucky	MSW Landfill

The Board is exercising the authority to designate in order to ensure that efficient solid waste management services continue to be provided within the District to all residents, businesses and institutions, and to ensure that these services are provided in a cost-effective manner and to protect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the District. The designation requires that any individual, public or private corporation, partnership, political subdivision, agency or entity to deliver solid waste generated within the District to the facilities listed in Table P-1.

Anyone can apply for a waiver to these designations through a process developed by the District. The provisions to obtain a waiver are:

Any Person or Applicant may request a waiver from the Board authorizing the delivery of all or any portion of the Solid Waste generated within the District to a Solid Waste Facility other than a Designated Solid Waste Facility. The Board may grant a waiver from the obligation to deliver Solid Waste generated within the District to a designated Solid Waste Facility if the Board finds that issuance of a waiver for the requested Solid Waste materials:

- (i) is not inconsistent with projections contained in the Plan,
- (ii) will not adversely affect the implementation and financing of the Plan pursuant to the implementation schedule contained in the Plan, and
- (iii) is in accordance with the District's approved waiver guidelines and considerations, which may include an assessment of the Maximum Feasible Utilization of existing In-District designated Solid Waste Facilities.

Any Person or Applicant who submits a waiver request shall submit documents and information for consideration by the Board that support the issuance of the requested waiver. Any waiver granted by the Board shall be effective upon the execution of a waiver agreement between the Board and the Applicant setting forth the terms of such waiver and Designation Fee, if any.

Source separated recyclable materials may be given or sold by the owner to the hauler, broker, scrap collector, or processor selected by the owner.

Segregated Yard waste may be taken to any registered composting facility.

Appendix Q: District Rules

Existing Rules

PUBLIC NOTICE

ORC Section 121.22 requires all public officials to take official action and to conduct all deliberations upon official business only in open meetings, unless the subject matter is specifically exempted by law, and sets forth notice requirements. This rule provides clear direction as the methods that the District will use to provide adequate notice.

RULE CFLP 1.0

PUBLIC NOTICE

All committees of the CFLP Joint Solid Waste Management District will cause public notice to be given of all meetings of the full committee and of any subcommittees or committees of the full Board of Directors through mailing or faxing (if time is too short for mailing) copies of meeting agendas or notices to all news media and individuals that have requested notification, consistent with Section 121.22 ORC. In addition, notice will be given to at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county and the administrative offices of each county for posting, so that the public may determine where and when meetings will be held, and the general subject matter of each.

RULE CFLP 2.0

Except as otherwise permitted by rule or applicable law, no person shall deliver, or cause the delivery of, any solid waste generated within the District to any solid waste facility other than a designated solid waste facility.

RULE CFLP 3.0

Any person or applicant may request a waiver from the Board authorizing the delivery of all or any portion of the solid waste generated within the District to a solid waste facility other than a designated solid waste facility. The board may grant a waiver from the obligation to deliver solid waste generated within the District to a designated solid waste facility if the Board finds that issuance of a waiver for the requested solid waste materials (i) is not inconsistent with projections contained in the Plan, (ii) will not adversely affect the implementation and financing of the plan pursuant to the implementation schedule contained in the plan, and (iii) is in accordance with the District's approved waiver guidelines and considerations, which may include maximum feasible utilization of existing in-district designated solid waste facilities. Any person or applicant who submits a waiver request pursuant to this rule shall submit documents and information for consideration by the Board that support the issuance of the requested waiver. Any waiver granted by the Board shall be effective upon the execution of a waiver agreement between the Board and the Applicant setting forth the terms of such waiver and designation fee, if any.

PROPOSED RULES

No proposed rules in this plan

Appendix R: Survey Forms

Each year since 1993, the District has sent surveys to local governments, recyclers, haulers and industries to gather information about their recycling efforts. This annual survey serves the purpose of communicating on a regular basis with our customers, maintaining an updated mailing list, and updating the information about recycling within the district. In recent years, email distribution was used to reduce the cost of supplies and postage needed and has decreased the response time in many cases.

