

Coshocton-Fairfield-Licking-Perry Solid Waste Management District

Plan Update

Planning Period 2023 to 2032

Plan Presented
for Ratification

March 1, 2022

Coshocton-Fairfield-Licking-Perry
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I SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT INFORMATION

Table ii-1 Solid Waste Management District Information

SWMD Name	CFLP Solid Waste Management District
Member Counties	Coshocton-Fairfield-Licking-Perry
Director's Name (main contact)	Carol Philipps
Job Title	Executive Director
Street Address	675 Price Rd.
City, State, Zip Code	Newark, OH 43055
Phone	740-349-6308
Fax	740-349-6309
E-mail address	cflpswd@windstream.net
Webpage	www.cflpswd.org

Table ii-2 Members of the Policy Committee

Member Name	Representing
Coshocton	
Dane Shryock	County Commissioners
Mark Mills	Municipal Corporations
D. Curtis Lee	Townships
Zach Fanning	Health District
Matt Montag	Generators
Glen Hill	Citizens
Tammi Rogers	Public
Fairfield	
Jeff Fix	County Commissioners
Paul Martin	Municipal Corporations
Terry Dunlap	Townships
Joe Ebel	Health District
Vacant	Generators
Vacant	Citizens
Tony Vogel	Public
Licking	
Rick Black	County Commissioners
Lindsey Brighton	Municipal Corporations
Dave Lang	Townships
Chad Brown	Health District
Robin Bennett	Generators
Dan Blatter	Citizens
Seth Ellington	Public

Perry	
Scott Owen	County Commissioners
Eric Emmert	Municipal Corporations
Dick Fankhauser	Townships
Cary Bowers	Health District
Vacant	Generators
Vacant	Citizens
Matt Reed	Public
Additional Public Representative	
Name	County
Jim Hart	Perry

Table ii-3 Chairperson of the Policy Committee

Name	Tony Vogel
Street Address	6670 Lockville Rd..
City, State, Zip Code	Carroll, Ohio 43112
Phone	740-652-7121
Fax	614-322-5203
E-mail address	tony.vogel@fairfieldcountyohio.gov

Table ii-4 Board of Directors

Commissioner Name	County	Chairperson
Gary Fischer	Coshocton	
Rick Conkle	Coshocton	
Dane Shryock	Coshocton	X
Steve Davis	Fairfield	
Jeff Fix	Fairfield	
Dave Levacy	Fairfield	
Rick Black	Licking	
Tim Bubb	Licking	
Duane Flowers	Licking	
Ben Carpenter	Perry	
Scott Owen	Perry	
Derek Householder	Perry	

This plan was written by District staff with assistance from Policy Committee members and other volunteers who evaluated current programs and developed plans for future programs, with the exception of Chapter 1, Introduction, and the Purpose statement beginning each chapter that were written by Ohio EPA staff. The District does not use a Technical Advisory Committee.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

A. Brief Introduction to Solid Waste Planning in Ohio

In 1988, Ohio faced a combination of solid waste management problems, including rapidly declining disposal capacity at existing landfills, increasing quantities of waste being generated and disposed, environmental problems at many existing solid waste disposal facilities, and increasing quantities of waste being imported into Ohio from other states. These issues combined with Ohio's outdated and incomplete solid waste regulations caused Ohio's General Assembly to pass House Bill (H.B.) 592. H.B. 592 dramatically revised Ohio's outdated solid waste regulatory program and established a comprehensive solid waste planning process.

There are three overriding purposes of this planning process: to reduce the amount of waste Ohioans generate and dispose of; to ensure that Ohio has adequate, protective capacity at landfills to dispose of its waste; and to reduce Ohio's reliance on landfills.

B. Requirements of County and Joint Solid Waste Management Districts

1. *Structure*

As a result of H.B. 592, each of the 88 counties in Ohio must be a member of a solid waste management district (SWMD). A SWMD is formed by county commissioners through a resolution. A board of county commissioners has the option of forming a single county SWMD or joining with the board(s) of county commissioners from one or more other counties to form a multi county SWMD. Ohio currently has 52 SWMDs. Of these, 37 are single county SWMDs and 15 are multi county SWMDs.¹

A SWMD is governed by two bodies. The first is the board of directors which consists of the county commissioners from all counties in the SWMD. The second is a policy committee. The policy committee is responsible for developing a solid waste management plan for the SWMD. The board of directors is responsible for implementing the policy committee's solid waste management plan.²

¹Counties have the option of forming either a SWMD or a regional solid waste management authority (Authority). The majority of planning districts in Ohio are SWMDs, and Ohio EPA generally uses "solid waste management district", or "SWMD", to refer to both SWMDs and Authorities.

²In the case of an Authority, it is a board of trustees that prepares, adopts, and submits the solid waste management plan. Whereas a SWMD has two governing bodies, a policy committee and board of directors, an Authority has one governing body, the board of trustees. The board of trustees performs all of the duties of a SWMD's board of directors and policy committee.

2. Solid Waste Management Plan

In its solid waste management plan, the policy committee must, among other things, demonstrate that the SWMD will have access to at least 10 years of landfill capacity to manage all of the SWMD's solid wastes that will be disposed. The solid waste management plan must also show how the SWMD will meet the waste reduction and recycling goals established in Ohio's state solid waste management plan and present a budget for implementing the solid waste management plan.

Solid waste management plans must contain the information and data prescribed in Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 3734.53, Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Rule 3745-27-90. Ohio EPA prescribes the format that details the information that is provided and the manner in which that information is presented.

The policy committee begins by preparing a draft of the solid waste management plan. After completing the draft version, the policy committee submits the draft to Ohio EPA. Ohio EPA reviews the draft and provides the policy committee with comments. After revising the draft to address Ohio EPA's comments, the policy committee makes the plan available to the public for comment, holds a public hearing, and revises the plan as necessary to address the public's comments.

Next, the policy committee ratifies the plan. Ratification is the process that the policy committee must follow to give the SWMD's communities the opportunity to approve or reject the draft plan. Once the plan is ratified, the policy committee submits the ratified plan to Ohio EPA for review and approval or disapproval. From start to finish, preparing a solid waste management plan can take up to 33 months.

The policy committee is required to submit periodic updates to its solid waste management plan to Ohio EPA. How often the policy committee must update its plan depends upon the number of years in the planning period. For an approved plan that covers a planning period of between 10 and 14 years, the policy committee must submit a revised plan to Ohio EPA within three years of the date the plan was approved. For an approved plan that covers a planning period of 15 or more years, the policy committee must submit a revised plan to Ohio EPA within five years of the date the plan was approved.

C. District Overview

The CFLP Joint Solid Waste Management District, formed in 1988, is comprised of Coshocton, Fairfield, Licking and Perry Counties in central Ohio. It has historically operated under the policy that the private marketplace should continue to be the primary provider of solid waste services, with assistance from, and supplemented by the solid waste district where necessary to meet state mandates. Private haulers and recyclers existed when the district was formed, and it has been the intention of this body not to interfere with or disrupt their businesses. Instead, given the mandates of the state regarding solid waste management and recycling, this body ensures that the mandates

are followed, and that residents and businesses within the solid waste district have access to services that will achieve state recycling goals, making maximum use of existing service providers. The district does not currently own or operate any facilities or directly provide services.

The CFLP Joint Solid Waste Management District maintains an administrative office that oversees the functions of the district. The mandatory recycling and education services are contracted to member counties for implementation. Each county maintains a Recycling Office staffed with at least an administrator, and in some counties, dedicated education and litter collection staff. These offices pre-date the formation of the solid waste district and were historically supported by state funding. Since 2005, the functions of those offices that further solid waste district goals and objectives have been, and will continue to be, primarily funded by the solid waste district as long as funds are available. Counties contribute to the cost of maintaining these offices by providing space, utilities, employee services and other overhead costs.

Since its inception, the CFLP Joint Solid Waste Management District has increased access to recycling services so that all residents and businesses have the opportunity to reduce what they send to landfills. Recycling material collection services now exist District-wide where before they were based solely on the local private recyclers' service areas.

D. Waste Reduction and Recycling Goals

As explained earlier, a SWMD must achieve goals established in the state solid waste management plan. The current state solid waste management plan is the *2020 Solid Waste Management Plan*. The 2020 State Plan established ten goals as follows:

1. The SWMD shall provide its residents and commercial businesses access to opportunities to recycle solid waste. At a minimum, a SWMD must provide access to recycling opportunities to 80% of its residential population in each county and ensure that commercial generators have access to adequate recycling opportunities.
2. The SWMD shall reduce and recycle at least 25 percent of the solid waste generated by the residential/commercial sector.
3. The SWMD shall provide the following required programs: a Web site; a comprehensive resource guide; an inventory of available infrastructure; and a speaker or presenter.
4. The SWMD shall provide education, outreach, marketing and technical assistance regarding reduction, recycling, composting, reuse and other alternative waste management methods to identified target audiences using best practices.
5. The SWMD shall incorporate a strategic initiative for the industrial sector into its solid waste management plan.

6. The SWMD shall provide strategies for managing scrap tires, yard waste, lead-acid batteries, household hazardous waste and obsolete/end-of-life electronic devices.
7. The SWMD shall explore how to incorporate economic incentives into source reduction and recycling programs.
8. The SWMD will use U.S. EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM) (or an equivalent model) to evaluate the impact of recycling programs on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
9. The SWMD has the option of providing programs to develop markets for recyclable materials and the use of recycled-content materials.
10. The SWMD shall report annually to Ohio EPA regarding implementation of the SWMD's solid waste management plan.

All ten SWMD goals in this state plan are crucial to furthering solid waste reduction and recycling in Ohio. However, by virtue of the challenges posed by Goals 1 and 2, SWMDs typically have to devote more resources to achieving those two goals than to the remaining goals. Thus, Goals 1 and 2 are considered to be the primary goals of the state plan.

Each SWMD is encouraged to devote resources to achieving both goals. However, each of the 52 SWMDs varies in its ability to achieve both goals. Thus, a SWMD is not required to demonstrate that it will achieve both goals. Instead, SWMDs have the option of choosing either Goal 1 or Goal 2 for their solid waste management plans. This affords SWMDs with two methods of demonstrating compliance with the State's solid waste reduction and recycling goals. Many of the programs and services that a SWMD uses to achieve Goal 1 help the SWMD make progress toward achieving Goal 2 and vice versa.

A SWMD's solid waste management plan will provide programs to meet up to eight of the goals. Goal 9 (market development) is an optional goal. Goal 10 requires submitting annual reports to Ohio EPA, and no demonstration of achieving that goal is needed for the solid waste management plan.

See Chapter 5 and Appendix I for descriptions of the programs the SWMD will use to achieve the goals.

CHAPTER 2 DISTRICT PROFILE

Purpose

This chapter provides context for the SWMD's solid waste management plan by providing an overview of general characteristics of the SWMD. Characteristics discussed in this chapter include:

- The communities and political jurisdictions within the SWMD;
- The SWMD's population in the reference year and throughout the planning period;
- The available infrastructure for managing waste and recyclable materials within the SWMD;
- The commercial businesses and institutional entities located within the SWMD;
- The industrial businesses located within the SWMD; and
- Any other characteristics that are unique to the SWMD and affect waste management within the SWMD or provide challenges to the SWMD.

Understanding these characteristics helps the policy committee make decisions about the types of programs that will most effectively address the needs of residents, businesses, and other waste generators within the SWMD's jurisdiction.

Population distribution, density, and change affect the types of recycling opportunities that make sense for a particular community and for the SWMD as a whole.

The make-up of the commercial and industrial sectors within the SWMD influences the types of wastes generated and the types of programs the SWMD provides to assist those sectors with their recycling and waste reduction efforts.

Unique circumstances, such as hosting a coal burning power plant present challenges, particularly for providing waste reduction and recycling programs.

The policy committee must take into account all of these characteristics when developing its overall waste management strategy.

A. Profile of Political Jurisdictions

1. *Counties in the Solid Waste Management District*

The member counties are Coshocton, Fairfield, Licking and Perry Counties. Small adjustments to populations to exclude Baltic in Coshocton County and include Roseville in Perry County were made. Larger adjustments were made in Licking County to exclude New Albany and Reynoldsburg, and in Fairfield County to exclude Columbus and Canal Winchester, and to include the part of Pickerington that is in Franklin County. Because these are quickly growing

communities, these populations will be adjusted each year with the rest of the county populations in the section of the plan regarding population projections.

2. *County Overview*

Coshocton County - one third of the county's population resides in its county seat - the city of Coshocton. The remainder of the county is rural and sparsely populated. Only 6.5% of the land is developed, while the remainder is forest, pasture, crops, and water.

Fairfield County - 26% of the county's population resides in its county seat - the city of Lancaster. Violet Township and Pickerington combined (located adjacent to Franklin County) are densely populated and comprise another 26% of the county population. Still, only 13% of the land is developed, while 60% is cultivated crops/pasture and the remainder is forest and water.

Licking County - one third of the county's population resides in its county seat - the city of Newark. Pataskala and Heath comprise another 15%. Still, only 12% of the land is developed, while 50% is pasture and crops, and the remainder is forest, wetlands and water.

Perry County - only 13% of the county's population resides in its county seat - the village of New Lexington. Most of the county population resides in the northern half of the county, while the southern half is sparsely populated. Only 6% of the land is developed, while 60% is forest and 31% is pasture and crops.

(Source: Ohio County Profiles prepared by the Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency)

B. Population

1. *Reference Year Population*

In the reference year 2019, the estimated population of the District was 417,056. After adjusting to exclude communities primarily in another district, and to include populations of communities primarily in our district, the adjusted population of the District was 395,763.

The population of Coshocton County was 36,282, with a subtraction of 10 people in the community of Baltic, which is primarily in the Stark-Tuscarawas-Wayne Solid Waste District. The adjusted population was 36,272.

The population of Fairfield County was 163,924. Portions of Canal Winchester (914), Columbus (10,841), and Reynoldsburg (1021) were subtracted because they are primarily in the SWACO jurisdiction. Portions of Pickerington (96) and Lithopolis (36) were added because, although technically living in the SWACO

jurisdiction, the communities are primarily in the CFLP District. The adjusted population was 151,280.

The population of Licking County was 179,392. Portions of Reynoldsburg (9,510) and New Albany (25) were subtracted because they are primarily in the SWACO jurisdiction. Portions of Gratiot (95) and Utica (17) were added, because although technically living in other districts, the communities are primarily in the CFLP District. The adjusted population was 169,969.

The population of Perry County was 37,458. A portion of Roseville (784) was added because the community is located primarily in the CFLP District. The adjusted population was 38,242.

(Source: Population Estimates Division, U.S. Census Bureau, prepared by Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency)

2. Population Distribution

Table 2-1 Population of District in the Reference Year

County		Largest Political Jurisdiction		
Name	Population	Community Name	Population	Percent of Total County Population
Coshocton	36,272	Coshocton	11,028	30%
Fairfield	151,280	Lancaster	43,465	29%
Licking	169,969	Newark	51,259	30%
Perry	38,242	New Lexington	4,915	13%
Total	395,763		110,667	28%

Table 2-2 Population Distribution

County	Percent of Population in Cities	Percent of Population in Villages	Percent of Population in Unincorporated Township
Coshocton	30%	10%	60%
Fairfield	42%	8%	50%
Licking	46%	13%	41%
Perry	0%	40%	60%

Almost one third of the population of Coshocton County lives in the city of Coshocton. The remainder of the population is spread between 22 townships and 5 small villages covering 564.1 square miles, all of which are considered rural, using OEPA's definition of a population less than 5000 people being

rural. The **average** population density is 64 people per square mile. According to ODSA, the population of Coshocton County will continue to decrease slightly throughout the planning period.

Located adjacent to Franklin County, Fairfield County is experiencing a higher rate of growth in the western portion of the county than the eastern portion. Overall, the population of the county is projected at 1% growth per year. More than half the population lives in the cities of Lancaster and Pickerington, and Violet Township. The remaining population is spread between 12 townships and 13 villages, with none exceeding 8,000 people. The county covers 505.7 square miles. The **average** population density is 299 people per square mile.

Licking County is also located adjacent to Franklin County and is experiencing a higher rate of growth in the western half of the county versus the eastern half. Overall, the population is projected to increase at a rate of .8% per year. Almost half the population lives in the cities of Newark, Pataskala and Heath. The remaining population is spread between 25 townships and 11 villages, with three townships (including municipalities within them) considered urban according to OEPA's definition. The county is the largest geographically, covering 686.5 square miles. The **average** population density is 247 people per square mile.

Perry County population has been slowly increasing since 1970. The southern third of the county is Wayne National Forest and there is a large state forest north of New Lexington. The population is spread between 14 townships and 11 villages, covering 410 square miles. The county seat of New Lexington numbers just under 5,000 people. The **average** population density is 93 people per square mile.

(Source: Ohio County Profiles prepared by the Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency)

3. *Population Change*

The population of Coshocton County is gradually decreasing, while Licking and Fairfield are growing rapidly - due to their proximity to Franklin County. Perry County's northern population is gradually increasing as people commuting to Columbus move further and further away from the city. Overall, the district population has increased 35% since it was formed, consistent with the projections made in the original solid waste management plan.

The demographics tracked by the state indicate that the race, age, family structure, educational attainment and income have not varied significantly since 2006. The population in 2019 was 90% or more white, 83-92% graduates of high school or more, 50% couples with one or two in the labor force, median income of \$41-60,000, 50% between the ages of 25 and 64, 60% with no

children in the home, 85-92% above the poverty level, and 88% living in the same house as the previous year.

(Source: Ohio County Profiles prepared by the Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency)

4. *Implications for Solid Waste Management*

The biggest challenge facing this district is cost effectively providing recycling services in sparsely populated townships where the lack of density (or the distance from urban hubs) makes it unprofitable for private haulers to offer services. Because it is unprofitable, they do not encourage their customers to request curbside recycling services. This was gradually being addressed by townships and villages in the denser areas contracting for trash services and including curbside recycling in the bid packets. However, since the majority of district residents have historically made individual decisions regarding the management of their trash, it is a slow process to gain acceptance of working together as a community to franchise services.

In all four counties, about 26% of the population lives in rental units. While we do not have statistics indicating the split between rental houses and apartments, we do know that the segment of the rental population living in apartments is not included in municipal curbside programs. Therefore, even in communities that have non-subscription curbside recycling, there is a significant segment of the population that is without guaranteed curbside recycling services. This has been addressed by ensuring drop-off recycling sites exist in areas where there are large numbers of rental units.

There are many small private trash hauling firms in the District, so competition for individual trash subscriptions is high. It is cost-prohibitive for some small haulers to invest in equipment and personnel to offer curbside recycling in order to bid on community franchise contracts. An increase in community franchises would impact the ability of those firms to keep enough business to stay afloat, and companies would close, meaning local residents lose jobs. Even in the largest municipality (Newark), there are multiple local trash haulers in addition to the large companies, and residents are served by individual subscription services - some including subscription curbside recycling.

Additionally, the geographic layout of the solid waste district is not conducive to a "hub and spoke" approach to providing services, as the time and distance to travel from one end of the district to the other often exceeds that of using services in adjacent solid waste districts. The large private recyclers have not expressed interest in building material recovery

facilities in this solid waste district, knowing that the inflow of materials would inhibit profit. This layout also impacts our ability to contract for services district-wide, as haulers servicing Coshocton County find it too far to service Fairfield County, and visa-versa. Very few haulers provide services to all four counties, and even those do so with separate company divisions.

There are three operating public landfills in the district, all privately owned and operated. The cost of disposal is relatively low, and residents can haul their own trash to a landfill or transfer station if they so choose. Conversely, there are few multi-material recycling centers, necessitating increased travel for residents and businesses to find outlets for a variety of materials. This combination leads to a mentality that disposing of everything in one container is less costly and less effort than recycling. Unfortunately, this mentality also contributes to the high contamination in recycling drop-off bins as residents choose to use them to dispose of trash for free.

C. Profile of Commercial and Institutional Sector

The Ohio County Profiles prepared by the Office of Policy, Research and Strategic Planning indicates that between 2011 and 2018, employment in the service-providing sector increased in Fairfield, Licking and Perry Counties while decreasing in Coshocton County. Services and government play a major role in local employment, accounting for 81% of the district workforce in 2018. Major employers included an Amazon distribution center, 3 hospitals, and local government offices including schools.

As one consequence of the 2020 coronavirus pandemic, many businesses closed for an extended period in 2020. While state analyses were completed on the business profile prior to the pandemic, no analysis post-pandemic is available at this time.

The only community where commercial trash collection is provided to businesses without individual subscription is Lancaster. There, the city provides mandatory trash collection but not recycling. Therefore, businesses in the city of Lancaster rely upon two small local recyclers to provide recycling service for a fee. In all other communities, businesses are responsible for contracting their own trash and recycling services individually and can potentially use their trash subscription to leverage cost effective recycling services.

County recycling offices encourage public sector agencies and public schools to participate in recycling programs, and where requested, provide on-site pickup of materials, going so far as to go inside of some buildings to retrieve the materials. The cost of providing this service is rising because it is labor intensive to manually handle materials multiple times. While the actual tons diverted from landfills through this program is very small, it serves the purpose of demonstrating that the local government agencies are being environmentally responsible with their waste, using government

funding to recycle government waste. It is consistent with the education theme of generators taking responsibility for their own waste. Thus, private businesses are encouraged to use their funds to responsibly manage their waste. Recycling centers in the district offer collection services to private businesses at a cost and do have business customers who recognize the benefit of reducing the waste that needs to be collected for landfilling.

D Profile of Industrial Sector

The "goods-producing" sector, including mining and construction, accounts for 19% of the district's industrial workforce, however manufacturing itself accounts for only 13% of all industrial employees. One employer has 800 employees (Anchor Hocking). Four manufacturers employ 500-671 employees. Thirty-eight manufacturers employ 100-499 employees. Thirty-four manufacturers employ between 50-99 employees. Thirty-one manufacturers employ 25-49 employees. Seventy-two manufacturers employ 10-25 employees. Two hundred twenty-five manufacturers employ fewer than 10 employees. The waste stream of more than half the manufacturing sector is no larger than a household waste stream, and most of those "manufacturers" are home-based businesses with one employee.

(Source: Ohio County Profiles prepared by the Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency and annual industrial surveys)

Solid waste from the manufacturing sector was dominated by the American Electric Power utility in Conesville since the inception of the District. The flue gas desulphurization (FGD) waste and coal ash generated by this plant dwarfed the entire rest of the district's waste stream. It was managed privately by the utility, both in recycling projects and disposal. The plant closed mid-2020 and will be demolished. Therefore, this plan will show that portion of the waste stream separately throughout the chapters to keep from skewing the numbers. Although AEP had a NAICS (and SIC) code that would place it in the commercial sector, it has historically been categorized with manufacturers.

A by-product of the AEP plant closure is the effect it had on coal companies supplying its feedstock, service industries in the community, and employment in the county. Local coal companies faced significant lay-offs in 2019 (more than 200 local jobs lost). It is possible that other businesses relying on AEP as a major customer may close as a result. The planned use of the site is for an industrial park at some point in the future.

Other major manufacturers produce waste that is also hard to recycle, such as non-exempt foundry sand, manufactured resins and chemicals, organics (egg farm) and fiberglass and wood fiber that is bound with both resins and chemicals. Their unique waste streams present a challenge in tackling large quantities of material through

traditional recycling. Exclusive of AEP, the amount disposed by the industrial sector is less than half that of the residential/commercial sector.

In all communities, manufacturers are responsible for individually contracting for trash and recycling services. There are many private haulers from which to choose for trash collection, but few offer recycling services. This leads manufacturers to separate their recyclables and market them directly if they have the resources to do so and the volume of material to make it cost effective. Several industries avail themselves of the recycling services offered by the Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action Recycling Center. The many home-based small manufacturers use the countywide drop-off bins.

E. Other Characteristics

This district has historically been rural and agricultural. Only recently with the spread of Columbus suburbs into Fairfield and Licking Counties has the urban sprawl affected how waste is handled locally. It is still within our lifetime that trash was burned in backyard barrels rather than hauled to landfills - and in many very rural areas, that still occurs. The "out of sight, out of mind" attitude is reflected in the continued open dumping in very rural areas of all four counties, however this is slowly changing as those sites are cleaned up and perpetrators are held accountable. We would like to believe that the last thirty years of focused education has raised a new generation of environmentally conscious residents who do not subscribe to the old methods of waste disposal, and that increased enforcement has deterred those who refuse to be environmentally responsible.

As stated previously, only about 10% of the land is developed in this solid waste district. Because there is a large portion of the district where population density makes curbside recycling unprofitable for private haulers, townships and municipalities have little incentive to pursue collection franchise contracts. However, in recent years, some communities have initiated such contracts and slowly those services are expanding. Choosing to pursue subscription curbside recycling versus non-subscription is a community's way of compromising between residents who are willing to pay more to have the service and those who oppose paying more for a service they don't value. In these challenging economic times, communities prioritize the services they are able to finance, and recycling is seen more as a luxury item than a necessity. We have also seen that when subscription curbside programs garner few participants, they do not last.

CHAPTER 3 WASTE GENERATION

Purpose of Chapter 3

This chapter of the solid waste management plan provides a summary of the SWMD's historical and projected solid waste generation. The policy committee needs to understand the waste the SWMD will generate before it can make decisions regarding how to manage the waste. Thus, the policy committee analyzed the amounts and types of waste that were generated within the SWMD in the past and that could be generated in the future.

The SWMD's policy committee calculated how much solid waste was generated for the residential/commercial and industrial sectors. Residential/commercial waste is essentially municipal solid waste and is the waste that is generated by a typical community. Industrial solid waste is generated by manufacturing operations. To calculate how much waste was generated, the policy committee added the quantities of waste disposed of in landfills and reduced/recycled.

The SWMD's policy committee obtained reduction and recycling data by surveying communities, recycling service providers, collection and processing centers, commercial and industrial businesses, owners and operators of composting facilities, and other entities that recycle. Responding to a survey is voluntary, meaning that the policy committee relies upon an entity's ability and willingness to provide data. When entities do not respond to surveys, the policy committee gets only a partial picture of recycling activity. How much data the policy committee obtains has a direct effect on the SWMD's waste reduction and recycling and generation rates.

The policy committee obtained disposal data from Ohio EPA. Owners/operators of solid waste facilities submit annual reports to Ohio EPA. In these reports, owners/operators summarize the types, origins, and amounts of waste that were accepted at their facilities. Ohio EPA adjusts the reported disposal data by adding in waste disposed in out-of-state landfills.

The policy committee analyzed historic quantities of waste generated to project future waste generation. The details of this analysis are presented in Appendix G. The policy committee used the projections to make decisions on how best to manage waste and to ensure future access to adequate waste management capacity, including recycling infrastructure and disposal facilities.

A. Solid Waste Generated in Reference Year**Table 3-1 Solid Waste Generated in the Reference Year Exclusive of AEP**

Type of Waste	Quantity Generated (tons)
Residential/ Commercial	442,449
Industrial	276,402
Total	718,852

Source(s) of Information: Annual Operating Reports plus surveys of recycling programs

1. *Residential/Commercial Waste Generated in Reference Year*

In 2019, 156,848 tons of general waste were reported as recycled (using the state restriction on what survey responses may be counted), and 285,602 tons of general waste were reported as disposed. Added together, that indicates that 442,449.4 tons of general waste were generated.

Until 2020, one landfill reported all waste accepted as general, rather than breaking out the industrial waste received, so the reported residential disposal has been reported higher than it actually is. Because the Ohio EPA did not require the facility to correct the reports, that is the only data available to us. The residential/commercial generation rate has averaged 5.93 pounds per person per day for the last fifteen years.

2. *Industrial Waste Generated in Reference Year*

In 2019, 160,951 tons of industrial waste (exclusive of AEP) were reported as recycled (using the state restriction on what survey responses may be counted), and 115,451 tons of industrial waste (exclusive of AEP) were reported as disposed (including 18,542 tons of fiberglass waste disposed in a captive landfill). Together that indicates that 276,402 tons of industrial waste were generated exclusive of AEP.

3. *Excluded Waste Generated in Reference Year*

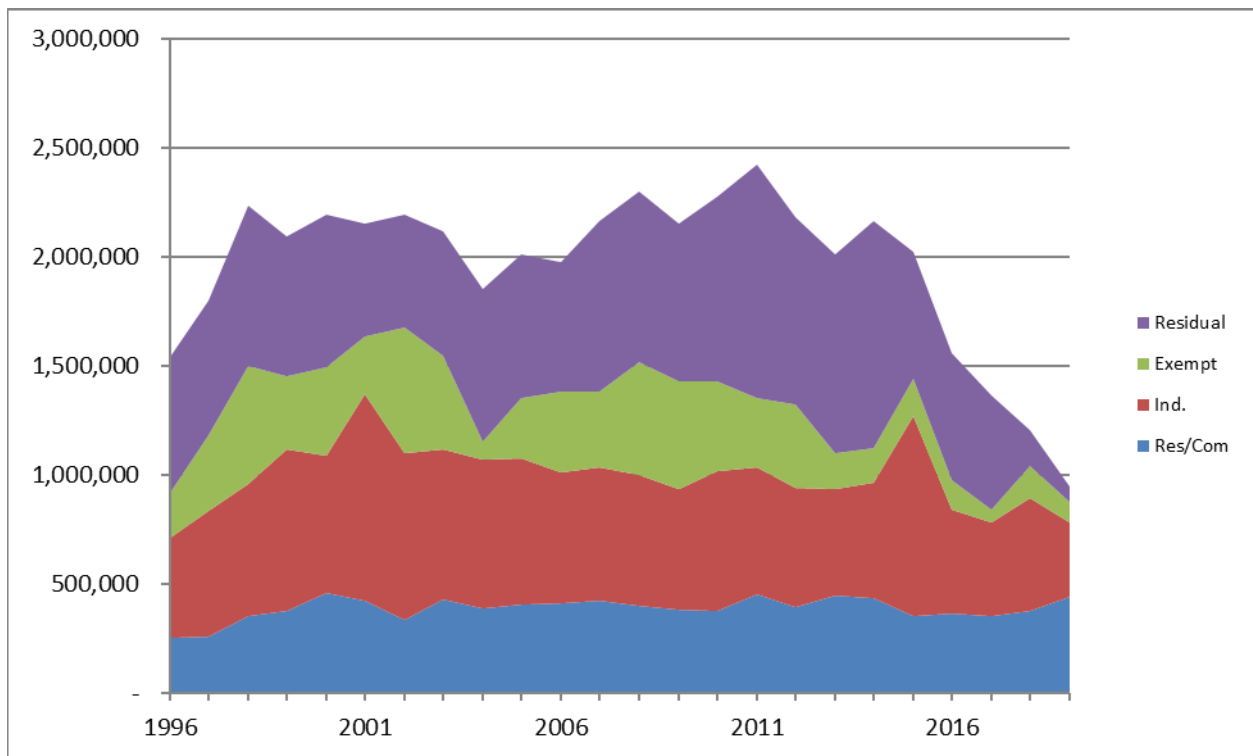
In 2019, no tons of excluded waste were reported as recycled, and 34,946 tons of excluded waste were reported as disposed (exclusive of AEP). Together that indicates that 34,946 tons of excluded waste were generated. This is primarily construction and demolition debris accepted at municipal landfills. Because the excluded waste represents only 10% of waste generated exclusive of the AEP waste, it is not included in future tables.

4. *AEP Waste Generated in Reference Year*

As explained previously, the waste from the American Electric Power plant in Conesville is recorded separate from the rest of the industrial sector to provide a clearer picture, and more accurate projections for future waste generation. In 2019, 73,869 tons of gypsum were disposed in AEP's captive landfill, and no material was reported as being recycled. The 53,124 tons of excluded waste is fly ash and bottom ash that was disposed at AEP's captive landfill. As of mid-2020, this entire waste stream has been eliminated.

B. Historical Waste Generated

The District has compiled recycling, disposal and generation information since 1993. Based on that data, regardless of the categorization of the waste, the total generated in the district has remained fairly constant since 1996 with annual fluctuations. The table below illustrates the enormity of the residual waste from the AEP power plant, and its impact on our generation rates.



1. *Historical Residential/Commercial Waste Generated*

The residential and commercial waste generation has remained fairly consistent over the last twenty-four years, with fluctuations from year to year based on responses to surveys and characterization of waste accepted at landfills. As stated previously, some industrial waste disposed was reported as general when disposed at Tunnel Hill Landfill,

and artificially inflated this waste stream for a period of several years. The per capita waste generation has fluctuated between 5-7 pounds per person per day, averaging 5.93. The slight uptick in 2020 is likely a result of the pandemic and more people working and shopping from home.

2. *Historical Industrial Waste Generated*

The District uses annual surveys to compile recycling information. Any recycling activity undertaken by non-responding manufacturers that is not otherwise accounted for by processors is excluded from all district data. Waste generated is calculated by adding reported tons recycled to tons disposed. Therefore, survey responses, or lack thereof, dictate the amount of waste shown as generated by industries. Even with annual fluctuations - including the 2008 recession, this waste stream has been slowly diminishing as the industrial base in the district shrinks. Both spikes in industrial - 2001 and 2015 - were a result of West Rock paper mill facility clean outs. This plant closed in 2015, so the anomaly will not recur. The increasing restriction on the use of older industrial recycling surveys makes it appear that industrial recycling is decreasing more than it actually is. The numbers are more a function of who responds each year rather than actual increases or decreases in materials recycled. The pandemic has also affected this number somewhat in 2020 and 2021.

Because the flue gas desulphurization (FGD) material from the AEP Conesville power plant is categorized as industrial waste, the disposal and recycling of this material each year can easily skew all other numbers, therefore it is considered separately. It is the purple area in the table above labeled "Residual".

3. *Historical Excluded Waste Generated*

The majority of excluded waste has been fly ash and bottom ash from AEP which was disposed in their captive landfill. Other than this specific waste stream, excluded waste is almost entirely construction and demolition debris. The past fifteen years saw a 50% decrease in c&dd material disposed locally, likely because a c&dd disposal facility in Baltimore accepted the majority of what was generated. There has been an annual increase beginning in 2017 as a direct result of the opening of a transfer station in Licking County that reported c&dd material separately from msw. While it was likely being generated all along, it had been previously characterized as general waste by haulers.

C. Waste Generation Projections

Table 3-2 Waste Generation Projections

Year	Residential Commercial Waste	Industrial Waste	Excluded Waste	Total
	Waste (tons)	Waste (tons)	Waste (tons)	Waste (tons)
2023	436,194	260,842	0	697,037
2024	442,782	256,580	0	699,362
2025	446,212	253,269	0	699,481
2026	449,675	252,003	0	701,677
2027	449,818	251,134	0	700,952
2028	449,962	250,270	0	700,232

1. *Residential/Commercial Waste Projections*

Using the extensive history of waste tracking in the district, it is reasonable to project that generation will continue to follow the established pattern. The generation rate per person remains relatively constant, and therefore as the population grows, so does the generation of waste. Recycling is growing, keeping up with generation increases, therefore the overall waste disposed remains fairly constant, with annual fluctuations. Until landfills are required to categorize waste more accurately in their annual operating reports, the amount of general waste will remain inflated artificially.

2. *Industrial Waste Projections*

Both disposal and recycling are dependent on the specific industries in the district. Over time, the number of manufacturing facilities has decreased, while the number of commercial enterprises has grown. This changes the nature of the waste stream. In the past, the operation of two paper mills recycled hundreds of thousands of tons of fiber, but their closure reduced both the generation and recycling of that material. The above table projects a continuation of decline in both disposal and recycling that is currently occurring for the first five years, and then essentially maintains that level for the second five years.

The plans for the old AEP Conesville site are to build an industrial park. Should this come to fruition and the park fill with new industries, the industrial waste generated in Coshocton County will increase. It will be more fully discussed in the next plan update.

3. *Excluded Waste Projections*

While the coal burning power plant remained operative, this waste stream was dominant in the excluded waste category. Because it was either recycled or landfilled in private

operations, the solid waste district's role in managing this waste remained one of monitoring only. The plant closed permanently mid-2020. The expected result is the elimination of this waste stream entirely beyond 2020. The remainder of the excluded waste stream is construction and demolition debris. Its volume follows the rise and fall of the construction industry locally and is directly tied to how transfer stations and landfills characterize the waste they receive.

CHAPTER 4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Purpose of Chapter 4

Chapter 3 provided a summary of how much waste the SWMD generated in the reference year and how much waste the policy committee estimates the SWMD will generate during the planning period. This chapter summarizes the policy committee's strategy for how the SWMD will manage that waste during the planning period.

A SWMD must have access to facilities that can manage the waste the SWMD will generate. This includes landfills, transfer facilities, incinerator/waste-to-energy facilities, compost facilities, and facilities to process recyclable materials. This chapter describes the policy committee's strategy for managing the waste that will be generated within the SWMD during the planning period.

To ensure that the SWMD has access to facilities, the solid waste management plan identifies the facilities the policy committee expects will take the SWMD's trash, compost, and recyclables. Those facilities must be adequate to manage all of the SWMD's solid waste. The SWMD does not have to own or operate the identified facilities. In fact, most solid waste facilities in Ohio are owned and operated by entities other than the SWMD. Further, identified facilities can be any combination of facilities located within and outside of the SWMD (including facilities located in other states).

Although the policy committee needs to ensure that the SWMD will have access to all types of needed facilities, Ohio law emphasizes access to disposal capacity. In the solid waste management plan, the policy committee must demonstrate that the SWMD will have access to enough landfill capacity for all of the waste the SWMD will need to dispose of. If there isn't adequate landfill capacity, then the policy committee develops a strategy for obtaining adequate capacity.

Ohio has more than 40 years of remaining landfill capacity. That is more than enough capacity to dispose of all of Ohio's waste. However, landfills are not distributed equally around the state. Therefore, there is still the potential for a regional shortage of available landfill capacity, particularly if an existing landfill closes. If that happens, then the SWMDs in that region would likely rely on transfer facilities to get waste to an existing landfill instead of building a new landfill.

Finally, the SWMD has the ability to control which landfill and transfer facilities can, and by extension cannot, accept waste that was generated within the SWMD. The SWMD accomplishes this by designating solid waste facilities (often referred to as flow control). A SWMD's authority to designate facilities is explained in more detail later in this chapter.

A. Waste Management Overview

Waste management continues to be primarily handled by the private sector in the CFLP District. The District did not own or operate any facilities in the reference year, nor did it direct waste to specific facilities. There continues to be sufficient services provided by the private sector for waste collection and waste disposal, while recycling collection and processing remain a challenge to balance cost efficiency with sufficient service to meet state mandates and local needs.

Methods of management will continue to be reduction of waste generated, re-using and recycling what can be salvaged, composting organic waste, and disposing of the remainder in landfills. The majority of services provided to the public will come from the private sector, with the District actively involved in ensuring recycling opportunities exist in all four counties.

Table 4-1 Methods for Managing Waste

Year	Generate	Recycle	Compost	Transfer	Landfill
2023	910,323	259,612	31,349	123,872	495,490
2024	907,928	258,867	31,349	123,542	494,170
2025	905,548	258,127	31,349	123,214	492,858
2026	903,181	257,391	31,349	122,888	491,552
2027	900,828	256,661	31,349	122,564	490,254
2028	898,489	255,936	31,349	122,241	488,963

B. Profile of Waste Management Infrastructure

1. *Solid Waste Management Facilities*

a. Landfills

In 2019, three in-district privately owned and operated municipal solid waste landfills and two privately owned and operated industrial captive landfills (Owens Corning and American Electric Power) remained active. All three msw landfills are regional facilities.

Suburban Landfill Inc. is located at 3415 Township Rd 447, near Glenford. It is owned and operated by Waste Management. While the active site is now in Perry County, the property actually runs over into Licking County, where the previous landfill (Suburban North) operated until 1992. In 2019, the landfill accepted 426,050.99 tons of waste (approximately 1639 tons per day), 51% of which came from other districts in Ohio. Very little out of state waste was accepted (2% of their total).

Pine Grove Landfill is located at 5131 Drinkle Rd, near Amanda in Fairfield County. It is owned and operated by Republic Services of Ohio. It is also located on a site where a previous landfill operated - Fairfield Sanitary Landfill. In 2019, 201,835 tons of waste was accepted (approximately 776 tons per day), with 55% from other districts in Ohio, and very little out of state waste was accepted.

Tunnel Hill Reclamation, LLC is located at 8822 Tunnel Hill Road, adjacent to New Lexington in Perry County. It is owned and operated by Tunnel Hill Partners based in Jericho, New York (under the umbrella of Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets). It is located on property that is also being mined for coal, which creates an opportunity for future expansions. In 2019, it accepted 1,531,123.83 tons of waste (approximately 5889 tons per day), 96% of which were shipped in by rail from out of state, primarily New York and New Jersey. It has had issues with odors and because of its proximity to residences, it was the subject of litigation by neighbors. It has also had issues with the accurate payment of disposal fees which was the subject of a settlement agreement in 2019 and adjusted fee payments in 2021.

Coshocton Landfill, owned by Waste Management, ceased operation February 2014 but retains its licensing for potential future use. A fraction of one ton is accepted each year to maintain their license.

The Owens Corning landfill located in Newark is used mainly for off-specification fiberglass insulation. The AEP landfill in Conesville was used for fly ash, bottom ash, FGD and gypsum from the coal burning power plant and will be discontinued.

Out of district landfills are used primarily by haulers who are affiliated with those companies and enjoy lower rates by transporting waste a longer distance to their own facilities rather than using their competitors' facilities in district.

b. Transfer Facilities

In 2019, there were three transfer facilities licensed in the District. At this time, Waste Management elects not to operate the Newark Transfer Station due to current business circumstances but reserves the right to do so in the future. The Waste Away Transfer Station in Heath was licensed at the end of 2016, and is privately owned and operated. The city of Lancaster maintains an active transfer facility for the use of its waste collection service and for public use, mainly for residents in and around Lancaster.

Out of district transfer facilities serve the purpose of consolidating loads from collection routes prior to transporting to landfills owned by the haulers (mainly Kimble, Waste Management, and Rumpke). Some waste (42% of transported total) is transported from this district to transfer facilities out of district before being brought back in district for disposal (Republic and Waste Management).

Most recently, a large amount of waste collected from this district was transported to out-of-district transfer station to be disposed at third party landfills out-of-district.

c. Yard Waste Management Facilities

The yard waste management facilities registered with the OEPA as of 2019 are listed in Table 4.4. In the reference year, ten facilities were registered, with six facilities open to the public. Since 2019, Hope Timber has also renewed their compost registration and is open to the public. The Compost Farm in Licking County attained a Class II registration to allow expansion into the composting of food waste, however transportation of that material has resulted in little expansion (only one customer). Kurtz Brothers upgraded their facility from a class IV to a class III to allow the acceptance of manure and bedding from local stables and agricultural operations to make a composted mulch and soil conditioner. Because of the rural nature of most of the district, compost facilities are most useful for landscapers, tree trimmers and other commercial entities as an alternative to landfills. Most residents either bag their yard waste for their hauler or compost at home.

d. Processing Facilities

Facilities that accept materials from the public and process by baling, crushing or grinding are listed in Table 4.5. Almost all such facilities are privately owned and operated. Via contracts with Fairfield and Perry Counties for countywide drop-off services, the direct costs of processing materials from the countywide drop-offs by the Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action Recycling Center and PerCo Recycling Center are reimbursed by the District. Materials collected in Coshocton and Licking County drop-off programs are processed out of district and District contracts with Coshocton and Licking Counties include a service charge for processing those materials (by Rumpke and Kimble).

e. Other Waste Management Facilities

The Fairfield County Animal Shelter discontinued the use of an incinerator to reduce the tons of animal waste disposed from euthanasia in 2019. Licking County discontinued the use of their incinerator in 2015 and removed it from their facility. Licking Memorial Hospital and Fairfield Medical Center discontinued incineration to reduce the tons of medical waste disposed.

2. *Waste Collection*

Waste collection in the District continues to be dominated by private waste haulers. The City of Lancaster is the only municipality that operates a citywide waste collection program using city owned vehicles operated by city employees. Several cities, villages and townships contract with waste haulers to provide waste collection and recycling

services, or just waste collection, to the residents of the municipality or township. The majority of the District continues to be served by private haulers who contract directly with property owners on an individual subscription basis. A few haulers provide curbside recycling service on a subscription basis to residential customers in the more densely populated areas of the District. While there are some city ordinances outlining how trash may be set out, there are no district-wide or county-wide mandates that residents contract with a trash hauler, leaving them free to determine for themselves how to get their trash to a landfill or transfer station.

One trend of note in the collection of waste is the increasing restrictions imposed by haulers on what they will accept from residents. In this district, haulers have historically accepted all items placed at the curb with few exceptions or limitations, referred to as unlimited service. With this unlimited service, residents could depend on their hauler to remove almost anything set at the curb and they did not have to put further thought into disposal.

The new restrictions go beyond state or federal regulations (or landfill rules) prohibiting the material, but are based upon concern for the care of haulers' vehicles and employees (according to the verbal explanation from one hauler). This evolution makes it necessary for residents to find alternative means of disposing of certain parts of their waste streams. Examples: The bed bug epidemic resulted in the requirement that mattresses and upholstered furniture be wrapped in plastic before haulers will pick them up. Heavy materials such as concrete blocks or bricks, dirt and drywall are banned from one community's trash pickup. This is an especially difficult adjustment in communities that have trash franchises because residents do not have the option of changing haulers if they would like to have the unlimited service offered in the past. As this trend continues, alternate methods of handling waste are necessary.

