

Members

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Sen. James Buck
Sen. Frank Mrvan
Sen. Karen Tallian
Rep. David Wolkins
Rep. James Baird
Rep. Ryan Dvorak
Rep. Matt Pierce
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ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SERVICE COUNCIL

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MEETING MINUTES¹

Meeting Date: October 7, 2011
Meeting Time: 10:00 A.M.
Meeting Place: State House, 200 W. Washington St., Senate Chamber
Meeting City: Indianapolis, Indiana
Meeting Number: 4

Members Present: Sen. Beverly Gard, Chairperson; Sen. James Buck; Sen. Karen Tallian; Rep. David Wolkins; Rep. James Baird; Rep. Matt Pierce; Dwayne Burke; John Hardwick; Calvin Davidson; Thomas Easterly; Heather Hill.

Members Absent: Sen. Frank Mrvan; Rep. Ryan Dvorak; Doug Meyer; Dave Wyeth.

Call to Order Senator Beverly Gard, Chair, called the meeting to order at 10:07 a.m. and provided an overview of the agenda. Senator Gard also stated the need to assess the current suitability of the Indiana Solid Waste Districts statute because it was enacted about 20 years ago and the issues concerning the districts have greatly evolved over time.

Solid Waste Management Districts: overview and history Bruce Palin, Assistant Commissioner, IDEM Office of Land Quality, made a presentation entitled *Solid Waste Management in Indiana*. (Exhibit 1). Mr. Palin also handed out financial information pertaining to the solid waste districts. (Exhibit 2). In response to members' questions, Mr. Palin explained that:

- Except for Marion County, all other Indiana counties are required to be part of a solid waste management district, but districts are not required to provide specific services.

¹ These minutes, exhibits, and other materials referenced in the minutes can be viewed electronically at <http://www.in.gov/legislative> Hard copies can be obtained in the Legislative Information Center in Room 230 of the State House in Indianapolis, Indiana. Requests for hard copies may be mailed to the Legislative Information Center, Legislative Services Agency, West Washington Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2789. A fee of \$0.15 per page and mailing costs will be charged for hard copies.

- The 2010 Association of Indiana Solid Waste Management Districts' (AISWMD) report was the source of the financial information provided. The report includes individual districts' data that may not have been audited.
- The estimates provided for district spending per capita and spending per ton vary widely, likely due to the different levels of services provided by each district. Some districts, for example, may spend more on educational programs while others have extensive recycling programs.
- Districts with their own transfer stations may be spending more due to the large capital investment required to own and maintain the transfer stations.
- It is difficult to adequately distinguish results between the recycling efforts of solid waste districts or those accomplished by individual decisions.
- The issue of out-of-state waste has diminished over time.

Bill Beranek, President, Indiana Environmental Institute, Inc., provided historical context, described the effects of solid waste district laws, and discussed the roles of government versus the private sector in recycling efforts. Dr. Beranek also discussed the following legislative proposals:

- Provide the solid waste districts with better defined expectations;
- Evaluate the solid waste districts' funding mechanisms to determine the most appropriate; and
- Consider providing more accountability, possibly with some annual reporting requirements to assist in measuring effectiveness.

In response to questions, Dr. Beranek:

- Discussed the importance of educational programs in encouraging recycling.
- Stated that some districts are better able to provide recycling programs due to their levels of funding.
- Stated that concerns for landfill space shortage diminished after the implementation of solid waste district laws, and that there is a greater commitment from industries and citizens to recycle.
- Explained that some landfills are converted into parks or recreation areas, and how this conversion tends to be an afterthought.
- Explained the difficulties in determining the extent to which individuals choose recycling.
- Explained how recycling research could assist with handling mixtures of materials.

Solid Waste Management Districts Mark Shublak presented *Indiana Solid Waste Management Districts Presentation Before the Environmental Quality Service Council* on behalf of AISWMD. (Exhibit 3). Mr. Shublak, responding to questions:

- Explained that, reflective of the current state of the economy, solid waste districts' budgets are generally being reduced.
- Reported that about 37% of the district's funding source is property taxes and about 58% of funding is being spent on services.
- Explained that solid waste districts are allowed to act in the best interest of their communities and respond to local needs because the statute is broad. He stated that local needs differ largely and latitude to craft solutions is helpful.
- Recommended that the statute be updated to provide greater accountability through annual reporting to help measure progress and effectiveness but that oversight and accountability come from local authorities.
- Emphasized that funding should remain under local control.
- Stated that the AISWMD will conduct more analysis on solid waste districts'

spending.