The District attempted one commercial survey many years ago. The difficulty in obtaining valid addresses and contact information, and thus the added expense of postage for surveys that were returned undelivered, exceeded the benefit of information received. More recently, the District recently partnered with the Ohio EPA on their commercial recycling survey. Although no responses have been received via this method as yet, it is another avenue for gaining information.

A sample cover letter is inserted herein to document that the District specifically requests that recyclers do not report unallowable items. Survey responses are checked for consistency with past surveys, and if there is any question about the numbers, the respondent is contacted to verify their intent to report the numbers in the survey. Beyond this, we must trust that the respondents are answering truthfully and accurately.

Coshocton
Fairfield
Licking
Perry
Solid Waste District

January 8, 2024

Dear Industry Representative,

Happy New Year! Your business plays a key role in our ability to meet state mandates and provide a high level of service in our four counties. We want you to know that we value this partnership and your efforts to contribute to the reduction of waste going to landfills.

To show Ohio EPA that we are still striving toward the state recycling goals, we need your help. We can only count recycling which is actually reported to us, and no estimating is done for companies that do not respond. Even if your company recycles just one material, it adds up when combined with more than 300 other companies. Every little bit helps. **Please respond!**

This mailing includes the survey form showing the mailing information we have on file. Please correct or update our information to ensure we keep sending these to the right person. If you are receiving this through the postal service, we have also given you a stamped envelope for ease in returning the survey. The conversion chart on the reverse side of this letter can help calculate tons versus cubic yards for a variety of materials.

Each year, we get a few questions about why you receive this survey. It is sent to all companies that manufacture a product - our industrial base. Your SIC code registered with the state indicates that your company falls into that category. If your company ceased operation prior to 2023, please return your survey (or give us a call) and let us know so we can remove it from our mailing list.

Please feel free to call our office if you need help with the form or if you have any questions. Your response back to us by **March 1, 2024** will help us submit an accurate annual report to Ohio EPA in a timely manner and create a solid waste management plan that maximizes recycling opportunities for our industries as well as residents.