C. Solid Waste Facilities Used in the Reference Year

1. *Landfill Facilities*

Table 4-2 Landfill Facilities Used by the District in the Reference Year

Facility Name	Location		Waste Accepted from SWMD (tons)	Percent of all SWMD Waste Disposed	Remaining Capacity (years)
	County	State			
<i>In-District</i>					
Coshocton Landfill	Coshocton	Ohio	1	0.0%	69
Pine Grove Landfill	Fairfield	Ohio	26,609	6.9%	67
Suburban Landfill	Perry	Ohio	129,995	33.7%	66
Tunnel Hill Landfill	Perry	Ohio	49,630	12.9%	12

AEP Conesville	Coshocton	Ohio	126,993	33%	0
Owens Corning	Licking	Ohio	18,542	4.8%	129
Out-of-District					
Athens Hocking Reclamation	Hocking	Ohio	8792	2.3%	49
SWACO Landfill	Franklin	Ohio	171	0%	42
American Landfill	Stark	Ohio	15	0%	70
Kimble Sanitary Landfill	Tuscarawas	Ohio	24,346	6.3%	25
Evergreen Landfill	Wood	Ohio	4	0%	38
Countywide Landfill	Stark	Ohio	93	0%	83
Wood Co. Landfill	Wood	Ohio	3	0%	5.6
Hancock Co Landfill	Hancock	Ohio	1	0%	28
Mahoning Landfill	Mahoning	Ohio	6	0%	48
Out-of-State					
Misc. facilities		IN, WV	1,290	0%	
Total			386,489	100%	755

In 2019, 91% of waste generated by the CFLP District was disposed at three in-district municipal solid waste landfills and two industrial captive landfills. The remaining 9% was disposed at 10 out-of-district landfills in Ohio. Coshocton Landfill currently accepts one load per year to retain their permit. As previously described, Tunnel Hill Reclamation accepts more out of state waste than this district generates in total. Information provided by OEPA reports that a small amount of waste, mostly industrial left the state for West Virginia and Indiana but did not identify the names of the facilities.

2. Transfer Facilities

Table 4-3 Transfer Facilities Used by the District in the Reference Year

Facility Name	Location		Waste Accepted from District (tons)	Percent of all District Waste Transferred	Landfill Where Waste was Taken to be Disposed
	County	State			
In-District					
Lancaster Transfer	Fairfield	Ohio	31,599	17%	Pine Grove
Waste Away	Licking	Ohio	65,903	36%	Suburban, Tunnel Hill, Athens-Hocking
Out-of-District					
Reynolds Avenue Transfer	Franklin	Ohio	4496	2%	Pine Grove
Mt. Vernon Transfer	Knox	Ohio	1044	1%	Pine Grove

Johnson Transfer & Recycling	Franklin	Ohio	11,123	6%	Suburban
Kimble Transfer & Recycling Facility	Guernsey	Ohio	2084	1%	Kimble
WM of Ohio Mound Transfer Facility	Ross	Ohio	250	0%	Suburban
Rumpke Mansfield	Richland	Ohio	3	0%	Noble Rd.
Rumpke Circleville Transfer	Pickaway	Ohio	20,613	11%	Pike Sanitation
Rumpke Columbus Transfer	Franklin	Ohio	20,023	11%	Beech Hollow
Delaware County Transfer	Delaware	Ohio	38	0%	Crawford
Local Waste Services	Franklin	Ohio	27,315	15%	Pine Grove
SWACO – Morse Rd	Franklin	Ohio	4	0%	SWACO
Kimble Transfer	Stark	Ohio	8	0%	Kimble
Kimble Transfer	Carroll	Ohio	116	0%	Kimble
Out-of-State					
none				0%	
Total			184,619	100%	0

There were three transfer facilities licensed in the District. At this time, Waste Management elects not to operate its Newark Transfer Station due to current business circumstances but reserves the right to do so in the future. The Waste Away Transfer Station in Heath was licensed at the end of 2016. It is open to the public, including other waste haulers. The Lancaster Transfer facility is owned and operated by the city of Lancaster, and it is primarily a consolidation point for its collection vehicles but also maintains hours open to the general public. Tonnages have remained fairly consistent over time. In 2020, Local Waste Services changed its disposal destination from Pine Grove to Pike Sanitary Landfill.

3. *Composting Facilities*

Table 4-4 Composting Facilities Used by the District in the Reference Year

Facility Name	Location (County)	Material Composted (tons)	Percent of all Material Composted
<i>In District</i>			
Lancaster WPCF	Fairfield	382	3%
Pine Grove	Fairfield	18	0%
Southeastern Correctional	Fairfield	499	4%
Lancaster Transfer Station	Fairfield	2,024	18%
Denison University	Licking	132	1%
ELM Recycling	Licking	2,071	19%

Hope Timber Mulch	Licking	2,500	23%
Kurtz Brothers Brookside	Licking	3,205	29%
McCulloughs Landscaping	Licking	99	1%
The Compost Farm	Licking	3	0%
Utica Compost	Licking	176	2%
Out-of-District			
NONE			0%
Total		11,109	

In the reference year, eleven facilities were registered, with six facilities open to the public. Coshocton and Perry Counties had no public compost facilities. Most of the material accepted at these facilities is generated by commercial entities - landscapers and tree trimmers versus residents, who use backyard composting to handle their yard waste. With 90% of the district land undeveloped, space is only limited in the densely populated portions of the counties. Hope Timber Mulch produces mulch, not compost, but renewed their compost registration in 2020. A more accurate identification of these facilities would be "yard waste management facility".

4. Processing Facilities

Table 4-5 Processing Facilities Used in the Reference Year

Name of Facility	Location		Facility Type	Recyclables Accepted from District (tons)
	County	State		
In-District				
Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	OH	Recycling Center	3,162
PerCo	Perry	OH	Recycling Center	623
SBC Solutions Group	Licking	OH	MRF	16,820
Strategic Materials	Licking	OH	Glass Processing	none
Hope Timber	Licking	OH	Pallet processing	3,560
Out-of-District				
Rumpke -Columbus	Franklin	OH	MRF	7,853
Kimble Dover	Tuscarawas	OH	MRF	294
		OH		
Out-of-State				
NONE REPORTED				
Total				32,212

Facilities that accept materials from the public and process by baling, crushing or densifying are listed in Table 4.5. All facilities except PerCo (which is owned and operated by Perry County) are privately owned and operated.

The Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action Recycling Center originally operated in downtown Lancaster, as a public buy-back and drive through. When the district began contracting with counties to provide collection and processing of materials, Community Action won the county bid to be the service provider. They eventually outgrew their space and built a new recycling center on the grounds of their agency headquarters on the edge of the city. With continual state and district funding assistance, they have purchased equipment and improved their recycling center to keep pace with growing services. The current 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. Limitations that impact its ability to provide future services include the difficulty in expanding its horizontal footprint, equipment for sorting commingled materials, and capacity to process a larger volume on a daily basis. The equipment/efficiency issue was addressed in 2020 with funding from the District to restructure the processing line and purchase new equipment.

The PerCo Recycling Center in New Lexington used to be a public-private partnership with the county owning the land and building in which PerCo employees operated. The facility has been expanded from its original building, and equipment has been purchased to keep pace with expanding service. PerCo became the county's subcontractor for collecting and processing materials from the county-wide drop-off program when that program began. They also maintained a business recycling program and public drive-through drop-off independent of the District contract. Physical limitations of that site that impacted its ability to provide future services included the difficulty of expanding its footprint, equipment for sorting commingled materials, weight limit for trucks entering the drive-through, and capacity to process a larger volume on a daily basis. In 2018, administration and operation of the facility transferred to the county and only a portion of the processing labor is still subcontracted out to non-county employees. Labor costs increased as the District is now billed for collection labor that was previously covered by the county's Board of Developmental Disabilities. The equipment/efficiency issue was addressed in 2020 with funding from the District to restructure the processing line and purchase new equipment.

SBC Solutions Group 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. In their early years, they accepted material from public drop-off programs, but their focus now is on larger, cleaner streams of material. Analyzing and grinding industrial plastics is an established part of their recycling services. Limitations impacting their ability to provide future services include weight limits on bridges to access the facility, distance from collection points, non-acceptance of glass and lack of equipment to sort commingled recyclables.

Strategic Materials owns and operates a glass processing plant in Newark, Licking County. While it is open to the public, the site is not conducive to residential car traffic. Its main business is processing glass collected by recyclers throughout the region. It is one of the few glass processors in the state, but its location in-district does not assure that glass collected here is processed at that facility.

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

At one time, there were three paper mills in the district. At this time, there is only one operating. It does not report any materials accepted from this district. The two plants which did process a variety of paper products locally were Stone Container in Coshocton (most recently called West Rock), and Sonoco in Lancaster, and both have closed.

Both Rumpke and Kimble operate MRFs in adjacent counties. Rumpke in Columbus processes material from the Licking County drop-off program as well as several curbside programs and their own commercial collections. The difference in their record keeping from the format of state and district record keeping makes it almost impossible to ensure accuracy of reporting tons recycled from our district. The material from the Licking County Drop-off program was contractually to be weighed at the point of pickup to ensure accurate weights per site, but in recent years, Rumpke has not been maintaining truck scales consistently, so the material is weighed upon arrival at the MRF and includes all contamination. In the 2019 bid meeting, Rumpke stated that contamination is often as high as 30%. The cost in the reference year was \$192 per ton and included the cost of countywide collection.

The Kimble facility in Dover receives material from the Coshocton County drop-off program for a fee (\$85 per ton in 2019). The material is weighed upon arrival at the site, so the tons reported include any contamination.

5. *Other Waste Management*

Habitat for Humanity has two ReStores in this district, providing an opportunity for residents and businesses to repurpose materials they no longer want, but that have retained a value for others. ReStores are nonprofit home improvement stores and donation centers that sell new and gently used furniture, appliances, home accessories, building materials and more to the public at a fraction of the retail price.

What used to be Abitibi (and are now Royal Oak) Paper Retriever bins are still located throughout Fairfield and Licking Counties to accept a wide variety of paper products from residents, schools, churches and other businesses. These bins increase the district's ability to collect paper without a corresponding cost to the District.

Multiple facilities exist in and adjacent to the District processing one or more materials such as metals, textiles or pallets. Metal recycling has long been a source of revenue for some residents, so the tons of metal recycled exclusive of auto salvage has historically been higher in this district than other districts or national averages.

D Use of Solid Waste Facilities During the Planning Period

1. Landfills

All landfills used by the District are privately owned and operated, thus the decisions regarding their operation will remain with those private companies. Because each year sees more waste exported to landfills in other solid waste districts, the CFLP Solid Waste District intends to designate facilities to receive our waste, beginning with this plan update. The facilities designated will be Suburban Landfill, Pine Grove Landfill and Tunnel Hill Reclamation. Haulers or generators wishing to send their waste to any other disposal facility may request a waiver and agree to pay the designation fee associated with it, which will be \$2.00 per ton. This will assure that our district has a consistent revenue stream for in-district waste disposed regardless of whether it remains in district or is exported.

Based on 260 disposal days per year, the average daily need at publicly available landfills in 2019 was 998 tons. Given that existing landfills in the District are permitted to take up to 18,500 tons per day or more than 4,810,000 tons per year, there is sufficient capacity for District waste within the District.

The landfills in the District can and do accept out-of-district and out-of-state waste. However, unless there is a drastic change in the flow of waste, the District's needed capacity is secure.

2. Transfer Facilities

Some waste from the District goes through transfer facilities as part of the process of staging the waste to be transported to a landfill. It may be advantageous and cost effective for municipalities and private waste haulers to use existing transfer facilities. However, since there is available landfill space within the District, transfer stations are not considered by the District to be absolutely necessary to the management of District waste.

One advantage to having local publicly-accessible transfer facilities is that it gives people who do not contract with a waste hauler a place to take their trash for legal disposal. It is not mandatory in much of the district to have a waste hauler, and some residents - and many small businesses - still drive their waste directly to local landfills. Having a transfer facility reduces their transportation costs.

Also, as previously noted, some waste haulers are beginning to limit what materials they will collect at the curb. Residents can either switch to a hauler that will pick up more

items, or in communities with a franchise, find an alternative to their curb. Transfer facilities offer that alternative.

Transfer facilities to be designated with this plan update are the Waste Management facility in Newark, Waste Away in Newark, and the Lancaster Transfer Station in Lancaster.

3. *Composting Facilities*

There are presently registered publicly-available yard waste management facilities in two counties in the District. In addition, some communities collect leaves in the fall and spread the leaves on local farm fields. With the rural nature of the counties, the predominate method of yard waste management is at-home mulching, therefore additional composting capacity is not a required component of this plan. The current facilities demonstrated their ability in 2019 to handle triple the current volumes.

4. *Processing Facilities*

At the present time commercial and industrial recycling is managed by non-profit and for-profit recycling facilities, private material recovery facilities, scrap yards, scrap brokers, and end market industrial users of recycled materials. Although the recyclers did not report the amount of available capacity, the District is confident that there is and will continue to be sufficient capacity to process and market the expected commercial and industrial output as long as there are available end markets.

Residential recyclables are being sorted, processed, and marketed by non-profit and for-profit recyclers. Several of the major waste hauling companies that serve the District have their own material recovery facilities within the state (Columbus, Dayton, Dover).

Provisions for processing and marketing of the recyclable material collected should be an integral part of any new curbside collection contracts communities initiate with private haulers, with the responsibility for that provision falling on the parties to the contract.

The recycling programs in the District will continue to use all available facilities to collect, sort, process, and market the materials from the drop-off programs as needed and as affordable. The Rumpke MRF alone can process 208,000 tons per year, which exceeds the residential/commercial needs of this District. Until such a time that the cost of using these facilities exceeds the benefits provided, processing capacity is assured.

The previous plan attempted to address one processing issue that affected our collection program. There were no multi-material processing facilities in-district that could handle the materials from the Licking County and Coshocton County drop-off programs if the Rumpke or Kimble facilities became unavailable or unaffordable. Small trash haulers who would like to expand their services into curbside recycling find it difficult to make the equipment and personnel investment while still paying a competitor (mainly Rumpke) to accept the materials for processing. Neither PerCo nor Community

Action could accept materials from local curbside collection programs. These limits impeded our ability to expand recycling beyond the existing levels without a significant expenditure of dollars. The trade-off for the convenience of using the services of private providers is a lack of control over costs, an issue also faced by other solid waste districts throughout the state. The processing improvement projects undertaken in 2020 allowed both PerCo and Community Action facilities to gain efficiency in processing materials, opening up the possibility of taking material from other collectors. At the time of this plan submittal, Coshocton County is bringing loads of recyclables to PerCo Recycling Center to eliminate the processing fee paid to Kimble.

5. *Other Waste Management*

The District will continue to promote and publicize all legitimate re-use and recycling opportunities available to the general public, businesses and industries that properly and legally return materials to valuable products.

E Siting Strategy

Purpose of the Siting Strategy

As explained earlier, the solid waste management plan must demonstrate that the SWMD will have access to enough capacity at landfill facilities to accept all of the waste the SWMD will need to dispose of during the planning period. If existing facilities cannot provide that capacity, then the policy committee must develop a plan for obtaining additional disposal capacity.

Although unlikely, the policy committee can conclude that that it is in the SWMD's best interest to construct a new solid waste landfill facility to secure disposal capacity. In that situation, Ohio law requires the policy committee to develop a strategy for identifying a suitable location for the facility. That requirement is found in [Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.53\(A\)\(8\)](#). This strategy is referred to as a siting strategy. The policy committee must include its siting strategy in the solid waste management plan. If this solid waste management plan includes a siting strategy, then that strategy is summarized in this chapter and presented in full in Appendix S.

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.

F Designation

Purpose of Designation

Ohio law gives each SWMD the ability to control where waste generated from within the SWMD can be taken. Such control is generally referred to as flow control. In Ohio, SWMDs establish flow control by designating facilities. SWMDs can designate any type of solid waste facility, including recycling, transfer, and landfill facilities.

Even though a SWMD has the legal right to designate, it cannot do so until the policy committee specifically conveys that authority to the board of directors. The policy committee does this through a solid waste management plan. If it wants the SWMD to have the ability to designate facilities, then the policy committee includes a clear statement in the solid waste management plan giving the designation authority to the board of directors. The policy committee can also prevent the board of directors from designating facilities by withholding that authority in the solid waste management plan.

Even if the policy committee grants the board of directors the authority to designate in a solid waste management plan, the board of directors decides whether or not to act on that authority. If it chooses to use its authority to designate facilities, then the board of directors must follow the process that is prescribed in [ORC Section 343.014](#). If it chooses not to designate facilities, then the board of directors simply takes no action.

Once the board of directors designates facilities, only designated facilities can take the SWMD's waste. That means, no one can legally take waste from the SWMD to undesignated facilities and undesignated facilities cannot legally accept waste from the SWMD. The only exception is in a situation where, the board of directors grants a waiver to allow an undesignated facility to take the SWMD's waste. Ohio law prescribes the criteria that the board must consider when deciding whether to grant a waiver and how long the board has to make a decision on a waiver request.

1 Description of the SWMD's Designation Process

Historically, the District did not designate facilities to which District waste must be taken. However, as exports continue to increase, revenue from disposal fees continues to decline. With this plan, the District will designate facilities to which waste generated in this district must be disposed. Haulers or generators wishing to use a different facility may apply for a waiver, and enter into a waiver agreement with the District and pay the \$2.00 per ton designation fee.

Source separated recyclable materials may be taken to any legitimate recycling facility. Yard waste may be taken to any registered yard waste management facility.

The District intends to designate disposal facilities. The Board of Directors of the Coshocton-Fairfield-Licking-Perry Solid Waste Management District is hereby authorized to establish facility designations in accordance with Section 343.014 of the ORC as specified in the current approved solid waste management plan.

2 List of Designated Facilities

Table 4-6 Facilities To Be Designated

Facility Name	Location		Facility Type
	County	State	
<i>In-District</i>			
Coshocton Landfill	Coshocton	Ohio	Landfill
Pine Grove Landfill	Fairfield	Ohio	Landfill
Suburban Landfill	Perry	Ohio	Landfill
Tunnel Hill Reclamation	Perry	Ohio	Landfill
Waste Away	Licking	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Lancaster Transfer Station	Fairfield	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Waste Management Newark	Licking	Ohio	Transfer Facility
<i>Out-of-District</i>			
NONE		Ohio	
<i>Out-of-State</i>			
NONE			

CHAPTER 5 WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

Purpose of Chapter 5

As was explained in Chapter 1, a SWMD must have programs and services to achieve reduction and recycling goals established in the state solid waste management plan. A SWMD also ensures that there are programs and services available to meet local needs. The SWMD may directly provide some of these programs and services, may rely on private companies and non-profit organizations to provide programs and services, and may act as an intermediary between the entity providing the program or service and the party receiving the program or service.

Between achieving the goals of the state plan and meeting local needs, the SWMD ensures that a wide variety of stakeholders have access to reduction and recycling programs. These stakeholders include residents, businesses, institutions, schools, and community leaders. These programs and services collectively represent the SWMD's strategy for furthering reduction and recycling in its member counties.

Before deciding upon the programs and services that are necessary and will be provided, the policy committee performed a strategic, in-depth review of the SWMD's existing programs and services, recycling infrastructure, recovery efforts, finances, and overall operations. This review consisted of a series of 12 analyses that allowed the policy committee to obtain a holistic understanding of the SWMD by answering questions such as:

- Is the SWMD adequately serving all waste generating sectors?
- Is the SWMD recovering high volume wastes such as yard waste and cardboard?
- How well is the SWMD's recycling infrastructure being used/how well is it performing?
- What is the SWMD's financial situation and ability to fund programs?

Using what it learned, the policy committee drew conclusions about the SWMD's abilities, strengths and weaknesses, operations, existing programs and services, outstanding needs, available resources, etc. The policy committee then compiled a list of actions the SWMD could take, programs the SWMD could implement, or other things the SWMD could do to address its conclusions. The policy committee used that list to make decisions about the programs and services that will be available in the SWMD during the upcoming planning period.

After deciding on programs and services, the policy committee projected the quantities of recyclable materials that would be collected through those programs and services. This in turn allowed the policy committee to project its waste reduction and recycling rates for both the residential/commercial sector and the industrial sector (See appendix E for the residential/commercial sector and Appendix F for the industrial sector).

A. Solid Waste Management District’s Priorities

- Minimize dumping at recycling drop-off sites and along public roadways
- Increase enforcement of tire regulations to minimize tire dumping throughout District
- Increase outreach to residents in for multi-family dwellings to ensure they are aware of area recycling opportunities
- Ensure that public drop-off sites have sufficient capacity to handle commercial as well as residential materials
- Ensure that all public schools in the District have the opportunity to recycle - whether through a private hauler or the county recycling program
- Increase communication with/between municipalities and townships regarding recycling and increase technical assistance in contracting for services

This list of priorities is incorporated into existing recycling, outreach and enforcement programs. County recycling offices, health departments and sheriff offices will be responsible for carrying out these priorities under their annual contracts for services with the District.

B. Program Descriptions

Residential Recycling Infrastructure

Curbside Recycling Services

Table 5-1 Curbside Recycling Services

ID#	Name of Curbside Service/Community Served	Service Provider	When Service Was/Will be Available
NCS1	Coshocton City	Private Hauler	2021-2032
NCS2	Lithopolis	Private Hauler	2021-2032
NCS3	Pleasantville	Private Hauler	2021-2032
NCS4	Carroll Village	Private Hauler	2021-2032
NCS5	Johnstown Village	Private Hauler	2021-2032
NCS6	Pataskala City	Private Hauler	2021-2032
NCS7	Granville Village	Private Hauler	2021-2032
NCS8	Somerset Village	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC1	Baltimore Village	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC2	Pickerington Village	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC3	Lancaster City	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC4	Violet Township	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC5	Thurston Village	Private Hauler	2021-2032

SC6	Alexandria Village	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC7	Bowling Green Township	Private Hauler	2019-ended
SC8	Eden Township	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC9	Etna Township	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC10	Granville Township	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC11	Harrison Township	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC12	Heath City	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC13	Hebron Village	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC14	Liberty Township	Private Hauler	2019-ended
SC15	Madison Township	Private Hauler	2019-ended
SC16	Monroe Township	Private Hauler	2019-ended
SC17	Newark	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC18	St. Albans Township	Private Hauler	2021-2032
SC19	Union Township	Private Hauler	2021-2032

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 District will continue to be supportive of communities wishing to initiate curbside recycling programs, but actual planning and implementation will remain the responsibility of individual municipalities and townships at such a time their residents request that service be provided. Communities are encouraged to work together, as the villages of Carroll and Pleasantville did, to seek proposals together and find better pricing than they would individually.

The District, in cooperation with county recycling offices, will provide technical assistance in setting up programs and/or bidding out contracts to private haulers for recycling in conjunction with waste collections as requested. Through county recycling offices, the District will encourage residents living in areas served by curbside recycling to make maximum use of the service and recycle as much as possible. District and county outreach websites will highlight community curbside programs and information will be provided to the local media for inclusion in newspapers - giving recognition to the community beginning the service and making other communities aware of the opportunities available.

Drop-off Recycling Locations

Table 5-2 Drop-off Recycling Locations

ID#	Name of Drop-off/Community Served	Service Provider	When Service was/will be Available
FTU1	Coshocton City	County	2021-2032
FTU2	Berne Twp - Sugar Grove	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032

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FTU3	Bloom Twp - Collegeview	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU4	Greenfield Twp - Havensport Rd.	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU5	Lancaster - E. Main	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU6	Lancaster - Moss Trucking	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU7	Lancaster - Hubert Ave	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU8	Lancaster - Liberty Dr.	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU9	Lancaster - Miller Park	County subcontract to LFCA	2019-removed
FTU10	Lancaster - Granville Pike	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU11	Lancaster - Gay St.	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU12	Lancaster - W. Fair Ave	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU13	Lancaster - Taylor Kia	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU14	Lancaster - Sugar Grove Rd.	County subcontract to LFCA	2019-removed
FTU15	Liberty Twp. - Baltimore	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU16	Pleasant Twp - Tiki Lane	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU17	Pleasant Twp - Lancaster-Thornville Rd.	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU18	Violet Twp-Benadum Rd.	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU19	Violet Twp - Stonecreek Dr.	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU20	Violet Twp - Blacklick Eastern Rd	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU21	Violet Twp - Center St.	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU22	Walnut Twp - Millersport	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTU23	Etna Twp - South St	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTU24	Granville Twp - Weaver Dr.	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTU25	Granville Twp - Denison Red Barn	Denison University	2021-2032
FTU26	Harrison Twp - Outville Rd.	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTU27	Heath - Rt. 79	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTU28	Heath - Hoback Park	County subcontract to Rumpke	2019
FTU29	Monroe Twp - S. Main St.	County subcontract to Rumpke	2019-2021
FTU30	Newark - East Main	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTU31	Newark - Flory Park	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTU32	Newark - Cherry Valley	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTU33	Newark - Levin Park	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTU34	Newark - Easy St.	County subcontract to Rumpke	2019-2020
FTU35	Newark - Myrtle Ave	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTU36	Newark - W. Main	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTU37	Union Twp - Hebron	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTU38	Harrison Twp - Crooksville	County	2021-2032
FTU39	Harrison Twp - Roseville	County	2021-2032
FTU40	Pike Township - N. State St.	County	2021-2032
FTU41	Pike Township - N. Main St	County	2021-2032
FTU42	Pike Township - First St.	County	2021-2032
FTU43	Pike Township - SR 13 NE	County	2021-2032
FTR1	Adams Twp	County	2021-2032
FTR2	Franklin Twp	County	2021-2032

FTR3	Jefferson Twp-Nellie	County	2021-2032
FTR4	Jefferson Twp-Warsaw	County	2021-2032
FTR5	White Eyes Twp - Fresno	County	2021-2032
FTR6	Lafayette Twp	County	2021-2032
FTR7	Linton Twp	County	2021-2032
FTR8	Perry Twp	County	2021-2032
FTR9	Pike Twp	County	2021-2032
FTR10	Tiverton Twp	County	2021-2032
FTR11	Tuscarawas Twp	County	2021-2032
FTR12	Amanda Twp - Amanda	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTR13	Clearcreek Twp - Oakland	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTR14	Clearcreek Twp - Stoutsville	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTR15	Richland Twp - Rushville	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTR16	Richland Twp - West Rushville	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTR17	Rushcreek Twp - Bremen	County subcontract to LFCA	2021-2032
FTR18	Fallsbury Twp. - Fallsburg	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTR19	Franklin Twp - Flint Ridge Rd.	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTR20	Hanover Twp - W. High St	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTR21	Hartford Twp - Croton	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTR22	Jersey Twp - Mink St.	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTR23	Liberty Twp - Northridge Rd.	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTR24	Licking Twp - Jacksontown Rd	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTR25	Mary Ann Twp - Wilkins Run Rd.	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTR26	McKean Twp - Fredonia	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTR27	Newton Twp - St. Louisville	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTR28	St. Albans Twp - Alexandria	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTR29	Washington Twp - Utica	County subcontract to Rumpke	2021-2032
FTR30	Bearfield Twp - Six Mile Turn	County	2021-2032
FTR31	Clayton Twp - Saltillo	County	2021-2032
FTR32	Coal Twp - New Straitsville	County	2021-2032
FTR33	Hopewell Twp - Glenford	County	2021-2032
FTR34	Jackson Twp - Junction City	County	2021-2032
FTR35	Monroe Twp - Corning	County	2021-2032
FTR36	Reading Twp - Somerset	County	2021-2032
FTR37	Salt Lick Twp - Hemlock	County	2021-2032
FTR38	Salt Lick Twp - Shawnee	County	2021-2032
FTR39	Thorn Twp - Thornville	County	2021-2032
FTR40	Thorn Twp - Thornport	County	2021-2032

The District supplements private recycling opportunities with drop-off sites that accept at least five commonly recycled materials (cardboard, newspaper, aluminum cans, steel cans and plastic #1 and #2), ensuring that more than 80% of district residents have a place to recycle within five miles of their homes. All District-funded drop-off locations are full time, accept at least the five designated materials and meet the minimum state

requirements for visibility and capacity. Directional signage will be maintained where containers are not visible from the closest public roadway. This service will continue to be provided via contracts between the solid waste district and member counties. Counties may choose to operate the drop-off program with county employees, use subcontracts to operate the program, or a combination of the two. The current contract arrangement is listed in Table 5-2, however counties may change their method of collection and/or subcontracts within the planning period if it becomes more economical to do so. Additional drop-off sites will be added as needed to fill voids in service area or to keep pace with growing populations.

Multi-Family Unit Recycling

With this plan update, recycling offices will reach out to apartment managers to make them aware of nearby existing recycling opportunities, and assist as requested in contracting with their trash haulers for recycling services.

Other Programs - Private Recyclers

There are many opportunities within the private sector to recycle various materials. The District will promote and support them as long as they remain operational and compliant with Ohio laws. The District will not compete with them for materials by offering free services where the private recyclers must charge in order to offer that recycling service. To accommodate the volume of fiber that could possibly transition to county drop-off sites if the company is unsuccessful in maintaining the program, Fairfield and Licking Counties will plan for the cost of additional containers and possibly additional locations to continue to meet the needs of the general public.

Commercial/Institutional Sector Reduction and Recycling Programs

School and Government Office Recycling

Each county recycling office will continue to offer recycling collection services to all public schools in their county. The schools are encouraged to include an educational component to their curriculum and the county recycling offices provide educational presentations/activities for students. This program will continue and counties are encouraged to continue to work with schools to increase their participation in recycling - whether through the county or their trash hauler.

Collection Services

To complement the residential drop-off sites for multi-materials, Perry County created "cardboard only" drop-off sites that are publicly accessible in areas where it is convenient for businesses to use. Businesses are encouraged to make use of those sites, however, they are not limited to any one business and therefore serve a public purpose. Fairfield and Coshocton Counties have taken a similar approach by adding "cardboard only" containers to residential drop-off sites that are in areas with eager

business recyclers. This increases the amount of recycling that can take place without overwhelming the multi-material containers with cardboard. This strategy to increase recycling will continue through the planning period.

Independent of the solid waste district, the Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action Recycling Center has initiated agreements with private businesses to collect materials at their door for a price. The price is expected to at least cover the cost of providing the service. Other private recyclers such as Rumpke, Republic Waste Services, Waste Management, Waste Away and Royal Oak offer similar services for their commercial customers. When recycling costs less than disposal, the private sector generators have an economic incentive to recycle and improve their bottom line. This program will continue through the planning period.

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, parties, and other public functions. Borrowers pick up the containers and return them clean (along with bags of recyclables) following the event. In Fairfield and Perry Counties, the Recycling Offices are physically located at recycling centers which makes follow up a one step process. This program emphasizes the responsibility that generators have for recycling their waste by including them in the process, and it allows the counties to offer more services than they could if their limited staff was responsible for delivery and pickup of containers and materials. 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. This program will continue through the planning period.

Technical Assistance

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. Businesses are made aware of the availability of the waste evaluations via newsletters, websites, Facebook posts and other social media venues and improvements to this distribution will be sought.

A new initiative in the last plan update was an internet-based database containing results of research done by county recycling offices in order to maximize the ability to find and share recycling opportunities. By putting their research results online, offices could theoretically instantly share information with other counties, keep it updated in a timely manner and increase their ability to help businesses. The county recycling offices feel this database is a valuable tool and will continue to upgrade it for easier access and more information.

Industrial Sector Reduction and Recycling Programs

Technical Assistance

The above described database and waste evaluations are provided to the industrial sector as well. County recycling offices will offer assistance with contracting for recycling services and finding outlets for specific materials.

Waste exchanges will be promoted as they are available. Because these services are provided by others, their continuation throughout the planning period cannot be guaranteed. However, when they are successful, they can remove a large amount of material from landfills.

Collection Services

The cardboard recycling services described in the commercial sector are also available for the use of industries. Larger industries usually bale and market their materials independently, but because most district manufacturers are very small, this service covers more than half the manufacturing sector.

Independent of the solid waste district, the Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action Recycling Center has initiated agreements with private businesses to collect materials at their door for a price. The price is expected to at least cover the cost of providing the service. Other private recyclers such as Rumpke, Republic Waste Services, and Waste Management offer similar services for their industrial customers. When recycling costs less than disposal, the private sector generators have an economic incentive to recycle and improve their bottom line.

Economic Incentives

The State Solid Waste Management Plan requires that SWMDs evaluate the feasibility of providing financial incentives to increase participation in the recycling programs which are used to demonstrate access to recycling (see Appendix H for analysis). Since virtually all of the waste collection in the District is accomplished by private haulers, some by contracts with local governments, most by subscription, the District has no direct control of or authority to mandate financial incentives related to residential waste collection. However, the District will provide information and technical assistance upon request to municipalities, townships or private haulers who voluntarily initiate studies of implementation of alternate fee structures like volume-based rates.

The grant program for improvements to material recovery facilities may provide an economic incentive for those facilities to upgrade equipment, expand services, and increase the total tons of material they process. Funds were expended for this program in 2020, but it can also be implemented in any plan year if funds are available after mandatory programs have been funded.

Additional financial incentive to recycle is provided with countywide drop-off sites that are free to the public, and located so that all residents have a site within five miles of their residence. Outreach programs periodically hold widely publicized contests with prizes to give residents an incentive to recycle.

Incentive Based Grants

The goal of education and promotion of local businesses is to create a network of recycling opportunities that are self-sustaining and independent of District subsidy, so that they continue to be available for District residents and businesses beyond the planning period. Following the example of lead-acid batteries, the recycling of yard waste, electronics, tires and appliances need not be subsidized or operated by government, but can be profitably integrated into private business if given time to develop. Just as the District provided funding to purchase equipment to burn used motor oil to create a recycling outlet for the general public, so may the District use grant funds when available to assist private businesses create or expand infrastructure to provide recycling of the aforementioned materials to the residents and businesses in the District where such infrastructure does not already exist.

Waste reduction special projects: Waste Reduction and Recycling programs to enhance the district-wide drop-off recycling program may be considered for funding. Programs include curbside recycling, food and yard waste composting, assistance to private recyclers to offer public recycling programs, and market development activities. In order to use district funds, applicants must demonstrate a reduction in the amount of **district** waste landfilled as a result of the funded project and provide a cash match. Funding may be provided via contracts following an application for financial assistance. This is an economic incentive in that it offers entities an opportunity to provide additional services and expand their profitability in partnership with the District. If revenues should rise to the point where there are funds available, this program may be budgeted.

Restricted/Difficult to Manage Wastes

Restricted wastes are defined by the state 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. The District's primary role in addressing these materials is to promote the private sector companies that accept them from residents. The promotion is done via websites, newsletters, Facebook posts and printed recycling guides.

County health departments are responsible for monitoring and enforcing the legal transportation, storage, processing and disposal of solid waste, including the items listed below. They will report violations to the District if/when they occur. As part of the District's outreach plan, the District Office and Recycling Offices in each county promote

private businesses that recycle the listed materials responsibly, and encourage the general public and businesses to use them.

In the case of materials like tires and other difficult to manage materials, legitimate disposal or recycling opportunities may not be locally available to all residents at an affordable cost. The District may provide financial support to collection events for these items if they are needed and as funds are available once mandated programs have been funded, provided that competitive fees are charged to participants at all collection events to cover the disposal portion of the events.

Yard Waste

Yard waste recycling is available in limited areas in the District, however, there is not a big demand for such services. The District will continue to support the creation and expansion of public yard waste management facilities and may provide financial assistance when funds are available to applicants who have demonstrated an ability to remain self-sustaining beyond the initial period of assistance.

Household Hazardous Waste

In 2013, the District initiated an agreement with Environmental Enterprises, Inc. in Columbus to accept materials from our residents at a cost. The District and County Recycling Offices promote this option to all residents and businesses, and it will be continued through the planning period. This strategy places the responsibility for properly disposing of HHW on the individuals who have the need without burdening the remainder of the population with the cost. Additionally, residents and businesses are connected to their closest Habitat for Humanity ReStore, which accepts full gallons of usable paint for resale.

The District is committed to continually providing a public education program to educate residents about the problems associated with HHW disposal and encouraging residents to find alternatives to using or disposing of products considered to be hazardous. Household hazardous waste education has been incorporated into the ongoing outreach programs in each of the four counties. Each County Recycling Office will continue to be responsible for education within their county, and while the program will deliver a consistent message and theme, actual presentations and materials may differ locally.

The minimum requirements will be availability and delivery in an appropriate manner of:

- a. A brochure or flyer targeted to residential waste generators with consumer information about ways to reduce the amount of hazardous household material requiring disposal and about safe disposal alternatives.

- b. At least one newspaper, newsletter or other public article on reducing household hazardous waste and using safer alternatives in each county each year.

CFL Light Bulbs

Within the District, there has been at least one place per county where residents could take CFL Bulbs and tube florescent bulbs for proper disposal. The program will be discontinued for lack of funding, and residents will be directed to private outlets through the planning period.

Mercury

Within the District, there has been at least one place per county where residents can take mercury for proper disposal. Health Departments accept mercury and mercury containing devices from residents and funnel it to the District office for storage until a full bucket can be taken to Environmental Enterprises Inc. in Columbus. This program is also being discontinued for lack of funding. Businesses seeking a recycling option to comply with universal waste rules are given the information for EEI in Columbus so they can get a certificate of recycling for their records.

Household Batteries

Within the District, there are multiple recycling opportunities for rechargeable batteries and those are promoted by the District and County Recycling Offices. The District collection of household batteries through the Big Green Box program will be discontinued for lack of funding, and residents will be directed to private outlets through the planning period. Where/when private businesses accept alkaline batteries, those businesses will be promoted by the District and County Recycling Offices as well.

Scrap Tires

While opportunities for residents to recycle tires through legal channels do exist in the District, the mentality of saving them for public collection events where the cost is either reduced or eliminated still persists, creating stockpiles of scrap tires throughout the District. Also, a secondary "market" for cherry picking used tires for those that can be resold while dumping the rest has continued to be an enforcement issue locally. The large undeveloped land area lends itself to overnight dumping with little fear of being caught. This is the issue that health departments and sheriff offices have identified as their priority in the previous plan as well as this plan, strengthening the enforcement aspect of waste tire management.

The District will continue to implement four waste tire management strategies:

- a. Through the county health departments, monitor compliance with the requirements of Ohio's tire management regulations regarding the collection, transportation, storage, and disposal of tires. If funding is available after mandatory programs have been

funded, the District may support the cleanup of tires on private property through local health departments where a commitment has been made to attach a lien on the property to recover the funds invested.

b. Promote to the public, particularly to individuals who may generate waste tires, year-round opportunities to use licensed tire haulers/recyclers and legal disposal options.

c. Where year-round recycling/disposal opportunities do not exist, provide opportunities for residents to dispose of tires through special tire collection events where fees are charged to participants to cover disposal costs.

d. If funding is available after mandatory programs have been funded, the District may financially support litter collection programs on public property (roadways, parks, waterways) to include the removal of illegally dumped tires.

In addition to these strategies which have been in place for some years, the health departments and sheriff offices stepped up 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 followed up with the haulers to ensure that they take the used tires to a legal, appropriate destination. The county health departments may pursue OEPA assistance with clean-up efforts when possible to reduce the number of tires in open dumps.

Electronic Equipment

The District will continue to include recycling opportunities for electronics in all recycling guides and brochures. There are many opportunities throughout the district to recycle electronics year-round. Several groups hold collection events using a local electronics recycler to collect those items. The Licking County Computer Society has held periodic events, collecting and refurbishing computers for distribution to the public.

Lead-Acid Batteries

There are many opportunities throughout the district to recycle lead acid batteries year-round. The District will continue to include recycling opportunities for lead acid batteries in all recycling guides and brochures.

Appliances

Once freon is removed from appliances, the remaining scrap metal has value to scrapyards. Residents are directed to private companies that will remove freon from appliances, give them a sticker certifying that the freon has been removed, allowing the appliances to enter the recycling stream easily.

Pharmaceuticals

Within the district, ten law enforcement agencies have containers for unwanted solid pharmaceuticals. While the US Food and Drug Administration sponsors occasional collection events promoted by the District and County Recycling Offices, these local containers are available year-round and provide a secure, safe means for disposing of potentially dangerous substances in a responsible manner.

Market Development Programs

The District understands that strong markets pull recyclables through the system. Without markets recycling collection efforts are futile. Therefore, the District will be involved in promoting market growth. The following strategies will be implemented:

- a. The District will identify sources of information regarding recycled products and vendors of recycled products and will disseminate this information in answer to inquiries.
- b. The District will purchase and use recycled content products whenever suitable products are available at competitive prices and will encourage county agencies, local governments and private businesses to “buy recycled.”
- c. The District will require all of the recycling offices to continue including “buy-recycled” in public education programs.
- d. “Buy recycled” will be integrated into business and industry waste reduction and recycling programs and education materials whenever appropriate.
- e. Purchase recycled content products to be used by the general public for the purpose of demonstrating the performance of products in practical applications. This is an optional strategy to be implemented if there is a need. No funds have been budgeted but this may be implemented if funds are available after mandatory programs have been funded.

Facilities

Materials Recovery Facilities/Recycling Centers

Currently, the District does not own or operate any MRF's, however, it has made a significant investment over time in the Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action Recycling Center and PerCo Recycling Center. The current physical limitations facing those centers preclude their use as the sole provider of processing services for the entire District. In 2019, a feasibility study was conducted to analyze equipment, staffing, construction costs, compatibility with collection methods, and other details while upgrading recycling collection equipment (that is more efficient in material delivery to

processing facilities) over the next two years. The study was unsuccessful in providing solutions to the district's processing challenge. Funds were used to replace processing equipment at the two in-district processing facilities instead, as a short-term improvement in managing recyclables from Perry and Fairfield Counties. The goal is that the expanded capacity will enable them to serve at least a portion of the recyclables from Licking and Coshocton Counties in the near future.

Privately owned and operated processing facilities will continue to assist in the handling of district-generated recyclables – such as Strategic Materials for glass, SBC Solutions Group for commercial and industrial materials, and Caraustar for fiber.

Landfills

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.

Transfer Facilities

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.

Yard Waste Management Facilities

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 if funds become available.

Data Collection

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.

Outreach, Education, Awareness, and Technical Assistance

Outreach and Marketing Plan

Within the District, each member county maintains a County Recycling Office responsible for creating a County Outreach Plan that conforms to the District Outreach Plan but is tailored for the audiences in each county. In order to keep the funds advanced by the District, each County Recycling Office is mandated to complete at least one activity for each of the strategies, however most accomplish multiple activities. The strategies in the previous plan were evaluated and were updated to reflect evolving programs:

1. To focus marketing of the recycling programs to **residents**, the Offices will maximize the visibility of recycling opportunities and positively reinforce desired behavior of recycling the correct materials. Offices will continue to use technology as it becomes available to reach the largest population possible. Because this sector also includes the individuals that are targeted in all other groups, these strategies will reach the largest audience. The newest strategy will be to create outreach to under-represented populations for whom mainstream outreach does not work. Some portions of the general public do not own cars to transport materials, may not be literate to read brochures or signs, or may have physical limitations that make lifting recycling totes and emptying them into recycling bins difficult or impossible.
2. The Offices will continue to market recycling to **schools and youth organizations** with programs similar to those presently implemented, continuing to keep them updated and relevant. Combining recycling with other environmental topics will increase the value to teachers with limited time for such presentations. Offices will link classroom education with actual school and residential recycling opportunities, through hands-on opportunities like assisting with school recycling and waste reduction programs and with community volunteer opportunities. School age youth comprise 19% of the district population, according to the 2010 census. This demographic group will also be reached through strategies targeting the general residential population. The new strategy will be to create a manual for “How to Start a School Recycling Program” that will be marketed to school administrators with the goal of increasing the number of schools that implement or expand school recycling programs.
3. The Offices will continue to improve communication with **commercial businesses** to engage their assistance in reporting recycling. This will include recognition for business recycling efforts, serving as an information source regarding recycling service providers and recycling opportunities, and maintaining relationships with local business and trade organizations. This sector includes all non-manufacturing companies, government agencies and schools. The audience is strictly adult and the focus is on how recycling can impact “the bottom line” for the business. The new strategy will be to create a manual on “How to Start an Office Recycling Program” targeting those

businesses with traditionally mainstream materials, and make it available to all businesses as requested.

4. The Offices will continue to interact with communities and maintain contact with **local officials**. They will provide technical support and encouragement to communities that are providing or may in the future provide recycling opportunities – publicly recognizing their contribution to meeting the access goals. Additionally, community support will continue to include participation in and promotion of local collection or clean up events, periodic presentations to township trustees or village councils and displays at local community events. In many cases, this audience contains the hosts of drop-off locations, and continual encouragement throughout the year will increase the success of each site by engaging the host in the operation and use of those sites.

5. The Offices will support recycling and waste reduction of **industries** by serving as an information source regarding recycling service providers and recycling opportunities, and giving public recognition to their efforts. Outreach to industries on the district level will increase communication with industries through local trade associations, website information, and annual recycling reports.

In addition, all county recycling offices and the District office maintain a website with valuable information for all sectors, disseminate resource guides including recycling infrastructure and services at all events, and provide a speaker for civic, social and educational events.

Outreach Priority

Contamination of recycling materials through disposal of trash at drop-off sites and continued litter along roadways was identified as a top priority to address in the last plan update and efforts are still ongoing. County recycling offices will continue to use their "report a dumper" program that encourages the general public to turn in people they see dumping anywhere in the district. Increased signage at sites, surveillance of recycling drop-off sites through the use of cameras, volunteer monitoring, and increased site host intervention are some of the methods that will be used. The local sheriff offices will be encouraged to pursue and cite individuals found to be dumping trash.