Jim Murray, Bartholomew County Solid Waste Management District Director, made remarks that included a historical account, a summary of accomplishments, and an overview of challenges faced by the Bartholomew County solid waste district. (Exhibit 4).

Steve Johnson, Executive Director, Wabash County Solid Waste Management District, emphasized the importance of maintaining relationships between solid waste districts and the local community. Mr. Johnson also discussed the importance of educational programs to encourage recycling and his concerns about making sure that programs are funded appropriately.

Steve Christman, Executive Director, Northeast Indiana Solid Waste Management District, and Region 4 Council Director of the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA), made a presentation titled *Solid Waste Management Districts' Role & Responsibilities: Local and Regional Considerations*. (Exhibit 5). Mr. Christman answered questions reporting that, like Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas, some states have solid waste districts but, similar to Pennsylvania, others have created authorities. He also explained that solid waste districts' oversight is generally conducted at the state level.

Senator Beverly Gard, Chair, Environmental Quality Service Council, made the following remarks regarding the Hancock County solid waste management district:

- Hancock County was initially part of a four county solid waste management district but established their own district in 2002.
- A few years ago district funds were a direct appropriation of \$70,000 from the county's budget.
- The district contracted with Purdue Extension's county-wide network services to disseminate information, provide education services, and conduct activities related to solid waste management, which reduced the budget to approximately \$56,000.
- Hancock County Solid Waste Management District is efficient, does not duplicate services, and utilizes existing resources to meet requirements, which is a good example for other districts to follow.

Stakeholders Carey Hamilton, Executive Director, Indiana Recycling Coalition (IRC), submitted *Presentation to the Environmental Quality Service Council* (Exhibit 6) reporting on the benefits of recycling and the working relationship between IRC and the solid waste management districts. Ms. Hamilton, answering questions, stated that the IRC would not be supportive of a plan that reduces current levels of recycling funds.

Lisa Disbrow, Director of Public Affairs, Waste Management of Indiana LLC, and Terri Guerin, Chairman of the Board of the Indiana Chapter of the National Solid Waste Management Association (NSWMA) and Government Affairs Representative (Solid Waste Operations) for AZO Services, Inc., made a joint presentation on behalf of NSWMA (Exhibit 7). The presenters, responding to inquiries, explained their conclusion that certain activities of the solid waste management districts place the private sector at a competitive disadvantage.

Vincent Griffin, Vice President, Environmental & Energy Policy, Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, advocated the importance of clear solid waste policies for Indiana business and industries. Mr. Griffin recommended the following policy considerations:

- To determine the needs and how to fulfill them given differing community demands, such as rural and urban;

- To devise more appropriate means to fund programs;
- To increase accountability;
- To define the roles of the state and local communities; and
- To observe the role of business and industry.

Patrick Bennett's remarks on behalf of the Indiana Manufacturers Association (IMA) included:

- Support for a review of Indiana's Solid Waste District statute; and
- A recommendation that property tax not be used as a funding source for the districts. Mr. Bennett explained that, while the need for disposal has been reduced, the property tax is a static form of revenue and there is no corresponding reduction in the tax.

Small Business Canda Worman Smith, Owner and Operator, Worman Enterprise, Inc., provided an account of her experiences with the permitting requirements of the Boone County Solid Waste Management District. (Exhibit 8).

Jennifer Lawrence, Executive Director, Boone County Solid Waste Management District, was given an opportunity to respond to questions posed by Council members pertaining to Ms. Worman's presentation. Ms. Lawrence stated that:

- Permit fees do not generate the majority of the Boone County Solid Waste District's revenue but the district also collects generating and tipping fees.
- Permitting fees had not changed since 1998. New permit fee increases cover the processing of applications and number of inspections that should be made to protect health.
- The district does not permit facilities that are required to have a permit issued by IDEM.
- The district held public hearings, and most parties supported the proposed fees.
- There are five facilities with Boone County permits, namely Worman Enterprise, Inc., two final disposal sites, and two composting sites.
- The district was working on resolving the permitting issues with Worman Enterprise, Inc.