Sincerely,



Kim Masters
Executive Director

enclosures

short ton = 2000 lbs
metric ton = 2200 lbs

MATERIAL CONVERSION CHART

MATERIAL	Weight (lbs.)/cu. yd.		MATERIAL	Weight (lbs.)/cu. yd.		NOTES
	range	avg.		range	avg.	
PAPER			MIXED MSW			
Corrugated			Uncompacted Roll-off	80	80	
Loose	100	100	No recycling	100	100	
Compacted	200-750	475	OCC removed			
Office			WOOD			
Loose	300-400	350	Pallets	286	286	1 Pallet=40 lbs.
Newsprint			Sawdust	500	500	
Loose	360-500	430	Bark	600	600	
Compacted	650-800	725	Loose Dimensional Lumber	244	244	
Mixed			ASH			
Loose	150	150	Course Bottom Ash	3159	3159	
METALS			Fine Bottom Ash	1647	1647	
Ferrous			Fly Ash	1782	1782	
Cans, Whole	150	150	FOOD WASTE			
Cans, Flattened	350-400	375	Kitchen Waste	800-900	850	
Cans, Baled	850	850	Solid & Liquid Fats	1485	1485	55 gal.=400 lbs.
Cans, Densified	1600	1600	TEXTILES/FABRIC			
Aluminum			Loose	240	240	
Cans, Whole	50-74	62	Baled	480	480	
Cans, Flattened	135-215	175	55 GALLON DRUMS			
Cans, Baled	350-540	445	Steel	35-55 each	45	
Cans, Densified	1080	1080	Plastic	20-24 each	23	
Bi-metal (whole)	113	113	TIRES			
GLASS			Passenger	20 each	20	
Containers			Truck	60-100 each	80	
Whole	500-650	575	SLUDGES			
Semi-crushed (manually)	1000-1080	1040	Wet (35-55% Solids)	1600-2000	1800	
Crushed (mechanically broken)	1800-2700	2250	Dry (55-85% Solids)	850-1600	1225	
Plate	500-1000	750	LITHO/FILM			
PLASTICS			Loose	275-688	482	
PET			Baled	2200-2475	2338	
Whole	34	34	RUBBER			
Flattened	75	75	Granulated	2500	2500	
Baled	400	400	CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION			
Granulated	500-600	550	DEBRIS			
HDPE			Mixed, loose	540	540	
Whole (milk)	24-30	27	CONCRETE/BRICK/BLOCK			
Flattened (milk)	65	65	(Crushed)			
Whole (colored)	45	45	STONE/CLAY/SAND	2500	2500	
Flattened (colored)	90	90	USED MOTOR OIL			
Baled	400	400		1414	1414	1 gal.=7 lbs.
Granulated	500-600	550	BATTERIES			
Other (Mixed)				1782-1944	1863	33-36 lbs. ea..
Whole	50	50	INK			
Baled	400-700	550		1717	1717	1 gal.=8.5 lbs.
YARD WASTE			LUBRICANTS			
Grass				1414	1414	1 gal.=7 lbs.
Loose	400-740	570	REFRACTORIES			
Compacted	1050-1110	1080		4000	4000	
Leaves			SLAG			
Loose	250-400	325		1100-2400	1750	
Compacted	450-665	515				
Brush						
Loose	200	200				
WHITE GOODS						
Uncompacted	199	199				
Compacted (Landfill)	994	994				

100 gal. range = 55 lbs

Notes
 1. Sources to be provided upon request.
 2. Conversions to tons = Pounds/2000.

Industrial Waste Annual Survey - 2023
Solid Waste District: Coshocton/Fairfield/Licking/Perry

Company Profile - Mailing information:

Changes: _____

Company Profile - Contact Information:

Phone Number: _____
 E-mail Address: _____

Company Profile - Operations Information: Number of employees in 2023 _____

Product manufactured: _____

In this table, please list the amount of each solid waste **recycled** and the facility the recycled material was sent to. Do not report liquid waste or waste that was disposed.

MATERIAL TYPE	AMOUNT RECYCLED TONS	FACILITY OR COMPANY THIS MATERIAL WAS SENT TO
Batteries		
Food		
Glass		
Cardboard		
Paper (include newspaper)		
Plastic – all types		
Ferrous Metal		
Non-ferrous Metal		
Nonexempt foundry sand and slag		
Rubber (no tires)		
Tires		
Textiles		
Wood		
Yard Waste		
Non-hazardous Chemicals - solid only		
Other:		
Other:		
Total		

(continued on back)

List the amount of each material **disposed** and the landfill the material was sent to:

MATERIAL	AMOUNT DISPOSED TONS	LANDFILL THAT RECEIVED WASTE
General trash		
Process waste		

Appendix S: Siting Strategy

The District does not intend to site or build any District owned or financed solid waste transfer or municipal solid waste disposal facilities during the planning period. The District does not plan to site any privately-owned transfer or solid waste disposal facilities to serve District needs.

If a private owner decides to site a waste disposal facility or transfer facility in Coshocton, Fairfield, Licking or Perry County that requires a permit for construction, enlargement or modification, the District will review the permit application that is submitted to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and will actively participate in the public review and comment process to the extent deemed appropriate by the District Board of Directors.

Appendix T: Misc. Plan Documents

During the process of preparing a plan, the policy committee signs three official documents certifying the plan. These documents are as follows:

1. Certification Statement for the Draft Solid Waste Management Plan – The Policy committee signs this statement to certify that the information presented in the draft solid waste management plan submitted to Ohio EPA is accurate and complies with the Format 4.2.