Other Programs

Enforcement Priority

In the past, funding to enforce solid waste laws and regulations was granted to local health departments and sheriff offices as a permissive contract - giving those offices sole discretion to determine what is most needed in their counties. Beginning with the last plan, the District added a district-wide enforcement priority to ensure that issues affecting all counties will be properly addressed.

The enforcement priority for this plan update continues to be tire recycling and disposal. Working within existing laws and regulations for the proper collection, storage, processing and disposal of tires, health departments and sheriff offices are encouraged to place a high priority on inspecting tire facilities, educating operators about proper handling of tires, monitoring the flow of tires through the system, inspecting tire haulers, and prosecuting violators. Success will be measured by comparing the number of tires removed from roadways and drop-off sites in 2017 to the numbers one year after the program began, and annually thereafter. In 2017, programs reported removing 1550 tires from public properties. In 2018, they reported removing 1178 tires from public properties. In 2019, 1658 tires were removed from public properties. In 2020, they reported removing 1357 tires from public properties. Even though there have been sporadic tire collections using OEPA grant funds, most at no cost to residents, neither collection nor enforcement has reduced the number of tires left along roadways to be collected via the litter collection programs.

Health Department Support

Local health departments ensure that federal, state, and local solid waste laws and regulations are followed. While OEPA-approved Health Departments are required to have solid waste enforcement programs meeting certain minimum standards, district contracts require each Health Department go beyond the minimum requirements. Therefore, to **supplement** (not replace) the existing revenues for solid waste programs, the District may provide contracts to health departments to inspect facilities included in this plan. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Health Department for financial assistance.

Open Dumping/Litter Enforcement

Local law enforcement agencies may receive funding from the Solid Waste District to enforce litter laws and issue citations for violations. Law enforcement officers work closely with local Recycling offices and local health departments to ensure coordinated efforts to deter littering. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Sheriff Office for financial assistance.

Open dump cleanup on public property

Property maintenance is the responsibility of the landowner, which in the case of public property is the local government or state. Therefore, local agencies are eligible to apply for funds to clean up dumps on public land and along roadways and public easements. Applications that request funds for specific dump site cleanup must include a list of the specific dump sites to be cleaned, a timeline for cleanup, and the method by which collected materials will be disposed or recycled. Adopt-an-Area Programs are included in this activity. If a declared disaster occurs within the contractor's jurisdiction and assistance in cleanup is required, this program may assist where debris is located on public property. Approximately 40% of funding covers salary and fringes with the remainder covering bags, gloves, vehicle maintenance, fuel and disposal of collected waste.

Dump Cleanup on Private Property

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.

County Assistance

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. The Board of Directors may elect to include this during the planning period if money is available after mandatory programs are funded.

Municipal Corporation/Township Assistance

Ohio Revised Code allows solid waste districts to use funding derived from disposal fees to assist townships and individual municipalities to defray **added** costs of maintaining roads and other public facilities, and providing emergency and other public services resulting from the operation of a composting, energy or resource recovery, incineration, or recycling facility that either is owned by the district or is furnishing solid waste management facility or recycling services to the district pursuant to a contract or agreement with the board of directors of the district. District funds may not replace funding for activities that would be occurring if the listed facility were not there. It is the responsibility of the applicant to demonstrate that but for the location and operation of the facility, the requested expenses would not be incurred. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Municipality or Township for financial assistance. This assistance has not been budgeted with an amount of money because, at this time, the District has no contracts with township or municipal facilities for the provision of services. However, in the event that there are changes in facilities or

agreements during the planning period, the Board of Directors may elect to include this during the planning period if money is available after mandatory programs are funded.

Out of State Waste Inspection

Districts have the authority under ORC 3734.57(G)(6) to develop and implement a program for the inspection of solid wastes generated outside the boundaries of this state that are disposed of at solid waste facilities included in the District's approved solid waste management plan. The District may pursue this authorized use when the acceptance of out of state waste impacts local communities, available capacity for the disposal of District waste, or the revenue received by the District for out of state waste. Because the local health department would be responsible for monitoring and tracking, thus impacting their cost of operation, implementation of an out-of-state waste inspection program will include increased dollars to the affected health department.

Well Testing

To identify possible health risks to district residents living near solid waste disposal facilities (for any site contained within the District's solid waste management plan), Health Departments may test water wells for contamination. Local Health Departments have developed criteria by which to determine if a request for testing is within their parameters. Solid Waste District funds may be used for testing near closed or currently operating facilities, and also background testing adjacent to newly permitted, unconstructed sites. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Health Department for financial assistance. No funds have been specifically budgeted for this program but may be added if funds are available.

C. Waste Reduction and Recycling Rates

The 2019 State Plan encourages districts to implement programs which will lead to compliance with Goal #1 and Goal #2 of the State Plan, but compliance with only one of the goals is required. Goal #2 in the 2019 State Plan is: a) 25 percent reduction rate for residential/commercial sector. As of the reference year, the District complied with Goal #2, as shown in the charts below, however, the fact that these percentages rely so heavily on survey responses make relying on compliance with Goal #2 uncertain.

1. Residential/Commercial Recycling in the District

Table 5-3 Residential/Commercial Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate

Year	Projected Quantity Collected (tons)	Residential/ Commercial WRR ¹ (%)
2023	113,884	26%
2024	114,026	26%
2025	114,168	26%
2026	114,311	25%
2027	114,454	25%
2028	114,598	25%

¹WRR = Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate

This table reflects an increase in tons being recycled, but as population increases, the percentage of waste recycled decreases. An increase in the reduction percentage will only happen if the recycled tons outpace population growth.

2. Industrial Recycling in the District

Table 5-4 Industrial Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate

Year	Projected Quantity Collected (tons)	Industrial WRR ¹ (%)
2023	177,217	67%
2024	176,331	68%
2025	175,450	68%
2026	174,572	69%
2027	173,700	69%
2028	172,831	69%

¹WRR = Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate

Projections were based on actual recycling reported in 2020. When the AEP Power Plant in Conesville closed, both the generation and the recycling of industrial waste was significantly changed. This table reflects projections with the plant discontinued. As stated elsewhere in the plan, the numbers in this table do not include recycling we believe is happening, but it is prohibited from being counted as the survey responses are older than three years.

CHAPTER 6 BUDGET

Purpose of Chapter 6

Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.53(B) requires a solid waste management plan to present a budget. This budget accounts for how the SWMD will obtain money to pay for operating the SWMD and how the SWMD will spend that money. For revenue, the solid waste management plan identifies the sources of funding the SWMD will use to implement its approved solid waste management 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 also demonstrate that planned expenses will be made in accordance with ten allowable uses that are prescribed in ORC Section 3734.57(G).

Ultimately, the solid waste management plan must demonstrate that the SWMD will have adequate money to implement the approved solid waste management plan. The plan does this by providing annual projections for revenues, expenses and cash balances.

If projections show that the SWMD will not have enough money to pay for all planned expenses or if the SWMD has reason to believe that uncertain circumstances could change its future financial position, then the plan must demonstrate how the SWMD will balance its budget. This can be done by increasing revenues, decreasing expenses, or some combination of both.

This chapter of the solid waste management plan provides an overview of the SWMD's budget. Detailed information about the budget is provided in Appendix O.

A. Overview of the SWMD's Budget

The budget of this plan begins with a historical perspective in 2019, through the current year, and ends with the year 2034. Revenue is achieved through continuation of disposal and generation fees on the disposal of solid waste in municipal solid waste landfills and a new designation fee beginning 2023. Expenditures are prioritized by first ensuring that state-mandated programs can be fully implemented, then if additional funds are available, optional programs may be implemented at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

B. Revenue

Overview of How Solid Waste Management Districts Earn Revenue

There are a number of mechanisms SWMDs can use to raise the revenue necessary to finance their solid waste management plans. Two of the most commonly used mechanisms are disposal fees and generation fees.

Before a SWMD can collect a generation or disposal fee it must first obtain approval from local communities through a ratification process. Ratification allows communities in the SWMD to vote on whether they support levying the proposed fee.

Disposal Fees (See Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.57(B))

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 came from – in-district, out-of-district, and out-of-state. In-district waste is solid waste generated by counties within the 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 at least \$1.00 and no more than \$2.00;
- The out-of-district fee must be at least \$2.00 and no more than \$4.00; and
- The out-of-state fee must be equal to the in-district fee.

Generation fees (see Ohio Revised Code Section 3734.573)

Generation Fees are collected on each ton of solid waste that is generated within the levying SWMD and accepted at either a transfer facility or landfill located in Ohio. The fee is collected at the first facility that accepts the SWMD's waste. There are no minimum or maximum limits on the per ton amount for generation fees.

Rates and Charges (see Ohio Revised Code Section 343.08)

The board of directors can collect money for a SWMD through what are called rates and charges. The board can require anyone that receives solid waste services from the SWMD to pay for those services.

Contracts (see Ohio Revised Code Sections 343.02 and 343.03)

The board of directors can enter into contracts with owners/operators of solid waste facilities or transporters of solid waste to collect generation or disposal fees on behalf of a SWMD.

Other Sources of Revenue

There are a variety of other sources that SWMDs can use to earn revenue. Some of these sources include revenue from the sale of recyclable materials; user fees (such as fees charged to participate in scrap tire and appliance collections); county contributions (such as from the general revenue fund or revenues from publicly-operated solid waste facilities (i.e. landfills, transfer facilities)); interest earned on cash balances; grants; debt; and bonds.

1. Disposal Fees

The District has used disposal fees as its main source of revenue since it was formed in 1988. The District imposes a disposal fee that is currently \$2.00 per ton for in-district waste, \$4.00 per ton for out of district waste, and \$2.00 per ton for out of state waste. This rate is the maximum allowed by state law. This fee is not anticipated to be decreased within this planning period. While this revenue stream has garnered the majority of District revenue, it is solely dependent on the decisions made by private landfill owners for their in-district facilities. As was demonstrated in 2014 with the "mothballing" of Coshocton Landfill, facilities can close without notice, and without consideration of the impact on the solid waste district. If this was our sole income source, we could be left with no revenue at all should all the in-district landfills close.

The acceptance of out-of-state waste is also a decision made by the private landfill owners, and the fluctuating amount directed to Tunnel Hill Reclamation resulted in revenue above expectations for a period of years. The facilities sending this waste are primarily subsidiaries of Tunnel Hill Partners (now Wheelabrator Technologies/Waste Innovations), and hold licenses including construction and demolition debris. As more of the material sent to Ohio is classified as c&dd waste, the District receives less revenue from a growing volume of material. The lack of enforcement of unidentifiable waste as msw ensures that more and more waste is categorized where the fees are the lowest, as is evidenced by historical data.

Disposal fees are also directly impacted by the decisions made by private waste haulers as to the destination of their loads. Rumpke and Kimble both haul waste from our district to their own facilities in other districts. Local Waste Services' transfer facility switched from using Pine Grove Landfill to Pike Sanitation in 2020, thus reducing disposal fees on both in-district and out-of-district waste.

2. *Generation Fees*

The District began imposing generation fees in 2011 as a means of replacing revenue lost when the Solid Waste Authority of Central Ohio imposed flow control which prevented their waste from being disposed in this District. The District imposes a generation fee that is currently \$1.25 per ton on waste generated within this district and is collected by receiving landfills in Ohio. Having a generation fee ensures that the District will continue to have revenue regardless of the status of individual in-district landfills because residents and businesses will continue to generate trash and dispose of it in a landfill somewhere. Waste generation has not fluctuated significantly through time, therefore this revenue stream is fairly consistent and easily projected. The generation fee will increase in 2027 to \$4.00 per ton. This increase is necessary to sustain the mandated recycling and education programs. This plan ratifies that fee increase which will take effect January 1, 2027. There is ample time prior to that date to make adjustments, should there be significant changes to revenue or expenditures in the meantime.

3. *Other Funding Mechanisms*

Beginning in 2023, the District will levy a \$2.00 per ton designation fee on all general and industrial waste that is transported either directly or via a transfer station to any disposal facility not included in this plan's designation. Because it is the same amount as the in-district disposal fee, the District is assured of receiving the same dollar amount regardless of disposal destination. This will eliminate the revenue decline caused by waste exports. The designation process is currently underway.

Throughout the history of the CFLP Joint Solid Waste Management District, finances have been managed by the Licking County Auditor and Treasurer. Although an opinion from the Ohio Attorney General stated that interest on the solid waste account should go to the general fund of the county managing the fund, the Licking County Commissioners have contributed all interest earned on that account to the solid waste district. This action has contributed close to \$3.3 million to the District since 1991. It should be noted that interest rates plummeted since 2002, rose significantly in 2019, then fell again in 2020, and interest income is currently a very small portion of District revenue.

Although it cannot be projected for future years, reimbursement of unspent contract funds does contribute to the revenue stream. It is money from the District fund that was advanced to contracted agencies but not used within the contract year, and so it is returned to the District upon closure of the contract.

4. *Summary of Revenue*

By using three different fee mechanisms, the District is able to maintain a baseline revenue level while capturing fees for waste that is disposed in our counties that is not within our control. The income that was above and beyond the minimum needed to meet state mandates allowed counties to implement solid waste programs that partially offset the impacts of hosting disposal facilities, such as litter law enforcement, solid waste enforcement through health departments, litter collection along roadways, and county assistance for landfill impacts. There is an awareness and recognition on the local level that the more successful we are in reducing waste going to landfills, the less revenue we generate to maintain the programs achieving that success. There is also a recognition that revenue depends solely upon the integrity of haulers and landfills in reporting the true origin and characterization of the waste disposed at landfills.

Table 6-1 Summary of Revenue

Year	Disposal Fees	Generation Fees	Designation Fees	Other Revenue		Total Revenue
				Interest	Reimbursements	
Reference Year						
2019	\$2,402,498	\$478,574	\$0	\$230,395	\$203,141	\$3,314,608
Planning Period						
2023	\$1,705,451	\$510,936	\$240,562	\$30,000	\$0	\$2,486,950
2024	\$1,708,812	\$506,316	\$228,534	\$29,000	\$0	\$2,472,662
2025	\$1,717,695	\$507,865	\$228,534	\$28,000	\$0	\$2,482,095
2026	\$1,717,695	\$1,625,169	\$228,534	\$20,000	\$0	\$3,591,399
2027	\$1,717,695	\$1,625,169	\$228,534	\$20,000	\$0	\$3,591,399
2028	\$1,717,695	\$1,625,169	\$228,534	\$20,000	\$0	\$3,591,399

To project future revenue, it is first necessary to project future acceptance of waste by in-district landfills, and to project future generation of waste from all sectors of the District. Revenue projections assume that disposal fees will remain at current rates throughout the planning period.

The above listed disposal, generation and designation fees are the funding mechanisms to be used by the District. Other income received will include interest on the solid waste account and income from miscellaneous sources like reimbursement of contract funds distributed but not spent, or reimbursement for District funded equipment as it is retired from use. The miscellaneous income is usually minimal and cannot be predicted so it is not included in the revenue projections. Projections for disposal, generation and designation fees were made using historical data for waste disposed, assuming the three open in-district landfills will continue operations as they have been throughout the planning period.

Historically, waste acceptance has fluctuated up and down annually, so the revenue projections in this plan continue to use the up and down pattern of revenue receipts. This projection anticipates that landfill owners will continue to pursue waste contracts aggressively and maximize the use of their facilities while recognizing that decreases also occur and need to be incorporated into district planning.

C. Expenses

Overview of How Solid Waste Management Districts Spend Money

Ohio's law authorizes SWMDs to spend revenue on 10 specified purposes (often referred to as the 10 allowable uses). All of the uses are directly related to managing solid waste or for dealing with the effects of hosting a solid waste facility. The 10 uses are as follows:

1. Preparing, monitoring, and reviewing implementation of a solid waste management plan.
2. Implementing the approved solid waste management plan.
3. Financial assistance to approved boards of health to enforce Ohio's solid waste laws and regulations.
4. Financial assistance to counties for the added costs of hosting a solid waste facility.
5. Sampling public or private wells on properties adjacent to a solid waste facility.
6. Inspecting solid wastes generated outside of Ohio and disposed within the SWMD.
7. Financial assistance to boards of health for enforcing open burning and open dumping laws, and to law enforcement agencies for enforcing anti-littering laws and ordinances.
8. Financial assistance to approved boards of health for operator certification training.
9. Financial assistance to municipal corporations and townships for the added costs of hosting a solid waste facility that is not a landfill.
10. Financial assistance to communities adjacent to and affected by a publicly-owned landfill when those communities are not located within the SWMD or do not host the landfill.

In most cases, the majority of a SWMD's budget is used to implement the approved solid waste management plan (allowable use 2). There are many types of expenses that a solid waste management district incurs to implement a solid waste management plan. Examples include:

- salaries and benefits;
- purchasing and operating equipment (such as collection vehicles and drop-off containers);
- operating facilities (such as recycling centers, solid waste transfer facilities, and composting facilities);
- offering collection programs (such as for yard waste and scrap tires);
- providing outreach and education;
- providing services (such as curbside recycling services); and
- paying for community clean-up programs.

Table 6-2 Summary of Expenses

Expense Category	Year						
	Reference	Planning Period					
	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Recycling	\$1,640,707	\$2,567,041	\$2,312,502	\$2,329,972	\$2,395,744	\$2,395,744	\$2,395,744
Outreach and Marketing	\$526,162	\$557,779	\$574,510	\$586,445	\$595,946	\$595,946	\$595,946
Administration	\$210,870	\$206,284	\$216,591	\$217,301	\$224,018	\$219,988	\$225,275
Solid Waste Enforcement	\$163,770	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$0	\$0
Litter Law Enforcement	\$159,090	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$0	\$0
Litter Collection	\$52,555	\$49,868	\$46,517	\$47,812	\$52,714	\$0	\$0
Special Collections	\$19,938						
County Assistance	\$18,135						
Feasibility Studies	\$21,669						
Other		\$45,500					
Total Expenses	\$2,812,897	\$3,489,212	\$3,212,814	\$3,244,177	\$3,331,020	\$3,211,678	\$3,216,965

The expense budget was created by projecting necessary dollars to accomplish the goals and objectives of the solid waste plan as fully described in Chapter 5. Table 6-2 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. The amount listed under "Other" in 2023 is the payout of vacation/sick leave for sheriff deputies and health department sanitarians as the funding mechanism changes to one of reimbursement.

D. Budget Summary

Table 6-3 Budget Summary

Year	Revenue	Expenses	Net Difference	Ending Balance
Reference Year				
2019	\$3,314,608	\$3,076,244	\$238,364	\$8,764,165
Planning Period				
2023	\$2,173,504	\$2,665,908	(\$492,404)	\$5,135,655
2024	\$2,463,690	\$3,489,212	(\$1,025,522)	\$4,110,133
2025	\$2,485,950	\$3,212,814	(\$726,864)	\$3,383,269
2026	\$2,471,662	\$3,244,177	(\$772,515)	\$2,610,754
2027	\$2,474,095	\$3,331,020	(\$856,925)	\$1,753,829
2028	\$3,591,399	\$3,211,678	\$379,721	\$2,133,550

Combining the beginning balance, the projected annual revenue, and the projected annual expenses, Table 6-3 provides a fiscal overview of the District through the first five years of the planning period. Because there are years when expenses will exceed revenue, the carryover balance allows the District to maintain contracts and services without interruption.

E. Major Facility Project

Purpose of a Budget for a Major Facility Project

SWMDs can own and operate solid waste management facilities, and a number already do. Other SWMDs include feasibility studies or strategies to build new or make renovations to existing facilities in their solid waste management plans.

The types of facilities solid waste management districts own and operate include landfills, transfer facilities, material recovery facilities, recycling centers, household hazardous waste collection centers, and composting facilities.

Solid waste facilities represent major financial undertakings that can result in substantial capital investments along with ongoing operating costs. For this reason, when the policy committee decides that the SWMD will develop a new or make extensive renovations to an existing solid waste management facility, the solid waste management plan provides a specific budget for that facility.

This chapter of the solid waste management plan provides a summary of the SWMD’s major facility budget. This plan does not contain major projects to budget.

The major facility project was a component of the last plan and there are no plans for similar large projects within this plan update.

APPENDIX A MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Reference Year Planning Period Goal Statement Material Change in Circumstances Explanations of Differences in Data

A. Reference Year

The reference year for this solid waste management plan is 2019. Under normal circumstances, the reference year would have been 2020, however the coronavirus pandemic resulted in abnormal circumstances for much of the year and would have produced a bad reference point for future comparisons. For example, Perry County removed their drop-off bins for a month in 2020 when the state issued a “stay at home” order. Outreach staff also experienced a huge disruption as counties canceled events and they created new outreach activities avoiding personal contact.

B. Planning Period (first and last years)

The planning period for this solid waste management plan is: 2023 to 2032. Pertinent tables include 2033 and 2034 in case there are delays in the ratification process.

C. Goal Statement

The SWMD will achieve the following Goal(s): Goal #1, Access.

D. 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.*

Data used in the 2019 annual report is also used in this solid waste plan. Any differences in numbers are a direct result of information gained after the annual report was submitted to the Ohio EPA on June 1, 2020. Even though the ADR is submitted by a specific deadline, the District continues to receive surveys long after that date. Additionally, subsequent conversations with respondents require adjustments to correct numbers. Data in the 2019 ADR used survey responses older than 2016 if the company was verified to be in existence at the same or higher level of operation as in the reference year, however Format 4.0 restricts the use of older surveys, so those tonnages were removed. Therefore, the numbers here reflect only surveys from 2019, 2018, and 2017, nothing older. Also, as explained throughout the plan, the

generation, disposal and recycling of all material from the AEP Conesville power plant are recorded in separate tables so they do not distort historical perspective, since the plant has now closed and all activity ceased. Specifically, Table G-1 does not include any waste from the AEP plant.

b. Differences in financial information reported in quarterly fee reports and the financial data used in the solid waste management plan.

The District disburses program funding via annual contracts with county agencies. In most cases, the entire contract amount is advanced during the year, and reconciled after the year has concluded. Funds advanced but not spent on approved activities are reimbursed to the District in the following calendar year. Quarterly OEPA fee reports show actual disbursements from the District fund. This solid waste management plan shows **actual expenditures** for programs, with a line used in "service contracts" in the budget to show funds that were advanced but not used. That amount becomes part of the "reimbursement" revenue in the following calendar year.

For example, if a county recycling office is awarded \$700,000 for education and recycling, the full amount of \$700,000 is advanced by the District to that county, thus leaving the district fund as an expenditure. We are required to report this to OEPA in quarterly reports because the funds have been expended by the District.

However, during the course of the calendar year, the county recycling office only spends \$600,000. After the fourth quarter report is received January 15 of the following year, the county repays the unspent \$100,000 to the District. It is reported in quarterly OEPA reports for that following year as revenue under reimbursements.

This plan records the \$600,000 spent on recycling and education under the correct line items to accurately reflect what was actually spent by the county recycling office provide the service. However, the \$100,000 that was advanced and not spent is listed under "service contracts" so that the year-end balance accurately reflects the dollars that left the district fund.

In Appendix O, table O-7, all historical amounts listed in 2.i. Service Contracts reflect money that was advanced by the District to all the contract agencies that they did not spend providing their services.

E. Material Change in Circumstances/Contingencies

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:

- 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.
- 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).
- 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.
- 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).
- 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

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

1. *Curbside Recycling Services*

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 programs has increased over the course of 30 years. These programs have been most successful when desired and supported by the residents of those communities. Contracts are renewed every few years, and the specific hauler may change. When Big O Refuse was sold to Waste Management, curbside recycling programs continued through the existing contract term, but many programs were discontinued in the next contract cycle.

The District does not control whether or not individual communities continue to provide their curbside recycling program. In recent years, some townships that contracted for subscription curbside have initiated new contracts without that provision because of the lack of participation by residents. When the discontinuation of a curbside program occurs, the District will ensure that access continues to be met by adding drop-off locations in that service area if necessary.

County demographics limit the growth of curbside recycling. Where the number of homes does not have the density to cost effectively support the service, it is not likely to succeed long term. For example, the population density of the city of Coshocton is approximately 1384 people per square mile, and curbside recycling has successfully diverted waste for many years. The population density of the remainder of the county is approximately 46 people per square mile, and curbside recycling for most of this population would be cost-prohibitive. While there are pockets of higher population densities in the county, the total number of homes to be serviced raises the cost per household to a level few communities are willing to bear.

Tables B-1a and B-1B list the communities that had curbside recycling programs in 2019. Very few of the subscription curbside communities responded to the annual survey with tonnage information, with the explanation that their haulers could not (would not) give them the information. Table B-1b indicates which of the programs ended after the reference year. The explanation most often given for the discontinuation of the programs was lack of participation.

The list of companies offering curbside recycling directly to individual subscribers is growing. There are two small companies offering such service in Lancaster. Several haulers offer it in Newark and Heath.

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

ID #	Name of Curbside Service	Service Provider In 2019	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 (Y/N)
NCS1	Coshocton City	Kimble	Coshocton	Contract between city and hauler	biweekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, onp, occ, p1-7, stc, ofp, mag	single, manual	N	504	Y
NCS2	Lithopolis	Rumpke	Fairfield	Contract between Village and hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1-7, stc	single, manual	N	118	Y
NCS3	Pleasantville	Local Waste Services	Fairfield	Contract between Village and hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1-7, stc	single, manual	N	756	Y
NCS4	Carroll Village	Local Waste Services	Fairfield	Contract between Village and hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1-7, stc	single, manual	N	Included above	Y
NCS5	Johnstown Village	Local Waste Services	Licking	Contract between Village and hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1-7, stc	single, manual	N	248	Y
NCS6	Pataskala City	Local Waste Services	Licking	Contract between city and hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG mag, onp, occ, p1-7, stc	single, manual	N	Not reported	Y
NCS7	Granville Village	Waste Away	Licking	Contract between Village and hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, occ, onp, ofp, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N	468	Y
NCS8	Somerset Village	Waste Away	Perry	village contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, mag, onp, occ, p1-2, stc, ClG, BrG, GrG	single, manual	N	29	Y
Total									2,123	

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 (Y/N)
SC1	Baltimore Village	Fairfield	village contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N		Y
SC2	Pickerington Village	Fairfield	village contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1-7 stc	single, manual	N	944	Y
SC3	Lancaster City	Fairfield	residents contract w/recyclers	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N	incl. w/FCCAA	Y
SC4	Violet Township	Fairfield	township contract w/hauler	biweekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N		Y
SC5	Thurston Village	Fairfield	village contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc, phb	single, manual	N		Y
SC6	Alexandria Village	Licking	village contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc, phb	single, manual	N		Y
SC7	Bowling Green Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	discont.	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N		N
SC8	Eden Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	biweekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc, phb	single, manual	N		Y
SC9	Etna Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N	768	Y

Appendix B Recycling Infrastructure Inventory

SC10	Granville Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N	294	Y
SC11	Harrison Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N		Y
SC12	Heath	Licking	residents contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N		Y
SC13	Hebron Village	Licking	village contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N	53	Y
SC14	Liberty Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	discont.	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc, phb	single, manual	N		N
SC15	Madison Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	discont.	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N		N
SC16	Monroe Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	discont.	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N		N
SC17	Newark	Licking	residents contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N		Y
SC18	St. Albans Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N		Y
SC19	Union Township	Licking	township contract w/hauler	weekly	alc, brg, clg, GrG, mag, onp, occ, p1, p2, stc	single, manual	N	213	Y
Total								2,272	

2. 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	Drop-off Meets All Minimum Standards (Y/N)	Weight of Materials Collected from the SWMD (tons)	Service will Continue Throughout Planning Period (Y/N)
FTU1	Coshocton City	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1-7, stc, offp	Y	6	Y
FTU2	Berne Twp - Sugar Grove	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	60	Y
FTU3	Bloom Twp - Collegeview	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	44	Y
FTU4	Greenfield Twp - Havensport Rd.	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	121	Y
FTU5	Lancaster - E. Main	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	65	Y
FTU6	Lancaster- Moss Trucking	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	3	N
FTU7	Lancaster - Hubert Ave	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	39	Y
FTU8	Lancaster - Liberty Dr.	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	292	Y
FTU9	Lancaster - Miller Park	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	171	N

Appendix B Recycling Infrastructure Inventory

FTU10	Lancaster - Granville Pike	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	63	Y
FTU11	Lancaster - Gay St.	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	26	Y
FTU12	Lancaster - W. Fair Ave	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	47	Y
FTU13	Lancaster - Taylor KIA	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	10	Y
FTU14	Berne Twp - Old Logan Rd	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	14	N
FTU15	Liberty Twp. - Baltimore	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	44	Y
FTU16	Pleasant Twp - Tiki Lane	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	241	Y
FTU17	Pleasant Twp - Lancaster-Thornville Rd.	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	226	Y
FTU18	Violet Twp- Benadum Rd.	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	18	Y
FTU19	Violet Twp - Stonecreek Dr.	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	235	Y
FTU20	Violet Twp - Blacklick Eastern Rd	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	16	Y
FTU21	Violet Twp - Center St.	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	378	Y

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FTU22	Walnut Twp - Millersport	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	66	Y
FTU23	Etna Twp - South St	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	134	Y
FTU24	Granville Twp	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	38	Y
FTU25	Granville Twp - Denison Red Barn	Denison University	Licking	School contracts with Kimble	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y		Y
FTU26	Harrison Twp - Outville Rd.	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	132	Y
FTU27	Heath - Rt. 79	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	196	N
FTU28	Heath - Hoback Park	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	33	N
FTU29	Monroe Twp - S. Main St.	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	109	Y
FTU30	Newark - East Main	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	91	Y
FTU31	Newark - Flory Park	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	290	Y
FTU32	Newark - Cherry Valley	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	223	Y

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FTU33	Newark - Levin Park	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	123	N
FTU34	Newark - Easy St.	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	20	Y
FTU35	Newark - Myrtle Ave	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	186	Y
FTU36	Newark - W. Main	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	19	Y
FTU37	Union Twp - Hebron	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	113	N
FTU38	Harrison Twp - Crooksville	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	37	Y
FTU39	Harrison Twp - Roseville	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	22	Y
FTU40	Pike Township - N. State St.	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	22	Y
FTU41	Pike Township - N. Main St	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	47	Y
FTU42	Pike Township - First St.	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	30	Y
FTU43	Pike Township - SR 13 NE	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	39	Y
Total								4,089	

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

There are no part time urban drop-off sites in the District, therefore, this table has been omitted.

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? (Y/N)	Weight of Materials Collected from the SWMD (tons)	Service will Continue Throughout Planning Period (Y/N)
FTR1	Adams Twp-Bakersville	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1-7, stc, offp	Y	7	Y
FTR2	Franklin Twp-Conesville	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1-7, stc, offp	Y	20	Y
FTR3	Jefferson Twp-Nellie	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1-7, stc, offp	Y	11	Y
FTR4	Jefferson Twp-Warsaw	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1-7, stc, offp	Y	53	Y
FTR5	White Eyes Twp - Fresno	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1-7, stc, offp	Y	3	Y
FTR6	Lafayette Twp-West Lafayette	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1-7, stc, offp	Y	78	Y
FTR7	Linton Twp-Plainfield	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1-7, stc, offp	Y	16	Y
FTR8	Perry Twp-New Guilford	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1-7, stc, offp	Y	7	Y
FTR9	Pike Twp-West Carlisle	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1-7, stc, offp	Y	5	Y
FTR10	Tiverton Twp	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1-7, stc, offp	Y	8	Y
FTR11	Tuscarawas Twp-Canal Lewisville	County	Coshocton	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1-7, stc, offp	Y	52	Y
FTR12	Amanda Twp - Amanda	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	61	Y
FTR13	Clearcreek Twp - Oakland	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	29	Y

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FTR14	Clearcreek Twp - Stoutsville	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	35	Y
FTR15	Richland Twp - Rushville	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	35	Y
FTR16	Richland Twp - West Rushville	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	13	Y
FTR17	Rushcreek Twp - Bremen	County subcontract to Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action	Fairfield	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, glass	Y	29	Y
FTR18	Fallsbury Twp. - Fallsburg	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	8	Y
FTR19	Franklin Twp - Flint Ridge Rd.	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	36	Y
FTR20	Hanover Twp - W. High St	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	117	Y
FTR21	Hartford Twp - Croton	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	28	Y
FTR22	Jersey Twp - Mink St.	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	133	Y
FTR23	Liberty Twp - Northridge Rd.	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1-7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	41	Y

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FTR24	Licking Twp - Jacksonstown Rd	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1- 7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	21	Y
FTR25	Mary Ann Twp - Wilkins Run Rd.	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1- 7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	29	Y
FTR26	McKean Twp - Fredonia	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1- 7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	40	Y
FTR27	Newton Twp - St. Louisville	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1- 7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	21	Y
FTR28	St. Albans Twp - Alexandria	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1- 7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	111	Y
FTR29	Washington Twp - Utica	County subcontract to Rumpke	Licking	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, MxP, occ, PBd, p1- 7, StC, OffP, clg, brg, GrG, ArC	Y	58	Y
FTR30	Bearfield Twp - Six Mile Turn	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	28	Y
FTR31	Clayton Twp - Saltillo	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	19	Y
FTR32	Coal Twp - New Straitsville	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	17	Y
FTR33	Hopewell Twp - Glenford	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	22	Y

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FTR34	Jackson Twp - Junction City	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	40	Y
FTR35	Monroe Twp - Corning	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	17	Y
FTR36	Reading Twp - Somerset	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	57	Y
FTR37	Salt Lick Twp - Hemlock	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	16	Y
FTR38	Salt Lick Twp - Shawnee	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	16	Y
FTR39	Thorn Twp - Thornville	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	26	Y
FTR40	Thorn Twp - Thornport	County	Perry	District/County contract	24/7	alc, mag, onp, occ, pbd, p1, p2, stc, offp, clg, brg	Y	79	Y
Total								1,441	

Specific addresses of drop-off sites may change as needed, but the net service will remain at or above this level. One change that took place beginning 2018 is the manner in which the Perry County Recycling Contract is administered. It had been subcontracted entirely to PerCo, Inc., a nonprofit organization closely aligned with the Perry County Board of Developmental Disabilities. In 2017, the county and PerCo changed their relationship status and the county assumed all managerial responsibility for the recycling center. From 2018 forward, county employees manage the recycling collection and processing as well as manage the recycling center, but subcontract a part of processing labor only to PERCO. As they evaluate the cost effectiveness of this arrangement, it is possible that there will be many operational changes made to the program.

All locations met the capacity criteria set by the state. All sites included signage that described the acceptable materials. Most sites were visible from the closest public road, and county recycling offices were required by contract to provide directional signage for the containers that were not visible.

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

There are no part time rural drop-off sites in the District, therefore, this table has been omitted.

3. *Mixed Solid Waste Material Recovery Facilities*

Table B-3 Mixed Solid Waste Material Recovery Facility

There are no facilities in the District that sort recyclables from general trash, therefore, this table has been omitted.

Material Key for all tables:

Aluminum Cans = alc
Steel Cans = stc
Aerosol cans = Arc
Plastics = p1, p2, etc

Clear Glass = clg
Brown Glass = brg
Green Glass = GrG

Newspaper = onp
Corrugated Cardboard = occ
Mixed Paper = mxp
Office Paper = offp
Magazines = mag
Paperboard = pbd

B. Curbside Recycling and Trash Collection Service Providers

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

Name of Provider	Counties Served	PAYT (Y/N)	Trash Collection Services			Curbside Recycling Services		
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Residential2	Commercial2	Industrial 2
Adkins Disposal	L, P	N	✓	✓	☐	✓	✓	
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	✓	✓	✓			
Farmer's Refuse & Trucking	F, L	N	☐	☐	✓			✓
Glass City Recycling	F	N	☐	☐	☐	✓	✓	☐
Global Container Services Inc	L	N	✓	☐	☐	✓		
Gorilla Dumpsters	L	N	✓	✓	☐	✓	✓	
JNR Services	F	N	✓	✓	✓			
Junk 2B	L	N	✓	☐	☐	✓		
Kimble Recycling & Disposal	C, L, P	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	☐
Kurbside with Kenny	F	N	☐	☐	☐	✓	✓	☐
Lancaster City Sanitation	F	N	✓	✓	☐			
Leckrone Sanitation	P	N	✓	✓	☐			
Local Waste Services	F, L	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michel's Refuse	P	N	✓	✓	✓			
Micro Construction	F	N	✓	✓	✓			

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Old Mill Sons	F	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	✓	✓	✓			

Source: This information was compiled from responses to annual surveys, from registrations with local health departments, and a verification by the district office staff.

C. Composting Facilities

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

Facility Name	Compost Facility Classification	Publicly Accessible (Y/N)	Location	Food Waste (tons)	Yard Waste (tons)	Total
Hope Timber Mulch	4	Y	Newark, Licking		2,500	2,500
Denison University	2	N	Granville, Licking		132	132
Pine Grove Landfill	4	Y	Amanda, Fairfield		18	18
ELM Recycling	4	Y	Newark, Licking		2,071	2,071
The Compost Farm	2	Y	Alexandria, Licking		3	3
Southeastern Correctional Institute	2	N	Lancaster, Fairfield	371	128	499
Utica Compost	4	Y	Utica, Licking		176	176
Kurtz Bros. Brookside	3	Y	Alexandria, Licking		3,205	3,205
Lancaster WPCF	4	N	Lancaster, Fairfield		382	382
McCullough's Landscaping	4	N	Johnstown, Licking		99	99
Lancaster Transfer Station	4	Y	Lancaster, Fairfield		2,024	2,024
Total				371	10,738	11,108

Coshocton and Perry Counties did not have publicly accessible yard waste management facilities in 2019. In Fairfield County, the public options were Pine Grove Landfill, which is not located convenient to the communities most likely to want to use it, and the city of Lancaster which is limited to city residents. 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. Due to the rural nature of the majority of the District, backyard composting prevails.

D. Other Food Waste and Yard Waste Management Programs

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

Facility or Activity Name	Activity Type	Location	Food Waste (tons)	Yard Waste (tons)
Food Waste Haulers	food waste	C, F, L, P	737	
Aldi	food waste	Coshocton	13	
	Total		750	0

Data from food waste haulers comes from the Ohio EPA, and the district does not have knowledge of facility names or locations where material is processed.

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	Weight of Material Accepted from SWMD (tons)
Coshocton Recycling	Coshocton	Ohio	scrapyard	6,413
Lity Scrapyard	Coshocton	Ohio	scrapyard	6,228
Salvation Army	Coshocton	Ohio	reuse center	53
Prince's Wrecking Service	Coshocton	Ohio	oil collection	2
Community Action Recycling Center	Fairfield	Ohio	recycling center	3,638
Royal Oak Paper Retriever	Fairfield	Ohio	end use industry	393
Lancaster Transfer Station	Fairfield	Ohio	transfer station	17
Retriev Technologies	Fairfield	Ohio	battery processor	1
Walnut Twp - oil collection	Fairfield	Ohio	govt. agency	10
SBC Solutions Group	Licking	Ohio	recycling center/MRF	16,820
Royal Oak Paper Retriever	Licking	Ohio	end use industry	388
Hope Timber	Licking	Ohio	pallet processor	3,560
Goodwill Industries	Licking	Ohio	reuse center	860
TDR LLC	Licking	Ohio	recycling center	40
Hebron Core & Recycling	Licking	Ohio	recycling center	114
Crispin Auto Wrecking	Licking	Ohio	scrapyard	8,217
Mr B's Appliance & Repair	Licking	Ohio	retail store	2
Legend Metals	Licking	Ohio	recycling center	1,177
Strategic Materials	Licking	Ohio	recycling center	196
Perco	Perry	Ohio	recycling center	555
Goodwill Industries	Perry	Ohio	reuse center	860
Perry Co. Engineer - oil collection	Perry	Ohio	govt. agency	2
Kimble-Dover	Tuscarawas	Ohio	mrf	798
Rumpke-Fields Ave	Franklin	Ohio	mrf	6,382
Liberty Tire	Franklin	Ohio	tire processor	2,329
Campbell Scrap Tire		Ohio	tire processor	1,435
Black Bounce LLC			tire processor	3
Dayton Glass Plant-Rumpke	Montgomery	Ohio	glass processor	253
R Willig Tire Distribution			tire processor	191

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Sundown Tire Recycling			tire processor	36
Capitol Waste & Recycling				788
Muskingum Iron and Metal	Muskingum	Ohio	metal processor	73,040
Polk Iron and Metal	Franklin	Ohio	metal processor	3,700
Waste Management				7,794
Lampmaster	Hamilton	Ohio	light bulb processor	1
Total				146,296

The data in the table above was compiled from OEPA reports (tires) and 2019 district surveys. There are many more entities that handle district recyclables, but they were excluded if they did not report any tons in 2019.

APPENDIX C POPULATION DATA

A. Reference Year Population

Table C-1a Reference Year Population Adjustments

	Coshocton
Before Adjustment	36,282
Additions	
Subtractions	
Baltic	10
After Adjustment	36,272

	Fairfield
Before Adjustment	163,924
Additions	
Pickerington	96
Lithopolis	36
Subtractions	
Canal Winchester	914
Columbus	10,841
Reynoldsburg	1,021
After Adjustment	151,280

	Licking
Before Adjustment	179,392
Additions	
Gratiot	95
Utica	17
Subtractions	
Reynoldsburg	9,510
New Albany	25
After Adjustment	169,969

	Perry
Before Adjustment	37,458
Additions	
Roseville	784
Subtractions	
After Adjustment	38,242

Source(s) of Information: 2010 Federal Census, Ohio Development Services Agency 5 year incremental projections

Table C-1b Total Reference Year Population

Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population
417,056	395,763

B. Population Projections

As seen in Table C-1, Fairfield and Licking County populations are significantly affected by communities that are shared with Franklin County. Because this is a dynamic population, using the same number of people to adjust populations over 24 years, as instructed in the Format, would result in an inaccurate picture of these counties. Therefore, population projections for this district adjust the population of the shared communities each year, just as the rest of the counties' populations are adjusted.

For example, in the reference year, Fairfield County's population of Columbus residents is 10,841. In 2030, this population has risen to 12,421. The following tables reflect the fluctuating adjustments to the populations of each county instead of the recommended stagnant number.

The population projections created by Ohio Development Services are available in the last census year (2010) and then in five-year increments. Straight line projections were used to calculate populations for the years in between. For example, if a population increased from 2025 to 2030 by 100 people, then that community is projected to increase each year by 20 people. Populations were projected for each township and municipality instead of using one number per county, because growth varies from community to community.

When the 2020 census information becomes available for municipalities and townships, these projections will be changed to reflect the most current information.

C. Population Analysis

The population of Coshocton County is gradually decreasing, while Licking and Fairfield are growing rapidly - due to their proximity to Franklin County. Perry County's northern population is gradually increasing as people commuting to Columbus move further and further away from the city. Overall, the population has increased 30% since the district was formed, consistent with the projections made in the original solid waste management plan.

The demographics studied by the state indicate that the race, age, family structure, educational attainment and income have not varied significantly since 2006. The population in 2019 was still 90% or more white, 83-92% graduates of high school or more, 50% couples with one or two in the labor force, median income of \$41-60,000, 50% between the ages of 25 and 64, 60% with no children in the home, 85-92% above the poverty level, and 88% living in the same house as the previous year. This stability of demographics is beneficial to developing and implementing education programs.

In all four counties, about 26% of the population lives in rental units. While we do not have statistics indicating the split between rental houses and apartments, we do know that the segment of the rental population living in apartments are not included in municipal curbside programs. Therefore, even in communities that have non-subscription curbside recycling, there is a significant segment of the population that is left out. The recycling strategy in this plan for the renter population is to reach out to apartment managers and apartment dwellers to make them aware of nearby recycling drop-off sites.

The District will continue to have disparities between the segment of the population living adjacent to Columbus and the segment living in very rural areas away from population centers. The District's education and outreach plans will address those disparities and adjust programs to fit the audiences. The recycling program will continue serving all populations with an emphasis on reaching those in under-served population sectors.