County Government Danielle Coulter, Deputy Director of Government Affairs, Association of Indiana Counties (AIC), reported that the AIC has not taken an official position related to the review of solid waste districts' laws but the AIC will work with the Council and the legislature on possible policy changes.

Other Senator Gard reminded Council members that the final meeting date is October 25, 2011 at 1:00 p.m. She requested that Council members submit their recommendations for the final report ahead of the final meeting. The Chair reiterated that a majority of members appointed to the Council must be present in order to approve a final report.

Adjournment Senator Gard adjourned the meeting at 1:56 p.m.



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



Solid Waste Management in Indiana

Bruce H Palin
Assistant Commissioner
Office of Land Quality

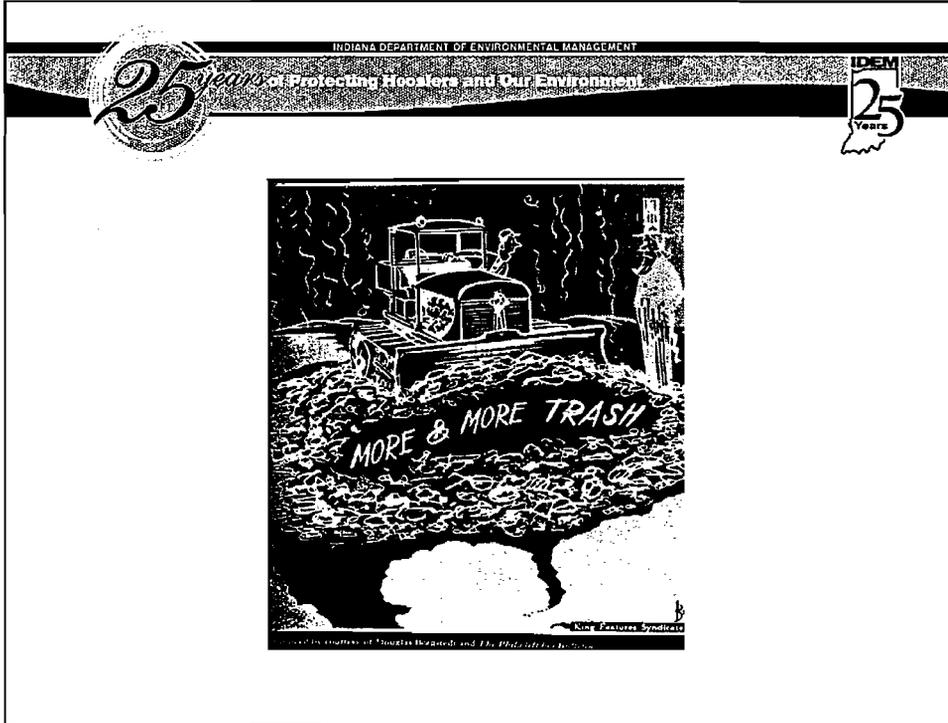


INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



Past Concerns

- Environmental Impacts of Landfills
- Public Concern with Location of Landfills
- Diminishing Landfill Capacity



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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IDEM 25 Years

Environmental Impacts of Landfills

- Previously landfills relied on existing geologic formations to contain contaminants
- Today landfills are designed and operated with synthetic liners, leachate and methane collection systems, ground water monitoring systems and 30 year post-closure care funds



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IDEM 25 Years

Environmental Impacts of Landfills

- Landfills are designed, constructed and operated to contain a wide variety of waste streams and contaminants
- So why segregate household hazardous waste, electronic waste, sharps and vegetative matter from disposal in a landfill?



Environmental Impacts of Landfills

- Protection of workers handling the waste
- Recovery of useable components which preserve resources and reduce energy consumption



Public Concern with Location of Landfills

- Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY)
 - Existing sites expanding as opposed to siting new ones
 - Buffer zones are common around landfills
 - Host Fees support local improvements
 - Companies have become good neighbors



Diminishing Landfill Capacity?