2. Resolution Adopting the Solid Waste Management Plan (adopted prior to distributing the draft plan for ratification) – The policy committee signs this resolution to accomplish two purposes:

- Adopt the draft solid waste management plan.
- Certify that the information in the solid waste management plan is accurate and complies with Format 4.2.

The policy committee signs this resolution after considering comments received during the public hearing/public comment period and prior to submitting the solid waste management plan to political jurisdictions for ratification. The policy committee should not make any changes to the solid waste management plan after signing the resolution.

3. Resolution Certifying Ratification of the Solid Waste Management Plan – The policy committee signs this resolution to certify that the solid waste management plan was ratified properly by the political jurisdictions within the solid waste management district. The policy committee signs this resolution after the solid waste management plan is ratified and before submitting the ratified plan to Ohio EPA)

Other documents to include in Appendix T include:

- Budget Statement signed by Commissioners
- Public notices

Copies of notices sent to:

- Adjacent SWMDs;
- Director of Ohio EPA;
- 50 industrial, commercial or institutional facilities that generate the largest quantities of solid waste within the SWMD
- Local trade associations representing the industrial, commercial, or institutional facilities generating the largest quantities of solid waste in the SWMD.



RESOLUTION 2025-1

IN THE MATTER OF: CERTIFICATION STATEMENT FOR THE DRAFT PLAN

WHEREAS, the Policy Committee has thoroughly reviewed the current solid waste management plan for the required update,

NOW, THEREFORE,

**BE IT RESOLVED
THAT THE POLICY COMMITTEE
OF THE
COSHOCOTON-FAIRFIELD-LICKING-PERRY SOLID WASTE DISTRICT**

Do hereby certify to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements, demonstrations and all accompanying materials that comprise the draft District Solid Waste Management Plan Update, and the availability of and access to sufficient solid waste management facility capacity to meet the solid waste management needs of the District for the fifteen-year period covered by the Plan Update are accurate and are in compliance with the requirements in the District Solid Waste Management Plan Format, revision 4.2.

Motion by Mark Mills Seconded by Dan Blatter

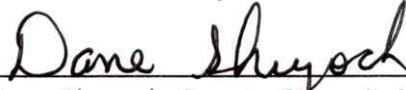
Yeas: Rick Black, Dan Blatter, Cary Bowers, Lindsey Brighton, Audrianna Walker (designee for Chad Brown), Ben Carpenter, Rachel Moresea (designee for Joe Ebel), Eric Emmert, Dick Fankhauser, Zach Fanning, Jennie Kolometz, Curtis Lee, Steve Davis (designee for Jeff Fix) Mark Mills, Matt Montag, Jodi Morrison, Alex Nelson, Matt Reed, Tony Vogel, Carrie Woody, Andrea Krava, and Matt Holland