Table C-2 Population Projections

Year	Coshocton	Fairfield	Licking	Perry	Total District Population
2019	36,272	151,280	169,969	38,242	395,763
2020	36,180	153,058	171,360	38,397	398,996
2021	36,074	155,088	172,867	38,622	402,651
2022	35,968	157,119	174,373	38,847	406,307
2023	35,862	159,149	175,880	39,071	409,962
2024	35,756	161,179	177,386	39,296	413,618
2025	35,650	163,210	178,893	39,520	417,273
2026	35,476	165,234	180,363	39,720	420,794
2027	35,302	167,259	181,834	39,921	424,316
2028	35,128	169,284	183,304	40,121	427,837
2029	34,955	171,309	184,775	40,321	431,359
2030	34,781	173,333	186,245	40,521	434,880
2031	34,637	175,480	187,695	40,741	438,553
2032	34,493	177,627	189,144	40,962	442,226
2033	34,349	179,773	190,594	41,182	445,898
2034	34,205	181,920	192,044	41,403	449,571
2035	34,061	184,066	193,493	41,623	453,244
2036	33,925	186,182	195,038	41,815	456,960
2037	33,789	188,297	196,582	42,007	460,675
2038	33,653	190,412	198,126	42,199	464,391

Source(s) of Information: 2010 Federal Census, Ohio Development Services 5 year incremental projections

Table C-3-

Year	Annual Change persons/year	Coshocton	Annual Change persons/year	Fairfield	Annual Change persons/year	Licking	Annual Change persons/year	Perry
2015	36,640	36,640	144,171	144,171	164,406	164,406	37,622	37,622
2016	-92	36,548	1777	145,948	1391	165,797	155	37,777
2017	-92	36,456	1777	147,726	1391	167,188	155	37,932
2018	-92	36,364	1777	149,503	1391	168,579	155	38,087
2019	-92	36,272	1777	151,281	1391	169,969	155	38,242
2020	36,180	36,180	153,058	153,058	171,360	171,360	38,397	38,397
2021	-106	36,074	2030	155,088	1507	172,867	225	38,622
2022	-106	35,968	2030	157,119	1507	174,373	225	38,847
2023	-106	35,862	2030	159,149	1507	175,880	225	39,071
2024	-106	35,756	2030	161,179	1507	177,386	225	39,296
2025	35,650	35,650	163,210	163,210	178,893	178,893	39,520	39,520
2026	-174	35,476	2025	165,234	1470	180,363	200	39,720
2027	-174	35,302	2025	167,259	1470	181,834	200	39,921
2028	-174	35,128	2025	169,284	1470	183,304	200	40,121
2029	-174	34,955	2025	171,309	1470	184,775	200	40,321
2030	34,781	34,781	173,333	173,333	186,245	186,245	40,521	40,521
2031	-144	34,637	2147	175,480	1450	187,695	220	40,741
2032	-144	34,493	2147	177,627	1450	189,144	220	40,962
2033	-144	34,349	2147	179,773	1450	190,594	220	41,182
2034	-144	34,205	2147	181,920	1450	192,044	220	41,403
2035	34,061	34,061	184,066	184,066	193,493	193,493	41,623	41,623
2036	-136	33,925	2115	186,182	1544	195,038	192	41,815
2037	-136	33,789	2115	188,297	1544	196,582	192	42,007
2038	-136	33,653	2115	190,412	1544	198,126	192	42,199
2039	-136	33,517	2115	192,527	1544	199,671	192	42,391
2040	33,381	33,381	194,643	194,643	201,215	201,215	42,583	42,583

APPENDIX D DISPOSAL DATA

A. 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)
Coshocton Landfill	Coshocton	OH	0.66	-	-	0.66
Pine Grove Landfill	Fairfield	OH	6,733.79	17,538.72	2,336.40	26,608.91
Suburban Landfill	Perry	OH	50,860.65	70,540.71	8,593.26	129,994.62
Tunnel Hill Landfill	Perry	OH	46,417.03	499.24	2,714.22	49,630.49
Kimble Sanitary Landfill	Tuscarawas	OH	21,653.24	728.78	1,964.27	24,346.29
Athens Hocking Reclamation Center	Hocking	OH	6,186.99	2,605.11		8,792.10
SWACO Landfill	Franklin	OH	170.75			170.75
Countywide Landfill	Stark	OH	2.87	6.55	83.40	92.82
American Landfill	Stark	OH		8.84	5.70	14.54
Evergreen Landfill	Wood	OH		4.02		4.02
Mahoning Landfill	Mahoning	OH	5.69			5.69
Wood County Landfill	Wood	OH	2.80			2.80
Hancock Landfill	Hancock	OH			0.66	0.66
INDIANA	Not reported	IN	3.42	1,286.48		1,289.90
WEST VIRGINIA	Not reported	WV		0.20		0.20
Total			132,038	93,219	15,698	240,954.45

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: Annual Operating Reports submitted to Ohio EPA by landfills, including revisions, as well as OEPA reports for out-of-state disposal facilities.

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	18,542	-	18,542
AEP Conesville	Coshocton	OH	73,869	53,124	126,993
Total			92,411	53,124	145,535

¹ The facilities listed in Table D-1b 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: Annual Operating Reports submitted to Ohio EPA by landfills, including revisions.

Of the industrial waste disposed at the AEP facility, the majority was gypsum. The excluded waste is fly ash and bottom ash.

Table D-1c Total Waste Disposed in Landfills (Direct Haul) exclusive of AEP

Residential/ Commercial (tons)	Industrial (tons)	Excluded (tons)	Total
132,038	111,761	15,698	259,496

Table D-2: Waste Transferred in Reference Year¹

Facility Name	Location		Waste Received from the SWMD			
	County	State	Residential/ Commercial (tons)	Industrial (tons)	Excluded (tons)	Total (tons)
Waste Away Newark (Suburban, Tunnel Hill, A-H)	Licking	OH	36,209.88	3,689.73	26,003.16	65,902.77
Lancaster Transfer Station (Pine Grove)	Fairfield	OH	31,599.32			31,599.32
Rumpke Circleville Transfer (Pike Sanitation)	Pickaway	OH	20,317.19		295.79	20,612.98
Rumpke Columbus Transfer (Beech Hollow)	Franklin	OH	20,022.83			20,022.83
Local Waste Services (Pine Grove)	Franklin	OH	26,911.48		403.59	27,315.07
Waste Management Transfer & Recycling (Suburban)	Franklin	OH	11,121.85	0.77		11,122.62
Reynolds Avenue Transfer (Pine Grove)	Franklin	OH	4,112.56		383.31	4,495.87
Mt. Vernon Transfer (Pine Grove)	Knox	OH	883.65		160.66	1,044.31
Kimble Transfer & Recycling Facility (Kimble)	Guernsey	OH	1,974.77		109.73	2,084.50
WM of Ohio Chillicothe Transfer Facility (Suburban)	Ross	OH	250.09			250.09
Delaware County Transfer (Crawford)	Delaware	OH	32.44		5.32	37.76
SWACO Morse Rd Transfer (SWACO)	Franklin	OH	4.43			4.43
Kimble Transfer & Recycling Facility (Kimble)	Carroll	OH	116.05			116.05
Kimble Transfer & Recycling Facility (Kimble)	Stark	OH	4.71		3.29	8.00
Richland Transfer (Noble Rd)	Richland	OH	2.58			2.58
Total			153,563.83	3,690.50	27,364.85	184,619.18

¹ The 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: Annual Operating Reports submitted to Ohio EPA by landfills and transfer stations

Where data submitted by a transfer station as to tons taken to a landfill differed from the tons reported as accepted by that landfill, landfill numbers were used. Several facilities supplied revised reports after their original submittals and revisions were used.

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

No waste was reported as incinerated, therefore this table has been omitted.

Table D-4a: Total Waste Disposed in Reference Year including AEP

	Residential/ Commercial (tons)	Industrial (tons)	Excluded (tons)	Total (tons)	% of Total Waste Disposed
Direct Hauled	132,038	185,630	68,822	386,489	68%
Transferred	153,564	3,691	27,365	184,619	32%
Incinerated	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	285,602	189,320	96,187	571,109	100%

Percent of Total	50%	33%	17%	100%
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By including the material from AEP, which has closed, the percentage of excluded waste is inflated artificially. Therefore, the table below removes that waste.

Table D-4b: Total Waste Disposed in Reference Year exclusive of AEP

	Residential/ Commercial (tons)	Industrial (tons)	Excluded (tons)	Total (tons)	% of Total Waste Disposed
Direct Hauled	132,038	111,761	7,581	251,380	58%
Transferred	153,564	3,691	27,365	184,619	42%
Incinerated	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	285,602	115,451	34,946	435,999	100%

Percent of Total	65%	27%	8%	100%
------------------	-----	-----	----	------

As indicated in this table, excluded waste accounts for only 8% of all waste disposed in the reference year when the material from AEP (which has since closed) has been removed. Therefore, excluded waste, which is predominately C&DD, will be omitted from consideration in tables throughout the remainder of this plan.

B. Historical Waste Analysis

Table D-5: Historical Disposal Data including captive landfills including AEP

Year	Population	Residential/ Commercial Solid Waste		Industrial Solid Waste	Total Waste
		Rate (ppd)	Weight (tons)	Weight (tons) ²	Weight (tons) ⁴
2015	382,838	3.72	262,138	338,075	600,213
2016	386,070	3.73	262,902	361,594	624,496
2017	389,301	3.69	262,346	146,568	408,914
2018	392,533	3.82	273,373	130,069	403,442
2019	395,763	3.95	285,602	189,320	474,416

Source(s) of Information: Annual Operating Reports submitted by facilities to Ohio EPA

Table D-5a: Historical Disposal Data exclusive of AEP

Year	Population	Residential/ Commercial Solid Waste		Industrial Solid Waste	Total Waste
		Rate (ppd)	Weight (tons)	Weight (tons) ²	Weight (tons) ⁴
2015	382,838	3.72	262,138	157,816	419,954
2016	386,070	3.73	262,902	155,324	418,226
2017	389,301	3.69	262,346	143,219	405,565
2018	392,533	3.82	273,373	129,762	403,135
2019	395,763	3.95	285,602	115,451	400,547

Table D-5a is included to give a comparison between the District's disposal totals with and without the material from the AEP coal burning power plant in Conesville. FGD material was the majority of the industrial waste stream, and removing it from consideration gives a more accurate picture of the remainder of the industrial waste disposal in the District.

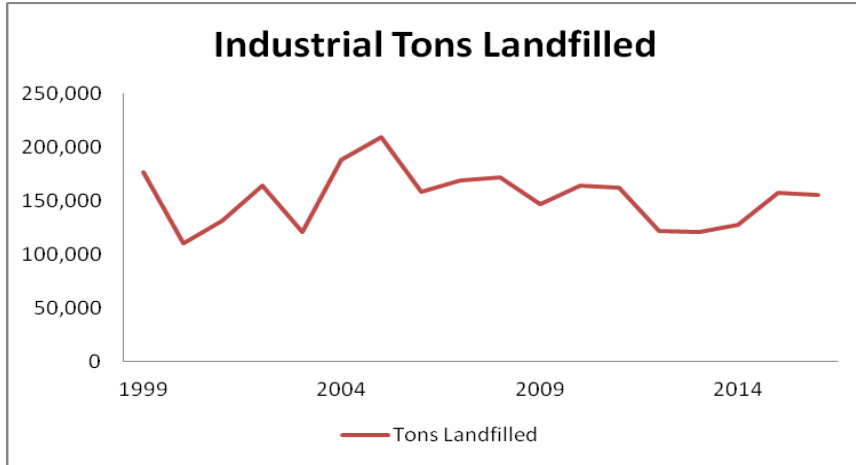
The total waste disposed did not fluctuate as much as individual categories over the last five years. We are at the mercy of annual operating reports submitted by landfills and transfer stations for our data, and when waste is incorrectly characterized, we do not have the ability to correct it at the District level. Therefore, fluctuations between residential/commercial and industrial waste are more a reflection of reporting by landfills and transfer stations than disposal activity (see the switch between residential and industrial in Table D-5a between 2018 and 2019).

1. *Residential/Commercial Waste*

General waste disposed fluctuates annually but has consistently held between 258,000 and 290,000 tons per year for the last ten years. The population of the district has continued to increase slowly and recycling increases have kept disposal from increasing significantly through the years. As stated above, the apparent decrease in 2015 is merely a correction by landfills in characterizing an industrial waste stream, not an actual decrease. The District used 2020 actual disposal numbers, annualized 10 months of 2021 data, then projected a 3% increase for 2022 and 2023, 2% increase for 2024, a 1% increase for 2025 and 2026, then held steady for the remainder of the planning period. This is based on the slowly increasing population slightly outpacing recycling efforts and the shift from industrial to commercial characterization of certain businesses.

2. *Industrial Waste*

Industrial waste disposed is a direct reflection on manufacturing activity in the district. There have been closures of large industries through the years without corresponding new starts. Tons per year have ranged from 96,000 to 163,000 in the last ten years, exclusive of the material disposed by AEP in their captive landfill. As stated above, the apparent increase in 2015 is merely a correction in the reporting of a waste stream when it moved from Tunnel Hill to Suburban. Whether disposal of industrial waste has increased over the years or decreased depends solely upon the base year chosen. Also, moving from SIC code to NAICS in characterizing the industrial sector moves a portion of the waste from industrial to commercial. The plan uses 2020 actual numbers, annualizes 10 months of 2021 data, projects a 9% continuing decrease for 2022, a further 5% decrease in 2023 a further 4% decrease in 2024, a further 3% decrease in 2025, a further .005% decrease in 2026, then holds steady for the remaining years of the planning period. This follows the current overall decrease in the number of industries in the district and the shift in characterization.



3. *Excluded Waste*

Excluded waste is 8% of the total waste disposed after the waste from AEP is subtracted, and therefore has been omitted from this table. It consists mostly of construction/demolition debris. The amount of disposed material **characterized as** construction/demolition debris has increased annually since 2014.

Table D-5b: Inventory of Open Dump Sites as of 2020

Site Description and Location	Description of Material Dumped on Site	Approximate Size in Acres	Time Period Site has Existed
Coshocton County			
TR 244	solid waste, tires	.5 acres	years
SR 541 - Hilltop Salvage property	150+ tires	31 acres	8 months
TR 261 - Bickett property	100+ tires	13 acres	6 months
Fairfield County			
54 Amanda Northern Road, Lancaster	Tires, mattresses	>1	Since May 2020 (at least)
4488 Chillicothe Lancaster Rd, Lancaster	Trash, furniture, lumber	1	Since February 2018
3449 Lancaster Kirkersville Rd, Lancaster	building materials	3	Since March 2014
645 Blue Valley Road, Lancaster	Misc solid waste	0.5	Since January 2018
1763 Meister Road, Lancaster	Tires, building materials	1	Since January 2015
6185 Mamie Drive, Pickerington	trash, misc. solid waste	0.5	Since December 2019
5895 Tschopp Road, Lancaster	trash bags	>1	Since July 2017
Licking County			
NONE			
Perry County			
McMurray Way, Snug Harbor, Thornville, located on sharp curve pull-off	building debris, trash, bags, tires	>1 acre	>1 year, sporadic, periodically cleaned up but recurs
7515 SR 668S, Logan; Maxville area	building debris, junk/scrap, tires	>1 acre	> 1 year; some debris removed
8616 Old Town Rd, New Straitsville	trash, junk, debris, furniture, camper	<1 acre	1 year; owners clean but it recurs
3686 TR 197A, Crooksville	junk, recycle, debris, trash, tires	>1 acre	1 year; orders issued multiple times, some cleaning, builds back up

This table is included because the legislative requirement to do so still exists in Ohio Revised Code.

C. Disposal Projections

Table D-6 Projections for Waste to be Disposed and Transferred

Year	Residential/ Commercial Solid Waste	Industrial Solid Waste	Excluded Waste	Total Waste
	Weight (tons)	Weight (tons)	Weight (tons)	Weight (tons)
2019	285,602	115,451		401,053
2020	295,268	103,053		398,321
2021	303,808	97,757		401,565
2022	312,922	88,959		401,881
2023	322,310	84,511		406,821
2024	328,756	81,130		409,887
2025	332,044	78,697		410,740
2026	335,364	78,303		413,667
2027	335,364	78,303		413,667
2028	335,364	78,303		413,667
2029	335,364	78,303		413,667
2030	335,364	78,303		413,667
2031	335,364	78,303		413,667
2032	335,364	78,303		413,667
2033	335,364	78,303		413,667
2034	335,364	78,303		413,667

Waste Transferred (as part of Total Disposal)	Waste Transferred (as part of Total Disposal)
Weight (tons)	Percent 20%
130,839	33%
130,839	33%
130,839	33%
130,839	33%
130,839	32%
130,839	32%
130,839	32%
130,839	32%
130,839	32%
130,839	32%
130,839	32%
130,839	32%
130,839	32%
130,839	32%
130,839	32%
130,839	32%

Projections for waste transferred and disposed are based on actual historical data 1989-2020, and 10 months of data for 2021. Continued decrease in the industrial sector is based on fewer industries, and gradual increase in commercial sector is based on growth in that sector, they will offset each other. As in the past, there will be annual anomalies that cause fluctuations beyond the projected numbers.

Table D-7a: Waste Imports History

Year						
Facility Name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Coshocton Landfill	10					
Pine Grove Landfill	163,921	147,006	147,001	120,405	116,509	92,451
Suburban RDF	232,310	212,433	329,610	291,590	239,324	132,657
Tunnell Hill Reclamation *	974,725	993,288	1,011,684	1,311,077	1,472,792	1,556,044
Total Imported	1,370,967	1,352,726	1,488,295	1,723,072	1,828,624	1,781,152

* using data from OEPA report, not corrected totals from settlement reports that indicated more waste than originally reported

Table D-7b: Waste Imports Projections

Year												
Facility Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Coshocton Landfill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grove Landfill	92,451	91,989	91,529	91,071	90,616	90,163	90,163	90,163	90,163	90,163	90,163	90,163
Suburban RDF	131,994	131,334	131,990	132,650	133,313	133,980	134,650	133,977	133,307	132,640	131,977	131,317
Tunnell Hill Reclamation	1,633,846	1,715,539	1,801,315	1,891,381	1,985,950	1,985,950	1,985,950	1,985,950	1,985,950	1,985,950	1,985,950	1,985,950
Total Imported	1,858,291	1,938,861	2,024,835	2,115,103	2,209,880	2,210,093	2,210,763	2,210,090	2,209,420	2,208,753	2,208,090	2,207,430

The above tables are a requirement of the planning process. Because the landfills are privately owned and operated, the District has no control over, influence upon, or authority to change the flow of waste to these facilities from other Districts or states. Their purpose is solely to fulfill revised code obligations. It should be noted that the tonnages on these tables includes exempt waste that does not pay disposal fees, so it is not used to project future disposal fees.

APPENDIX E RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL REDUCTION AND RECYCLING DATA

A. Reference Year Recovery Data

As illustrated in the following tables, recycling in the CFLP Joint Solid Waste Management District is accomplished through a variety of programs. Where practical, curbside recycling has been initiated by municipalities and townships. Drop-off sites managed by county recycling offices have been placed throughout the four counties to ensure that at least 80% of the residents have access to a recycling opportunity. Privately owned and operated recycling businesses, usually for a select list of materials, give residents and businesses further opportunities to recycle additional materials. Many commercial establishments have taken the initiative to establish corporate-wide recycling programs, giving a broader recycling incentive to local stores than they would have individually.

For government offices and public schools, the county recycling offices offer pickup of materials, including going inside buildings to where materials are stored. This is offered at no cost to the office or school, and leads by example - government being responsible for the waste it generates. In 2019, this program collected 453 tons of material, primarily paper and cardboard.

As instructed by the prescribed format, the following tables do not include train boxcars, construction and demolition debris, vehicle salvage materials, manure, agricultural waste, alternative daily cover or municipal sewage sludge. The data is from 2016-2020 responses to community surveys and from commercial businesses that are still operational, plus 2017-2020 for scrapyards and processors – as prescribed in the Format. Because much of the data provided did not identify the destination of the recyclables, eliminating double counting cannot be guaranteed, however, when generators did identify on district surveys where they sent materials, those were subtracted from the tons reported by the processors.

As explained in Appendix A, where historical data in this plan is different than data submitted with annual reports, it is for two reasons. First, data that was received after the June submittal deadline for those reports was added, subtracted or corrected. Very often, subsequent communication with providers of information require correction to the numbers. Secondly, the ADR for 2015-2020 used data from previous surveys where we knew the recycler was still in business. Because we are prohibited from using the older survey responses in the creation of this plan update, those tonnages have been removed from the reference year numbers and 2020 numbers. This arbitrary cutoff of data usage gives the appearance of less recycling taking place (and consequently, generation).

Table E-1 Commercial Survey Results

NAICS	Appliances/ "White Goods"	Lead- Acid Batteries	Food	Glass	Ferrous Metals	Non- Ferrous Metals	Corrugated Cardboard	All Other Paper	Plastics	Wood	Commingled Recyclables (Mixed)	totals
42					2.00		22.55	0.50		4.03		29.08
44					1.00	1.00						2.00
54		0.08	9.26	18.85	122.23		4.72					155.14
56					82.20				288.20	164.50		534.90
62						0.50		10.00			0.08	10.58
Other: Collected by Community Action				5.86	5.42	1.22	500.12	75.46	6.74			594.82
Other: Collected by J&J							116.79					116.79
Other: Collected by Local Waste Services							703.22					703.22
Other: Collected by Capitol Waste							67.50					67.50
Other: Collected by Waste Away					130.00						195.00	325.00
Other: Collected by Smith Rolloff	10.50											10.50
Unadjusted Total	10.50	0.08	9.26	24.71	342.85	2.72	1,414.90	85.96	294.94	168.53	195.08	2,549.52
Adjustments												0.00
Adjusted Total	10.50	0.08	9.26	24.71	342.85	2.72	1,414.90	85.96	294.94	168.53	195.08	2,549.52

Source(s) of Information: Annual Surveys sent to Recyclers 2016-2019

Note: Under "Other" Rows, several entities report taking commercial recyclables, but did not identify the companies of origin. Therefore, we cannot assign these tonnages to a specific NAICS code.

Table E-2 Data from Other Recycling Facilities

Program and/or Source of Materials/Data	Appliances/ "White Goods"	Lead-Acid Batteries	Ferrous Metals	Non-Ferrous Metals	Corrugated Cardboard	All Other Paper	Plastics	Textiles	Electronics	totals
Buybacks										
										0
Scrap Yards										
										0
Coshocton Recycling	711	26	5,482	194						6,413
Lity Scrapyard	1,500	28	2,500							4,028
										0
										0
Brokers										
										0
Processors/MRF's										
										0
SBC			98	98	5,200	3,427	7,997			16,820
Strategic Materials										0
										0
Muskingum Iron & Metal			60,000					13,000	40	73,040
TDR									40	40
Retriev Technologies									1	1
Unadjusted Totals	2,211	54	68,080	292	5,200	3,427	7,997	13,000	80	100,342
Adjustments										0
Adjusted Totals	2,211	54	68,080	292	5,200	3,427	7,997	13,000	80	100,342

Source(s) of Information: Annual Recycling Surveys

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

Ohio EPA Data Source	Glass	Plastic	ONP	OCC	Mixed Paper	Nonferrous	Ferrous	Wood	Food: Compost	Food: Other	Commingle d	Other	Total
Walmart-Coshocton		19.82		581.72	1.74	0.08						47.64	651.00
Dollar General-Coshocton				93.53	0.62								94.15
Aldi-Coshocton		1.06		132.48						13.00			146.54
Buehler's-Coshocton		4.64	0.03	147.07	1.19						0.05	1.37	154.35
Waste Mgmt - Poland MRF				109.28							380.15		489.43
USPS - Coshocton		2.32		6.82	127.45								136.59
Food Waste Haulers-Coshocton										125.96			125.96
Walmart-Fairfield		18.31		471.06	1.61	0.08						49.26	540.32
SCI - food waste									370.75				370.75
WM Columbus-Fairfield				22.00									22.00
Rumpke Chillicothe - Fairfield		7.64		563.17	196.89			1.60					769.30
Dollar General-Fairfield				322.15	2.27								324.42
Rumpke Columbus-Fairfield	3.38	1.54	0.03	23.46	8.42	0.24	0.46						37.53
Kohls-Fairfield		19.24		247.30							0.21	0.98	267.73
Kroger-Fairfield		21.55		719.32								11.73	752.60
Dayton Glass Plant -Fairfield	217.51	35.69											253.20
Giant Eagle-Fairfield		10.52		235.30	4.80							8.66	259.28
USPS - Fairfield		2.32		6.82	127.45								136.59
Food Waste Haulers-Fairfield										232.46			232.46
Walmart-Licking		44.86		1,270.54	3.93	0.19						79.71	1,399.23
Lowes-Licking		0.64		88.21		3.41		119.35				11.69	223.30
Home Depot-Licking		0.49		33.30				184.85				13.30	231.94
Target-Licking		12.40		421.30	4.91	9.94					5.88	2.20	456.63
Dollar General-Licking				166.27	1.65								167.92

Appendix E Residential/Commercial Waste Reduction and Recycling Data

USPS - Licking		2.32		6.82	127.45								136.59
Kohls-Licking				78.68	9.62					0.10	0.47		88.87
Meijer		19.71		720.19	7.22						1.25		748.37
Kroger-Licking		77.51		2,594.61			36.90						2,709.02
Rumpke-Licking	667.61	305.36	6.10	1,013.00	1,663.00	47.92	90.24						3,793.23
Waste Mgmt-Licking				412.56									412.56
Giant Eagle-Licking		5.58		147.93	2.08						1.64		157.23
Food Waste Haulers-Licking									325.23				325.23
Dollar General-Perry				145.49	1.03								146.52
Kroger-Perry		1.00		186.06							5.87		192.93
Food Waste Haulers-Perry									53.76				53.76
USPS - Perry		2.32		6.82	127.45								136.59
Unadjusted Total	888.50	616.84	6.16	10,973.26	2,420.78	61.86	127.60	305.80	370.75	750.41	386.39	235.77	17,144.12
Adjustments													0.00
Adjusted Total	888.50	616.84	6.16	10,973.26	2,420.78	61.86	127.60	305.80	370.75	750.41	386.39	235.77	17,144.12

Source(s) of Information: Ohio EPA

Assumptions: No data was provided regarding the destination of this material, so there cannot be adjustments made to avoid double counting. Our assumption must therefore be that none of this material went to facilities that reported to the District.

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

Other Programs or Sources of Data	Appliances/ "White Goods"	HHW	Used Motor Oil	Electronics	Scrap Tires	Dry Cell Batteries	Lead-Acid Batteries	Food	Glass	Ferrous Metals	Non-Ferrous Metals	Corrugated Cardboard	All Other Paper	Plastics	Textiles	Wood	Commingled Recyclables (Mixed)	Yard Waste	Ag Waste	Unadjusted Total	Adjustments	Adjusted Total
Curbside Recycling Services									444	55	55	426	1,089	229			2,097			4,395		4,395
District Drop-off Recycling Locations																	5,530			5,530		5,530
Composting Facilities	17															15		10,738	2	10,771		10,771
Ohio EPA Scrap Tire Data					4,356															4,356		4,356
Institutional Recycling Collection																	453			453		453
County Litter Cleanups, Collection events			2	5			0			5			3							15		15
Paper Retriever Bins													781							781		781
Small Private Drop-off Programs	20		6	41			223			7,973	1,304	180	13.65	1	748					10,510		10,510
						1																
Unadjusted Total	37		8	46	4,356	1	223	0	444	8,034	1,359	606	1,887	230	748	15	8,080	10,738	2	36,812	0	36,812
Adjustments																					0	
Adjusted Total	37		8	46	4,356	1	223	0	444	8,034	1,359	606	1,887	230	748	15	8,080	10,738	2	36,812		36,812

The information in this table is submitted by a variety of sources, most through District or OEPA annual surveys. Double counting was eliminated by subtracting what the litter collection programs gathered from the tons reported to the OEPA by tire processors.

Table E-5 Residential/Commercial Material Recovered in Reference Year

Material	Quantity (tons)
Appliances/ "White Goods"	2,257.56
Household Hazardous Waste	0.00
Used Motor Oil	7.80
Electronics	125.71
Scrap Tires	4,356.31
Dry Cell Batteries	0.00
Lead-Acid Batteries	277.32
Food	1,130.42
Glass	1,725.19
Ferrous Metals	76,604.79
Non-Ferrous Metals	1,785.28
Corrugated Cardboard	19,262.88
All Other Paper	8,791.18
Plastics	9,824.64
Textiles	13,748.34
Wood	489.33
Rubber	0.00
Commingled Recyclables (Mixed)	5,447.48
Yard Waste	10,737.51
Other (Aggregated)	275.90
Total	156,847.63

Source(s) of Information: This table summarizes the information in Tables E-1 through E-4 by material.

While the amount of ferrous metal recycled may seem out of proportion, this district has long had a strong recycling effort on the part of individuals who "scavenge" trash set at curbs for metal that can be sold, increasing the amount of ferrous metal that is diverted from landfills. This is their livelihood. The amount reported would have been even higher had older surveys been allowable. It is most likely that the tracking of residential, commercial and industrial sources is not exactly accurate, as metal recyclers are not required to keep such data, and it is most likely they use estimates when responding to surveys. In 2020, Muskingum Iron and Metal drastically reduced the tons they reported as recycled from our district. It is likely more in line with what OEPA would expect.

Table E-6 Quantities Recovered by Program/Source

Program/Source of R/C Recycling Data	Quantities (Tons)
Commercial Survey	2,550
Data from Other Recycling Facilities	100,342
Ohio EPA Commercial Retail Data	17,144
Curbside Recycling Services	4,395
District Drop-off Recycling Locations	5,530
Composting Facilities	10,771
Ohio EPA Scrap Tire Data	4,356
Institutional Recycling Collection	453
County Litter Cleanups, Collection events	15
Paper Retriever Bins	781
Small Private Drop-off Programs	10,510
Total	156,848

Source(s) of Information: This table summarizes Tables E-1 through E-4 by program.

B. Historical Recovery

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

Year	Commercial Survey	Data from Other Recycling Facilities	Ohio EPA Commercial Retail Data	Curbside Recycling Services	District Drop-off Recycling Locations	Composting Facilities	Other Food and Yard Waste Management Activities	Ohio EPA Scrap Tire Data	Institutional Recycling Collection	County Litter Cleanups, Collection events	Paper Retriever Bins	Small Private Drop-off Programs	Totals
2015	3,019	48,932	13,636	2,747	4,332	10,390	1,601	3,670	246	318	1,169		90,060
2016	2,605	47,221	14,218	3,137	5,143	21,917	0	3,680	393	134	786	165	99,399
2017	2,531	46,392	17,266	2,465	5,732	12,069		3,592	418	120	601		91,186
2018	2,740	47,517	23,741	4,058	6,063	13,559		3,414	417	27	827		102,361
2019	2,550	100,342	17,144	4,395	5,530	10,771	0	4,356	453	15	781	10,510	156,848

Source(s) of Information: previous annual reports prepared by District

Numbers above reflect responses to annual surveys by District and Ohio EPA, annual operating reports from facilities, and monthly reports from recycling programs to the District. District drop-off programs do not use scales, and therefore, those numbers are estimates of what is collected (Rumpke is supposed to have scales to weigh each tip but most often they say the scales are broken). An effort has been made since 2014 to subtract the amount of contamination that is also collected but separated for disposal instead of being processed for recycling, however Rumpke has not been providing frequent enough sorts to determine actual contamination percentage, and Kimble has never done a waste sort since they began accepting district recyclables. As company responses to annual survey requests decline, so do the recycling tons that may be claimed by the District. The District has been compiling recycling data since its formation. **Variables in amounts recycled are due primarily to reporting, not changes in operations.**

C. Residential/Commercial Recovery Projections

Table: E-8 Residential/Commercial Recovery Projections by Program/Source

Year	Commercial Survey	Data from Other Recycling Facilities	Ohio EPA Commercial Retail Data	Curbside Recycling Services	District Drop-off Recycling Locations	Composting Facilities	Ohio EPA Scrap Tire Data	Institutional Recycling Collection	County Litter Cleanups, Collection events	Paper Retriever Bins	Small Private Drop-off Programs	Totals
2019	2,550	100,342	17,144	4,395	5,530	10,771	4,356	453	15	781	10,510	156,848
2020	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,118	5,553	31,349	4,091	323	26	291	17,261	113,802
2021	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,149	5,304	31,349	4,091	257	26	291	17,347	113,604
2022	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,179	5,325	31,349	4,091	258	26	291	17,434	113,744
2023	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,210	5,347	31,349	4,091	260	26	291	17,521	113,884
2024	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,241	5,368	31,349	4,091	261	26	291	17,609	114,026
2025	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,272	5,389	31,349	4,091	262	26	291	17,697	114,168
2026	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,304	5,411	31,349	4,091	263	26	291	17,785	114,311
2027	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,335	5,433	31,349	4,091	265	26	291	17,874	114,454
2028	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,367	5,454	31,349	4,091	266	26	291	17,964	114,598
2029	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,399	5,476	31,349	4,091	267	26	291	18,053	114,743
2030	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,431	5,498	31,349	4,091	269	26	291	18,144	114,888
2031	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,463	5,520	31,349	4,091	270	26	291	18,234	115,035
2032	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,495	5,542	31,349	4,091	271	26	291	18,326	115,182
2033	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,528	5,564	31,349	4,091	273	26	291	18,417	115,329
2034	4,073	23,982	20,735	6,560	5,587	31,349	4,091	274	26	291	18,509	115,477

This table uses actual tons for 2019 and 2020. It also uses three quarters of 2021 annualized for countywide drop-off and institutional recycling reported to date. This table assumes that programs will remain operational throughout the planning period, and that operators will continue to provide useful data to the District. Projections are specific to each type of program. As instructed, tons from third party sources were kept constant at the most recent 2020 level. The largest change comes from the amount of ferrous metals reported by Muskingum Iron and Metal in 2020. Curbside increases and institutional decreases were caused at least in part by the pandemic with more people staying home and ordering online. The largest increase in compost facility data was from a large amount of wood recycled (not an industrial mistake as they reported that separately). It is the District's expectation that Hope Timber will continue to report larger numbers of wood recycled as a direct result of their new pallet recycling equipment.

APPENDIX F INDUSTRIAL WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING DATA

A. Reference Year Recovery Data

Each year, the District distributes a recycling survey to all industries and a few commercial enterprises that are closely aligned with industries. Responses are generally consistent, with the same industries responding year after year. Those responses form the basis of District data tabulation. The following tables list the responses to the 2019 survey in various ways - by source, by material, by NAICS codes.

There is a difference of more than 60,000 tons of material reported as recycled in this plan and the 2019 ADR. The reasons is the restriction in this plan format against using surveys prior to 2016. In all past ADR's, older surveys were used if the industries were still operating and producing the same materials. Because there were significant tons recycled by major manufacturers in the district, we chose to include their older responses rather than ignore their recycling efforts.

Table F-1 Industrial Survey Results

NAICS	Food	Glass	Ferrous Metals	Non-Ferrous Metals	Corrugated Cardboard	All Other Paper	Plastics	Textiles	Wood	Rubber	Other:	Other: Slag	Other	Other:	Totals	
22			98	1												99
31	8,428		8		565	357	43		129		1					9,530
32		38,802	521	24	9,522	3,924	2,784		5,154	8	3	20	4,765			65,527
33		1	28,503	28,009	229	3,331	1	1	389	1	6	5,588	1,329			67,387
Other:																0
Other: 51						13										13
Other:																0
Other:																0
Other:																0
Unadjusted Total	8,428	38,803	29,130	28,034	10,315	7,625	2,827	1	5,672	9	10	5,608	6,094	0		142,555
Adjustments																0
Adjusted Total	8,428	38,803	29,130	28,034	10,315	7,625	2,827	1	5,672	9	10	5,608	6,094	0		142,555

Data for this table was provided via responses to the annual survey of all manufacturers from 2019, 2018, 2017 and 2016. The amount in "other" was not specified by the manufacturers and includes materials not enumerated in the remaining columns.

Table F-2 Data from Other Recycling Facilities

Program and/or Source of Materials/Data	Ferrous Metals	Non-Ferrous Metals	Corrugated Cardboard	All Other Paper	Plastics	Wood	
Processors/MRF's							
Hope Timber						3,560	
Polk Iron and Metal	3,700						
Community Action	0	0	105	3	1		
<i>Unadjusted Totals</i>	3,700	0	105	3	1	3,560	7,369
<i>Adjustments</i>							0
<i>Adjusted Totals</i>	3,700	0	105	3	1	3,560	7,369

Data for this table was provided via responses to the annual survey of all recyclers in the District. Recyclers are asked to separate residential, commercial and industrial materials on their responses.

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

Other Recycling Programs or Other Sources of Data	Glass	Ferrous Metals	Non- Ferrous Metals	Corrugated Cardboard	All Other Paper	Plastics	<i>Unadjusted Total</i>	<i>Adjustment s</i>	<i>Adjusted Total</i>
Haulers	2	2,242	4	8,772	4	2	11,027		11,027
							0		0
							0		0
<i>Unadjusted Total</i>	2	2,242	4	8,772	4	2	11,027	0	11,027
<i>Adjustments</i>							0		
<i>Adjusted Total</i>	2	2,242	4	8,772	4	2	11,027		

This table lists materials reported as recycled from specific sources. Haulers do not divulge their markets, therefore it is not possible to ensure that double counting has not occurred.

Table F-4 Industrial Material Recovered in Reference Year

Material	Quantity (tons)
Food	8,428
Glass	38,805
Ferrous Metals	35,072
Non-Ferrous Metals	28,039
Corrugated Cardboard	19,192
All Other Paper	7,632
Plastics	2,831
Textiles	1
Wood	9,232
Rubber	9
Commingled Recyclables (Mixed)	0
Ash	0
Non-Excluded Foundry Sand	0
Flue Gas Desulfurization	0
Other (Aggregated)	11,711
Total	160,951

Table F-5 Quantities Recovered by Program/Source

Program/Source of Industrial Recycling Data	Quantity (Tons)
Industrial survey	142,555
Data from other recycling facilities	7,369
Haulers	11,027
Total	160,951

As explained in Appendix A, the main reason for a difference between the recycling documented in this plan, and that which was submitted with the 2019 Annual Report is the prohibition of using surveys older than 2016. The 2019 Annual Report did use surveys older than this if the company was still operating and producing the same type of materials. Thus, more than 61,000 tons of material recycled by operating industries that responded prior to 2016 are excluded from this plan.

B. Historical Recovery

Table F-6 Historical Industrial Recovery by Program/Source

Year	Industrial survey	Data from other recycling facilities	Haulers	AEP	Totals
2015	699,782	36,634	3,002	526,016	1,265,434
2016	280,314	38,488	3,258	473,389	795,449
2017	225,674	42,390	1,378	550,952	820,394
2018	206,505	21,372	1,716	430,504	660,097
2019	142,555	7,369	11,027	0	160,951

Recycling at AEP was project driven and primarily specific to FGD waste. It has completely discontinued with the close of the facility. The restriction about what survey responses may be used results in reduced tons reported as recycled. The closure of two large paper mills significantly reduced industrial recycling after 2015.

C. Industrial Recovery Projections

Table: F-7 Industrial Recovery Projections by Program/Source

Year	Industrial survey	Data from other recycling facilities	Haulers		Totals
2019	142,555	7,369	11,027		160,951
2020	145,278	21,575	12,150		179,003
2021	144,552	21,467	12,089		178,108
2022	143,829	21,360	12,029		177,217
2023	143,110	21,253	11,969		176,331
2024	142,394	21,147	11,909		175,450
2025	141,682	21,041	11,849		174,572
2026	140,974	20,936	11,790		173,700
2027	140,269	20,831	11,731		172,831
2028	139,568	20,727	11,672		171,967
2029	138,870	20,623	11,614		171,107
2030	138,175	20,520	11,556		170,252
2031	137,485	20,418	11,498		169,400
2032	136,797	20,316	11,441		168,553
2033	136,113	20,214	11,384		167,711
2034	135,433	20,113	11,327		166,872

This table removes the column that previously held AEP numbers. Tonnages for 2019 and 2020 are actual numbers. The 2020 numbers have been adjusted to remove tonnages reported in survey responses prior to 2017, so they are different from the 2020 ADR.

Appendix F Industrial Waste Reduction and Recycling Data

Tons recycled has been projected to continue to decrease at a rate of .5% per year. It is our expectation that there will be annual fluctuations both above and below these numbers. Even as the number of manufacturers decreases, the efforts to gain usable data from nonresponding manufacturers will continue.

APPENDIX G WASTE GENERATION

A. Historical Year Waste Generated

Table G-1 Reference Year and Historical Waste Generated excluding AEP

Year	Population	Residential/ Commercial				Industrial			Total (tons)
		Disposed (tons)	Recycled (tons)	Generated (tons)	Per Capita Generated (ppd)	Disposed (tons)	Recycled (tons)	Generated (tons)	
2015	382,838	262,138	90,060	352,198	5.04	157,816	321,975	479,791	831,989
2016	386,070	262,902	99,399	362,301	5.14	155,324	285,914	441,238	803,539
2017	389,301	262,346	91,186	353,532	4.98	143,219	390,018	533,237	886,769
2018	392,533	273,373	102,361	375,734	5.24	129,762	229,593	359,355	735,089
2019	395,763	285,602	156,848	442,449	6.13	115,452	160,951	276,402	718,852

Regardless of the categorization of the waste, the total generated in the district has remained fairly constant since 1996 with annual fluctuations. With fewer industries comes less waste, however the recent stipulation that previous survey responses had to be excluded, it appears that industrial waste generation has decreased more than it should.

1. *Historical Residential/Commercial Waste Generated*

The residential and commercial waste generation has remained fairly consistent over the last eighteen years, with fluctuations from year to year based on responses to surveys and characterization of waste accepted at landfills. As stated previously, some industrial waste disposed is reported as general, and artificially inflates that waste stream. The per capita waste generation has fluctuated between 5-7 pounds per person per day, averaging 6.25.

2. *Historical Industrial Waste Generated*

The District uses annual surveys to compile recycling information. Any recycling activity undertaken by non-responding manufacturers that is not otherwise accounted for by processors is excluded from all district data. Waste generated is calculated by adding reported tons recycled to tons disposed. Therefore, survey responses, or lack thereof, dictate the amount of waste shown as generated by industries. Even with annual fluctuations - including the 2008 recession, this waste stream has remained fairly consistent. Both spikes in industrial - 2001 and 2015 - were a result of West Rock paper mill facility clean outs. This plant closed in 2015, so the anomaly will not recur.

3. *Historical Excluded Waste Generated*

The majority of excluded waste was fly ash and bottom ash from AEP which was disposed in their captive landfill. Other than this specific waste stream, excluded waste is almost entirely construction and demolition debris. The past three years have seen an increase in c&dd material generated locally due to the characterization of waste accepted at the Waste Away Transfer Station. It is not included in the above table as it is less than 10% of the total waste generation and the Format instructs us to exclude it.

B. Generation Projections

Table G-2 Generation Projections

Year	Population	Residential/ Commercial				Industrial			Total (tons)
		Disposal (tons)	Recycle (tons)	Generation (tons)	Per Capita Generation (ppd)	Disposal (tons)	Recycle (tons)	Generation (tons)	
2019	395,763	285,602	156,848	442,449	6.13	189,320	160,951	350,271	792,720
2020	402,651	295,268	113,802	409,070	5.57	103,053	179,003	282,056	691,126
2021	406,307	303,808	113,604	417,412	5.63	97,757	178,108	275,865	693,277
2022	409,962	312,922	113,744	426,666	5.70	88,959	177,217	266,176	692,842
2023	413,618	322,310	113,884	436,194	5.78	84,511	176,331	260,842	697,037
2024	417,273	328,756	114,026	442,782	5.81	81,130	175,450	256,580	699,362
2025	420,794	332,044	114,168	446,212	5.81	78,697	174,572	253,269	699,481
2026	424,316	335,364	114,311	449,675	5.81	78,303	173,700	252,003	701,677
2027	427,837	335,364	114,454	449,818	5.76	78,303	172,831	251,134	700,952
2028	431,359	335,364	114,598	449,962	5.72	78,303	171,967	250,270	700,232
2029	434,880	335,364	114,743	450,107	5.67	78,303	171,107	249,410	699,517
2030	438,553	335,364	114,888	450,252	5.63	78,303	170,252	248,555	698,807
2031	442,226	335,364	115,035	450,399	5.58	78,303	169,400	247,703	698,102
2032	445,898	335,364	115,182	450,546	5.54	78,303	168,553	246,856	697,402
2033	449,571	335,364	115,329	450,693	5.49	78,303	167,711	246,014	696,707
2034	453,244	335,364	115,477	450,842	5.45	78,303	166,872	245,175	696,017

It is expected that waste generation will continue to follow historical trends. Annual fluctuations have been removed as they cannot be predicted. This table uses actual numbers for 2020, annualized totals for 10 months of 2021, and conservative projections for the remainder of the planning period.

APPENDIX H STRATEGIC EVALUATION

1. Residential Recycling Infrastructure Analysis

Curbside Recycling Services

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.

As was discussed in Chapter 2, the very 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. Survey responses from Coshocton and Perry Counties indicate that very few townships or municipalities franchise even trash service. Almost every local government survey returned for the year 2020 indicated that curbside recycling is NOT something they are considering for future implementation.

A previous plan update committed the District to amplify its encouragement to communities to explore the feasibility of initiating curbside programs. In 2016, each county within the district hosted a curbside workshop, inviting all township and municipal officials to learn about contracting for curbside recycling services. Although much effort was put into workshop agendas, timing, and speakers, attendance was practically nil. The curbside toolkit created to provide resources for communities wishing to start a curbside program was mailed to all communities without curbside services. Each county also participated in the state-hosted recycling workshop aimed at learning how to market recycling programs to public officials. The lack of response (or any follow up communication) to this effort confirmed that communities will succeed at implementing such a program only when their residents demand the service of their elected officials and commit to participate. The fact that it is growing confirms that, given the time and space to make their own decisions, residents and their elected officials will do what's best for their communities.

Many years ago, the city of Lancaster undertook initiation of curbside recycling with their city workers and a district-funded collection truck. The program was short lived, and the city abandoned it to save money. The truck was then used in the village of Bremen for a time before that program too was abandoned in favor of drop-off provided by their hauler (and now by the district). The city of Lancaster has been served for two years by a small company "Kurbside with Kenny" which provides recycling of district-identified materials for a small fee. There is also another small private recycler offering curbside

services to residents called “Glass City Recycling”. Materials are taken to the Community Action Recycling Center and are accounted for under their totals. While these companies are very small, they offer residents who cannot or do not want to transport their materials to drop-off locations an opportunity to recycle.

Many years ago, the city of Newark formed a committee to research the feasibility of franchising trash and curbside recycling for the entire city. Because there are multiple haulers serving city residents and businesses, there were many concerns about the negative impact it would have on every business that did not win the contract, including the demise of small family-owned hauling businesses. Also, the smaller businesses did not have the means to purchase the recycling equipment and hire the personnel that would be required to submit a competitive bid. The decision was made not to franchise trash or recycling, but to continue allowing the free market to prevail.