- 1992 – Estimated landfill disposal capacity in the state – 7 years
- Today – Calculated landfill disposal capacity in the state – 42 years
 - Subtitle D created incentive for larger landfills to increase disposal capacity between expensive liners



History of Solid Waste Management Districts

- 1990 legislation requiring:
 - Development of State Solid Waste Plan
 - Solid waste districts formed by July 1992
 - Originally – 50 single county, 10 multicounty
 - Today – 61 single county, 8 multicounty
- The State Solid Waste Plan and the Districts were developed for the primary purpose of conserving landfill capacity by diverting waste from disposal



History of Solid Waste Management Districts

- Districts have played a role in developing systems for recycling and collecting household hazardous waste and diverting waste from disposal
- Landfill owners have developed the disposal capacity to satisfy the disposal market
- Private sector is innovative in identifying alternative uses for waste streams



Financing of Solid Waste Management Districts

- Property Tax, Excise Tax, Co. Adjusted Gross Income Tax, Local Option Income Tax, Property Tax Replacement Credit, Co. Option Income Tax
- Surcharge, User Fees, Tipping Fees, Host Community Fees, Generator Fees
- Budget Appropriation, Interest on Investments, IDEM Grants, Sale of Recyclables



Financing of Solid Waste Management Districts

- Based on information from a report compiled by the Association of Indiana Solid Waste Management Districts, funding for districts range from \$.87/capita to \$55.74/capita with the average being \$14.40/capita



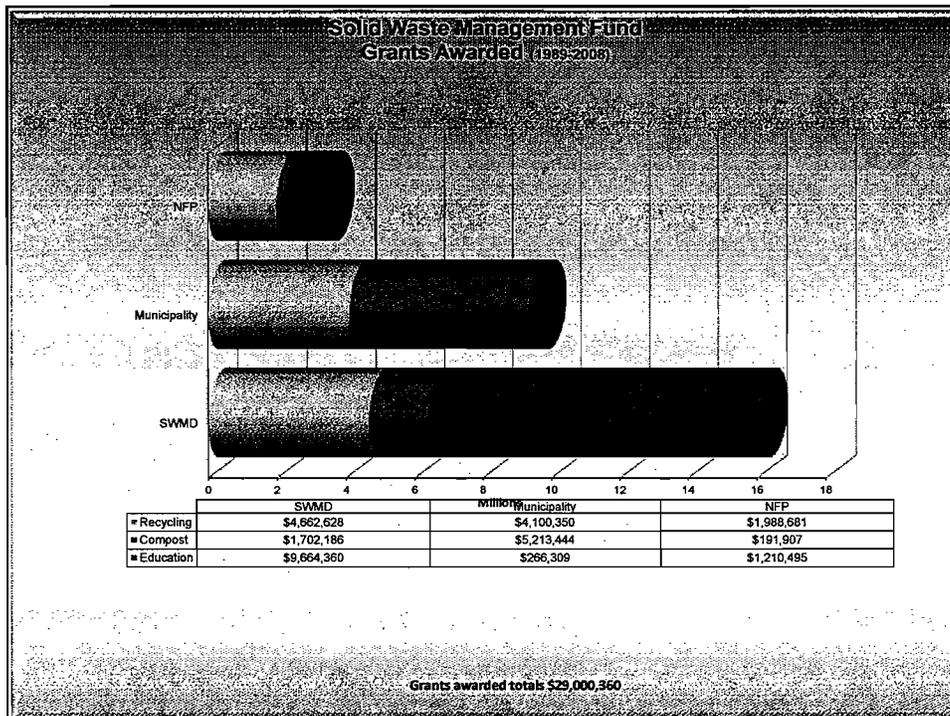
2010 Financing of Solid Waste Management Districts

Financing	Low	High	Comments
Receipts	\$2,219	\$4,211,035	
Disbursements	\$11,288	\$6,076,303	
Year End Cash	\$5,586	\$4,798,831	
Personal Services	\$3,500	\$960,850	4 have none
Indebtedness	\$20,418	\$6,210,000	60 have none
Capital Assets	\$14,439	\$12,779,844	31 have none



Money for Recycling Programs

- \$.50 / ton tipping fee used for:
 - Community grants awarded: \$29,000,360
 - Business grants and loans: \$24,790,934
 - Total: \$53,791,294
- Cannot measure overall effectiveness in reducing waste disposal or increasing recycling



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IDEM 25 Years

Policy Questions Relative to Solid Waste Management

- Should the state mandate what waste management services are available to the public or let free enterprise determine what services are available?
- Should local government have a role in providing waste management services?
- If yes, then what is the appropriate way to fund those services?