Nays: None

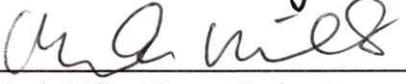
Abstentions: None

ATTEST: Kate Campbell ADOPTED: September 19, 2025
Kate Campbell, Secretary Date

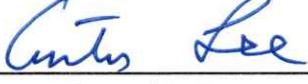
Coshocton County


Dane Shryock, County Commissioner

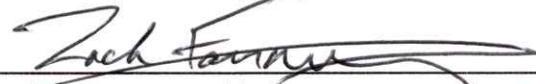
9-19-25
Date Signed


Mark Mills, Mayor Coshocton

9/19/25
Date Signed


Curtis Lee, Township Representative

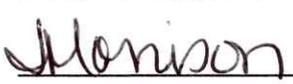
9-19-25
Date Signed


Zach Fanning, Health Department Rep

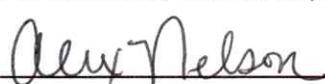
9-19-25
Date Signed


Matt Montag, Solid Waste Generator Representative

9/19/2025
Date Signed


Jodi Morrison, Citizen Representative

9/19/25
Date Signed


Alex Nelson, Public Representative

9.19.2025
Date Signed

Fairfield County


Jeff Fix, County Commissioner

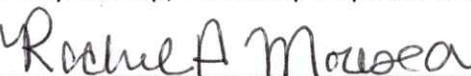
9/19/25
Date Signed


Carrie Woody, Municipal Representative

9/19/2025
Date Signed

Terry Dunlap, Township Representative

Date Signed


Joe Ebel, Health Commissioner

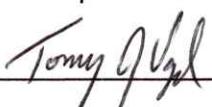
9/19/2025
Date Signed

Solid Waste Generator Representative

Date Signed

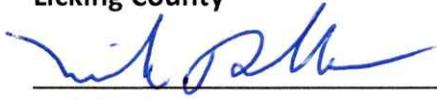
Citizen Representative

Date Signed



9/19/25

Tony Vogel, Public Representative
Licking County

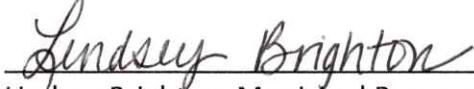


Date Signed

9/19/25

Rick Black, County Commissioner

Date Signed



9/19/25

Lindsey Brighton, Municipal Representative

Date Signed

Township Representative

Date Signed



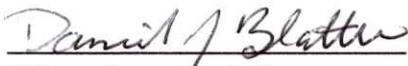
09/19/2025

Chad Brown, Health Commissioner

Date Signed

Solid Waste Generator Representative

Date Signed



9/19/25

Citizen Representative

Date Signed

Public Representative

Date Signed

Perry County



Ben Carpenter, County Commissioner

9/19/25

Date Signed



Eric Emmert, Municipal Representative

9/19/25

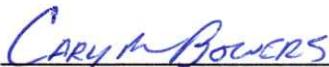
Date Signed



Richard Fankhauser, Township Representative

9/19/25

Date Signed



Cary Bowers, Health Department Rep

9/19/25

Date Signed

Solid Waste Generator Representative

Date Signed

Katrina Carpenter, Citizen Representative

Date Signed

Matt Reed

9.19.25

Matt Reed Public Representative

Date Signed

Andrea Krava

Andrea Krava - Public Rep. Licking Co

9/19/25

Jennifer Kolometz

Jennifer Kolometz - District at Large

9/19/25

Matt Holland

Matt Holland

Industrial - Licking

9/19/2025



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners:

Steven A. Davis
Jeffrey M. Fix
David L. Levacy

County Administrator
Aundrea N. Cordle

Deputy County Administrator
Jeffrey D. Porter

Clerk
Rochelle Menningen

August 29th, 2025

To: Kim Masters, CFLP Solid Waste District Executive Director

Fairfield County Commissioner Steve Davis will be my designee to attend and vote on the OEPA Plan at the September 19th, 2025, CFLP Meeting. Commissioner Davis will also be participating in the September 5th informational meeting and will therefore be well versed in the plan that is to be submitted.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Fix, President to the Fairfield County Board of Commissioners

Kim (cflpswd)

From: "Ebel, Robert Joseph (Joe)" <joe.ebel@fairfieldcountyohio.gov>
Date: Tuesday, September 9, 2025 8:25 AM
To: "Kim (cflpswd)" <kim@cflpswd.org>
Cc: "Moresea, Rachel A" <rachel.moresea@fairfieldcountyohio.gov>
Subject: RE: [E] Policy Committee Meeting - Friday Sept 19th

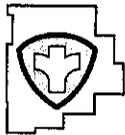
Kim Masters
CFLP Solid Waste District
675 Price Road
Newark, OH 43055

To: Kim Masters

Environmental Health Director, Rachel Moresea, will be my designee to attend and vote on the OEPA Plan at the September 29th, 2025, CFLP Policy Committee Meeting.