The number of tons recycled through curbside programs is not well known, either by the District or the communities themselves. Haulers do not readily provide the information because in many instances, loads are mixed on a route and it is not easy for them to separate what can be attributed to each community (or so they say). The question is asked each year on the District’s survey and it is not answered. For those who did respond in 2019, the city of Coshocton diverted 91 lbs/person, Johnstown diverted 99 lbs/person, Granville diverted 153 lbs/person and Granville Township diverted 132 lbs/person. Violet Township in Fairfield County recycled 557.08 tons (5%) diversion and have a 32% participation rate in their subscription curbside program. These diversion rates are higher than that for even the best of the drop-off locations, reinforcing that where curbside makes sense, it is the better program to divert waste.

Our conclusion is that 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 Locations

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 a value of 2500 people. Therefore, 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. The recent guidance that a waiver can be sought to locate drop-off sites in more

practical locations will be pursued where it will improve the recycling program participation and cost-efficiency.

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.

Equipment currently being used for the drop-off program includes rear load compactor containers/trucks (Coshocton, Fairfield, Perry), some roll-off containers (Coshocton, Fairfield, Perry), and front load containers (Licking). Counties use pickup trucks to pull the roll-off containers one at a time for emptying. In Licking County, Rumpke uses a front load compactor truck to empty the public recycling containers. By the end of 2021, the use of roll-off containers will be completely phased out.

Costs to collect and process materials from the drop-off program vary widely. In 2019, the cost to collect and process were as follow.

Coshocton County spent \$85,714 to collect 265 tons of residential material using the compactor truck purchased in 2018, and an additional \$8,634 to collect 29 tons of institutional material using a pickup truck and roll-off containers, plus \$25,000 to process all 294 tons. This combination collection system resulted in a total cost of \$119,348 to handle 294 tons of material (\$406/ton). All material was driven to Kimble in Dover.

In 2020, Coshocton County purchased a second compactor truck to serve as backup to the primary vehicle. To explore the feasibility of separating clean cardboard from commingled recyclables, the county also purchased “cardboard only” rear load containers and placed them at the residential recycling drop-off sites. The second compactor truck is used to run a separate collection route for cardboard, and then transport full truck loads (18 cy) of cardboard to Columbus to sell. The costs associated with this include time for the driver to collect and transport, vehicle wear and tear, gasoline, and maintenance of the containers.

In Fairfield County, 2,381 tons of residential materials and 189 tons of institutional materials were collected and processed by FLCAA for a total cost of \$350,569 (\$136,767 for residential collection, \$32,923 for institutional collection and \$190,340 for processing) resulting in a total cost of \$136 per ton.

Because Rumpke is the current subcontractor for Licking County's residential drop-off program, they take those materials to their own facility in Columbus for processing. The contract does not separate the cost of collection from processing. In the reference year, the district cost to collect and process 3133 tons of material was \$452,249 (\$144/ton). Based on Rumpke's waste sort, they estimated that 25% of this was trash, which

documents a district expenditure of \$113,062 just to collect and sort out trash that was dumped in and around the drop-off bins. In mid-2019, the contract price increased 47% which significantly impacted the district's budget.

Separately, Licking County uses a county employee to collect institutional materials which are placed in a Rumpke bin for transport to the Columbus Rumpke facility. A few institutional locations have roll-off containers which are transported by county staff to Perco for processing when full. The cost of this program in the reference year was \$63,831 to collect and process 114 tons (\$560/ton).

In Perry County, the cost to collect 535 tons of residential material and 88 tons of institutional material was \$130,362 resulting in a collection cost of \$209 per ton. The district cost to process the 623 tons of recyclables collected in Perry County in the reference year was \$226,619 (\$363/ton). The costs include salary/fringes for sorters, supplies, equipment maintenance and disposal of contaminants. This results in an overall cost of \$572 per ton.

Contamination via open dumping continues to be an issue with unmanned drop-off sites. In 2019, almost \$31,000 was directly spent to dispose of unacceptable items left in or around drop-off bins (exclusive of the labor cost to move the materials). In Coshocton, Fairfield and Perry Counties, recycling staff spend a portion of their time keeping recycling drop-off sites free of litter and larger dumped items. Licking County paid Rumpke a higher per-tip price to ensure the contractor picked up trash around the bins. The contractor cleaned up large trash in a timely manner, but the sites continually fill with litter, and county staff end up cleaning it up, further increasing the cost to the District. While the highly visible and heavily trafficked sites should attract less open dumping, they are not immune. The nature of the contamination and the timing of its appearance (middle of the night) indicates that it is primarily material that people knew was unacceptable. Coshocton County found that open dumping at two locations decreased after the installation of surveillance cameras.

Contamination also skews tonnage reports. Counties (and Rumpke) collect all materials in containers and weights are estimated with the contamination still included. At the most recent bid meeting for Licking County, it was stated that their contamination rate was upwards of 35% at times.

In Coshocton County, the 2019 diversion rate was highest in Warsaw (71 lbs/person) and lowest in Fresno (5 lbs/person). Location is a factor, with the site in Warsaw being at a community park, while the Fresno site is by the township garage where there is no traffic flow. The West Lafayette site received the highest tonnage overall.

In Fairfield County, the 2019 diversion rate was highest at Tikki Lane in Pleasant Township (72 lbs/person) and lowest at the Moss Trucking site in Lancaster (.2 lbs/person). Tikki Lane is in the parking lot of a bowling alley near a shopping complex, and the bin at Moss Trucking requires residents to maneuver between large trucks and

navigate uneven footing. The Center Street-Pickerington site received the highest tonnage overall, being in a densely populated area and easily accessible.

In Licking County, the 2019 diversion rate was highest in Hanover Township (110 lbs/person) and lowest at the Newark Library site (.7 lbs/person). The library site is not visible (behind the building beside an alley) and the Hanover site is near the schools. The Flory Park site received the most tons overall.

In Perry County, the 2019 diversion rate was highest in Thornport (47 lbs/person) and lowest at the Senior Center in New Lexington (3.5 lbs/person). Thornport is located adjacent to a grocery store and is likely heavily influenced by its proximity to Buckeye Lake traffic. That site also had the most tons received overall.

These statistics reinforce the assertion that placing containers in locations merely to achieve the access goal does not translate to better recycling. The most-used bins are in well lit, high-traffic, densely populated areas where the containers are easily and safely accessed.

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 #3-7, and aerosol cans. After the reference year (in 2020), 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. Also after the reference year, Rumpke increased the types of plastics they desired, and Licking County accepted the additional service and began promoting the recycling of more containers. 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 toward 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.

A long running program is the Paper Retriever Program. An analysis of past performance shows that, since the sale by Abitibi to Royal Oak Recycling, the program has suffered greatly. Payment for materials, which used to be an incentive to host a container, ended years ago. The company's tracking of where the containers are, and servicing them, has been sporadic or non-existent. Site hosts have become fed up with the poor service and requested containers be removed. In 2017, Royal Oak opened a new service facility in Dayton and had a goal of improving service and being more diligent about communicating with site hosts, but an improvement has not been seen. While the District is no longer in a position where the demise of the program is imminent, planning must continue to handle that material through county drop-offs if needed in the future. In 2019, there were 71 locations in Licking County at schools, churches and private businesses, and 47 locations in Fairfield County at churches and schools.

2. Commercial/Institutional Sector Analysis

The commercial sector is growing over time as a waste generating sector, with services and government being the largest categories. As would be 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.

As stated previously, only the city of Lancaster provides mandatory trash collection to businesses without the option of curbside recycling, however recycling service is offered to businesses in Lancaster by “Kurbside with Kenny”. Some businesses have taken advantage of the services offered by the Lancaster/Fairfield Community Action Recycling Center (on-site pickup as well as delivery to the recycling center) and Perco Recycling Center and some work with Royal Oak for fiber recycling. In all other communities, businesses contract individually for trash service and may negotiate to receive recycling as well.

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 (453 tons in 2019), 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.

3 Industrial Sector Analysis

The industrial sector continues to shrink. As manufacturers close their doors, new manufacturers do not take their place at the same rate. This sector continued to be dominated by the AEP utility plant in Conesville, however it closed mid-2020.

For the most part, large industries have staff assigned to handle waste management, including recycling. That staff finds markets and arranges transportation and payment for the services/materials. Five manufacturers employ 500-800 employees. Another 38 industries employ 100-499 employees. These industries contributed 93% of the industrial recycling in the reference year. It is a small, finite audience, and their expertise in handling their waste precludes the need for our assistance.

Smaller industries recycle common materials that are relatively easy to segregate such as cardboard, paper, metal and wood (pallets). Thirty-two manufacturers employ 50-99 employees. Forty-three manufacturers employ 20-49 employees. Fifty-nine manufacturers employ 10-19 employees. These industries are likely to have a staff person who arranges the recycling of easily segregated materials if any are generated. This group contributed 7% of the industrial recycling in the reference year. This group could benefit from assistance in finding markets for easily sorted materials.

The remaining industries, those with fewer than 10 employees, make up the bulk of our industrial sector. 225 companies do not have the resources to devote significant effort to recycling. There is some recycling activity in this group (less than 1% of the industrial recycling in the reference year), where materials are easily segregated and marketed such as metals and cardboard. These industries are most likely to use the countywide drop-off bins if they are nearby.

The most commonly recycled materials are food, glass, metals, fiber and wood. Specialty materials, such as glass or wood fibers mixed with resin continue to pose a

recycling challenge to our industries. Most recycling surveys reported that only small amounts of general trash and process waste were landfilled.

The two large glass industries (Anchor Hocking and Owens Corning) recycle most of their glass waste internally. Industries have access to Strategic Materials for their glass, or numerous private recyclers if they have less than a truckload to recycle.

Both businesses and manufacturers have access to wood pallet recycling through Hope Timber Mulch in Newark. This recycler serves a 70-mile radius, spots trailers at customer sites for storing the pallets and provides pick-up services. They estimate that 95% of their business is from industries and distribution centers. There are also “scavengers”, individuals with pick up trucks who provide a collection service for smaller customers and bring small loads to Hope for recycling. Hope also provides a circular system by providing refurbished pallets to customers who need them.

We are fortunate to have, as a local partner in recycling, SBC Solutions Group. The company began in 1992 as a recycler of newspaper for animal bedding. It evolved into a multiple material recycler assisting Licking and Coshocton Counties in their residential drop-off program, then further into providing services to business and industry. In 2013, they added a plastics lab to provide detailed analysis for compounders, extruders and molding companies. Today, they offer a variety of services including warehousing, logistics, appraisals & liquidations, waste to energy and consulting. Although they serve companies far beyond district boundaries, they remain a valuable asset to the CFLP community.

In the past, there was a network within which industries could share information and help each other find markets for materials. That network no longer exists. There is an opportunity for the District to regenerate a networking group so that local industries can share recycling information.

Under the previous plan, the District and county roles were to support industries through waste evaluations, information sharing, and assistance in finding markets. Interaction has primarily been reactive rather than proactive but each recycling office is required to contact every manufacturer at least once during the year with a printed, mailed newsletter.

The county recycling offices will continue to educate the smaller industries and lend technical assistance through waste evaluations with the goal of increasing their participation in recycling programs. 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. However, industries will be encouraged to use their private haulers to increase recycling or use the countywide drop-off locations.

4. Residential/Commercial Waste Composition Analysis

The District did not perform a waste sort to determine what waste is being generated and landfilled. Looking at the materials most commonly recycled, fiber makes up one-third of all residential/commercial material recycled. Yard waste and wood make up 20%, and metals comprise 18%.

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.

Commercial businesses in Licking and Fairfield Counties may also request Paper Retriever bins if they generate large amounts of fiber. The Paper Retriever program, which began and grew under Abitibi in Columbus, has experienced a downward spiral in service since its sale to Royal Oak Recycling in Michigan. With service out of Cleveland, bins were not being emptied and customers experienced a high level of frustration. In 2017, the company opened a plant in Dayton to serve our area and it has invested in new trucks and new employees to provide better collection service than has been experienced in the last several years. Their goal is service at least every two weeks, more as needed, and continued growth in customers. If successful, this program will continue to provide much needed fiber recycling at no cost to the District, allowing our funds to cover material not otherwise recycled. There were 113 locations in 2020 that recycled 291 tons of fiber, so it remains a valuable recycling asset.

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.

5. Economic Incentive Analysis

Typical Pay-As-You-Throw programs do not exist in this District. Most trash service is provided via individual subscription to residents and businesses, and having a trash service provider is not mandatory. Historically, trash haulers charged fixed rates regardless of the amount of trash set out on a given day. However, as trash haulers become less accommodating of volume and type of material they will accept, customers are forced to look for alternatives in handling some parts of their waste. It is a type of pay as you throw - it costs extra to throw away bulky items or furniture, or have multiple containers. Diverting materials to recycling saves money. Unfortunately, without businesses that accept those materials, they end up at countywide drop-off sites as contamination and the District ends up paying to dispose of it in landfills.

The District grant program includes a component for assisting in the start-up of curbside recycling programs. In 29 years, this has been requested twice. In both cases, the communities eliminated their curbside programs within 1-2 years in favor of using countywide drop-off because it does not require their residents pay extra to recycle. The costs were just too high to justify in light of other community priorities. District funds were essentially wasted purchasing equipment that ended up rusting in a parking lot. This is the reason why the District is not dedicating funds to this program in our budget.

The grant program for improving material recovery facilities is discussed in more depth in its own analysis, however, its relation to economic incentive is that District investment will give private entities the incentive to participate in changes to their facilities to broaden the amount or type of materials they handle. The past 29 years has focused on encouraging private recyclers to make the investment on their own, with limited success. However SBC Solutions and Hope Timber are two private companies that used District funds to develop successful long-running recycling companies that still provide valuable services to the District.

The countywide drop-off program provides an alternative to disposal for many materials, and there is no direct cost to use that program other than labor and transportation to move materials to the bins. Both residents and businesses are welcome to use the bins year-round. The annual increase in tons recovered through these bins is testament to the success of the programs - whether it is the same people recycling more materials, or more participants, the results are that more materials are being diverted from landfills. As has been previously stated, some of the increase is more contamination in the bins rather than more recyclable materials.

Outreach programs hold contests with prizes, give recognition to those making a concerted effort to recycle, and use social media to encourage residents and businesses to recycle more. Over time, these efforts should make recycling a popular activity and make it more likely that residents will recycle as part of daily life. Where contests are widely promoted, participation is strong, and local media coverage of the winners brings recycling to the attention of local residents. The Perry County Oral History contest is a good example of reaching out to high school students to encourage them to learn more about how recycling has been an integral part of their communities for many years.

The Buy Recycled grant program allows communities and groups to purchase recycled content items for public use with District assistance, in order to demonstrate that recycled content items have equal value to virgin-content items. This educational grant ideally makes it more likely that communities will consider purchasing recycled content items after the initial grant and grow the market for such items. The reality is that groups apply for the money when they want help buying something, and the motivation is more financial than environmental. The projects would have most likely been completed even without District assistance. Although the grant program will continue, it will limit the times that an applicant can apply for an item to one time only, and funds will not be set aside annually in the short term.

Getting residents and businesses to recycle is working - as evidenced by increased materials in the drop-off bins. Our ongoing challenge is to improve education about what materials can be recycled through the county drop-off program, what materials can be recycled through private companies, and what materials still need to go to the landfill, and to focus on enforcing those segregations to manage the cost of the recycling program.

6. Restricted and Difficult to Manage Waste Streams Analysis

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 promote the private sector companies that accept them from residents. The promotion is done via websites, Facebook posts and printed recycling guides. Therefore, calls for assistance are generally directed to these offices.

It is a long-held District philosophy that waste generators must take responsibility, including financial responsibility, for recycling or disposal of all of the waste that they generate. Free collection events perpetuate the belief that disposing of such items is the responsibility of government, not the owner. Such events encourage residents to hoard materials for a future event that may never occur. Therefore, when legitimate disposal or recycling opportunities are not locally available to all residents at an affordable cost, the District may provide financial support to collection events for these items if they are needed and as funds are available once mandated programs have been funded, provided that competitive fees are charged to participants at all collection events to cover the disposal portion of the events.

To determine if the available resources sufficiently serve the District population, each material is analyzed separately. Only a costly waste sort would determine how much of each material is still landfilled, so the analysis focuses on continued requests from the public (or lack of same) for recycling services.

Yard Waste

Yard waste facilities exist in Fairfield and Licking Counties. These facilities can be used by residents and businesses to handle brush and leaves. Due to the rural nature of the majority of District land, few residents actually bag their yard waste and transport it to facilities. Even professional mowing companies use mulching mowers, so grass clippings are less common than in the past. Private facilities that rely on services other than yard waste management for their revenue have been the most successful and longstanding. Cities that provided fall leaf collection have generally discontinued the service. Local farmers continue to provide an outlet for that material. Yard waste collection is not a service that is in high demand.

Household Hazardous Waste

In the past, collection events were held in all four counties at great expense. They served the purpose of clearing many garages and basements of old chemicals and other dangerous substances. Each year, the materials collected grew less hazardous,

with latex paint comprising 75% of the weight. By 2011, participation had dropped to a level that made the events very inefficient and they were discontinued. The last event collected 12 tons of material at a cost of \$2213 per ton.

In 2013, the District initiated an agreement with Environmental Enterprises, Inc. in Columbus to accept materials from our residents at a cost. Additionally, residents and businesses are connected to their closest Habitat for Humanity ReStore, which accepts full gallons of usable paint for resale. Properly disposing of unusable paint by drying it out is also promoted. No records are kept as to how many residents follow through on that guidance and actually take their materials to the facilities mentioned, or take the time to dry out their paint for disposal. In telephone conversations, the general reaction is that the resident doesn't truly want to make the effort suggested.

The most common items found in homes - mercury and cfl bulbs – have been accepted in at least one location in each county year-round for recycling. The District provides pre-paid boxes to package the bulbs and they are sent to Lamp Master for proper disposal/recycling. Businesses seeking a recycling option to comply with universal waste rules are given the information for Lamp Master or EEI in Columbus so they can get a certificate of recycling for their records. At the District office location, residents bring cfl bulbs in for recycling every week and approximately 9 boxes per year are mailed to LampMaster for recycling. Residents who use the program show appreciation and a wish that more locations collected the tube lights. As more retail stores accept them, the need for district involvement lessens.

Each health department collecting mercury has the opportunity to educate residents about the dangers of mercury and encourage less dangerous alternatives. Eight years into this program, only two five-gallon buckets have been returned to the Columbus EEI facility. It is not a service in high demand, but the few who have used this opportunity show appreciation for its existence.

While rechargeable batteries are easily recycled throughout the District, alkaline batteries have fewer outlets. In 2017, the District the purchase of 50 pre-paid alkaline battery recycling boxes from Retriev Technologies and distributed them to County Recycling Offices Rather than paying the cost of having empty boxes shipped to us and mailing the full boxes back to Retriev, the District negotiated a lower price for boxes that are picked up and delivered back to Retriev at our expense. Because they are located in Lancaster, this is an easy trip for all four counties. The pilot was successful and was added to District programs as a permanent recycling strategy. The cost is approximately \$2000/ton.

One challenge has been in properly insulating the individual batteries sufficiently to satisfy the recycling facility. For that reason, county recycling offices have limited the number of sites to a number more easily monitored and checked prior to transport.

A second challenge recently experienced is the tracking of the boxes once purchased. Because the District pays for the boxes up front, that investment is lost if the box is not

returned full to Retrieval. Records to date indicate that 40 boxes are unaccounted for – either through the process of setting them out, or logging them in if returned. The challenge was addressed through an improved tracking system to log the identification number of each box as to which county took it, so all parties can track the box from pickup to return.

Because the light bulb and battery collections serve only a small portion of the District's population, and because the revenue reduction forces us to make difficult decisions about what programs can be offered, these will no longer be budgeted and residents will be directed to existing outlets for both materials.

Scrap Tires

While most people leave their old tires at the retailer when they buy new tires, there are still too many tires that escape the recycling system and end up in ditches when the resident finally gets tired of storing them or when the retailer trusts the wrong person to handle their tire pile. Tires that fall outside the legal disposal system will be a continued focus of health departments and litter law enforcement deputies in this plan.

Our education programs are still battling the old mentality that scrap tires have value and should be hoarded until someone will buy them. Too many residents are unwilling to pay to dispose of them, even at periodic tire collection events. The availability of OEPA grants through the mosquito control program and the scrap tire removal program will be sought by counties to offer collection of tires that are disposed illegally, or where residents are unwilling or unable to pay to dispose correctly.

Electronic Equipment

Electronic devices have multiple private sector recycling outlets within the District. In addition, computer groups refurbish old computers for students and others who cannot afford to buy new units. Electronics are also included in periodic recycling drives, so the conclusion is that there is no need for new programs for electronics. In this District, electronic equipment is not "hard to handle".

Lead acid Batteries

Residents have recycled lead-acid batteries for years, returning them to retailer when they buy new batteries. 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. In this District, lead acid batteries are not "hard to handle".

Appliances

Appliances have value as scrap metal once the freon is removed. Companies that deal in air conditioning provide freon removal and stickers to confirm freon is gone from the appliance. Scrap dealers have the capacity to handle all appliances disposed in the

District. AEP had a take-back program for working refrigerators and freezers, but that has been discontinued, at least in 2020-2021. Where appliances become trash littering roadways, it is a function of laziness on the part of the dumper and the unwillingness to take responsibility for properly disposing/recycling their items. In some cases, the resident thought they were being responsible by paying someone to dispose for them, but chose an irresponsible individual to provide the service.

Pharmaceuticals

Each county in the District has at least one law enforcement agency with a container to collect prescription medications, some have multiple agencies providing the service. Additionally, communities 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 from a variety of sources to guide them.

Other

Bulky items such as furniture and mattresses are becoming an issue. There are resellers throughout the District providing re-use opportunities for good, functional furniture, and auctions, yard sales, and scavengers provide additional means of re-use for some items. However, items at their end of life are destined for the landfill. Haulers insist on them being completely wrapped in plastic because of bedbug infestations, transfer stations still accept them, and there are private companies that will pick up items and transport them to the landfill for a fee. However, even with these outlets, such items are increasingly found dumped at recycling sites or along roadways because residents are unwilling to bear the out of pocket cost of responsibly disposing of their own waste. This is a large part of why dumping and contamination was chosen as the priority for all programs.

7. Diversion Analysis

The District continues to choose Goal #1 (access) to achieve state recycling mandates. In 2019, all four counties exceeded 90%. A more relevant achievement is that almost every resident and business had a recycling opportunity within five miles.

In 2019, the District exceeded the residential/commercial recycling projections in the current plan by 7%, but fell short of industrial projections by 3%. Overall our total recycling rate was 46%. The District recycled 35% of residential/commercial waste generated and 66% of industrial waste generated. Historically, the District has exceeded the 25% residential/commercial goal since 2007, however the industrial goal was not reached until 2015 when the material from the AEP Conesville Power Plant was included.

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. This puts our diversion completely at the mercy of annual survey response.

8. Special Program Needs Analysis

Health Department Enforcement. Health Departments are responsible for ensuring that federal, state, and local solid waste laws and regulations are followed. While OEPA-approved Health Departments are required to have solid waste enforcement programs meeting certain minimum standards, district contracts have required each Health Department go beyond the minimum requirements. Therefore, to supplement (not replace) the existing revenues for solid waste programs, the District may provide contracts to health departments to inspect facilities, investigate complaints, and prosecute violators. Historically, costs covered salary and fringes, vehicle expenses, equipment, supplies, and training to maintain the sanitarian's registration requirements until OEPA training is created. Approximately 90% of the funding has been salary and fringes. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Health Department for financial assistance. In 2019, District funding in the amount of \$163,770 paid for 80 landfill inspections, 15 transfer station inspections, 41 compost facility inspections, 106 solid waste hauler inspections, 69 tire storage facility inspections, resolution of 816 dump complaints, and 15 open burning complaints, and completion of 54 court cases for violations.

This District funding has ensured that the enforcement programs remained with the local health department instead of being relegated to the state. The primary community service has been the increased focus on responding to open dumping complaints. Because District revenue is decreasing, and because this is not a mandated program that fulfills state goals, the District acknowledges that our approach to this program must change. Instead of funding full time specific sanitarians and their overhead costs, the District is transitioning to contracts where health departments are reimbursed for each inspection of solid waste facilities in this plan. Health departments will be free to use any sanitarian and vehicle that is available. Reducing the funding to this allowable cost will reduce services to the community but will not impact the district's ability to meet its mandated goals.

Well Testing To identify possible health risks to district residents living near solid waste disposal facilities (for any site contained within the District's solid waste management plan), Health Departments may test water wells for contamination. Local Health Departments have developed criteria by which to determine if a request for testing is within their parameters. Solid Waste District funds may be used for testing near closed or currently operating facilities, and also background testing adjacent to newly permitted, unconstructed sites. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Health Department for financial assistance. While a possible use, this has not been pursued in many years, therefore there is nothing to evaluate.

Law Enforcement Local law enforcement agencies may receive funding from the Solid Waste District to enforce litter laws and issue citations for violations. Litter law enforcement officers work closely with local Recycling offices and local health departments to ensure coordinated efforts to deter littering. Historically, costs have included salary and fringes, supplies, vehicle expenses, training and equipment. Approximately 93% of funding covers salary and fringes. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Sheriff Office for financial assistance. In 2019, District funding in the amount of \$159,090 paid for 68 citations, 23 litter convictions and 197 litter investigations.

Historically, this program has provided the valuable community service of increasing local law enforcement attention to dumping and littering violations. Because District revenue is decreasing, and because this is not a mandated program that fulfills state goals, the District acknowledges that our approach to this program must change. Instead of funding full time deputies to seek out violations, the District is transitioning to contracts where sheriff offices are reimbursed for warnings, citations, arrest and conviction of those violating anti-litter laws as they happen. Sheriff offices will be free to use any deputy and vehicle that is available. The level of action will determine the level of reimbursement. The reduction in funding for this allowable cost will reduce the level of service to the communities but will not impact the district's ability to meet its mandated goals.

Dump Cleanup on Public Property Property maintenance is the responsibility of the landowner, which in the case of public property is the local government or state. Therefore, local agencies are eligible to apply for funds to clean up dumps on public land and along roadways and public easements. Applications that request funds for specific dump site cleanup must include a list of the specific dump sites to be cleaned, a timeline for cleanup, and the method by which collected materials will be disposed or recycled. Adopt-an-Area Programs are included in this activity. If a declared disaster occurs within the contractor's jurisdiction and assistance in cleanup is required, this program may assist where debris is located on public property. Approximately 36% of funding covers salary and fringes with the remainder covering bags, gloves, vehicle maintenance, fuel and disposal of collected waste. In 2019, District funding paid for the clean-up of 137 road miles, removal of 16 tons of trash and 2400 tires, and the participation of 400 volunteers in special cleanup projects. In the two counties without litter collection supervisors, township trustees and city service departments have taken primary responsibility for removing litter from roadways. In the two counties retaining litter collection supervisors, 2/3 of their time is spent collecting institutional recycling, so litter collection is a lower priority for their time.

County Assistance: Ohio Revised Code allows solid waste districts to use funding derived from disposal fees to assist counties, townships and municipalities offset additional costs of maintaining roads and other public facilities, and providing emergency and other public services where solid waste facilities operate. 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 or Township for financial assistance. Overall, the funds have been spent on road maintenance and one culvert replacement. In 2019, the District provided \$127,500 for Perry County to replace the guard rails on the road leading to one landfill. This program does not fulfill state mandates or contribute to meeting District goals, and with the decrease in revenue, evaluation confirmed removing this program from the budget.

FUND 2, VACATION/SICK PAYOUT The District Board of Directors adopted a policy to take some responsibility for the separation payments made to employees who devoted their service to the contracts with the solid waste district. To implement the policy, a separate fund was established and dollars are maintained within the fund to cover upcoming retirement payouts. Dollars are transferred from the primary fund only as needed, and funds are not appropriated until use is requested by a member county.

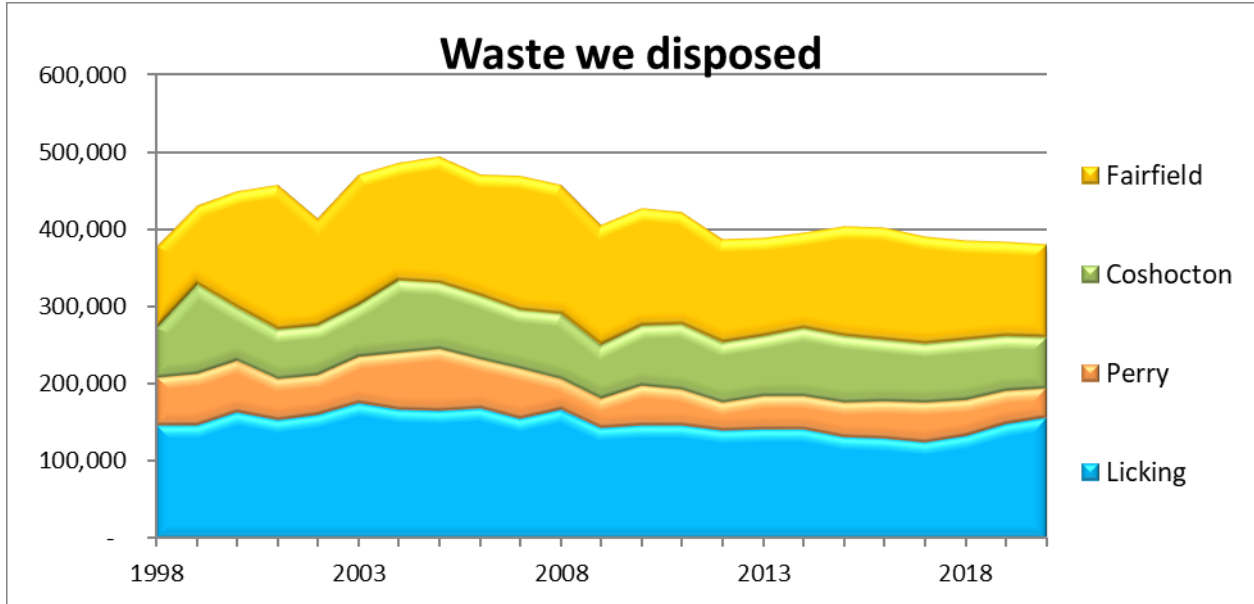
The current policy states "In the event of termination of an employee currently funded by a contract with the solid waste district or an employee in a position previously funded by a contract with the solid waste district who became subcontracted when the Recycling and Education contracts were combined, who is working no less than 75% of the employee's time on contract activities at the time of termination, where the employee is entitled to receive a separation payment for accrued and unused vacation and/or sick leave from the employer, the District will reimburse the employer a portion of the payment for vacation and/or sick leave accrued and not used during the time the employee was paid through this or previous District contracts equal to the percentage of time the employee devoted to the contracts."

The reason for adopting this policy was to ensure that county general funds did not bear the burden of payouts for employees that would not have existed without District contracts. Counties continue to bear a portion of the burden when employees are only partially paid from District contracts.

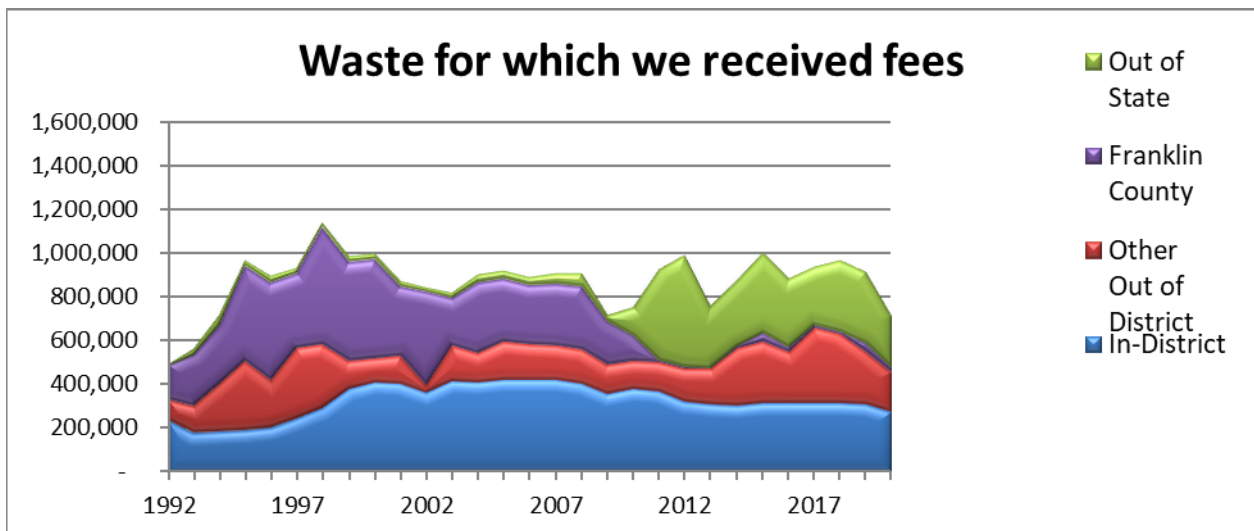
9. Financial Analysis

Revenue

The District receives revenue through disposal fees and generation fees. In the reference year 2019, the disposal fee was \$2.00/4.00/2.00 and the generation fee was \$1.25 per ton. The disposal fees are projected to remain as they are throughout the planning period while the generation fee will increase to \$4.00 per ton in 2027.



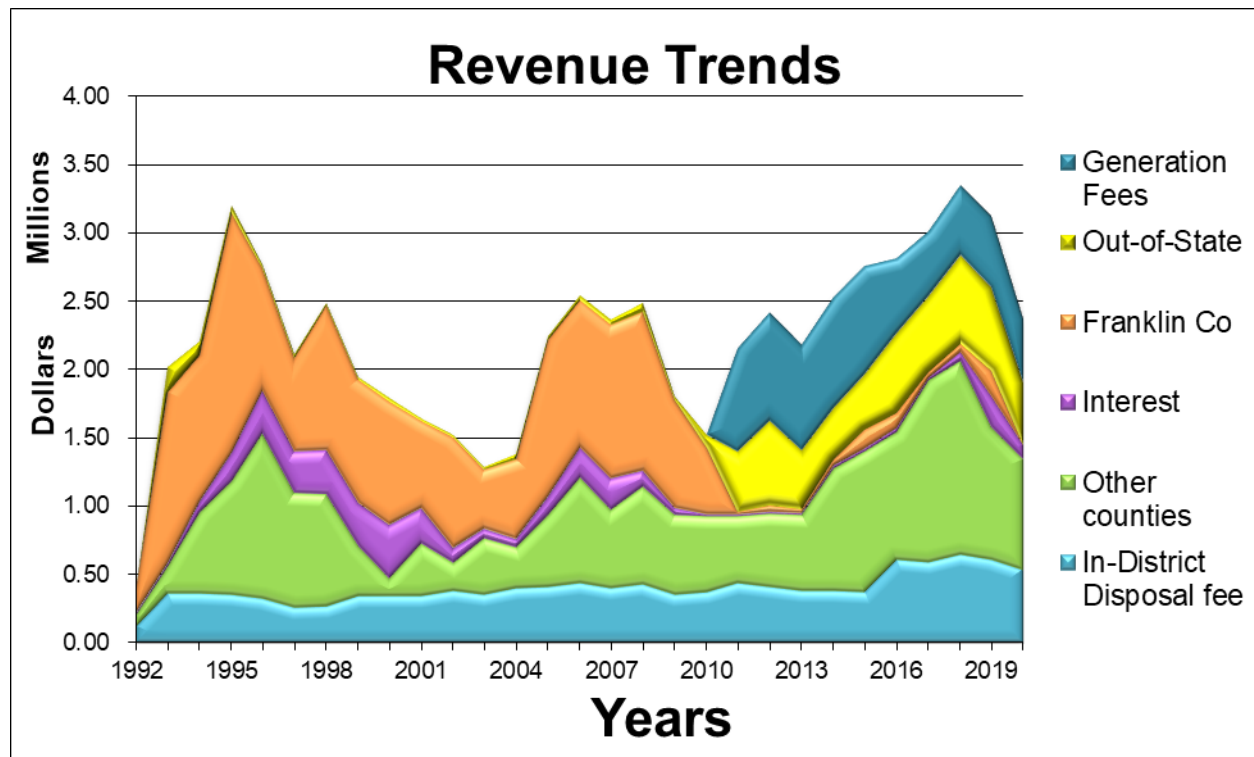
Non-exempt in-district waste disposed has averaged 395,920 tons over the last 10 years. While it fluctuates above and below this average, it remains fairly constant. Its overall consistency makes a generation fee a stable revenue source. In-District disposal fees are less stable than generation fees. Hauler choices dictate this revenue stream, as evidenced when Local Waste Services shifted disposal from Pine Grove to Pike Sanitation in 2020. Rumpke and Kimble export all waste they collect here to their own facilities in other districts.



Out-of-district disposal fees were, at one time, primarily from Franklin County. Because some surrounding districts do not have landfills, there was also a large amount from Muskingum County, Delaware and Knox Counties, and Ross County. When Franklin County initiated flow control in 2010, it had a significant impact on our revenue (it was

the impetus for initiating the generation fee). After that, out-of-district nonexempt waste increased until 2017 and then gradually began another decline which had not been anticipated. The waste from Fairborn Transfer Station created a temporary spike in 2017-2018, and waste from Monroe and Guernsey Counties spiked in 2018 then declined to previous levels (Waste Management closed divisions located in those counties). Waste previously being disposed in our district is now being disposed at Pike Sanitation in Pike County. This illustrates the difficulty in predicting future actions by private industry. The pandemic also contributed to lower tonnages from businesses and industries in 2020 and 2021.

Out-of-state waste was minimal until the opening of Tunnel Hill Reclamation and the 2010 influx of east coast waste. There was a brief period of accepting waste from oil drilling in Pennsylvania, but that has slowly diminished. The diversion of this material to beneficial use projects, or a decision by the state to exempt it from disposal fees could eliminate all revenue from this waste stream at any time. Over the last ten years, the characterization by the landfill of the out-of-state waste received is trending toward construction and demolition debris which does not contribute to District revenue. Only Tunnel Hill Reclamation accepts significant amounts of out-of-state waste and the trend is that the waste is coming from affiliates and subsidiaries of Tunnel Hill Partners rather than from third parties.



As the above chart illustrates, in-district disposal fees have remained fairly consistent over the years (the increase in 2015 is a result of a fee increase). Fees from other counties have contributed greatly to our revenue stream, but are at the mercy of decisions made by other districts' hauler and industries. A small amount of revenue is

derived from reimbursement of contract funds advanced but not spent, or reimbursement for District-funded equipment as it is retired from use. This miscellaneous income is usually minimal and cannot be predicted so, with the exception of 2022, it is not included in the revenue projections. At one time, interest earned on the solid waste account, generously donated by Licking County which serves as the District's auditor and treasurer, contributed a significant portion of the revenue, however it is now just 3% of total revenue and will continue to decline as our balance declines.

History has taught us that projecting future waste disposal is most accurate for in-district waste. Because decisions concerning out-of-district and out-of-state waste receipts are made by private companies that do not share their strategic planning with government, those projections can only be based upon what we know today. Tunnel Hill Partners markets their landfill on their website to attract east coast customers and it is common sense that Republic and Waste Management will want to maximize use of their facilities and attract as many customers as they can. Coshocton Landfill is not currently operating, but may be reactivated if and when enough customers are available to make its operation profitable. The purchase of Athens-Hocking Reclamation by Rumpke will enable that company to pursue more contracts in that region and export even more in-district waste.

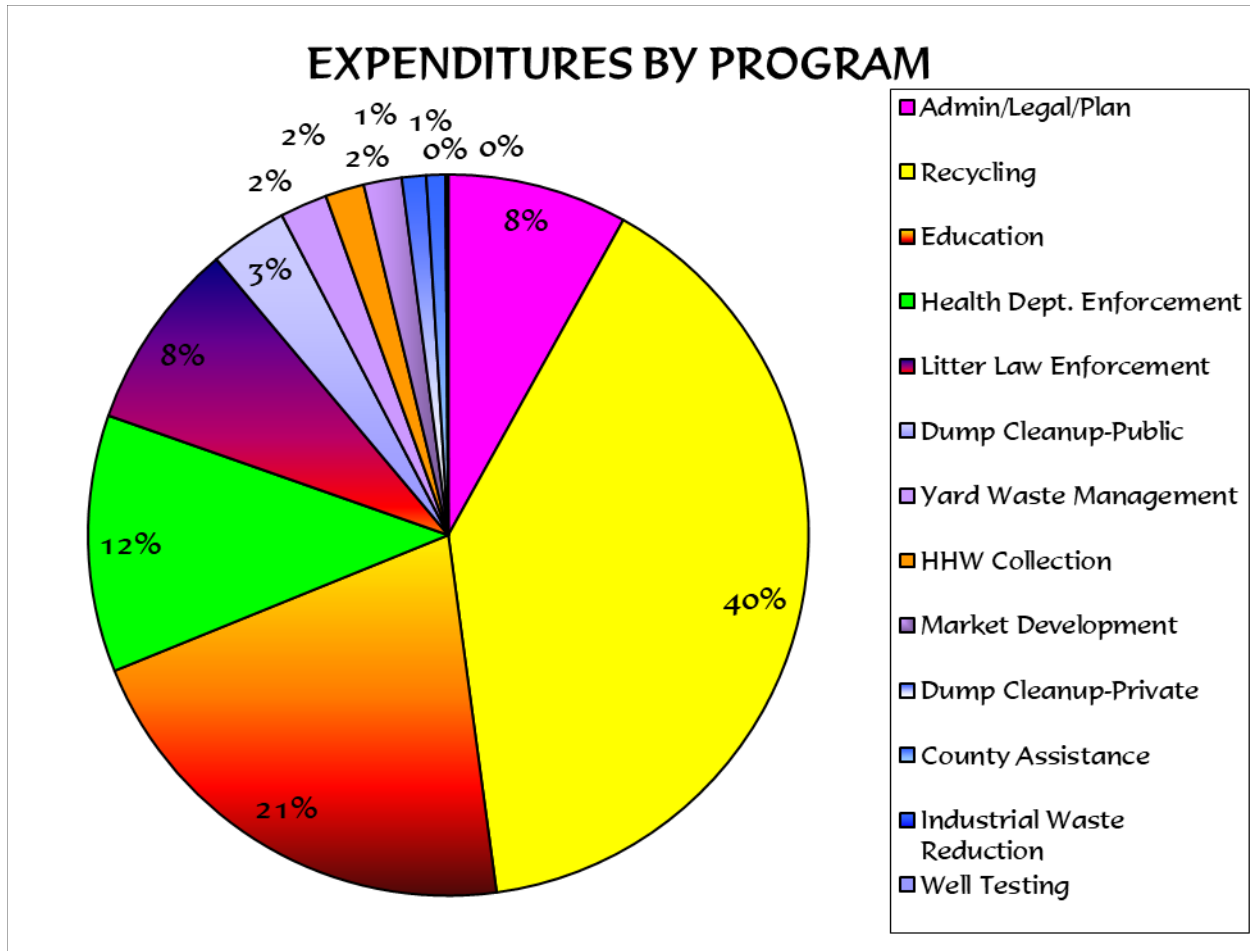
Because revenue based on disposal fees is uncertain, the District has chosen to be conservative in projections for both revenue and expenditures. Revenue in excess of projections gives the District security for years in which revenue is lower than projected. The fee revenue projected on Table O-6 is based on historical data for waste receipts through 2020 and information obtained in 2021. It follows the pattern of increasing and decreasing revenues seen 2011-2018.

The implementation of the designation fee in 2023 will replace the revenue lost when waste is exported to other districts. It will stabilize District revenue and reduce the fluctuation due to hauler changes.

Expenditures

Annual District appropriations begin with the budget in the plan. Plan budgeting involves all funded entities projecting their budgetary needs for the planning period including equipment purchases and replacements, staffing changes and program-specific expenses. Deviations from the budget have resulted from rate changes from private recycling contractors, equipment schedules being moved forward or back, improvements in efficiencies that lower cost, or staffing disruptions. Previous plan budgets earmarked the savings realized by Licking County in changing their method of drop-off collection and processing in the event that the subcontract was not continued, and the county needed to purchase equipment and rehire staff. The subcontract was renewed in 2019 for two years, but at a much higher cost – a 47% rate hike, thus necessitating the use of part of those funds for the added contract cost. When the recycling center in Mount Vernon closed unexpectedly, Coshocton County had to find a new destination for their collected recyclables. Kimble in Dover was willing to accept

the materials, but at an ever-increasing cost that was not anticipated in the plan. Coshocton County is currently working with PERCO to see if taking materials to their facility instead will increase or decrease overall costs of marketing materials.



The chart above illustrates expenditures by the District since its formation in 1988. Slightly more than half the budget (61%) has been for recycling and education which are the mandatory part of the solid waste plan. An additional 20% has been spent on enforcement programs - health departments and sheriff offices, to ensure that disposal laws and regulations are followed. Other optional programs comprise 11% of expenses and administration comprised 8% of expenses.

A significant expenditure trend is the increased emphasis on mandatory programs and decreasing expenditure for optional programs that do not contribute toward meeting state goals. This reflects 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 the required recycling and outreach programs and continuation of optional programs that benefit the residents and businesses of the District as long as funding is available. Program

managers projected realistic costs for the first five years, then costs were held steady for the second five years, knowing that another plan update will occur before that time and the opportunity to adjust the budget yet again will be available. Although we are projecting that there will be insufficient funds for optional programs after 2026, they may be reinstated at any time the revenue increases beyond that required for the budgeted mandatory programs.

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 gain approval. Having that two-year cushion ensured that recycling programs could be fully funded and services maintained even under worst case scenario. At times, when nonexempt waste disposed is higher than projected, the balance increases. It is anticipated that carryover will continue to decrease until 2027 when the generation fee increase is effective.