If you have any question, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Sincerely,
Joe Ebel



R. Joseph (Joe) Ebel REHS, MS, MBA
Health Commissioner
Fairfield County Health Department

📞 (740) 652-2858 ✉ joe.ebel@fairfieldcountyohio.gov

🌐 www.fairfieldhealth.org

📍 [1550 Sheridan Dr., Suite 100, Lancaster, Ohio 43130](https://www.google.com/maps/place/1550+Sheridan+Dr.,+Suite+100,+Lancaster,+OH+43130)



From: Kim (cflpswd) <kim@cflpswd.org>
Sent: Monday, September 8, 2025 2:52 PM
To: Zach Fanning <zachfanning@coshoctoncounty.net>; Ebel, Robert Joseph (Joe) <joe.ebel@fairfieldcountyohio.gov>; Chad Brown <cbrown@lickingcohealth.org>; Cary Bowers <cary.bowers@perrycountyohio.gov>
Subject: [E] Policy Committee Meeting - Friday Sept 19th

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good afternoon,



LICKING COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

September 16, 2025

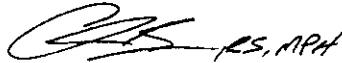
Kim Masters
CFLP Solid Waste District
675 Price Road
Newark, OH 43055

Kim Masters,

Audrianna Walker, Epidemiologist at the Licking County Health Department, will be my designee to attend and vote on the OEPA Plan and any other matters before the committee at the September 29th, 2025, CFLP Policy Committee Meeting.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Sincerely,



Chad Brown, MPH, REHS
Health Commissioner

Appendix U: Ratification Results

Will be included post ratification period.

Appendix V: Inventory of Open Dumps and Other

Existing Open Dump Sites and Waste Tire Dumps

TABLE V-1A INVENTORY OF OPEN DUMP SITES COSHOCTON COUNTY

Site Location (address or description of site location)	Materials at Site (solid waste and/or scrap tires)
SR 541 Hilltop Salvage, Coshocton, OH	Scrap tires

TABLE V-1B INVENTORY OF OPEN DUMP SITES LICKING COUNTY

Site Location (address or description of site location)	Materials at Site (solid waste and/or scrap tires)
Roberson Drive, Heath, OH	Debris, solid waste, and scrap tires

TABLE V-1C INVENTORY OF OPEN DUMP SITES FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Site Location (address or description of site location)	Materials at Site (solid waste and/or scrap tires)
4575 Chicken Coop Hill Rd. SE, Sugar Grove, OH	Pallets
3905 Savage Hill Rd., Sugar Grove, OH	Debris, Solid waste, Scrap Tires
7605 Buckeye Rd., Sugar Grove, OH	Debris, Solid waste, Scrap Tires
8740 Basil Rd., Baltimore, OH	Solid Waste
9837 Stoudertown Rd., NW, Pickerington, OH	CDD, debris, solid waste
280 McGrery Rd. SE, Lancaster, OH	CDD, debris, solid waste
445 Hamburg Rd, SW, Lancaster, OH	CDD, debris, solid waste, scrap metal
4963 Paradise Rd. SE, Lancaster, OH	CDD, debris, solid waste, scrap metal
13697 Wagram Dr. NW, Pickerington, OH	CDD, debris, solid waste, scrap metal
2985 Savage Hill Rd., Sugar Grove, OH	CDD, debris, solid waste, scrap metal

TABLE V-1D INVENTORY OF OPEN DUMP SITES PERRY COUNTY

Site Location (address or description of site location)	Materials at Site (solid waste and/or scrap tires)
116 Dumold Street, New Straitsville, OH	Debris and solid waste
8994 Iron Point Rd, Shawnee, OH	Debris and solid waste
3925 Township Rd. 239 SW, Perry County, OH	Debris