10. Regional Analysis

The state format directs solid waste management districts to benchmark their programs against similar programs in other districts. While there may be benefit to comparing some aspects of district operation, other aspects simply are not comparable because of the immense difference between districts. Of the 51 solid waste districts, only Ottawa-Sandusky-Seneca has a similar infrastructure and operation. The districts continually compare notes through the Organization of Solid Waste Districts of Ohio (OSWDO), and all districts borrow ideas from each other to improve their programs. One example of sharing is our District contracts for services. The contracts were created in 1992, and the program includes application handbooks and manager manuals for contractors to follow. This program has been widely shared over the years as a model for other districts to tailor to their own situations (including as recently as November 2021). Following are some examples of how the CFLP Solid Waste District works cooperatively with other districts or is impacted by the actions of other districts.

DISPOSAL - Of the solid waste districts adjacent to this one, Franklin County, Holmes County, Stark-Wayne-Tuscarawas, and Athens-Hocking have open public landfills. This district serves some of Ross-Fayette-Highland-Pickaway, Delaware-Marion-Morrow-Knox, and Southeastern Ohio Districts' disposal needs as well as our own. We are also an exporting district, with haulers taking waste to their own landfills in other Ohio Districts. Waste flowing from our district to SWACO goes mainly to Rumpke's Columbus Transfer Facility and Republic's Reynold Avenue Transfer Facility. In the case of Reynolds Avenue, the waste then comes back to our district where it is disposed at Pine Grove. The waste that flows through Rumpke's facility is disposed at Beech Hollow Landfill in Jackson County. This complex flow of waste could be

impacted by any solid waste district's decision to increase or decrease disposal fees, however 30 years of historical data shows that those actions alone have not had a major impact. However, the implementation of flow control by Franklin County's SWACO in 2010 impacted our District significantly. What had been 40% of our revenue ceased within the space of months with very little notice. Because it happened while we were updating our plan, we included a generation fee starting in 2011 to make up for the lost income. The result has been a revenue stream that is more stable than relying solely upon disposal fees. The implementation of our designation fee in 2023 could have a significant impact on districts that currently receive CFLP waste if haulers change their destination based on the fee. However, because two of the haulers own those out-of-district landfills, they are likely to continue using them and pay the designation fee.

SPECIAL PROJECTS - In 2019, we undertook a feasibility study to provide guidance in creating sustainable processing for District recyclables. As part of the study, adjacent solid waste districts were asked if they had any interest in participating in a regional processing facility that would serve multiple districts. The answer was no, they each had their own plans for processing materials that did not require construction of a new facility. Private recyclers also had no interest in constructing a facility in this district because the flow of materials was not high enough to warrant the expense.

The conclusion is that the opportunity to improve communication and cooperation between districts exists and should be strengthened.

RECYCLING - Private companies offering recycling services is currently dominated by Rumpke and Kimble, with few services offered by Republic and Waste Management. While there are a multitude of haulers bidding on trash-only contracts, it is difficult in this area to get competitive bids on trash contracts involving recycling. Processing capacity is dominated by Rumpke and Kimble, although there are smaller private recyclers processing lesser amounts of recyclables. The more trash/recycling contracts won by Rumpke and Kimble, the more waste is exported to their landfills, and more disposal fee revenue lost. Waste exports have increased over the last five years from 3% of our total to 13%. Utilizing private recyclers located in other districts provides service to our residents and businesses by increasing their opportunity to recycle materials. We direct residents with household hazardous waste to Environmental Enterprises in Columbus which is a more cost-effective solution than constructing a duplicate facility in our district. Because EEI is a private company, our agreement is directly with EEI, and not SWACO. The low number of residents choosing to use the service minimizes the impact to SWACO roads.

In addressing the contamination of recyclables issue, the District reached out to other solid waste districts for comparisons and ideas for addressing the problem. While a few districts had advice on surveillance cameras, the majority of districts responded with "let me know what you find out, because we have the same problem". The District has not moved forward with installing cameras on a widespread basis because there is no statewide data showing this is a cost effective or productive solution, but counties have

improved signage in all four counties to specify accepted materials at the drop-off sites. Contamination is a statewide problem, and requires a statewide solution, such as the past ODNR's DRLP statewide educational campaigns that could be used in all 88 counties.

EDUCATION - Communication with other solid waste districts is facilitated by participation 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. Through this organization, we are encouraged to share information that affects multiple districts. An example of this was alerting other districts of the "less than reputable" individuals opening supposed recycling centers and leaving behind a mess. Those individuals impacted the Southeastern Solid Waste District before coming to CFLP, and then appeared in SWACO's community last year.

Through membership in Ohio Association of Litter Prevention and Recycling Professionals (OALPRP), education staff network with colleagues throughout the state, collaborate on special projects and share successful educational activities. An example of this collaboration was the inclusion of an educator from a neighboring solid waste district in education videos about various recyclable materials, so that the videos would be appropriate for use in both districts. Because recycling programs in SWACO are very different than this district, educators tailor presentations in border communities to fit their unique situation where they have access to both SWACO and CFLP programs (New Albany and Canal Winchester). Educational messages developed and aired on television by SWACO reach residents in our district, and those of a general nature are beneficial to us. The Perry County Recycling Office is currently working with educators in the Southeastern District to help residents of Roseville (a shared border community) learn about their upcoming trash franchise and curbside recycling program.

LITTER 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 at county borders.

In August of 2018 two suspects and a vehicle were caught on trail-cam dumping a truck bed full of items near a gas well tank along Sand Run Rd just on the Hocking County side of the county line. Hocking County Sheriff's Office created a media release and posted it to Facebook. Both Hocking and Perry County Sheriff's Offices began receiving tips about the suspect and vehicle's whereabouts. Our deputy followed up on a tip leading him to a local business where he found the suspect and vehicle. He arrested the suspect on an unrelated warrant and transported him to the Perry County Sheriff's Office where officers from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources were waiting to interview him. Both suspects were charged and convicted in Hocking County for the littering offense.

11. Data Collection Analysis

Data is collected through one-page fill-in-the-blank **annual** surveys mailed and emailed to municipalities and townships, recyclers, haulers, and industries by the District office. Hard copies mailed include a stamped return envelope to solicit a better return rate than if the recipient had to provide their own. The survey is accompanied by a cover letter explaining why we are asking for the information, and a conversion chart to translate volume into weight. The cover letter also directs respondents to refrain from reporting unallowable materials. District survey forms are included in Appendix R. Respondents are asked to identify the destination of the materials they collect so that data from those processors is not double counted.

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, and actually weighed in Coshocton. Licking County should be weighing materials as they are collected, but the Rumpke truck scales are most often broken and materials are only weighed at the facility, averaged for all pickup locations and include trash. The destinations are known so adjustments can be made.

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.

The commercial sector is not surveyed by the District, with the exception of a handful of businesses that are surveyed with industries (Owens Corning Technical Center for example). With more than 10,000 businesses in the four counties that change frequently, it is not practical to have an accurate mailing list. One attempt to send a business survey resulted in so many undelivered returns and only a handful of responses that the project was abandoned as a waste of postage and paper.

Data from major waste haulers that engage in curbside recycling contracts and compost facilities is difficult to obtain and decipher. Some reply to both the OEPA and the District, and because the questions are different, the data is sometimes contradictory. Most haulers fail to respond at all, so programs we know exist are left unreported. When they do, all information is provided in one lump sum, so we cannot break it out by community or sector. 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.

Recognizing the limitations of current data collection methods, the District will continue with annual surveys and increase follow-up communication with haulers and industries to return a higher percentage of surveys.

12. Education/Outreach Analysis

The District Outreach Plan addresses the five target audiences in order of priority: residents, schools/youth, businesses, communities, and industries. Within each of those audiences, the District has identified strategies designed to influence their behavior to increase participation in recycling opportunities.

Within the District, each member county maintains a County Recycling Office responsible for creating a County Outreach Plan that conforms to the District Outreach Plan but is tailored for the audiences in each county. In order to keep the funds advanced by the District, each County Recycling Office is mandated to complete at least one activity for each of the strategies, however most accomplish multiple activities. The strategies in the previous plan were:

1. To focus marketing of the recycling programs to residents, the Offices will increase the visibility of recycling opportunities and of recycling in general. Positive reinforcement of desired behavior is an effective tool in maintaining and increasing participation. Offices will increase and upgrade the use of electronic and other communication methods, using technology that is current and widely popular to reach the largest population possible. Because this sector also includes the individuals that are targeted in all other groups, these strategies will reach the largest audience.
2. The Offices will continue to market recycling to youth through schools and youth organizations with programs similar to those presently implemented, continuing to keep them updated and relevant. Offices will update their programs to meet instructional standards, link classroom education with actual school and residential recycling opportunities, and engage youth through hands-on opportunities like assisting with school recycling and waste reduction programs and with community volunteer opportunities. School age youth comprise 19% of the district population, according to the 2010 census. This demographic group will also be reached through strategies targeting the general residential population.
3. The Offices will improve communication with commercial businesses to engage their assistance in reporting recycling. This will include recognition for business recycling efforts, serving as an information source regarding recycling service providers and recycling opportunities, and maintaining relationships with local business and trade organizations. This sector includes all non-manufacturing companies, government agencies and schools. The audience is strictly adult and the focus is on how recycling can impact "the bottom line" for the business.
4. The Offices will increase their involvement with communities and maintain contact with local officials. They will provide technical support and encouragement to communities that are providing or may in the future provide recycling opportunities – publicly recognizing their contribution to meeting the

access goals. Additionally, community support will continue to include participation in and promotion of local collection or clean up events, periodic presentations to township trustees or village councils and displays at local community events. In many cases, this audience contains the hosts of drop-off locations, and continual encouragement throughout the year will increase the success of each site by engaging the host in the operation and use of those sites.

5. The Offices will support recycling and waste reduction of industries by serving as an information source regarding recycling service providers and recycling opportunities, giving public recognition to their efforts. Outreach to industries on the district level will increase communication with industries through local trade associations, website information, and annual recycling reports.

Evaluation of Current Programs

Residential Audience

The use of interactive displays at public events is one of the strengths of this program, allowing for direct one-on-one interaction with residents. The recycling offices seek partnerships with other agencies and organizations to maximize the impact of these events and attract larger audiences.

While expanding the “report a dumper” program, it became a challenge to share successful prosecutions without sharing inappropriate information about individuals, or to get successful prosecutions when it is not a priority for the prosecutor’s office. Each program continued to publicize the need for residents to call either the sheriff’s office or the recycling office if they observed dumping at county drop-off sites, or along roadways. When posted on Facebook, these notices generate more discussion with residents than any other topic, so it is having some impact on the general public.

Recycling offices have expanded their outreach to Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and other social media outlets as they become popular and generally used. This expands their ability to reach more people than the older methods of newspaper and radio and printed/mailed newsletters. Local tv stations have also been used for longer interviews. This has allowed the programs to distribute information in a more timely manner at a lower expense than in past years. While this was a novel idea six years ago when it was first proposed, it is now the primary means of communication, and is not a strategy unto itself. Newspapers are still used, but with fewer being printed, it is becoming obsolete and used less often.

With the outreach priority being cleaner recyclables and less dumping of trash, messages have continually emphasized this point. There continues to be issues that are hard to overcome with mixed messages. An example of this is educating

the residents of Pickerington that their curbside recycler (Rumpke) will now take plastics 1-7 and the local drop-off run by the county only accepts plastic 1-2. This scenario can happen any time a community contracts with a hauler that has a specific list of what they will accept that is different than the county drop-off program. Additionally, the four counties in this district do not have identical lists of materials, so it is necessary to educate residents about each drop-off program separately.

School/Youth Audience

Reaching this audience has traditionally focused on school presentations, contests and activities. Tailoring this program to instructional standards has been a strategy to maximize the opportunities to interact with students. However, even with this effort, recycling has been a low priority for teachers and school systems and it remains a challenge to gain access to students. The trend even before the covid crisis was that school activities were losing ground. In Fairfield county, incorporating sustainability and conservation into recycling presentations has been effective in eliciting a positive response from teachers and gaining more access to classrooms.

Linking school presentations with actual recycling opportunities is more difficult in schools that do not recycle. While Fairfield and Perry Counties can bring students to a recycling center to observe operations, Licking and Coshocton cannot. There has been some success with using FFA youth to assist with recycling at county fairs and recycling collection events, but the number of students reached through these activities is low. Involving them directly in recycling events does have liability issues, so the offices have addressed this particular issue by focusing on partnerships with youth organizations, where the organization assumes liability and supervisory responsibility for the youth involved. In Perry County, 100% of the schools have accepted the offer of assistance in setting up school recycling programs, due to the proactive outreach and offer of bins and collection. Fairfield County schools have also responded positively to the offer of assistance, and 26 are participating regularly in recycling. In Coshocton, Riverview schools in Warsaw, Conesville Elementary and the Fairfield Career Center participate in regular recycling. Fairfield County has also included youth as volunteers for Earth Camp, preparing educational packets and creating recycling coloring sheets for younger students to involve them in recycling education.

Business Audience

The methods used to reach this audience have included telephone, newsletters, website, press releases to local newspapers, and social media posts. Assistance centers on offering waste audits, finding outlets for recyclable materials, and recognizing businesses that have positive recycling programs. These efforts to

reach businesses are more successful with small businesses that do not have staff dedicated to pursuing recycling opportunities on their own. The recognition given to businesses opens the door to future communication and essentially gives that business free advertising which is a motivation for other businesses to share their success stories.

Partnering with chambers of commerce to reach their membership has been successful in sharing information and increasing the number of businesses the programs can reach. Licking County has extended their outreach to other similar organizations to access even more businesses (Downtown Newark Association, Granville Chamber of Commerce). Even so, chambers and businesses have other competing priorities and recycling is not always high on their list. It can be challenging to keep the recycling message at the forefront of chamber messaging.

The database that county recycling offices compiled is seen as a positive, valuable resource at its best. It gives the counties access to recycling opportunities that they can share with local businesses. The challenge has been keeping the database current and inclusive of all the nuances of services provided. Currently, it is in pdf format on Coshocton County's website, and the other counties must go to that location to access the information. It has enough value that the recycling offices have committed to improving it for future use.

Community Audience

Interaction with township trustees and village councils varies by county. It is often motivated by discussions about litter cleanups or improving drop-off sites. Having a litter or volunteer cleanup program allows the recycling offices to begin a dialog with a community that can lead to more discussions about recycling programs. The challenge in working with communities continues to be that there are many higher priorities they are addressing besides recycling. Those that host recycling drop-off sites are mainly concerned with the upkeep of the site and not having it become an eyesore or safety hazard. Because there are few community recycling events, recognition for those activities is challenging.

Having interactive displays at local festivals, and loaning recycling containers to communities for their local events continues to be used as a means of disseminating information and encouraging recycling locally. This is responsive to community requests and not something the recycling offices can initiate, so the number of such interactions will continue to vary by county. Not only do these displays provide outreach to event attendees, they maintain a positive relationship with community leaders, and lead to more interaction on other topics.

Industrial Audience

The industrial audience ranges from large manufacturers with dedicated staff to address recycling, to very small home-based manufacturers with fewer than five employees. The large manufacturers are the least responsive to outreach efforts. The smallest manufacturers are easily served by using county drop-off bins, so it is the group in between that is the focus of our outreach program.

As with commercial businesses, sharing information about recycling outlets is a service that is most appreciated. The biggest challenge is maintaining current information about recycling opportunities, especially those out of district.

Recognizing industries for their recycling efforts is successful in opening the door for future dialog and efforts. It can create a relationship between the industry and the recycling program that results in partnering for prize sponsorships, volunteers for clean up events, and invitations to display at company events. The recycling office is then seen as a valuable resource to the industry.

Historically, education programs were encouraged to measure their success by the number of activities they completed, the number of presentations made, and the number of contacts made throughout the year. Evolving to a measurement based on the results - increased recycling resulting from an outreach activity - is a challenge that we have yet to master. Many outreach activities do not produce instant results, but over time, produce a population more apt to embrace recycling. As mentioned elsewhere in the plan, we believe this outreach program has contributed to the decreased frequency of open dumps because the students who learned about responsible stewardship in school are now the adults living in the District. Two of our county program staff were former students who received this outreach program. That program influenced their lives so much that they chose it as their career path.

A component of the outreach plan that is being discontinued is the annual public survey that is intended to provide feedback to inform decisions on effective outreach efforts. Although the surveys are completed each year, they do not fully represent the views of the district population, nor have they provided valuable information about ways to improve the outreach program. The means of completing the surveys have ranged from in-person at events, to online year-round. Questions have been changed to elicit more useful information, but the conclusion is that they are not a useful tool and take up time that could be better spent engaging with the audiences. However, the county recycling offices continue to use feedback surveys for individual activities to ensure they are meeting the needs of their audiences.

A discussion about outreach must include the 2020 covid pandemic which has disrupted nearly every educational activity in all four counties. In-person presentations were curtailed, group events were cancelled, and meetings evolved into virtual gatherings. In some cases, educators worked from home, making it difficult to reach any of the above

audiences through traditional means. Our county educators turned to virtual presentations, group videos uploaded to an established YouTube channel, drive-through events, increased facebook posts, and other activities that could conform to safety protocols. Some of these activities will be retained beyond the pandemic as they turned out to be successful in reaching the public.

13. Processing Capacity Analysis

There are few processing facilities within the District for recyclable materials. Two multi-material processing facilities are PerCo, Inc. in Perry County and Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action in Fairfield County. Each is open to the general public and accepts more than the five materials collected through the countywide drop-off programs. Their limitations are the volume of material that can be accepted daily, and the size/weight of trucks that can unload materials. They were designed with the Alleycats and roll-off containers in mind, rather than the large compactor trucks used by private haulers. Physical improvements are necessary for both facilities before they can expand their services to the private sector. Those improvements are beginning in 2021. Beyond the upgrade of equipment and redesigning floor space, both centers are facing staffing issues common to many industries post-covid. Retaining employees is becoming more difficult. In order to continue current operations, and expand their services to private haulers in the future, both centers are projecting increased personnel costs just to remain open. These costs will be borne primarily by the District where they relate to servicing public programs, but will also be borne by private businesses who are served.

Waste haulers that provide curbside recycling services via franchises with municipalities most commonly take the collected materials to Rumpke in Columbus, which makes competition for such contracts difficult at best. More recently, they report taking materials to the Waste Away transfer station in Newark.

The lack of independent local processing capacity is the primary barrier to expanding recycling in the private sector. When one hauler owns the processing facility, they control the market. The improvements to the Perry and Fairfield County recycling centers will increase their capacity to provide processing services to Licking and Coshocton Counties in the future, as well as offer an outlet for private haulers to bring curbside recyclables.

Strategic Materials in Licking County is open to the public on a limited basis and processes only container glass. Their capacity is large enough to handle all the glass in the district, however it must be separated from commingled materials before being delivered, a capability the collection programs alone do not have. This facility is not resident-friendly. Delivery involves driving on broken glass and avoiding large transfer trucks using the same traffic lanes. Their focus is on processing truck-loads from recycling centers around the state.

SBC in Licking County historically accepted multi-materials except glass. They were, at one time, the destination for all Licking and Coshocton drop-off materials. Their facility is now focused on processing commercial and industrial materials and is not set up to process commingled residential materials. Their location in the northwestern corner of Licking County puts them out of the central traffic flow and small township bridges present weight limit issues for transportation.

There are multiple facilities that accept metals and do limited processing for transportation to larger metal recyclers outside the District. Two paper mills which processed District fiber streams and also accepted fiber from the general public have closed completely.

APPENDIX I ACTIONS, PRIORITIES, AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

A. Actions and Priorities

- Minimize dumping at recycling drop-off sites and along public roadways
- Increase enforcement of tire regulations to minimize tire dumping throughout District
- Increase outreach to residents in for multi-family dwellings to ensure they are aware of area recycling opportunities
- Ensure that public drop-off sites have sufficient capacity to handle commercial as well as residential materials
- Ensure that all public schools in the District have the opportunity to recycle - whether through a private hauler or the county recycling program
- Increase communication with/between municipalities and townships regarding recycling and increase technical assistance in contracting for services

B. Programs

Residential Recycling Infrastructure

Curbside Recycling Services

Non-Subscription Curbside Recycling

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

All curbside recycling programs are managed by the municipalities and operated by private haulers under contract with the municipalities. The District's role is supportive, not prescriptive.

Subscription Curbside Recycling

ID	Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal(s)
SC1	Baltimore Village	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC2	Pickerington Village	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC3	Lancaster City	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

Appendix I Conclusions, Priorities, and Program Descriptions

SC4	Violet Township	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC5	Thurston Village	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC6	Alexandria Village	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC7	Bowling Green Township	Existing	2019	1 and 2
SC8	Eden Township	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC9	Etna Township	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC10	Granville Township	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC11	Harrison Township	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC12	Heath City	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC13	Hebron Village	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC14	Liberty Township	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC15	Madison Township	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC16	Monroe Township	Existing	2019	1 and 2
SC17	Newark	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC18	St. Albans Township	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
SC19	Union Township	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

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 programs increased significantly over the course of 30 years, especially by Big O Refuse, but in the last three years has begun to decline – especially in communities served by Waste Management after their purchase of Big O Refuse. These programs have been most successful when desired and supported by the residents of those communities. Contracts are renewed every few years, and the specific hauler may change, therefore this table does not identify the haulers by name. As experienced in the past few years, when participation is very low, haulers discourage continuation of the program and several curbside programs have ceased after the reference year.

The District will continue to be supportive of communities wishing to initiate curbside recycling programs, but actual planning and implementation will remain the responsibility of individual municipalities and townships at such a time their residents request that service be provided. Based on historical data, it is estimated that new curbside programs will be implemented at an average of one every three or four years. Communities are encouraged to work together, as the villages of Carroll and Pleasantville did, to seek proposals together and find better pricing than they would individually.

The District, in cooperation with county recycling offices, will provide technical assistance in setting up programs and/or bidding out contracts to private haulers for recycling in conjunction with waste collections as requested. Through county recycling offices, the District will encourage residents living in areas served by curbside recycling to make maximum use of the service and recycle as much as possible. District and county outreach websites will highlight community curbside programs and information will be provided to the local media for inclusion in newspapers - giving recognition to the community beginning the service and making other communities aware of the opportunities available.

Drop-off Recycling Locations

Full-Time, Urban Drop-offs

ID	Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal(s)
FTU1	Coshocton City	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU2	Berne Twp - Sugar Grove	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU3	Bloom Twp - Collegeview	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU4	Greenfield Twp - Havensport Rd.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU5	Lancaster - E. Main	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU6	Lancaster - Moss Trucking	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU7	Lancaster - Hubert Ave	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU8	Lancaster - Liberty Dr.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU9	Lancaster - Miller Park	Existing	2019	1 and 2
FTU10	Lancaster - Granville Pike	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU11	Lancaster - Gay St.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU12	Lancaster - W. Fair Ave	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU13	Lancaster - Taylor Kia	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU14	Lancaster - Sugar Grove Rd.	Existing	2019	1 and 2
FTU15	Liberty Twp. - Baltimore	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU16	Pleasant Twp - Tiki Lane	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU17	Pleasant Twp - Lancaster-Thornville Rd.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU18	Violet Twp-Benadum Rd.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU19	Violet Twp - Stonecreek Dr.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU20	Violet Twp - Blacklick Eastern Rd	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU21	Violet Twp - Center St.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU22	Walnut Twp - Millersport	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU23	Etna Twp - South St	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU24	Granville Twp - Weaver Dr.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU25	Granville Twp - Denison Red Barn	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU26	Harrison Twp - Outville Rd.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU27	Heath - Rt. 79	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU28	Heath - Hoback Park	Existing	2019	1 and 2
FTU29	Monroe Twp - S. Main St.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU30	Newark - East Main	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU31	Newark - Flory Park	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU32	Newark - Cherry Valley	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU33	Newark - Levin Park	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU34	Newark - Easy St.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU35	Newark - Myrtle Ave	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU36	Newark - W. Main	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU37	Union Twp - Hebron	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU38	Harrison Twp - Crooksville	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU39	Harrison Twp - Roseville	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU40	Pike Township - N. State St.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU41	Pike Township - N. Main St	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU42	Pike Township - First St.	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2
FTU43	Pike Township - SR 13 NE	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

Full-Time, Rural Drop-offs

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

The majority of these sites are funded by the district and managed by the county recycling offices. Locations were chosen to meet the access goal. While the physical address of individual sites may change throughout the planning period, the number of sites will be maintained to meet the access goal.

While private recyclers continue to operate within the District, they limit the materials they accept to those with a market value that will support their successful operation or that complement their primary business, or limit the area to which they offer service. The District has supplemented those recycling opportunities with drop-off sites that accept at least five commonly recycled materials (cardboard, newspaper, aluminum cans, steel cans and plastic #1 and #2), ensuring that more than 80% of district residents have a place to recycle within five miles of their homes. All District-funded drop-off locations are full time, accept at least the five designated materials, and meet the minimum state requirements for visibility and capacity. Directional signage will be maintained where containers are not visible from the closest public roadway. This service will continue to be provided via contracts between the solid waste district and member counties. Counties may choose to operate the drop-off program with county employees, use subcontracts to operate the program, or a combination of the two. The current contract arrangement is listed in Table 5-2, however counties may change their subcontracts within the planning period if it becomes more economical to do so. Additional drop-off sites will be added as needed to fill voids in service area or to keep pace with growing populations. Counties will continue to report on the drop-off program with costs and tons recycled by site. District staff will continue to compile the information for annual reports. The Board of Directors and the Policy Committee will annually review the report and recommend changes if needed to maximize the cost efficiency and effectiveness of this program. Prior to removing poorly performing sites (either lack of participation or excess trash), the District and County Recycling Office staff will meet with the site host to discuss ways to improve public participation and a concerted effort will be made to improve performance with removal as a last resort.

For the previous plan, evaluation of the drop-off program concluded that continuing to use and maintain obsolete equipment (alleycat trailers or rolloff containers pulled by pickup trucks) was not efficient, and depending on the method of unloading, could result in employee injuries. The use of this equipment is being phased out, and more efficient equipment purchased. The goal was to bring the individual county programs into a more compatible, cohesive program where counties could support each other with staff and equipment. Equipment replacement began in 2018 in Coshocton County, followed by Fairfield County in 2019-2020, and Perry County in 2021.

The District will continue to designate corrugated cardboard, newspaper, steel containers, aluminum containers and plastic containers (#1, #2) 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, so counties will be responsible for deciding when and which materials can be added beyond the core five. The District will address contamination through better signage, stepped-up enforcement and prosecution of dumping, and engagement of site hosts to monitor sites more closely.

Mixed solid waste materials recovery facility

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
No program available			

Multi-Family Unit Recycling

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Education	Existing	Ongoing	1 and 2

In the last plan update, the District committed to adding drop-off locations to areas where apartment complexes were not served by curbside recycling programs. Communities were not receptive to this effort, and attempts to add locations were not successful. With this plan update, the District will instead increase the educational efforts to ensure that apartment dwellers are aware of the services available to them, and educate apartment managers about how to get recycling services from their trash haulers.

Other Residential Recycling Programs (list individually below)

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Private recycling opportunities - (ex Royal Oak)	Existing	Ongoing	1

Private recyclers provide residents an opportunity to recycle more than is collected through the countywide drop-off program. Some take limited materials, like the example above with fiber. Some pay for materials such as scrap metal. Because they are privately owned and operated, the District cannot guarantee their continuation but will promote and support them as long as they remain operational and compliant with Ohio laws. The District will not compete with them for materials by offering free services where the private recyclers must charge in order to offer that recycling service.

Commercial/Institutional Sector Reduction and Recycling Programs

School Recycling

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. The schools are encouraged to include an educational component to their curriculum and the county recycling offices provide educational presentations/activities for students. This program will continue and counties are encouraged to continue to work with schools to increase their participation in recycling - whether through the county or their trash hauler.

Collection Services (government offices)

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

Appendix I Conclusions, Priorities, and Program Descriptions

Each county recycling office offers recycling collection services to city, county and state offices located in their county. Bins are purchased by the county recycling offices, and training to employees is provided upon request. Paper is the most-collected material. This program will continue and counties are encouraged to continue contact with agencies to ensure they all have access to recycling services.

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 dense populations of small businesses so they have easy access to recycling a material that is common to most. This serves the purpose of extending the time before a multi-material bin needs to be serviced, and expands the number of entities that can participate. Private recyclers offer recycling services to their customers, and the only thing needed for that to be successful is the will of the company to separate their materials, store them for pickup and be willing to pay for the service.

Large Venue Recycling

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

Each county recycling office has purchased containers for recycling and loans them to groups for special event recycling. The bags are offered for festivals, parties, and other public functions. Borrowers pick up the containers and return them clean (along with bags of recyclables) following the event. In Fairfield and Perry Counties, the Recycling Offices are physically located at recycling centers which makes follow up a one step process. This program emphasizes the responsibility that generators have for recycling their waste by including them in the process, and it allows the counties to offer more services than they could if their limited staff was responsible for delivery and pickup of containers and materials. 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. This program will continue through the planning period.

Technical Assistance

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
County recycling office waste evaluations and information	Existing	Ongoing	4

This plan anticipates that providing waste evaluations and technical assistance will continue to the commercial 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.

Workgroup/Roundtable

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
At least one per county per year	2023	Ongoing	3 and 4

A new strategy to this plan is to create roundtable sessions, most likely using zoom or other virtual services targeted toward the industrial and business sector to assist them in finding markets for their waste, promote the free waste evaluations, and network with colleagues to share recycling tips.

Award/Recognition

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

Fairfield County Recycling Office holds an Earth Day event at a local park and includes an award ceremony to recognize a teacher who has contributed to educational efforts in the county. This program will continue into the foreseeable future.

Industrial Sector Reduction and Recycling Programs

Waste Assessments/Waste Audits

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
County recycling office waste audits	Existing	Ongoing	4

Each county recycling office offers waste audits to businesses and industries located in their county upon request. It is not a popular service and is seldom requested, as discussed in Appendix H. It is advertised in newsletters, on websites, and Facebook pages but counties will be seeking better means of making industries aware of this service and improving communication about that service. The target audience for this is the 83 businesses with 20-99 employees that may have significant tons yet to be diverted from landfills.

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. This is not a district funded or sponsored activity.

Contracting Assistance

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

The District office and county recycling offices provide technical assistance as requested by industries who are interested in contracting for recycling services or seeking outlets for specific materials. The District Office and County Recycling Offices will also promote any waste exchanges that are operating successfully.

Workgroup/Roundtable

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
At least one per county per year	2022	Ongoing	3 and 4

A new strategy to this plan is to create roundtable sessions, most likely using zoom or other virtual services targeted toward the industrial and business sector to assist them in finding markets for their waste, and network with colleagues to share recycling tips.

Award/Recognition

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
County Recycling Office Outreach	Existing	Ongoing	3 and 4

A District-wide strategy for reaching out to industries is to recognize them for their recycling efforts. This is accomplished via articles in newsletters, newspapers, Facebook posts, and other media as deemed effective in spreading the message.

Economic Incentives

Volume-Based Billing/Pay-As-You-Throw Trash Collection Services

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
No program available			6

It is, however, becoming common for trash haulers to charge for additional containers, limit the number of containers and charge for bulky items. This is a form of pay-as-you-throw initiated by private trash haulers without District involvement.

Grants

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Buy Recycled, MRF improvement	Existing	Ongoing	6

The District program to offer 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.

Financial Award Programs (e.g. “Get Caught Recycling”)

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Contests, recognition	Existing	Ongoing	6

County recycling offices will continue to implement outreach plans that include recognition for recycling efforts by all target audiences, including newsletter and newspaper articles, social media posts, contests, and awards programs.

Restricted/Difficult to Manage Wastes

First and foremost, District funded programs are designed to complement and enhance private recycling businesses, not compete by offering services already existing in the private sector. The District and County Recycling Offices will promote year-round legitimate recycling and disposal opportunities operated by the private sector.

In the case of materials like tires and other difficult to manage materials, legitimate disposal or recycling opportunities may not be locally available to all residents at an affordable cost. The District may provide financial support to collection events for these items if they are needed and as funds are available once mandated programs have been funded, provided that competitive fees are charged to participants at all collection events to cover the disposal portion of the events. County recycling offices may seek outside funding for tire collections to alleviate the volume of tires that have to be removed from roadsides throughout the year.

Yard Waste

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

Facilities accepting yard waste and brush from the public are available in Fairfield and Licking Counties. County recycling offices educate the general public to compost and mulch at home. The District will continue to support the creation and expansion of public yard waste management facilities and may provide financial assistance when funds are available to applicants who have demonstrated an ability to remain self-sustaining beyond the initial period of assistance.

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 products considered to be hazardous. Household hazardous waste education has been incorporated into the ongoing outreach programs in each of the four counties. Each County Recycling Office will continue to be responsible for education within their county, and while the program will deliver a consistent message and theme, actual presentations and materials may differ locally.

The minimum requirements will be availability and delivery in an appropriate manner of:

- a. A brochure or flyer targeted to residential waste generators with consumer information about ways to reduce the amount of hazardous household material requiring disposal and about safe disposal alternatives.
- b. At least one newspaper, newsletter or other public article on reducing household hazardous waste and using safer alternatives in each county each year.

Both the District Office and County Recycling Offices will continue to encourage residents to take their materials to the EEI facility, HFH Restores, or properly dispose of them with their trash.

The programs to recycle cfl bulbs and household batteries were popular, but used by only a very small segment of the population. With shrinking revenues, the decision was made to discontinue these two programs.

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 implement four waste tire management strategies:

- a. Through the county health departments, monitor compliance with the requirements of Ohio’s tire management regulations regarding the collection, transportation, storage, and disposal of tires. If funding is available after mandatory programs have been funded, the District may support the cleanup of tires on private property through local health departments where a commitment has been made to attach a lien on the property to recover the funds invested.
- b. Promote to the public, particularly to individuals who may generate waste tires, year-round opportunities to use licensed tire haulers/recyclers and legal disposal options.
- c. Where year-round recycling/disposal opportunities do not exist, provide opportunities for residents to dispose of tires through special tire collection events where fees are charged to participants to cover disposal costs.

d. If funding is available after mandatory programs have been funded, the District may financially support litter collection programs on public property (roadways, parks, waterways) to include the removal of illegally dumped tires.

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. The county health departments will pursue OEPA assistance with clean-up efforts when possible to reduce the number of tires in open dumps.

Electronic Equipment

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

The District will continue to promote recycling opportunities for electronics in all recycling guides and brochures. There are many opportunities throughout the district to recycle electronics year-round. Several groups hold collection events using a local electronics recycler to collect those items.

Lead-Acid Batteries

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

Residents have recycled lead-acid batteries for years, returning them to retailer when they buy new batteries. 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

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 the 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

Individual communities and law enforcement agencies will continue to participate in the National Take Back Day for prescription medications. Additionally, multiple police and sheriff offices host a prescription drug drop box program that is available year-round.

Other Material Specific Programs

Food Waste

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
No program currently available			

The Compost Farm in Alexandria is licensed to accept food waste, so the District does have an outlet for this material if companies that produce it are willing to transport it.

Glass

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Privately owned facility in Licking County	Existing	Ongoing	1

Strategic Materials in Newark accepts container glass from recyclers and the general public. This outlet is promoted and supported.

Market Development Programs

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Buy Recycled Contract Program	Existing	Ongoing	8
Market Development Contract Program	Existing	Ongoing	8
Outreach/Education	Existing	Ongoing	8

The District understands that strong markets pull recyclables through the system. Without markets, recycling collection efforts are futile. Therefore, the District will be involved in promoting market growth. The following strategies will be implemented:

- a. The District will identify sources of information regarding recycled products and vendors of recycled products and will disseminate this information in answer to inquiries.
- b. The District will purchase and use recycled content products whenever suitable products are available at competitive prices and will encourage county agencies, local governments and private businesses to “buy recycled.”
- c. The District will require all of the recycling offices to continue including “buy-recycled” in public education programs.

- d. "Buy recycled" will be integrated into business and industry waste reduction and recycling programs and education materials whenever appropriate.
- e. Purchase recycled content products to be used by the general public for the purpose of demonstrating the performance of products in practical applications. This is an optional strategy to be implemented if there is a need. No funds have been budgeted but this may be implemented if funds are available after mandatory programs have been funded.

Funding for Outreach/Education components are included with the Outreach budget annually. Funding for buy recycled and market development programs is not being set aside specifically for this purpose, but if funds are available after the mandatory programs have been completed, counties may use their funds for this purpose.

Feasibility Studies

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
None			

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. The program itself is ongoing, and entities may apply for the assistance at any time, however, no funds have been specifically budgeted for this beyond the original amount in 2020.

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.

Health department support (Allowable Use 3)

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
District contracts with 4 county health departments	Existing	Ongoing	

While OEPA-approved Health Departments are required to have solid waste enforcement programs meeting certain minimum standards, district contracts require each Health Department go beyond the minimum requirements. Therefore, to **supplement** (not replace) the existing revenues for solid waste programs, the District may provide contracts to health departments to inspect facilities in this plan at a higher level than state mandates. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Health Department for financial assistance.

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.

Open Dumping/Litter Enforcement

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
District Open Dump Cleanup on Public Property	Existing	Ongoing	

County recycling offices may employ a litter collection supervisor responsible for monitoring public roadways, waterways and other public properties, and remove waste to registered landfills or transfer stations. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Sheriff Office for financial assistance.

Open dump/tire dump cleanup

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.

Litter law enforcement (boards of health and sheriff offices) (allowable use 7)

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
4 county sheriff offices	Existing	Ongoing	

Local law enforcement agencies may receive funding from the Solid Waste District to assign personnel to enforce litter laws and issue citations for violations. Litter law enforcement officers work closely with local Recycling offices and local health departments to ensure coordinated efforts to deter littering. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Sheriff Office for financial assistance.

Municipal Corporation/Township Assistance

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
District contract assistance	Existing	Ongoing	

The District has a contract available to assist municipalities and townships should there ever be a facility under contract with the District that causes local issues. There are currently no such issues, therefore no money is budgeted for this allowable use.

Closed Facility Maintenance/Post-Closure Care

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
No program available			

Facility Ownership/Operations

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
No program available			

Waste-to-energy projects

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
No program available			

APPENDIX J REFERENCE YEAR OPPORTUNITY TO RECYCLE AND DEMONSTRATION OF ACHIEVING GOAL 1

A. Residential Sector Opportunity to Recycle

Table J-1 Demonstration of Residential Opportunity to Recycle

ID #	Coshocton	2019		2029	
	Name of Community (City, Village, Township)	Community Population	Population Credit	Community Population	Population Credit
<i>Non-subscription curbside</i>					
NCS1	Coshocton	11028	11028	10627	10627
<i>Full-time, urban drop-off</i>					
FTU1	Coshocton City	11028	0	10627	0
<i>Full-time, rural drop-off</i>					
FTR1	Adams Twp	777	2500	749	2500
FTR2	Franklin Twp	1208	2500	1165	2500
FTR3	Jefferson Twp-Nellie	1475		1421	
FTR4	Jefferson Twp-Warsaw	1475	2500	1421	2500
FTR5	White Eyes Twp - Fresno	1174	2500	1132	2500
FTR6	Lafayette Twp	4012	2500	3867	2500
FTR7	Linton Twp	635	2500	612	2500
FTR8	Perry Twp	699	2500	674	2500
FTR9	Pike Twp	627	2500	605	2500
FTR10	Tiverton Twp	441	2500	425	2500
FTR11	Tuscarawas Twp	1833	2500	1766	2500
Total County Population		36,272		35,486	
Total Population Credit		36,028		35,627	
Percent of Population		99%		100%	

ID #	Fairfield	2019		2029	
	Name of Community (City, Village, Township)	Community Population	Population Credit	Community Population	Population Credit
<i>Non-subscription curbside</i>					
NCS2	Lithopolis	1230	1230	1405	1405
NCS3	Pleasantville	1076	1076	1219	1219
NCS4	Carroll	587	587	665	665

**Appendix J Reference Year Opportunity to Recycle
and Demonstation of Achieving Goal 1**

Subscription curbside					
SC1	Baltimore Village	3327	832	3767	942
SC2	Pickerington Village	20418	5105	23230	5808
SC3	Lancaster City	43465	10866	49220	12305
SC4	Violet Township	21303	5326	24123	6031
SC5	Thurston Village	677	169	767	192
Full-time, urban drop-off					
FTU2	Berne Twp - Sugar Grove	5707	5000	6462	5000
FTU3	Bloom Twp - Collegeview	9125	5000	10294	5000
FTU4	Greenfield Twp - Havensport Rd.	6241	5000	7068	5000
FTU5	Lancaster - E. Main	43465	5000	49220	5000
FTU6	Hocking Twp- Rt. 22/159	5240	5000	5934	5000
FTU7	Lancaster - Hubert Ave	43465	5000	49220	5000
FTU8	Lancaster - Liberty Dr.	43465	5000	49220	5000
FTU9	Lancaster - Hunter Trace	43465	5000	na	na
FTU10	Lancaster - Granville Pike	43465	5000	49220	5000
FTU11	Lancaster - Gay St.	43465	5000	49220	5000
FTU12	Lancaster - W. Fair Ave	43465	5000	49220	5000
FTU13	Lancaster - Taylor Kia	43465	5000	49220	5000
FTU14	Berne Twp – Old Logan Rd	5707	5000	na	na
FTU15	Liberty Twp. - Baltimore	8879	5000	10054	5000
FTU16	Pleasant Twp - Tiki Lane	6822	5000	7726	5000
FTU17	Pleasant Twp - Lancaster-Thornville Rd.	6822	5000	7726	5000
FTU18	Violet Twp-Benadum Rd.	41827	5000	47244	5000
FTU19	Violet Twp - Stonecreek Dr.	41827	5000	47244	5000
FTU20	Violet Twp - Blacklick Eastern Rd	41827	5000	47244	5000
FTU21	Violet Twp - Center St.	41827	5000	47244	5000
FTU22	Walnut Twp - Millersport	7672	5000	8688	5000
Full-time, rural drop-off					
FTR12	Amanda Twp - Amanda	3035	2500	3437	2500
FTR13	Clearcreek Twp - Oakland	4550	2500	5152	5000
FTR14	Clearcreek Twp - Stoutsville	4550	2500	5152	5000
FTR15	Richland Twp - Rushville	2462	2500	2618	2500
FTR16	Richland Twp - West Rushville	2462	0	2618	2500
FTR17	Rushcreek Twp - Bremen	4366	2500	4944	5000
Total County Population		151,280		171,309	
Total Population Credit		142,691		146,066	

**Appendix J Reference Year Opportunity to Recycle
and Demonstration of Achieving Goal 1**

Percent of Population	94%	85%
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ID #	Licking	2019		2029	
	Name of Community (City, Village, Township)	Community Population	Population Credit	Community Population	Population Credit
<i>Non-subscription curbside</i>					
NCS5	Johnstown	4991	4991	5426	5426
NCS6	Pataskala	16121	16121	17526	17526
NCS7	Granville Village	6066	6066	6595	6595
<i>Subscription curbside</i>					
SC6	Alexandria Village	557	139	606	152
SC7	Bowling Green Township	1645	411	1789	447
SC8	Eden Township	1345	336	1462	366
SC9	Etna Township	8955	2239	8312	2078
SC10	Granville Township	4464	1116	4853	1213
SC11	Harrison Township	7581	1895	8241	2060
SC12	Heath	11109	2777	12076	3019
SC13	Hebron Village	2517	629	2736	684
SC14	Liberty Township	2543	636	2764	691
SC15	Madison Township	3410	853	na	na
SC16	Monroe Township	2493	623	na	na
SC17	Newark City	51259	12815	55724	13931
SC 18	St Albans Township	2078	520	2260	565
SC 19	Union Township	3989	997	4336	1084
<i>Full-time, urban drop-off</i>					
FTU23	Etna Twp - South St	8955	5000	9735	5000
FTU24	Granville Twp	10530	5000	11448	5000
FTU25	Granville Twp - Denison Red Barn	10530	5000	11448	5000
FTU26	Harrison Twp - Outville Rd.	7581	5000	8856	5000
FTU27	Heath - Rt. 79	11109	5000	12076	5000
FTU28	Heath - Hoback Park-removed 2020	11109	5000	na	na
FTU29	Monroe Twp - S. Main St.- removed 2021	7484	5000	na	na
FTU30	Newark - East Main	51259	5000	55724	5000
FTU31	Newark - Flory Park	51259	5000	55724	5000
FTU32	Newark - Cherry Valley	51259	5000	55724	5000
FTU33	Newark - Levin Park	51259	5000	55724	5000
FTU34	Newark - Easy St.	51259	5000	na	na

**Appendix J Reference Year Opportunity to Recycle
and Demonstration of Achieving Goal 1**

FTU37	Union Twp - Hebron	9463	5000	10288	5000
Full-time, rural drop-off					
FTR18	Fallsbury Twp. - Fallsburg	1057	2500	1149	2500
FTR19	Franklin Twp - Flint Ridge Rd.	2282	2500	2481	2500
FTR20	Hanover Twp - W. High St	2915	2500	3168	2500
FTR21	Hartford Twp - Croton	1542	2500	1676	2500
FTR22	Jersey Twp - Mink St.	2928	2500	3183	2500
FTR23	Liberty Twp - Northridge Rd.	2543	2500	2764	2500
FTR24	Licking Twp - Jacksontown Rd	4991	2500	5426	5000
FTR25	Mary Ann Twp - Wilkins Run Rd.	2280	2500	2479	2500
FTR26	McKean Twp - Fredonia	1641	2500	1784	2500
FTR27	Newton Twp - St. Louisville	3469	2500	3771	2500
FTR28	St. Albans Twp - Alexandria	2635	2500	2866	2500
FTR29	Washington Twp - Utica	3350	2500	3642	2500
Total County Population		169,969		184,775	
Total Population Credit		158,164		148,337	
Percent of Population		93%		80%	

ID #	Perry	2019		2029	
	Name of Community (City, Village, Township)	Community Population	Population Credit	Community Population	Population Credit
Non-subscription curbside					
NCS8	Somerset Village	1538	1835	1622	1622
Subscription curbside					
Full-time, urban drop-off					
FTU38	Harrison Twp - Crooksville	6266	5000	5754	5000
FTU39	Harrison Twp - Roseville	6266	5000	5754	5000
FTU40	Pike Township - N. State St.	7221	5000	7583	5000
FTU41	Pike Township - N. Main St	7221	5000	7583	5000
FTU42	Pike Township - First St.	7221	0	7583	0
FTU43	Pike Township - SR 13 NE	7221	0	7583	0
Full-time, rural drop-off					
FTR30	Bearfield Twp - Six Mile Turn	1742	2500	1837	2500
FTR31	Clayton Twp - Saltillo	1626	2500	1714	2500
FTR32	Coal Twp - New Straitsville	1082	2500	1141	2500
FTR33	Hopewell Twp - Glenford	2492	2500	2627	2500

**Appendix J Reference Year Opportunity to Recycle
and Demonstration of Achieving Goal 1**

FTR34	Jackson Twp - Junction City	2967	2500	3128	2500
FTR35	Monroe Twp - Corning	1567	2500	1652	2500
FTR36	Reading Twp - Somerset	4539	2500	4786	2500
FTR37	Salt Lick Twp - Hemlock	1311	2500	1382	2500
FTR38	Salt Lick Twp - Shawnee	1311	0	1382	0
FTR39	Thorn Twp - Thornville	4418	2500	4658	2500
FTR40	Thorn Twp - Thornport	4418	2500	4658	2500
Total County Population		38,242		40,321	
Total Population Credit		46,538		46,622	
Percent of Population		122%		116%	
Total District Population		395,763		431,360	
Total Population Credit		383,421		376,652	
Percent of Population		97%		87%	

Because the access goal has been lowered to 80% in the 2019 State Solid Waste Plan, no county is obliged to add recycling drop-off locations to maintain access through the planning period. 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.

B. 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.

C. Demonstration of Meeting Other Requirements for Achieving Goal 1

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 decrease each year unless responses to annual surveys improve.

2. Industrial Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate

As illustrated in Table K-2, the District is meeting the 66% industrial goal established in Goal #2, and the expectation is that the percentage will continue to increase annually, although not by a large amount. 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.

3. 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.

Table J-4 Demonstration of Commercial Opportunity to Recycle

Service Provider	Type of Recycling Service Provided	Material Type	Material Type	Material Type	Material Type	Material Type
Coshocton						
Countywide dropoff bins	full time drop off	Aluminum	steel cans	cardboard	office paper	newspaper
Fairfield						
Countywide dropoff bins	full time drop off	Aluminum	steel cans	cardboard	office paper	newspaper
Community Action Center	full time drop off	Aluminum	steel cans	cardboard	office paper	newspaper
Paper Retriever Bins	full time drop off			cardboard	office paper	newspaper
Licking						
Countywide dropoff bins	full time drop off	Aluminum	steel cans	cardboard	office paper	newspaper
Paper Retriever Bins	full time drop off			cardboard	office paper	newspaper
Perry						
Countywide dropoff bins	full time drop off	Aluminum	steel cans	cardboard	office paper	newspaper
PERCO Center	full time drop off	Aluminum	steel cans	cardboard	office paper	newspaper

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APPENDIX K WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING RATES AND DEMONSTRATION OF ACHIEVING GOAL 2

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)
2019	395,763	156,848	285,602	442,449	35.45%	2.17
2020	402,651	113,802	295,268	409,070	27.82%	1.55
2021	406,307	113,604	303,808	417,412	27.22%	1.53
2022	409,962	113,744	312,922	426,666	26.66%	1.52
2023	413,618	113,884	322,310	436,194	26.11%	1.51
2024	417,273	114,026	328,756	442,782	25.75%	1.50
2025	420,794	114,168	332,044	446,212	25.59%	1.49
2026	424,316	114,311	335,364	449,675	25.42%	1.48
2027	427,837	114,454	335,364	449,818	25.44%	1.47
2028	431,359	114,598	335,364	449,962	25.47%	1.46
2029	434,880	114,743	335,364	450,107	25.49%	1.45
2030	438,553	114,888	335,364	450,252	25.52%	1.44
2031	442,226	115,035	335,364	450,399	25.54%	1.43
2032	445,898	115,182	335,364	450,546	25.56%	1.42
2033	449,571	115,329	335,364	450,693	25.59%	1.41
2034	453,244	115,477	335,364	450,842	25.61%	1.40

**Appendix K Waste Reduction Rates and
Demonstration of Achieving Goal 2**

Table K-2 Annual Rate of Waste Reduction: Industrial Solid Waste

Year	Waste Reduced and Recycled (tons)	Waste Disposed (tons)	Waste Generated (tons)	Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate (percent)
2019	160,951	115,451	276,402	58.23%
2020	179,003	103,053	282,056	63.46%
2021	178,108	97,757	275,865	64.56%
2022	177,217	88,959	266,176	66.58%
2023	176,331	84,511	260,842	67.60%
2024	175,450	81,130	256,580	68.38%
2025	174,572	78,697	253,269	68.93%
2026	173,700	78,303	252,003	68.93%
2027	172,831	78,303	251,134	68.82%
2028	171,967	78,303	250,270	68.71%
2029	171,107	78,303	249,410	68.60%
2030	170,252	78,303	248,555	68.50%
2031	169,400	78,303	247,703	68.39%
2032	168,553	78,303	246,856	68.28%
2033	167,711	78,303	246,014	68.17%
2034	166,872	78,303	245,175	68.06%

**Appendix K Waste Reduction Rates and
Demonstration of Achieving Goal 2**

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)
2019	317,799	401,053	718,851	44.21%
2020	292,805	398,321	691,126	42.37%
2021	291,712	401,565	693,277	42.08%
2022	290,961	401,881	692,842	42.00%
2023	290,216	406,821	697,037	41.64%
2024	289,476	409,887	699,362	41.39%
2025	288,740	410,740	699,481	41.28%
2026	288,010	413,667	701,677	41.05%
2027	287,285	413,667	700,952	40.98%
2028	286,565	413,667	700,232	40.92%
2029	285,850	413,667	699,517	40.86%
2030	285,140	413,667	698,807	40.80%
2031	284,435	413,667	698,102	40.74%
2032	283,735	413,667	697,402	40.68%
2033	283,040	413,667	696,707	40.63%
2034	282,349	413,667	696,017	40.57%

Sources of Information: Data is a compilation of data from previous tables.

APPENDIX L MINIMUM REQUIRED EDUCATION PROGRAMS: OUTREACH AND MARKETING PLAN AND GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

Overview

Each member county employs staff that comprise the County Recycling Offices. Those offices provide the education and outreach on behalf of the District via annual contracts. County Recycling Offices must create an Outreach and Marketing plan for their county annually, and District funding varies depending on the cost of implementing that plan. The plan must incorporate all the elements set forth in the state format for best practices. The plans are expected to evolve and change, discarding programs that are unsuccessful and adding new programs that may achieve better results. Because these plans have yet to be written, this plan cannot detail what will be in every one of them. The following description outlines what will be common to all of them, providing a level of consistency throughout the District.

Aligning outreach to available infrastructure is not seen as a best practice to strive for in this District. It is seen as simple common sense that has been used since the programs began. It is senseless to preach recycling to any group of people who don't have access. Therefore, one common theme throughout the outreach program is (and has always been) that the County Recycling Offices focus on what is available in their county (or near enough to use) and educate their constituency in its use. If a presentation is given to a group in the city of Coshocton, the focus is on the city's curbside program. If a presentation is given to Coal Township, the focus is on using the drop-off location in New Straitsville.

The common theme for all outreach programs is to encourage residents and business owners to adopt a lifestyle of recycling, sustainability, and conservation through cooperative programming and interagency partnerships. County recycling offices will continue to seek out opportunities to work with other agencies and organizations to fulfill this mission and build a community where recycling is integrated into daily routines.

A. Minimum Required Education Programs

Web Page

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
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

Appendix L Minimum Required Education Programs, Outreach Plan, and General Education Requirements

contact information. The District website is updated by District staff as needed. The District website includes information about the District, its partners, where to recycle each material, maps of drop-off locations, listings for landfills, transfer stations, haulers and County Recycling Offices, and business recycling tips. It also includes a schedule of all district meetings, board minutes, policy committee minutes, financial reports, and our most current solid waste management plan to assist the general public in staying informed and involved. In Coshocton and Perry Counties, recycling office staff update their websites and in Licking and Fairfield Counties, webmasters update the sites for the recycling offices. Their pages include information similar to the District's, but tailored to their counties. County websites and the District website contain links to each other. The measurement of success is whether or not the websites contain updated, consistent, information at all times.

Infrastructure Inventory

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
All County Recycling Offices, District Office	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #3

This is most often combined with the information in the resource guide because there is much overlap in the information. However, should an office choose to create multiple brochures, this would include all the information put forth in Format 4. This information is also contained within the District website and each county website.

Resource Guide

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
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, landfills, transfer facilities, compost information, and other valuable tips. The information is printed and available at all educational events, maintained on county websites and Facebook pages, and given to Chambers of Commerce to distribute throughout the year. 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. Licking County has created multiple "mini-guides" that are one-page trifold brochures that are less expensive to print and contain much of the same information.

Speaker/Presenter

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
All County Recycling Offices, District Office	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #3

All county recycling offices and the District office offer their staff as speakers for public, civic, and social events throughout the year. Presentations are a major component of annual Outreach plans, and are used with all five target audiences. In 2019, 285 presentations were given to more than 13,800 people District-wide. In 2020, the

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pandemic illustrated the usefulness of speaking virtually through Zoom, Facebook videos and other social media. Using social media to give presentations will continue even though the focus will revert to in-person wherever and whenever possible.

B. Outreach and Marketing Plan

While each County Recycling Office creates a plan for its member county, there are commonalities that apply to all of them. The outreach subcommittee felt that the priorities from the last plan are still valid and so are carried forth into this plan with updates to the strategies to reach each audience. The target audiences are listed in order of priority, with the highest showing the most promise for a return on effort.

Residential Sector

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Maximize visibility of recycling opportunities	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Reinforce recycling the right materials, no dumping	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Create outreach for under-represented populations	2023	Ongoing	Goal #4

This is the largest audience and the easiest to reach with marketing campaigns. Activities include displays at community events, newsletters, press releases, radio and TV ads, public workshops, video clips on social media, and loaning recycling containers for public events. Interactive displays at county fairs, and working with fair staff to incorporate recycling for vendors and fair-goers provides an educational opportunity that reaches a large sector of the county over the period of a week. April is celebrated as Earth Month and activities are focused on cleanups. These activities create opportunities for the general public to learn more about recycling in their community. Outreach by each county will continue to be tailored to the opportunities available to that county. The county recycling offices will increase outreach to realtors within their counties to provide recycling information to new homeowners, so that people moving into the district will have updated local information as soon as they arrive.

Although an ongoing problem since the inception of recycling drop-off sites, dumping of unrecyclable materials is on the upswing due to the unwillingness of individuals to pay for legal disposal of the waste they generate. The nature of the contamination makes it clear that it is not primarily a matter of confusion over what materials are acceptable. Education efforts will continue to educate citizens to report when they see people dumping at recycling sites and along roadways, and coordination with the sheriff offices in each county will ensure follow-up for possible prosecution. Outreach campaigns will incorporate a focus on putting only the accepted materials in the bins. The goal is to decrease the level of contamination in the drop-off recycling bins.

The counties identified a gap in mainstream communication methods, and that is how to educate the sectors of the population that are low income, or without transportation, or illiterate, renters in curbside communities, even the elderly. There are people who simply cannot easily take their recyclables to a drop-off bin as is commonly

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recommended. The counties will work together to create outreach activities for those residents to increase participation in all recycling programs. The specifics of this outreach are yet to be developed.

Schools Sector

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Provide activities to meet instructional standards for students	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Link classroom education with actual recycling	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Provide technical assistance in setting up school recycling programs	2023	Ongoing	Goal #4

Creating classroom lessons that teach to the ever-changing instructional standards is essential in gaining access to classrooms as teachers find their time limited in what they can accommodate. Combining recycling with other environmental lessons increases the odds that teachers will invite the programs into their classes. Increasing the use of virtual lessons that were critical in maintaining education programs in 2020 will be continued so they are available whenever needed by teachers. Contests widen the message and combine learning with the act of recycling or composting, and will be continued as long as participation warrants them. CRO's use this educational opportunity to invite more schools to actively begin a school recycling program, either through their services or the school's waste hauler.

Classroom lessons with actual recycling activities, whether it is participation in a recycling challenge, setting up a school recycling program, or volunteering for a litter cleanup increases the likelihood that a school will implement a recycling program. One measurement of success for activities aimed at this audience is the mindset of these students as they become the adults who make purchasing decisions and recycling decisions for households. Recycling is more a mainstream activity now than twenty years ago, hopefully in part due to this education.

Presentations to administrators and teachers focus more on setting up recycling programs within the schools and the financial benefit of doing so. The success of this strategy will be the percentage of schools in each county with a recycling program (regardless of who the service provider is). The goal is 100%. Because Perry County has already achieved this goal, we know it is possible. CRO's will work cooperatively to develop a "best practices" guide to beginning and maintaining a school recycling program with staff available to assist in schools that present higher levels of challenges or barriers to recycling.

Commercial/Institutional Sector

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Maximize communication and highlight successes	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Provide technical support to start-up recycling	2023	Ongoing	Goal #4

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businesses			
Provide information on recycling opportunities	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Maintain relationships with trade organizations	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4

All county recycling offices provide information as requested, offer waste evaluations and link businesses with private sector recyclers for services. By publicizing the efforts of these businesses through newsletters, Facebook posts and newspaper/newsletter articles, they encourage other businesses to participate.

It is more difficult to convince businesses to recycle than residents, because their opportunities come with a price. They must weigh the cost of staff time, storage space, and either a fee for pickup (if they can find a hauler willing to offer it) or transportation to the nearest drop-off site against the cost of disposing of it in their existing trash dumpster. The County Recycling Offices will continue to provide businesses with the information needed to make such decisions. As an example of aligning outreach to available infrastructure, communications with businesses in the city of Lancaster do not encourage businesses to work with their waste hauler to set up recycling, because their waste hauler is the city of Lancaster which does not offer recycling services. Instead, businesses are offered the opportunity to participate in the low-cost recycling program offered by Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action, the two local recyclers, or bring their materials to any of the local recycling facilities.

The CRO's recognize that entrepreneurs beginning a business to collect recyclables from businesses could significantly improve recycling in the district. Kurbside with Kenny and Glass City Recycling are two such recyclers that offer local businesses the opportunity to recycle with minimum effort. If those businesses were replicated throughout the district, more businesses will have access to recycling. Working cooperatively, the CRO's will create a "how to start a recycling business" manual that will guide individuals through the process. The guide will be distributed to local trade associations, high schools and vocational schools, and be available upon request at their offices.

The CRO's offer on-site pickup of recyclables to government offices to reinforce that the local government is being responsible with the waste it generates. The goal of this activity is to have 100% of government offices participating, and each office strives to add at least one governmental entity each year. The educational component of this program is that each CRO is responsible for training the employees to separate recyclable material and get it to a central collection point for pick-up. The measurement of their success is the tons recycled through the programs and increases at each agency annually.

Interaction with local chambers of commerce increases exposure to the commercial sector, and providing recycling containers for chamber events strengthens the partnership with businesses in spreading the recycling message. Chambers may provide the needed networking opportunities for businesses to share information.

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Political Leaders

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Provide support and encouragement for efforts	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Participate in community events to promote recycling	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4

County recycling offices actively support community cleanup efforts by providing bags, gloves, safety vests, promotion and publicizing efforts. They loan recycling containers for community events, bringing the individual communities in as partners in the effort to increase recycling. Publicizing those efforts shows communities their efforts are appreciated, and that they make a difference. County Recycling Offices include community recycling programs in county recycling guides and promote those programs in presentations. Technical assistance in starting curbside recycling programs is available, and promoted via presentations, program brochures and websites. As has been discussed elsewhere in the plan, this outreach is more reactive than proactive in that we do not push communities to start curbside recycling programs if they are not ready, but willingly and gladly assist them when they reach the decision to start. The minimum outreach to this audience will be annual communication with all township and village offices (letter, newsletter, or email) with updated contact information, summary of assistance available, and an invitation to put a link on community websites to the county recycling office. The goal is to have that link for continuity even with staff or address changes on either end. The measurement of success in educating this sector is the number of community events at which recycling is an integral part, whether it is through containers borrowed from the CRO's or their own.

Industrial Sector

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Provide information on recycling opportunities to all industries	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Provide technical support in implementing a recycling program	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4
Maximize communication with industries	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4

Education for industries is supportive of already extensive recycling efforts. The goal is to network individuals at various industries to increase their efforts and give them the tools needed to find markets for their materials. County recycling offices publicize successful recycling efforts in their newsletters, on Facebook, and through newspaper articles. Technical assistance is available via waste evaluations and information on markets, and is promoted in presentations, websites and program brochures. As has been discussed elsewhere in the plan, the industrial sector is shrinking in these four counties. The number of industries too small for staff devoted to recycling, but too big to use residential roll-off containers is finite, and many have specialized wastes not amenable to recycling. The role of the District and the County Recycling Offices is to be supportive of their efforts, provide assistance as requested, but focus on those entities and audiences where the most recycling can be gained. Increasing communication with this sector will be measured by the number of industries with which the program has

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direct contact throughout the year, either through a visit, interview, telephone conversation, mailing of a newsletter or flyer, or shared event.

With the removal of the industrial recycling goal, Districts are required to offer three programs to industries. Our four county recycling offices have chosen to work cooperatively to implement the following three programs.

1. Waste evaluations will be available to all industries, and will include suggestions on improving existing recycling programs, the use of the Ohio Materials Marketplace or any similar state waste exchange, and information on potential markets for materials.
2. Business and Industry Roundtables via Zoom will be available at least two times per year. As this program evolves, subject matter may be tailored to specific industry categories, expanded to commercial businesses, and feature speakers from the local industries. This supports a need identified by the business sector for a way to network with their peers.
3. Expand and improve the market database created under the previous plan. This has been seen as a valuable asset, and the recycling offices will work to expand the resources identified and make the database easier to search and access.

C. Outreach Priority

Name	Start Date	End Date	Goal
Decrease contamination at recycling sites	Ongoing	Ongoing	Goal #4

Although an ongoing problem since the inception of recycling drop-off sites, dumping of unrecyclable materials continues to plague the recycling program. The nature of the contamination makes it clear that it is most often not a matter of confusion over what materials are acceptable, but the unwillingness of individuals to pay for proper disposal. Education efforts will continue to educate citizens to report when they see people dumping at recycling sites and along roadways, and coordination with the litter deputies in each county will increase the likelihood of prosecution. While the “Report a Dumper” program will continue to be used, a focus on positive reinforcement of “Recycle Right” will prevail. The county recycling offices will also make use of any state resources that result from the OEPA partnership with The Recycling Partnership campaign development.

Incorporating Best Practices

1. *Be familiar with the solid waste management infrastructure*

County Recycling Offices are the front line in knowing what recycling resources are available locally, and that information drives everything they do. Each presentation and activity is designed with local recycling infrastructure in mind. The inventory of resources is on the District website and all county recycling office websites and is updated as needed.

2. *Provide outreach within the context of the infrastructure*

County outreach plans align their education, outreach and technical assistance within their available recycling infrastructure, hence each plan will be slightly different from the next and is modified each year as there are changes to existing infrastructure. One example of this best practice is the difference between programs in recycling glass. Each county is different, and private programs within the county also differ. County recycling offices must be cognizant of which communities have access to glass recycling and what colors of glass are accepted in each program.

3. *Develop and implement outreach effectively*

a. Understanding the different needs of different audiences

Annual surveys were intended to elicit input into why people do or do not recycle, what media is most effective in conveying the message, and what improvements to the recycling programs would result in increased participation. These did not provide valuable information and have been discontinued. Activity-specific surveys will continue to be used by the CRO's to maximize the value of their programs. Increased use of social media such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter open up access to a wider audience than older communication methods and result in more rapid, timely communication.

County Recycling Offices create newsletters that vary depending on the audience. What is sent to the general public differs from that sent to businesses. To save paper resources, these are evolving into electronic versions that are used with a variety of media. The county recycling offices are finding that sending newsletters electronically does not translate into all recipients seeing the information. In a recent "mail chimp" mailing, Licking County found that only 18% of recipients opened the email. Therefore, mailing options will be re-evaluated and improved.

Display booths at community events give county recycling staff the opportunity to directly communicate with residents and find out how to improve the recycling

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services to increase participation, and educate residents about recycling the right materials. Taking these displays directly to the recycling drop-off sites provide a more focused audience and directly impact those residents exposed to this direct education.

This best practice is the impetus for the outreach strategy targeting under-represented segments of the residential population. For example, households without computers will not be reached through social media posts. Those who are illiterate will not be reached through written educational messaging. Those without vehicles cannot transport their recyclables even if they want to recycle. The county recycling offices will develop outreach tools to reach such households and encourage them to participate in recycling.

b. Focus on changing behavior, not just creating awareness

The outreach strategy involving waste evaluations is shifting from providing information to businesses and industries about the availability of the evaluations to actively encouraging them to participate. Fliers will be developed and promoted at Chamber of Commerce events where business representatives will be present.

c. Having measurable outcomes to achieve

Prior to 2010, the focus of education programs was to document the number of activities and the number of people reached. Outreach reports now require offices document what resulted from the activities rather than how it was planned or presented. It remains challenging to correlate measurements to specific activities. County recycling offices are directed to evaluate activities in terms of results produced and refocus efforts on those activities that produce results in terms of altering recycling behavior. One example of this measurement is how much less contamination is in the drop-off bins over time. Another measurement is how much clean recyclable material is collected compared to previous years. All counties participate in the statewide association of their peers, and share information continually about model programs.

d. Using a consistently and frequently repeated message

Following the outreach priority of reducing contamination in the recycling drop-off bins, the common theme of all messaging is “Recycle Right”. Facebook posts, newsletters and presentations all repeat this message in all four counties. Posting pictures of contaminated bins and explaining why those materials should not have been placed there is part of reminding residents that not all waste can be recycled.

For the business and industry audiences, frequent repetition of the availability of locations to recycle OCC through Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram with invitations

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to “like” the post will continue, and be improved through inviting businesses directly to use recycling opportunities available through in-person visits, offering the use of recycling containers for sponsored public events, and by promoting those businesses that do use the recycling opportunities.

- e. Evaluating the results to determine if the program is achieving the desired outcome

Recycling has evolved from a fringe activity back in the 1980’s to a part of everyday life for many people, but there is still work to be done in embracing it universally. By partnering with other agencies and organizations, the County Recycling Offices can increase their impact on, and acceptance by, the general public. The concept is that the more groups spreading the recycling message, the faster it will reach our entire population. Additionally, the perspective of various groups will ensure that the message is tailored to various audiences. For example, working the with county aging programs will help the recycling office understand the unique needs of the older population and tailor education to their needs. Partnering with Jobs and Family Services will ensure that the CRO’s incorporate messages targeted to residents with fewer resources to store and transport recyclables. The measurement of success will be the increase in the number of events and programs that include multiple partners.

APPENDIX M WASTE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY ANALYSIS

A. Access to Publicly-Available Landfill Facilities

Table M-1 Remaining Operating Life of Publicly-Available Landfills

Facility	Location	Years of Remaining Capacity
Coshocton Landfill	Coshocton	68.87
Pine Grove	Fairfield	63.9
Suburban	Perry	54.13
Tunnel Hill	Perry	17.5
American	Stark	61.4
Kimble	Tuscarawas	28.8
Athens-Hocking	Hocking	45.2
Pike Sanitation	Pike	31.8
Noble Rd	Richland	2.9
Countywide Landfill	Stark	74
SWACO Landfill	Franklin	42.7
Beech Hollow	Jackson	79
Evergreen Landfill	Wood	36.5
Carbon Limestone	Mahoning	50.5
Crawford Co. Landfill	Crawford	32

Source(s) of Information: OEPA Ohio Solid Waste Facility Data Report, Table 13

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.

Based on 260 disposal days per year, the average daily need at publicly available landfills in 2019 was 1700 tons. It will remain about the same throughout the planning period. The existing landfills in the district are permitted to take up to 18,500 tons per day or more than 4,810,000 tons per year. Obviously, not all of that capacity is actually available to the District, but the calculation does demonstrate that the capacity available far exceeds anticipated needs. It is expected that waste will continue to go to out-of-district facilities in about the same proportions as it has in the past.

Since the District does not direct waste and has not entered into contracts with facilities to take specific amounts of waste, the landfills in the District can and do accept out-of-district and out-of-state waste. However, unless there is a drastic change in the flow of waste, the District's needed capacity is secure. There is also considerable capacity within a 70-mile radius of the District. The capacity outside the District provides security for the District in several ways. Facilities

outside of the District will be available for district waste if needed. Ample disposal capacity to the east and northeast of the District provide buffers between this District and waste exporting counties in northern Ohio and east coast states. Substantial capacity in southeast Ohio offers an out-of-district alternative to the southeast sector of the District.

B. Access to Captive Landfill Facilities

Table M-3 Remaining Operating Life of Privately-Available Landfills

Facility	Location	Years of Remaining Capacity
Owens Corning	Licking	129

Source(s) of Information: Annual Operating Reports submitted by facilities to Ohio EPA

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.

C. Incinerators and Energy Recovery Facilities

There are no incinerators operating in the District. .

APPENDIX N EVALUATING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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 intention of WARM is to illustrate the emission reductions that result from recycling and waste reduction activities.



Waste Reduction Model (WARM)

Summary Report (Energy)

Summary Report

Analysis Report

Summary Report

Analysis Report

Energy Analysis - Summary Report

GHG Emissions Waste Management Analysis for **CFLP Solid Waste District**
 Prepared by: **Carol Philipps**
 Project Period for this Analysis: **1/1/2019 to 12/31/2019**

Material	Baseline Scenario						Alternative Scenario						Change (Alt-Base) million BTU	
	Tons Recycled	Tons Landfilled	Tons Combusted	Tons Composted	Tons Anaerobically Digested	Total million BTU	Tons Source Reduced	Tons Recycled	Tons Landfilled	Tons Combusted	Tons Composted	Tons Anaerobically Digested		Total million BTU
Corrugated Containers	0.00	18194.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-3795.28	0.00	18194.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-274788.47	-270993.19
Mixed Paper (primarily residential)	0.00	7827.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-1211.37	0.00	7827.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-160955.38	-159744.01
Food Waste														830.19
Yard Trimmings	N/A	1130.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.86	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	1130.00	0.00	827.33	1231.75
Branches	N/A	10738.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1570.87	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	10738.00	0.00	2802.62	120.43
Mixed Plastics	N/A	489.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.20	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	489.00	0.00	127.63	-322523.80
Electronic Peripherals	0.00	9139.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	2451.75	0.00	9139.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-320072.05	-1030.90
Aluminum Cans	0.00	126.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	33.80	0.00	126.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-997.10	-262604.12
Steel Cans	0.00	1716.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	460.36	0.00	1716.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-262143.76	-45689.44
Mixed Metals	0.00	2258.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	605.76	0.00	2258.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-45083.68	-5117200.94
Glass	0.00	76584.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	20545.42	0.00	76584.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-5096655.52	-3248.23
Carpet	0.00	1357.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	364.05	0.00	1357.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-2884.18	-298441.27
Tires	0.00	13748.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	3688.22	0.00	13748.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-294753.05	-16861.38
Mixed Recyclables	0.00	4356.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	1168.60	0.00	4356.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-15692.79	-129023.79
	0.00	8661.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-464.59	N/A	8661.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-129488.39	
						25421.92							-6599756.80	

For explanation of methodology, see the [EPA WARM Documentation](#)

a) Emissions estimates provided by this model are intended to support voluntary GHG measurement and reporting initiatives.

Analysis Results

Total Change in Energy Use (million BTU): **-6625178.72**

This is equivalent to...

Conserving **72317** Households' Annual Energy

Conserving **1140306** Barrels of Oil

Conserving **55002472** Gallons of Gasoline



Waste Reduction Model (WARM)

Summary Report (Energy)

Summary Report

Analysis Report

Summary Report

Analysis Report

Energy Analysis - Summary Report

GHG Emissions Waste Management Analysis for **CFLP Solid Waste District**
 Prepared by: **Carol Philipps**
 Project Period for this Analysis: **1/1/2029 to 12/31/2029**

Material	Baseline Scenario						Alternative Scenario						Change (Alt-Base) million BTU	
	Tons Recycled	Tons Landfilled	Tons Combusted	Tons Composted	Tons Anaerobically Digested	Total million BTU	Tons Source Reduced	Tons Recycled	Tons Landfilled	Tons Combusted	Tons Composted	Tons Anaerobically Digested		Total million BTU
Corrugated Containers	18194.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-274788.47	0.00	12999.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-196327.10	78461.37
Mixed Paper (primarily residential)	7827.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-160955.38	0.00	5592.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-114994.57	45960.81
Food Waste														-235.75
Yard Trimmings	N/A	0.00	0.00	1130.00	0.00	827.33	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	808.00	0.00	591.57	-800.49
Branches														-36.28
Mixed Plastics	N/A	0.00	0.00	489.00	0.00	127.63	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	350.00	0.00	91.35	91409.13
Electronic Peripherals	9139.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-320072.05	0.00	6529.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-228662.92	284.89
Aluminum Cans	126.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-997.10	0.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-712.22	74854.57
Steel Cans	1716.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-262143.76	0.00	1226.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-187289.19	12878.20
Mixed Metals	2258.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-45083.68	0.00	1613.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-32205.48	1455312.64
Glass	76584.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-5096655.52	0.00	54716.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-3641342.88	822.53
Carpet	1357.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-2884.18	0.00	970.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-2061.65	84172.28
Tires	13748.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-294753.05	0.00	9822.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-210580.78	4481.59
Mixed Recyclables	4356.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-15692.79	0.00	3112.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-11211.19	36973.19
	8661.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-129488.39	N/A	6188.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	-92515.20	
						-6599756.80							-4715218.12	

Analysis Results

- a) For explanation of methodology, see the [EPA WARM Documentation](#)
- b) Emissions estimates provided by this model are intended to support voluntary GHG measurement and reporting initiatives.

Total Change in Energy Use (million BTU): **1884538.68**

This is equivalent to...

Consuming **20570** Households' Annual Energy

Consuming **324361** Barrels of Oil

Consuming **15645507** Gallons of Gasoline

APPENDIX O FINANCIAL PLAN

A. Funding Mechanisms and Revenue Generated

1. Disposal Fee

Table O-1 Disposal Fee Schedule and Revenue (in accordance with ORC Section 3734.57(B))

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	
2015	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$377,433	\$1,161,335	\$410,099	\$1,948,867.25
2016	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$607,194	\$1,042,904	\$588,099	\$2,238,197.50
2017	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$589,590	\$1,369,970	\$555,218	\$2,514,777.78
2018	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$649,246	\$1,468,175	\$654,003	\$2,771,424.64
2019	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$607,264	\$1,148,856	\$646,378	\$2,402,498.14
2020	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$536,037	\$806,238	\$461,721	\$1,803,994.96
2021	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$559,498	\$600,906	\$494,400	\$1,654,804.60
2022	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$554,707	\$599,175	\$489,463	\$1,643,345.15
2023	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$570,282	\$604,735	\$499,242	\$1,674,259.56
2024	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$576,935	\$614,314	\$514,202	\$1,705,451.26
2025	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$581,572	\$613,035	\$514,205	\$1,708,811.52
2026	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$584,050	\$614,301	\$519,344	\$1,717,695.23
2027	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$584,050	\$614,301	\$519,344	\$1,717,695.23
2028	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$584,050	\$614,301	\$519,344	\$1,717,695.23
2029	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$584,050	\$614,301	\$519,344	\$1,717,695.23
2030	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$584,050	\$614,301	\$519,344	\$1,717,695.23
2031	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$584,050	\$614,301	\$519,344	\$1,717,695.23
2032	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$584,050	\$614,301	\$519,344	\$1,717,695.23
2033	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$584,050	\$614,301	\$519,344	\$1,717,695.23
2034	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$584,050	\$614,301	\$519,344	\$1,717,695.23

Source(s) of Information: Historical information based on actual fees collected. Projections assume no change in fee rates and continued operation of the three landfills currently paying disposal fees. Because these calculations are on fees collected, they will not match actual fees received by the district, which are a month or more later than collected.

Assumptions: Revenue was calculated using a projection of increases and decreases following historical patterns at in-district facilities.

The District will continue to use a disposal fee for the entire planning period, assuming no legislative changes eliminate or limit disposal fees. At the present time the District disposal fee is \$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 fees that are set in this Plan are necessary to provide adequate funding to continue the programs described in this Plan.

There are currently three publicly available landfills in the District that are accepting significant waste and collecting district disposal fees for the CFLP District. Coshocton Landfill accepts less than one ton per year.

The fee revenue projected on Table O-1 is based on projections of the amount of in-district, out-of-district, and out-of-state non-exempt waste that will be accepted at publicly available in-District landfills during the planning period. The amounts are based on 30 years of historical data for waste receipts through 2020 and on information obtained in 10 months of 2021.

Overall, revenue from disposal fees has averaged \$2 million per year since 1998, fluctuating irregularly above and below that number. The characterization of waste as exempt waste has increased in the last seven years, reducing the amount of waste for which we receive disposal fees.

In-District waste has accounted for about 22% of disposal fees. Waste exported to other districts is primarily general waste, and has fluctuated between 12% and 29% of total disposal since 2009. It will continue to fluctuate as haulers win and lose contracts. Rumpke and Kimble are the primary exporters of waste, and in 2020 Local Waste Services also began exporting a significant amount of waste to Pike Landfill.

Out of district waste has accounted for about 50% of disposal fees. Waste disposed here by other districts reached a high in 1998 but has been declining since, from almost 868,900 tons in that year to 284,000 tons in 2019 and dropping below 200,000 in 2020. The biggest factor in the 2010 decrease was the decision by SWACO (Franklin County) to limit exports of their waste to other districts, however, out-of-district waste entering our landfills had been on the decline long before that happened. Tunnel Hill Reclamation began taking an increased amount of out of district waste when they purchased Big O Refuse which had many out-of-district hauling contracts. When they sold that company to Waste Management in 2017, the out-of-district tonnage dropped significantly and it remains low. Local Waste Services had been importing a significant amount of waste from other districts to Pine Grove Landfill but ceased in 2020 when they changed their disposal destination to Pike Landfill.

Out-of-state waste comprised less than 2% of fee tons accepted in 1998, and was a relatively insignificant portion of disposal fees until 2012 when it grew to 51% of tons accepted. Tunnel Hill Reclamation's main business is out-of-state waste brought in by rail. The decrease in out-of-district waste combined with the influx of waste from New York and New Jersey as well as fracking waste from Pennsylvania account for this increase. However, the fracking waste decreased in 2013 and is not predictable as a revenue source. Because of the rail access to Tunnel Hill Reclamation and the investment from the east coast, out-of-state waste is projected to remain fairly steady for the next ten years. However, in 2015, the District received fees for 40% of the out of state waste received. In 2019, that had shrunk to 21%. The trend to characterizing out-of-state waste as construction and demolition debris regardless of its

identifiability as such is reducing the revenue from out-of-state waste and that trend is projected to continue as there is no means to enforce proper characterization and no will at the state level to enforce that long-standing policy.

In the past, the District has projected straight line increases in revenue. With this plan, an attempt is being made to follow past trends and project both increases and decreases as a more accurate projection of dollars to be received. Because these landfills are privately owned and must seek new business to remain profitable, it is expected that they will continue to pursue waste aggressively. However, no amount of analysis of past trends can accurately predict the contracts to be won or lost in the future. Anomalies such as the covid pandemic cannot be foreseen, and the disruption to revenues from such events can only be analyzed in hindsight. The priority will remain to receive sufficient revenue to fund mandatory programs with the hope that there will be some revenue available for optional programs as well.

2. .Generation Fee

Table O-2 Generation Fee Schedule and Revenue

Year	Generation Fee Schedule (\$ per ton)	Total Revenue from Generation Fee (\$)
2015	\$2.00	\$783,953
2016	\$1.25	\$540,384
2017	\$1.25	\$471,583
2018	\$1.25	\$498,550
2019	\$1.25	\$478,574
2020	\$1.25	\$466,122
2021	\$1.25	\$501,633
2022	\$1.25	\$500,159
2023	\$1.25	\$511,428
2024	\$1.25	\$510,936
2025	\$1.25	\$506,316
2026	\$1.25	\$507,865
2027	\$4.00	\$1,625,169
2028	\$4.00	\$1,625,169
2029	\$4.00	\$1,625,169
2030	\$4.00	\$1,625,169
2031	\$4.00	\$1,625,169
2032	\$4.00	\$1,625,169
2033	\$4.00	\$1,625,169
2034	\$4.00	\$1,625,169

Source(s) of Information: Historical information based on actual fees collected (not when received by district). Projections assume change in fee rate and continued generation of waste consistent with history.

Assumptions: Revenue was calculated using historical fluctuations instead of straight-line increase or decrease. The amount of waste generated, and thus the amount of revenue from generation fees, is directly impacted by the commercial and industrial sector, where the loss of industries reduces both the generation of waste, and often the recycling of waste.

Generation fees were initiated in 2011 following the implementation of flow control by SWACO, which resulted in a significant decline in disposal fees. Tons of non-exempt waste generated within the CFLP District remain relatively stable over time and fluctuations are primarily due to business starts and stops. 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 through the remainder of this planning period. This plan specifically ratifies the increase beginning January 1, 2027.

3. *Designation Fee***Table O-3: Designation Fee Schedule and Revenue**

Year	Designation Fee Schedule (\$ per ton)	Total Designation Fee Revenue (\$)
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		
2019		
2020		
2021		
2022		
2023	\$2.00	\$248,002
2024	\$2.00	\$240,562
2025	\$2.00	\$228,534
2026	\$2.00	\$228,534
2027	\$2.00	\$228,534
2028	\$2.00	\$228,534
2029	\$2.00	\$228,534
2030	\$2.00	\$228,534
2031	\$2.00	\$228,534
2032	\$2.00	\$228,534
2033	\$2.00	\$228,534
2034	\$2.00	\$228,534

Historically, non-exempt waste exports were around 10-15% of our total non-exempt waste disposed. That percentage has been increasing and in 2020 was 29%. This results in declining Tier I disposal fee revenue. To offset that loss, the District will implement a designation fee of \$2.00 per ton so that regardless of where District waste is disposed, the contribution to District funding will be \$2.00 per ton. While not enough of an offset to completely resolve funding issues, it will level the playing field for haulers bidding on community contracts. Board designation process is underway beginning October 25, 2021.

Table O-4 has been omitted as the District does not have debt.

4 Other Revenues

Table O-5: Other Sources of Revenue

Year	Interest	Reimbursements	Total Other Revenue
2015	\$15,623	\$152,253	\$167,876
2016	\$26,239	\$171,919	\$198,158
2017	\$16,861	\$159,162	\$176,023
2018	\$68,288	\$200,548	\$268,836
2019	\$230,395	\$203,141	\$433,536
2020	\$97,887	\$522,874	\$620,761
2021	\$48,000	\$351,881	\$399,881
2022	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
2023	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
2024	\$29,000	\$0	\$29,000
2025	\$28,000	\$0	\$28,000
2026	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
2027	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
2028	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
2029	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
2030	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
2031	\$22,000	\$0	\$22,000
2032	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000
2033	\$27,000	\$0	\$27,000
2034	\$27,000	\$0	\$27,000

Interest earned on the District fund has fluctuated widely through the years. In 2017, the Licking County Treasurer changed the method for paying interest into the District fund. Beginning mid-year, payments into the fund were made once per year. Therefore, no interest payments were received the second half of 2017 (hence the significant decrease). Projections were made using an amount similar to 2021 levels, however as the balance decreases, so will interest earned. Reimbursements consist of contract funds advanced to agencies but not spent on the approved program being returned to the District following the end of the contract year, and funds returned from the sale of district-funded equipment. The year 2020 also includes a settlement agreement with Tunnel Hill Partners for previous fee inaccuracies. Because budgets were created to project real costs, the assumption must be that contracts will be totally spent, therefore no reimbursements are projected. We are not able to project when program equipment will be retired from service, nor the amount (if any) gained from their sale, therefore no revenue from the sale of equipment is projected.

4 Summary of District Revenues

Table O-6 Total revenue

Year	Disposal Fees	Generation Fees	Designation Fees	Other Revenue	Total Revenue
2015	\$1,948,867	\$783,953	\$0	\$167,876	\$2,900,696
2016	\$2,238,198	\$540,384	\$0	\$198,158	\$2,976,739
2017	\$2,514,778	\$471,583	\$0	\$176,023	\$3,162,383
2018	\$2,771,425	\$498,550	\$0	\$268,836	\$3,538,810
2019	\$2,402,498	\$478,574	\$0	\$433,536	\$3,314,608
2020	\$1,803,995	\$466,122	\$0	\$620,761	\$2,890,878
2021	\$1,654,805	\$501,633	\$0	\$399,881	\$2,556,319
2022	\$1,643,345	\$500,159	\$0	\$30,000	\$2,173,504
2023	\$1,674,260	\$511,428	\$248,002	\$30,000	\$2,463,690
2024	\$1,705,451	\$510,936	\$240,562	\$29,000	\$2,485,950
2025	\$1,708,812	\$506,316	\$228,534	\$28,000	\$2,471,662
2026	\$1,717,695	\$507,865	\$228,534	\$20,000	\$2,474,095
2027	\$1,717,695	\$1,625,169	\$228,534	\$20,000	\$3,591,399
2028	\$1,717,695	\$1,625,169	\$228,534	\$20,000	\$3,591,399
2029	\$1,717,695	\$1,625,169	\$228,534	\$20,000	\$3,591,399
2030	\$1,717,695	\$1,625,169	\$228,534	\$20,000	\$3,591,399
2031	\$1,717,695	\$1,625,169	\$228,534	\$22,000	\$3,593,399
2032	\$1,717,695	\$1,625,169	\$228,534	\$25,000	\$3,596,399
2033	\$1,717,695	\$1,625,169	\$228,534	\$27,000	\$3,598,399
2034	\$1,717,695	\$1,625,169	\$228,534	\$27,000	\$3,598,399

Source(s) of Information: This information is a compilation of data from previous tables.