Ash, Foundry Sand, and Slag Disposal Sites

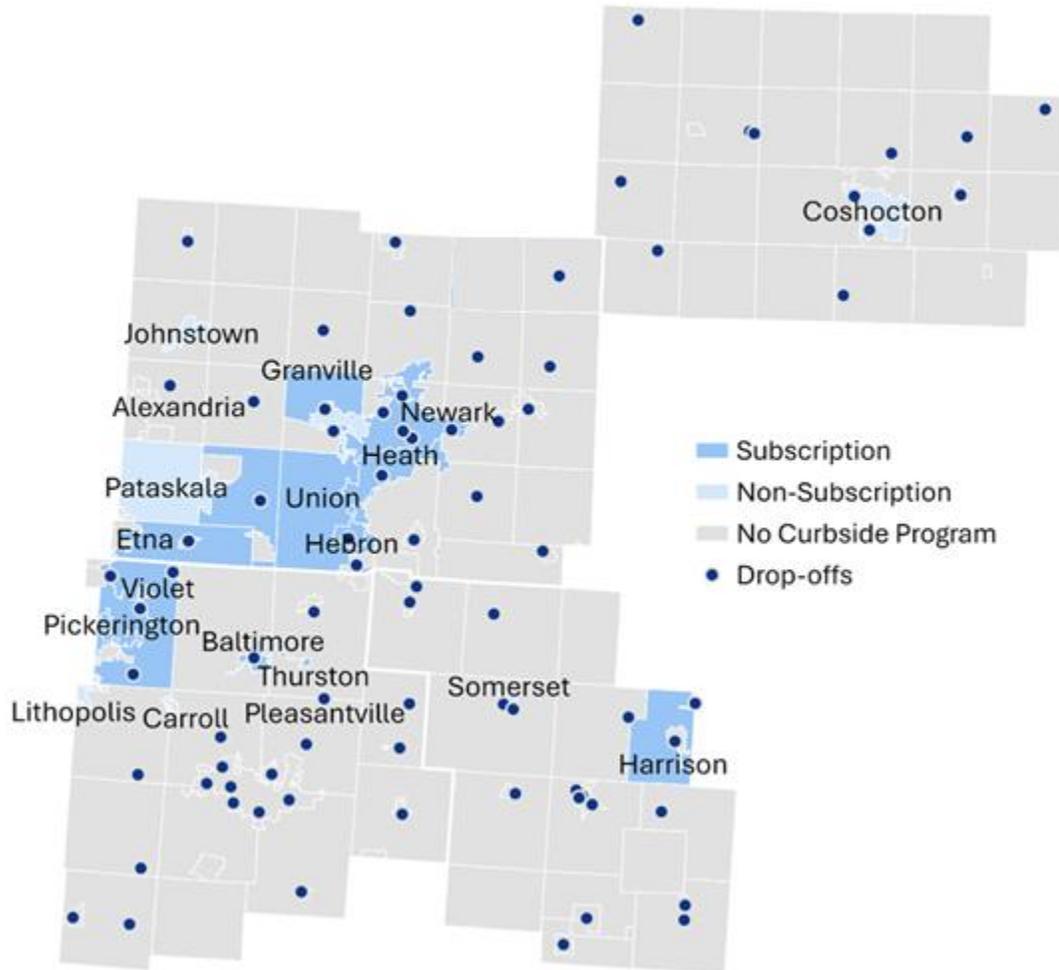
TABLE V-2 INVENTORY OF ASH, FOUNDRY SAND, AND SLAG DISPOSAL SITES

Site Location (address or description of site location)	Materials at Site (solid waste and/or scrap tires)
None	

Appendix W: District Map

Curbside and Drop-off Recycling Access Map

Reference Year: 2023



Non-Subscription Curbside Recycling Program – Refers to a type of curbside recycling program that is available to residents automatically within a defined area.

Subscription Curbside Recycling Program – Refers to a type of curbside recycling service through which residents must take a voluntary action to sign up for and agree to pay for the service.

Landfills, Transfer Stations, MRFs, & Compost Facilities Map

Reference Year: 2023