B. 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

Line #	Category/Program	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
1	1. Plan Monitoring/Prep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.a	a. Plan Preparation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.b	b. Plan Monitoring																
1.c	c. Other																
2	2. Plan Implementation	2,735,248	3,515,987	4,146,769	2,382,090	3,425,212	3,148,814	3,180,177	3,267,020	3,211,678	3,216,965	3,213,670	3,217,696	3,220,307	3,220,307	3,215,896	3,221,306
2.a	a. District Administration	210,870	194,755	207,752	205,730	205,024	215,285	215,948	222,616	219,988	225,275	221,980	226,005	228,617	228,617	224,205	229,616
2.a.1	Personnel	164,259	165,721	175,741	174,787	178,432	182,274	186,202	190,218	191,621	191,621	191,621	191,621	191,621	191,621	191,621	191,621
2.a.2	Office Overhead	41,540	21,996	27,011	25,943	21,592	28,011	24,746	27,398	23,367	28,654	25,360	29,385	26,730	31,997	27,585	32,996
2.a.3	Other - Legal	5,072	7,038	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
2.b	b. Facility Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b.1	MRF/Recycling Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b.2	Compost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b.3	Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.b.4	Special Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.c	c. Landfill Closure/Post-Closure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.d	d. Recycling Collection	1,640,707	1,705,409	2,148,224	1,579,065	2,567,041	2,312,502	2,329,972	2,395,744	2,395,744	2,395,744	2,395,744	2,395,744	2,395,744	2,395,744	2,395,744	2,395,744
2.d.1	Curbside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.d.2	Drop-off	1,538,924	1,622,132	1,711,419	1,503,243	2,484,260	2,156,842	2,224,307	2,287,021	2,287,021	2,287,021	2,287,021	2,287,021	2,287,021	2,287,021	2,287,021	2,287,021
2.d.3	Combined Curbside/Drop-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.d.4	Multi-family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.d.5	Institutional	101,783	83,276	119,051	75,822	82,781	155,659	105,665	108,723	108,723	108,723	108,723	108,723	108,723	108,723	108,723	108,723
2.d.6	Other	-	-	317,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.e	e. Special Collections	11,494	13,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.e.1	Tire Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.e.2	HHW Collection	11,494	13,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.e.3	Electronics Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.e.4	Appliance Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.e.5	Other Collection Drives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.f	f. Yard Waste/Other Organics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.g	g. Education/Awareness	526,162	552,060	616,972	538,866	557,779	574,510	586,445	595,946	595,946	595,946	595,946	595,946	595,946	595,946	595,946	595,946
2.g.1	Education Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.g.2	Advertisement/Promotion	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.g.3	Other	526,162	552,060	616,472	538,866	557,779	574,510	586,445	595,946	595,946	595,946	595,946	595,946	595,946	595,946	595,946	595,946
2.h	h. Recycling Market Development	8,444	4,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.h.1	General Market Development Activities	8,444	4,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.h.2	ODNR pass-through grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.i	i. Service Contracts- unspent advances	263,347	292,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.j	j. Feasibility Studies	21,669	700,130	1,099,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.k	k. Waste Assessments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.l	l. Dump Cleanup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.m	m. Litter Collection	52,555	53,690	69,402	50,929	49,868	46,517	47,812	52,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.n	n. Emergency Debris Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.o	o. Loan Payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.p	p. Other	-	-	5,000	7,500	45,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3. Health Dept. Enforcement	163,770	133,834	186,621	109,855	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Health Department Name: all four</i>	163,770	133,834	186,621	109,855	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	4. County Assistance	18,135	-	127,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.a	a. Maintaining Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.b	b. Maintaining Public Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c	c. Providing Emergency Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.d	d. Providing Other Public Services	18,135	-	127,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	5. Well Testing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	6. Out-of-State Waste Inspection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	7. Open Dump, Litter Law Enforcement	159,090	210,410	262,180	173,963	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.a	a. Heath Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.b	b. Local Law Enforcement	159,090	210,410	262,180	173,963	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.c	c. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	8. Heath Department Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	9. Municipal/Township Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.a	a. Maintaining Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b	b. Maintaining Public Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.c	c. Providing Emergency Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.d	d. Providing other Public Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	10. Compensation to Affected Community (ORC Section 3734.35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Expenses	3,076,244	3,860,232	4,723,070	2,665,908	3,489,212	3,212,814	3,244,177	3,331,020	3,211,678	3,216,965	3,213,670	3,217,696	3,220,307	3,220,307	3,215,896	3,221,306

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*Explanation of Expenses***1 Plan Monitoring/Prep.**

- 1.a Plan Preparation - absorbed into District Office expenses. District staff writes the plan, facilitates committee meetings, holds hearings and publishes required notices.
- 1.b Plan Monitoring - absorbed into District Office expenses. This has always been a function of the District Office.
- 1.c Other - none

2 Plan Implementation

- 2.a District Administration - the majority of these costs fulfill Goal #9. The District Office also provides waste reduction and recycling information and technical assistance for industrial waste generators. Projected costs anticipate no major changes in employment or function that would necessitate an 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 - Director and Assistant Director, 2-3% annual cost of living increases projected.
 - 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. Only rent used an inflation factor, which is 4% as written in the annual lease. There is no plan to expand this office. The spike in 2019 was replacement of the district vehicle.
 - 2.a.3 Other - Legal fees through private attorney, budgeted at a rate that supports regular business. In the event more funds are needed to address a specific legal issue, the Board of Directors may adjust the annual budget accordingly, therefore no inflation factor was used.
- 2.b Facility Operation - no facilities are operated by the District, nor are any projected.
 - 2.b.1 MRF/Recycling Center
 - 2.b.2 Compost
 - 2.b.3 Transfer
 - 2.b.4 Special Waste
- 2.c Landfill Closure/Post-Closure - no landfills are owned by the District
- 2.d Recycling Collection

- 2.d.1 Curbside - No funds are budgeted specifically for this purpose, although communities may request assistance with implementing curbside programs throughout the planning period if funds are available.
- 2.d.2 Drop-off - The District enters into annual contracts with member counties to provide countywide drop-off recycling to meet Goal #1. The costs include collection and processing of recyclable materials. Projected costs include the periodic replacement of collection and processing equipment.

This Plan requires that the recycling programs provide access through the entire planning period and includes the expectation that the recycling programs will aggressively work to remove more material from the waste stream each year to meet Goal #2. It is important that each of the county programs be adequately funded to meet present and future challenges. Past expenses reflect a maintenance of current drop-off sites and staffing, an investment in equipment and facilities that will serve the recycling programs for the next ten years, and an expansion of the services to a broader audience than the minimum needed for achieving Goal #1. Therefore, costs saved by increasing efficiency of equipment will be offset by program expansion.

Each County Recycling Office was asked to prepare projections for the costs of operations and capital expenditures for ten years. Factors that were considered included the number of staff, the amount of fuel, the volume of materials to be processed to expand operations and accommodate growth, need for additional and replacement equipment including trucks, trailers, and/or containers. Even though the cost projections are based on realistic scenarios for anticipated needs, actual expenditures may vary. Annual budgets will be responsive to ongoing assessments of capital needs to increase efficient program operation. The capital costs are not broken out (i.e. trucks, trailers, etc.) from operational costs and are part of the contract between the District and individual counties to provide recycling access. Expansions and upgrades began in 2018 and will continue until completed to ensure all county programs are improved. Even with saving money by improving efficiency, operational costs for staff, fuel, and maintenance continues to rise.

Rather than using one inflation factor applied to all expenses in every county, inflation factors were tailored to each line item in each county where appropriate, similar to the method used for District administration. For example, medical insurance for an employee using only single coverage is vastly different than medical insurance for an employee in another county for family coverage. Each office used real numbers for projections.

Counties cannot rely upon revenue from the sale of materials to offset collection/processing costs, as the processors currently retain all such revenue. Both Community Action and PerCo have retained the revenue realized by selling processed materials to support operations at their

recycling centers beyond what District contracts cover. Additionally, they have applied for grant funding from external sources or used general fund dollars to supplement District funding.

In the case of PerCo Recycling Center, administration of the facility changed in 2018. Although the land and building have always been the property of Perry County, the operation of the business was subcontracted to PerCo, Inc., a nonprofit organization associated with the county's Board of Developmental Disabilities. Beginning in 2017, the Board of DD divested itself of its connection to PerCo, Inc., and the County Recycling Office assumed managerial responsibility of the recycling center in 2018. PerCo Inc. continued to provide some of the processing labor, while county employees continued to provide collection labor. Cost to the District increased, with the addition of the collection labor added to the District contract. The retrofit of the recycling center in 2021 was designed to increase the efficiency of processing. Several years of operating with the new equipment will be needed to fully evaluate how successful the project was.

To ensure that residents receive the best service available at the least cost, counties will continually monitor and analyze recycling drop-off costs and assess the opportunity for improvement. This analysis will be included in annual applications for District funding so that any recommended changes can be implemented smoothly and annual budgets set appropriately. Changes began in 2018 with the upgrade of collection equipment, retiring the obsolete Alleycat trailers and roll-off containers and replacing them with more efficient compactor trucks and rear load containers.

Where long term cost savings and improved service can be realized, counties will be encouraged to pursue those changes. Expenditure by the District of less than the budgeted amount in any year of the planning period due to a change in operations will not be considered a material change warranting a plan revision, but will be considered sound fiscal management of public dollars. Savings realized may be used to fund additional recycling programs to increase diversion from landfilling.

This budget shows a marked increase in drop-off recycling costs between 2022 and 2023. Specifically, Licking County will be entering a new contract for services and expects increases in the bids they receive. Perry and Fairfield County each plan to purchase a new compactor truck and increase wages for recycling personnel to reflect the current job market so they can retain enough employees to keep their centers open and be able to offer services to private haulers as explained elsewhere in the plan. Costs were kept flat beyond 2026, recognizing that projections beyond five years would not be accurate, and a new plan update will be in effect by that time.

2.d.3 Combined Curbside/Drop-off - none

- 2.d.4 Multi-family - none
- 2.d.5 Business/Institutional - Each county recycling office has historical data on the cost of providing recycling collection services to local government offices and public schools. Because this plan update emphasizes the expansion of services to more public facilities where possible, the County Recycling Offices factored in the increased time and fuel that will be necessary to provide that service. Costs vary between counties because of the number of facilities to be added, the distance between facilities, the number of personnel needed to collect materials, and the equipment being used to transport materials. Costs include personnel, fuel, vehicle maintenance, and periodically, additional containers. This may turn out costing less than budgeted, however, because school districts independently contract for waste services, and may prefer to have their hauler provide recycling as well. Our goal is to increase their recycling regardless of the service provider. Where there are spikes in costs, that is when equipment is being purchased to either replace old equipment, or expand the number of containers/vehicles to operate the program.
- 2.d.6 Other - In 2021, Hope Timber Mulch received District funds to upgrade their pallet recycling equipment. This private recycler has operated for more than 20 years in the District, recycling pallets and yard waste for all four counties and beyond. The new equipment is more efficient, processes more pallets faster, and is safer to operate than the old equipment.
- 2.e Special Collections - Where counties hold collection drives, participants are charged a fee that covers the cost of disposing the items collected or vendors that do not charge for disposal are used, thus eliminating the need for District funds.
 - 2.e.1 Tire Collection - self supporting
 - 2.e.2 HHW Collection - The District will no longer purchase pre-paid boxes and distribute them to counties to collect CFL and tube light bulbs and household batteries. Collection services may be available in the private sector. The District and counties will continue to promote the private facility operated by Environmental Enterprises in Franklin County.
 - 2.e.3 Electronics Collection - self supporting
 - 2.e.4 Appliance Collection - self supporting
 - 2.e.5 Other Collection Drives - self supporting
- 2.f Yard Waste/Other Organics - not budgeted
- 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 are based on past experience and anticipate future needs. Although funding for four individual county programs is included in the budget, in the event that District revenue is insufficient to adequately fund mandatory programs in this Plan, the education programs that are required by this Plan to meet State Plan Goals may be implemented by the District office or a consolidated education program. Even though the District reserves the option of managing the mandatory outreach programs on a District-wide basis, the District's preference is to maintain programs in each county which specifically address local needs and opportunities.

In addition to the outreach functions of the four County Recycling Offices, this line item includes the cost of adequately staffing and administering all of the programs that are implemented in each of the four counties and which are detailed in this Plan. In addition to overseeing and implementing waste reduction and recycling outreach programs, it is expected that local Recycling Office Managers and staff have solid waste management duties which include many other functions. Examples include administering the drop-off recycling program, assisting local governments in planning and evaluating recycling programs and in applying for and administering market development contracts, assisting in the management of disaster debris, and participating on Solid Waste District committees. Past experience has shown that it is extremely difficult and inefficient to separate the staff costs and support expenses for each of these duties. The District funds each program through an annual contract process which was developed and is implemented to assure that District funding is utilized to address the requirements of the District Plan.

In order to meet the requirements of State Plan Goals #3 and #4, each County Recycling Office will create an annual outreach and marketing plan which will clearly define the strategies that will be used to market to each target audience and will describe how the strategy or program will effect a change in behavior resulting in increased recycling and waste reduction. Because the Marketing and Outreach Plan for each county will be tailored to the needs of the county and will change from year to year as conditions change or new opportunities arise, it is impossible to break out their future activities into line items and assign arbitrary costs to them. Rather, each County Recycling Office will submit an annual funding application that includes activities for the following year, with a budget that will be approved by the District Board of Directors. Approved expenditures will be based on the needs identified in the marketing plans and will be included in annual contract process. Projections of cost for these programs is based on historical costs and expected increases in medical insurance, salaries, and office expenses. Approximately 81% of outreach costs are for salary and fringes. Real numbers using current staff were used rather than one inflation factor applied to all counties.

2.h Recycling Market Development

2.h.1 General Market Development Activities

2.h.2 Ohio EPA pass-through grant – none anticipated

- 2.i Service Contracts – This dollar amount is specifically the amount of all contract funds that were advanced but not spent by the contract agencies. This dollar amount is the majority of what is tracked as “Reimbursements” in the revenue section of the plan. It is included here solely for the purpose of accurately portraying the dollars that left the District account during the year.

Each year, the District advances the full amount of contract funds awarded to the various programs. Funds advanced but not spent are returned to the District by March of the following year. They cannot be predicted, because the projections are that each program is requesting the amount of money they will spend, and there will be no funds returned. However, there are always funds returned, and the District keeps track of the amounts returned by each county. Thus, there is an historical amount where funds have been advanced (and thus spent by the District) but returned (and shown as revenue on those charts) but no amounts for future years. Note: the amount shown as reimbursement in revenue also contains funds reimbursed to the District for the sale of obsolete district-funded equipment and periodic refunds from the Bureau of Workers Compensation, so the two line-items do not match exactly. This line item should not be considered a budgeted expense line item. It is merely a place holder to show that funds were advanced (spent) by the District and so money left the District account. When it has been returned as revenue, it became part of the overall amount of money available for programs.

- 2.j Feasibility Studies – Not budgeted for future years. Funds were spent on a study in 2019, and funds were spent in 2020 and 2021 to improve 2 existing recycling centers (upgrading processing equipment) when the feasibility study held no usable recommendations. These projects are complete.
- 2.k Waste Assessments/Audits – There are no costs for this activity outside staff time which is included in Education programs.
- 2.l Dump Cleanup - 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. Funding may be 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.
- 2.m Litter Collection/Education - Property maintenance is the responsibility of the landowner, which in the case of public property is the local government or state. Therefore, counties may apply for funds to clean up dumps on public land and along roadways and public easements. Applications that request funds for specific dump site cleanup must include a list of the specific dump sites to be cleaned, a

timeline for cleanup, and the method by which collected materials will be disposed or recycled. Adopt-an-Area Programs are included in this activity. If a declared disaster occurs within the contractor's jurisdiction and assistance in cleanup is required, this program may assist where debris is located on public property. Approximately 36% of funding covers salary and fringes for a litter collection supervisor with the remainder covering bags, gloves, vehicle maintenance, fuel and disposal of collected waste. Two counties employ part time litter collection supervisors (Coshocton and Perry).

- 2.n Emergency Debris Management - not a budgeted expense
- 2.o Loan Payment - not applicable
- 2.p Other – As explained elsewhere, money is budgeted and transferred to the Vacation/Sick Payout fund to compensate member counties for contract staff who retire or otherwise leave contracted employment and are owed accrued but unused sick leave. This plan transfers funds .in 2021, 2022 and 2023 to compensate those employees. The large amount in 2023 reflects the transition in the way Health Departments and Sheriff Offices are compensated for their services.

3 **Health Dept. Enforcement**

Four County Health Departments ensure that federal, state, and local solid waste laws and regulations are followed. While OEPA-approved Health Departments are required to have solid waste enforcement programs meeting certain minimum standards, district contracts require each Health Department go beyond the minimum requirements. Therefore, to **supplement** (not replace) the existing revenues for solid waste programs, the District may provide contracts to health departments to inspect facilities listed in this plan. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Health Department for financial assistance. The budget indicates a transition in 2023 from the current contract method to one of reimbursing from a menu of enforcement actions that specifically address the facilities in this plan. The District may continue to fund Health Departments beyond 2026 if revenue increases are sufficient to fund optional programs.

- 4 **County Assistance** - Ohio Revised Code allows solid waste districts to use funding derived from disposal fees to assist counties, offset additional costs of maintaining roads and other public facilities, and providing emergency and other public services where solid waste facilities (defined as incineration, composting, sanitary landfilling, or other methods of disposal of solid wastes, or for collection, storage or processing of scrap tires, transfer of solid wastes, or storage, treatment or disposal of hazardous waste) operate. 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. Although no funds have been specifically set aside, the District may allocate funds to this purpose if they are available after mandatory programs have been fulfilled.

- 4.a Maintaining Roads
- 4.b Maintaining Public Facilities
- 4.c Providing Emergency Services
- 4.d Providing Other Public Services -

5 Well Testing - To identify possible health risks to district residents living near solid waste disposal facilities (for any site contained within the District's solid waste management plan), Health Departments may test water wells for contamination if funding is available. Local Health Departments have developed criteria by which to determine if a request for testing is within their parameters. Solid Waste District funds may be used for testing near closed or currently operating facilities, and also background testing adjacent to newly permitted, unconstructed sites. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Health Department for financial assistance, however, no funds have been specifically set aside for this activity.

6 Out-of-State Waste Inspection - While no funds have been specifically set aside for this purpose, the District anticipates there may be a future need for this expense. Should circumstances arise where the acceptance of out-of-state waste characterized as exempt impacts district fees or local communities, the District may initiate a program of inspecting the out-of-state waste received to ensure accurate characterization. In addition to the initial cost of installing inspection equipment (ie. cameras), it would become the responsibility of the local Health Department to monitor the program, thus increasing their annual cost. The Board of Directors may revise the annual budget accordingly.

7 Open Dump, Litter Law Enforcement

7.a Heath Departments - not applicable

7.b Local Law Enforcement - Local law enforcement agencies may receive funding from the Solid Waste District to enforce litter laws and issue citations for violations. Litter law enforcement officers work closely with local Recycling offices and local health departments to ensure coordinated efforts to deter littering. Funding is provided via contracts following an application from the Sheriff Offices for financial assistance. The budget indicates a transition in 2023 from the current contract method to one of reimbursing from a menu of enforcement actions that specifically address the resolution of open dumping incidents. The District may continue to fund Sheriff Offices beyond 2026 if revenue increases are sufficient to fund optional programs.

7.c Other – not applicable

8 Heath Department Training - Program not created

9 Municipal/Township Assistance - This provides financial assistance to individual municipalities and townships to defray their added costs of maintaining roads and other public facilities and of providing emergency and other public services resulting from the location and operation within their boundaries of a composting, energy or resource

recovery, incineration or recycling facility that either is owned by the district or is furnishing solid waste management facility or recycling services to the District pursuant to a contract or agreement with the Board of Directors. Anticipating no claims of added costs for such a facility, no funds are budgeted within this plan, however, if circumstances change within the planning period, the Board of Directors may adjust the budget accordingly.

- 9.a Maintaining Roads
- 9.b Maintaining Public Facilities
- 9.c Providing Emergency Services
- 9.d Providing other Public Services

10 Compensation to Affected Community (ORC Section 3734.35) - not applicable

Table O-8 Budget Summary

Year	Revenue	Expenses	Annual Surplus/Deficit (\$)	Balance (\$)
2014	Ending Balance			\$5,610,680
2015	\$2,900,696	\$2,040,275	\$860,421	\$6,471,101
2016	\$2,976,739	\$2,242,193	\$734,546	\$7,205,646
2017	\$3,162,383	\$2,506,914	\$655,470	\$7,861,116
2018	\$3,538,810	\$2,874,126	\$664,685	\$8,525,801
2019	\$3,314,608	\$3,076,244	\$238,364	\$8,764,165
2020	\$2,890,878	\$3,860,232	-\$969,354	\$7,794,811
2021	\$2,556,319	\$4,723,070	-\$2,166,751	\$5,628,060
2022	\$2,173,504	\$2,665,908	-\$492,404	\$5,135,655
2023	\$2,463,690	\$3,489,212	-\$1,025,522	\$4,110,133
2024	\$2,485,950	\$3,212,814	-\$726,864	\$3,383,269
2025	\$2,471,662	\$3,244,177	-\$772,515	\$2,610,754
2026	\$2,474,095	\$3,331,020	-\$856,925	\$1,753,829
2027	\$3,591,399	\$3,211,678	\$379,721	\$2,133,550
2028	\$3,591,399	\$3,216,965	\$374,434	\$2,507,984
2029	\$3,591,399	\$3,213,670	\$377,728	\$2,885,713
2030	\$3,591,399	\$3,217,696	\$373,703	\$3,259,416
2031	\$3,593,399	\$3,220,307	\$373,092	\$3,632,507
2032	\$3,596,399	\$3,220,307	\$376,092	\$4,008,599
2033	\$3,598,399	\$3,215,896	\$382,503	\$4,391,102
2034	\$3,598,399	\$3,221,306	\$377,092	\$4,768,195

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.

At the end of the planning period, the District will have a positive balance. Another plan update will be completed by 2026 which will update all programs and numbers.

While this plan portrays the most accurate estimates possible, we know that private disposal companies change their operations independent of the District and the estimates contained herein may not reflect actual revenue. Should the revenue increase beyond the amount needed for the mandatory recycling and education programs, the Board of Directors has the authority to fund optional programs listed in this plan without declaring a material change in circumstance.

APPENDIX P DESIGNATION

A. 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.

B. Designated Facilities

Table P-1: Facilities To Be Designated

Facility Name	Location		Facility Type
	County	State	
<i>In-District</i>			
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
Waste Away	Licking	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Lancaster Transfer Station	Fairfield	Ohio	Transfer Facility
Waste Management Newark	Licking	Ohio	Transfer Facility
<i>Out-of-District</i>			
NONE		Ohio	
<i>Out-of-State</i>			
NONE			

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

A. 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.

B. Proposed Rules

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

Appendix Q District Rules

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.

APPENDIX R BLANK SURVEY FORMS AND RELATED INFORMATION

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 has been 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.

January 3, 2020

Dear Recycler,

Happy New Year! Your business plays a key role in our ability to meet state mandates and provide a high level of service to residents and businesses 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.

As we do each year, we are asking for your help in demonstrating to the state that we are annually increasing our recycling. As always, we made responding easy by keeping the form simple with "fill in the blank" and if you are receiving this in hard copy through the postal service, by also sending a self addressed stamped envelope for mailing it back. The mailing label at the top of the form indicates how your information appears in our database. If any of the information is incorrect, please write in the changes below the label.

The OEPA has asked us to specifically mention that we are not allowed to count recycling of auto bodies or engines, train cars, or liquid waste other than motor oil, so please do not include those weights in your recycling totals. The conversion chart on the reverse side of this letter can help calculate tons versus cubic yards for a variety of materials.

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, 2020** will help us complete our annual report to Ohio EPA.

Sincerely,



Carol A. Philipps
Executive Director

enclosures

**2019 ANNUAL REPORT
RECYCLERS**

Current Contact Information:

Contact

Person:

Phone Number:

E-mail address:

RECYCLING BY MATERIAL

Tons that you collected for recycling **that came from Coshocton, Fairfield, Licking or Perry Counties**. If you recycled materials that originated in other counties, those counties should be including it on their annual reports, but we cannot include it on ours.

MATERIAL	RESIDENTIAL RECYCLING	COMMERCIAL RECYCLING	INDUSTRIAL RECYCLING	WHERE DID YOU SEND THIS MATERIAL?
	TONS	TONS	TONS	
Appliances				
Batteries				
Glass				
Metals-ferrous				
Metals-nonferrous				
Corrugated cardboard				
Newsprint				
Office Paper/Mixed				
Plastics				
Textiles				
Yard Waste				
Used motor oil				
Wood				
Electronics scrap				
Other (please specify)				
TOTALS:				

(Continued on back)

RECYCLING SERVICES OFFERED:

1. Recycling Center Hours of Operation Open to the Public:

2. Materials accepted:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> clear glass | <input type="checkbox"/> brown glass | <input type="checkbox"/> green glass |
| <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper | <input type="checkbox"/> office paper | <input type="checkbox"/> magazines |
| <input type="checkbox"/> corrugated cardboard | <input type="checkbox"/> paperboard | <input type="checkbox"/> other fiber |
| <input type="checkbox"/> #1 plastic | <input type="checkbox"/> #2 plastic | <input type="checkbox"/> other plastic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> aluminum cans | <input type="checkbox"/> scrap aluminum | <input type="checkbox"/> scrap ferrous |
| <input type="checkbox"/> steel/tin cans | <input type="checkbox"/> wood | <input type="checkbox"/> electronics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> appliances | <input type="checkbox"/> lead acid batteries | <input type="checkbox"/> household batteries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> motor oil | <input type="checkbox"/> antifreeze | <input type="checkbox"/> textiles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tires | <input type="checkbox"/> yard waste | <input type="checkbox"/> food waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (please list) _____ | | |

3. Do you provide pickup service, and if so, how far away are you able to service?

MAY WE POST THIS INFORMATION ON OUR WEBSITE? YES NO

IF YOU HAVE A WEBSITE THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE LINKED TO YOUR INFORMATION ON OUR WEBSITE, PLEASE GIVE US THE LINK:

(check our website at www.cflpswd.org to see how your information is posted)

2019 ANNUAL REPORT
SOLID WASTE HAULERS

1. CURRENT INFORMATION

Contact Person: _____

Phone Number: _____

E-mail address _____

2. Trash hauling services provided: (please check all that apply)

____ Residential ____ Commercial ____ Industrial

3. Counties you provide trash hauling services to:

____ Coshocton ____ Fairfield ____ Licking ____ Perry

4. Disposal Facilities Used _____

5. Do you offer recycling service to individual subscription customers? ____ Yes ____ No

6. Do your customers pay extra for that recycling service? ____ Yes ____ No

7. Please list communities in our four counties where your company has an exclusive contract to provide **recycling** services and indicate if the price is included so that everyone has the service whether they use it or not (nonsubscription) or if residents who want it sign up and pay extra for the service (subscription).

<u>Name of Community</u>	Nonsubscription or Subscription
--------------------------	---------------------------------

(continued on the back)

8. RECYCLING TABLE:

Please list only the tons that came from Coshocton, Fairfield, Licking or Perry Counties. If you are recycling materials from other counties, those counties should be including it on their annual reports, but we cannot include it on ours.

MATERIAL	RESIDENTIAL RECYCLING	COMMERCIAL RECYCLING	INDUSTRIAL RECYCLING	WHERE DID YOU SEND THIS MATERIAL? *
	TONS	TONS	TONS	
Appliances				
Batteries				
Glass				
Metals-ferrous				
Metals-nonferrous				
Corrugated cardboard				
Newsprint				
Office Paper/Mixed				
Plastics				
Textiles				
Yard Waste				
Used motor oil				
Wood				
Electronics scrap				
Other (please specify)				
TOTALS:				

* The reason we ask where you sent the recyclables is so we don't double count it if we receive surveys from those companies as well.

If you would like your listing on our website to link to YOUR web page, we would be glad to do that. Please give us your web page link here: _____

Appendix R Blank Survey Forms and Related Information

**Industrial Waste Annual Survey - 2019
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 2019 _____

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)

Appendix R Blank Survey Forms and Related Information

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		

Did you have a waste **reduction** program in 2019? Yes No
(If yes, please describe below)

2019 ANNUAL REPORT
MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNSHIPS

1. Current Contact Information: Contact Person:

Phone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

2. How did your residents receive trash services in 2019? (check one)
_____ a. They call haulers directly and sign up for service or haul it themselves to a landfill.

_____ b. We have a contract with one hauler to provide trash service to all residents
Name of hauler _____
when does contract expire? _____

3. For communities with contracts, did it include curbside recycling? (check one)

_____ a. No, there is no curbside recycling in the contract. Trash only
_____ b. Yes, residents have the option of signing up and paying extra for curbside.
_____ c. Yes, the price of curbside is included whether residents use it or not.

4. If your residents use drop-off bins provided by the county,

Are the bins easy to find? _____ Yes _____
No

Are the sites kept clean and free of litter? _____ Yes _____
No

Is signage sufficient to indicate what materials are accepted? _____ Yes _____
No

Is the site serviced often enough to keep material from overflowing? _____ Yes _____
No

Is there a site within 5 miles of all your residents? _____ Yes _____
No

6. What improvements would you like to see in the drop-off recycling sites maintained by the county?

Appendix R Blank Survey Forms and Related Information

Continue onto back **only if you directly provide the recycling services to your residents through a private contract**. Your service provider can give you this information.

For communities that have contracts with a private hauler to collect recyclables from your residents, please provide the information in the table below. Your service provider can give you this information. Many will say they cannot break out the materials, but will just provide a total because they collect it all together. Use the "commingled" line if that is the case. **Please convert pounds to tons** (there are 2000 pounds per ton) collected for recycling:

2019 TONS COLLECTED	
MATERIAL	TONS
Aluminum cans	
Nonferrous scrap	
Glass	
Corrugated cardboard	
Newsprint	
Office Paper	
Plastics	
Steel/bimetal cans	
Ferrous scrap	
Other (please list)	
Commingled (all materials together)	
TOTALS:	

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 MISCELLANEOUS PLAN DOCUMENTS

District resolutions, certification statements, public notices, other notices (e.g. a copy of the notice sent to the 50 largest generators)



This appendix will be populated once all steps have been completed.

APPENDIX U RATIFICATION RESULTS

Table U-1 Ratification Summary



























APPENDIX V MAPS


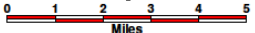
The following four pages are maps of each county with landfills, recycling curbside and drop-off programs, compost facilities and open dumps marked.

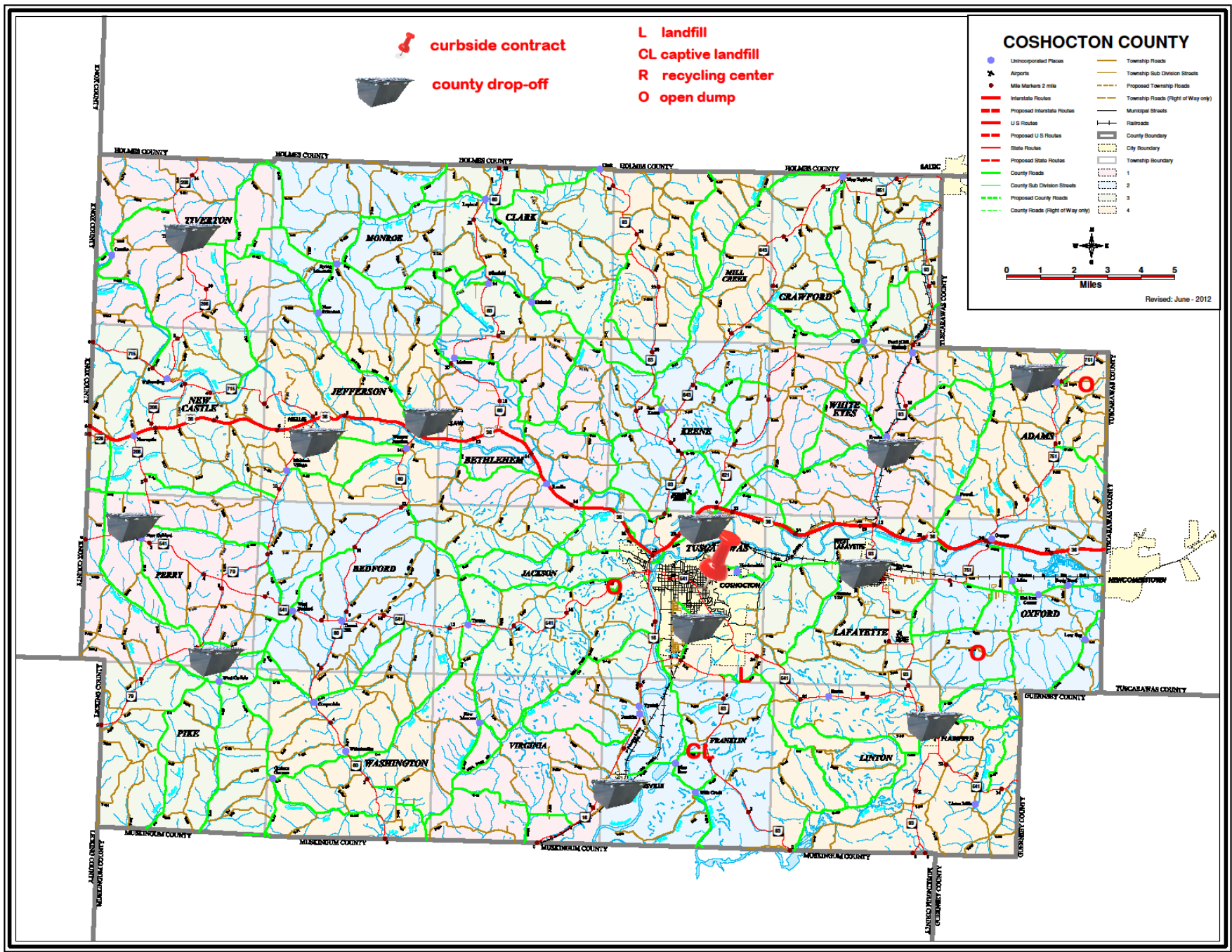
 curbside contract
 county drop-off

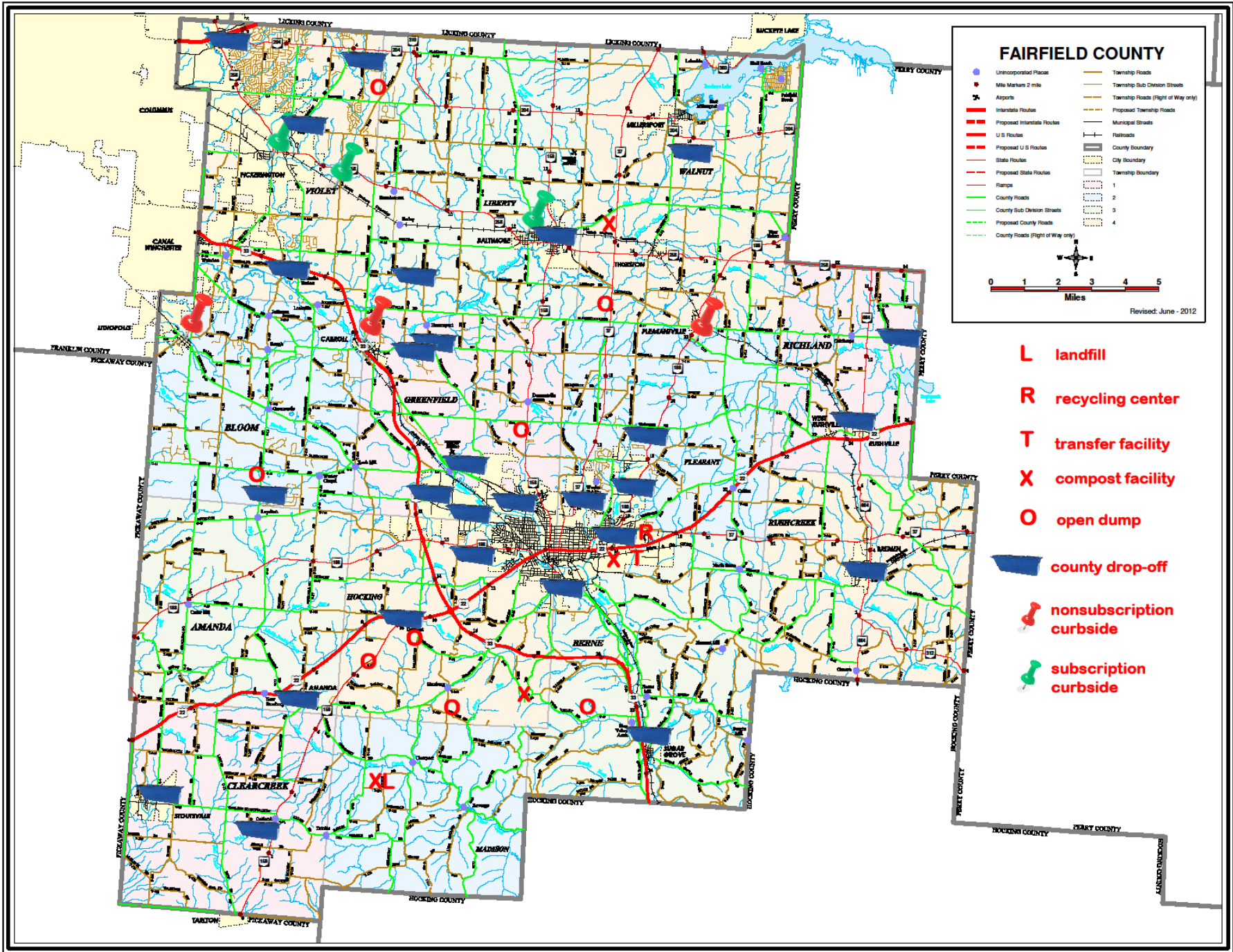
L landfill
CL captive landfill
R recycling center
O open dump

COSHOCTON COUNTY

	Unincorporated Places		Township Roads
	Airports		Township Sub Division Streets
	Mile Markers 2 mile		Proposed Township Roads
	Interstate Routes		Township Roads (Right of Way only)
	Proposed Interstate Routes		Municipal Streets
	U.S. Routes		Railroads
	Proposed U.S. Routes		County Boundary
	State Routes		City Boundary
	Proposed State Routes		Township Boundary
	County Roads		1
	County Sub Division Streets		2
	Proposed County Roads		3
	County Roads (Right of Way only)		4

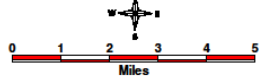


 Miles
 Revised: June - 2012








FAIRFIELD COUNTY

- Unincorporated Places
- Mile Marker 2 mile
- ✈ Airports
- Interstate Routes
- Proposed Interstate Routes
- U.S. Routes
- Proposed U.S. Routes
- State Routes
- Proposed State Routes
- Flaps
- County Roads
- County Sub-Division Roads
- Proposed County Roads
- County Roads (Right of Way only)
- Township Roads
- Township Sub-Division Roads
- Township Roads (Right of Way only)
- Proposed Township Roads
- Municipal Streets
- Railroads
- County Boundary
- City Boundary
- Township Boundary




























Revised: June - 2012

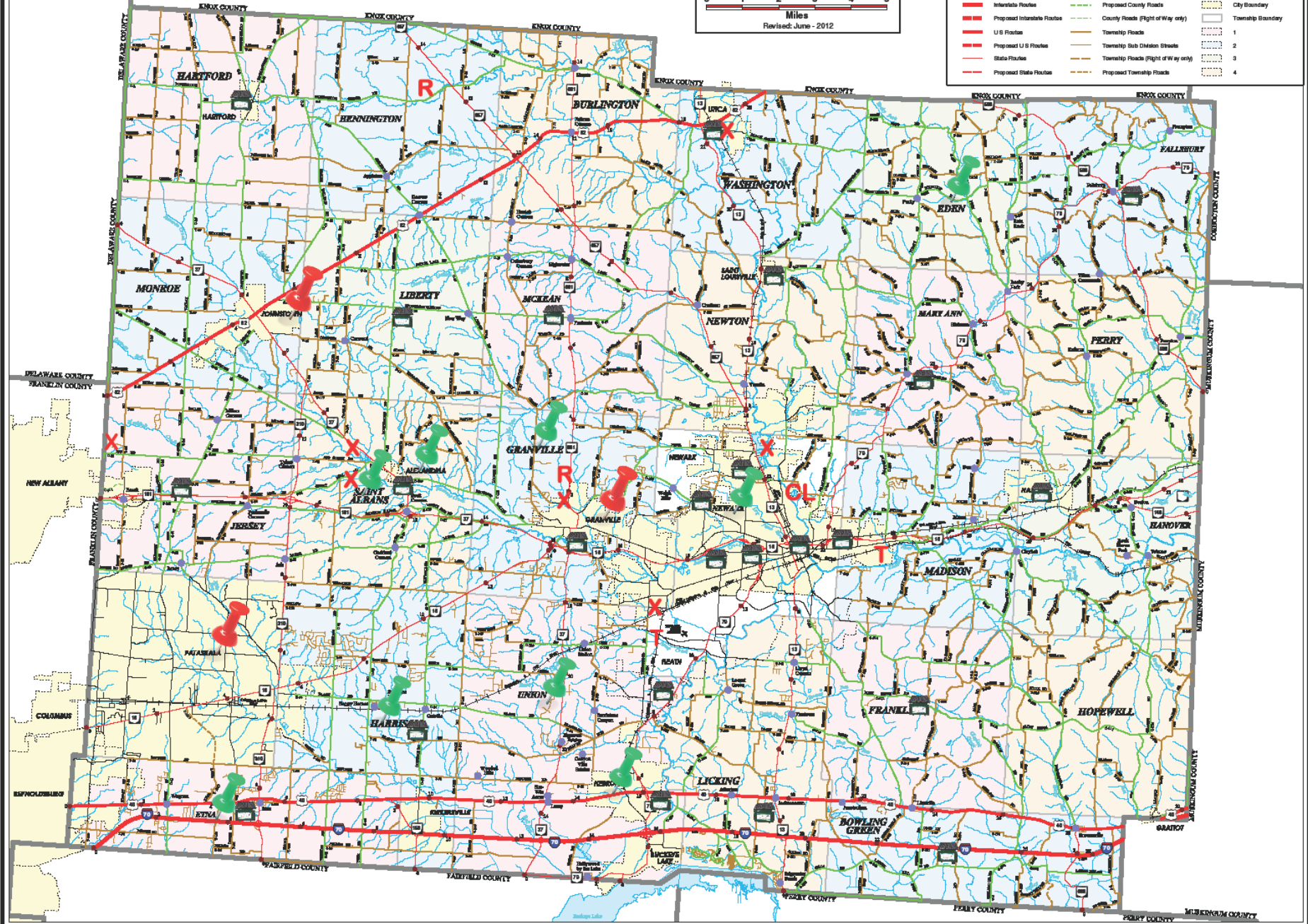
- L landfill
- R recycling center
- T transfer facility
- X compost facility
- O open dump
- county drop-off
- 📌 nonsubscription curbside
- 📌 subscription curbside

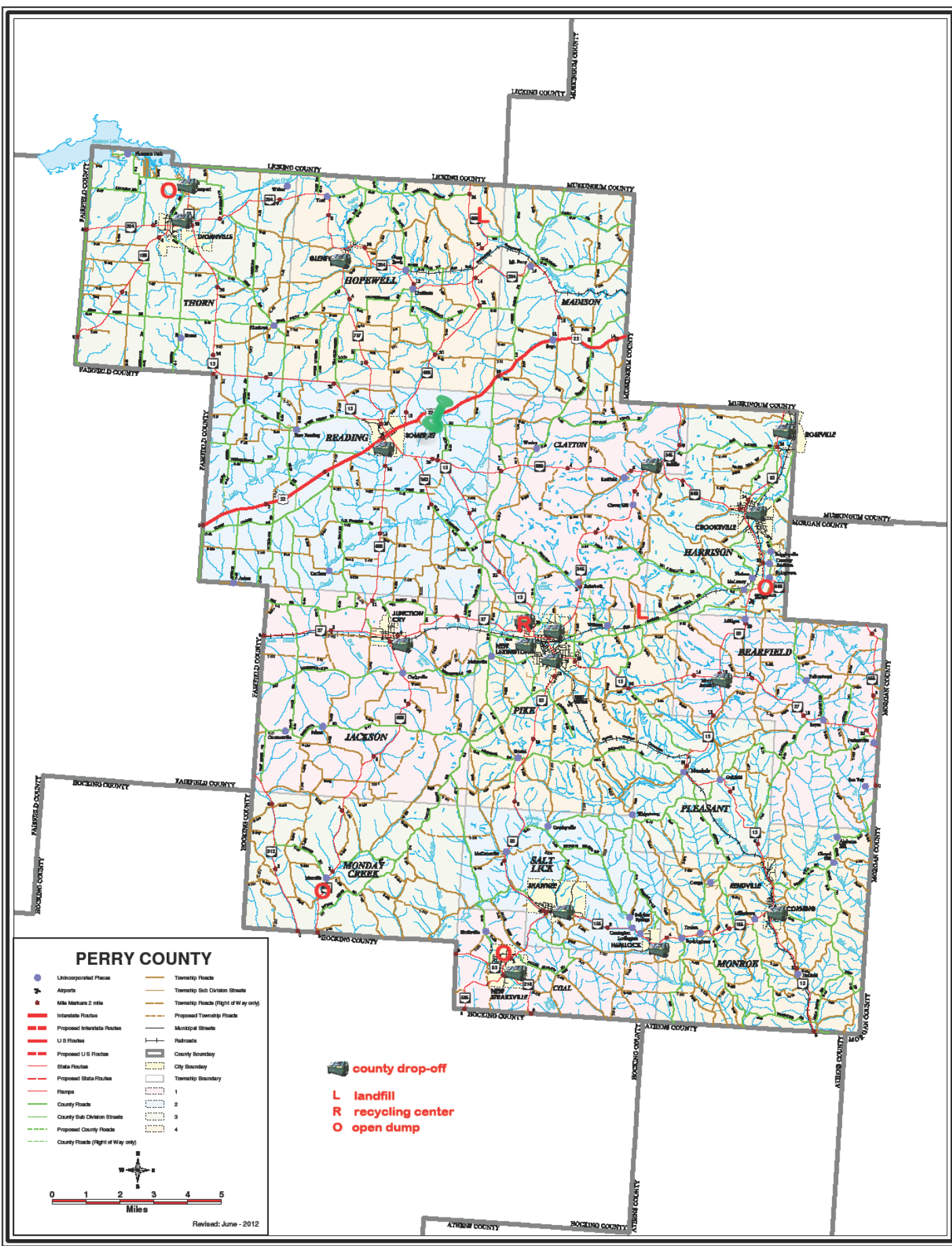
-  subscription curbside
-  nonsubscription curbside
-  county drop-off
- R** recycling center
- CL** captive landfill
- O** open dump
- X** compost facility
- T** transfer facility



LICKING COUNTY

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
|  Unincorporated Places |  Ramps |  Municipal Streets |
|  Mile Markers 2 mile |  County Roads |  Railroads |
|  Airports |  County Sub-Division Streets |  County Boundary |
|  Interstate Routes |  Proposed County Roads |  City Boundary |
|  Proposed Interstate Routes |  County Roads (Right of Way only) |  Township Boundary |
|  U.S. Routes |  Township Roads |  1 |
|  Proposed U.S. Routes |  Township Sub-Division Streets |  2 |
|  State Routes |  Township Roads (Right of Way only) |  3 |
|  Proposed State Routes |  Proposed Township Roads |  4 |





PERRY COUNTY

- Unincorporated Places
- ✈ Airports
- Mile Markers 2 mile
- Interstate Routes
- Proposed Interstate Routes
- U.S. Routes
- Proposed U.S. Routes
- State Routes
- Proposed State Routes
- Ramps
- County Roads
- County Sub-Division Streets
- Proposed County Roads
- County Roads (Right of Way only)
- Township Roads
- Township Sub-Division Streets
- Township Roads (Right of Way only)
- Proposed Township Roads
- Municipal Streets
- Railroads
- County boundary
- City Boundary
- Township Boundary
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

- county drop-off
- L landfill
- R recycling center
- O open dump



Revised: June - 2012