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Policy Questions Relative to Solid Waste Management

- What should be the role of solid waste management districts and should they be mandatory?
- Should there be a baseline of expectations of what type of services districts provide?
- Should there be a more uniform method of funding districts?
- Does IDEM have a role in providing assistance or oversight for districts?

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IDEM
25
Years

Questions?

10/07/2011
Ex. 2

District	Population	2008 Waste Disposal (tons)	Actual Spending (pre-2010) or 2010 Budgeted Amount	Spending Per Capita	Spending Per Ton	Waste Recycled (tons)	Funding Source
Adams	2004 34,256	36,773	2010 \$1,425,652.00	\$41.62	\$38.77		PT, DF, COIT
Allen	350,523	491,767	2009 \$1,668,108.00	\$4.76	\$3.39	187,094	DF
Bartholomew	2009 76,063	138,342	2010 \$3,725,638.00	\$48.98	\$26.93		PT, DF, TF
Boone	2010 47,500	65,122	2010 \$294,418.00	\$6.20	\$4.52	73,574	GF
Brown	2009 14,548	7,893	2010 \$325,426.00	\$22.37	\$41.23	604	PT, LOIT, ET, GR
Cass	2009 41,930	43,275	2010 \$259,971.00	\$6.20	\$6.01	2,119	DF
Clark	2009 108,634	129,640	2009 \$1,028,721.00	\$9.47	\$7.94	2,176	RS, UF
Clay-Owen-Vigo	2000 154,190	223,031	2010 \$282,060.00	\$1.83	\$1.26		DF
Crawford	2009 10,540	3,122	2010 \$303,660.00	\$28.81	\$97.26	276	PT
Daviess	2009 30,620	38,447	2010 \$706,145.00	\$23.06	\$18.37		PT, DF, CAGIT
Dearborn	2009 50,502	1,535	2009 \$762,701.00	\$15.10	\$496.87	1,174	PT, RS, GR
Decatur	2009 25,079	34,045	2010 \$509,670.00	\$20.32	\$14.97		PT, DF
Dubois	2010 41,212	47,286	2010 \$171,468.00	\$4.16	\$3.63		PT, BA, GR
East Central ①	2009 315,405	387,118	2010 \$928,044.00	\$2.94	\$2.40		PT
Elkhart	2009 200,502	356,994	2010 \$547,324.00	\$2.73	\$1.53	264,887	SC
Floyd	2009 74,426	28,871	2010 \$300,694.00	\$4.04	\$10.42		BA
Fountain	2009 16,852	3,358	2010 \$264,975.00	\$15.72	\$78.91		PT
Fulton	2009 20,265	29,337	2010 \$609,075.00	\$30.06	\$20.76		HSC, II, RS
Gibson	2009 32,750	32,174	2010 \$1,259,662.00	\$38.46	\$39.15	10,504	PT
Greene	2009 32,463	27,226	2010 \$227,730.00	\$7.02	\$8.36		DF, SR, GR
Hamilton	2009 279,287	243,930	2010 \$860,526.00	\$3.08	\$3.53		PT
Hancock ②	2009 68,334	85,947	2010 \$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		BA, GR
Harrison	2009 37,562	5,822	2010 \$431,783.00	\$11.50	\$74.16		PT, ET, RS, II
Hendricks	2009 140,606	283,136	2009 \$609,750.00	\$4.34	\$2.15		DF
Howard	2009 82,895	128,547	2010 \$1,088,700.00	\$13.13	\$8.47	14,259	PT
Huntington	2009 37,777	41,728	2009 \$376,415.00	\$9.96	\$9.02	1,976	PT, SC, ET, CAGIT
Jackson	2009 41,000	57,566	2010 \$183,000.00	\$4.46	\$3.18		SC
Jay	2009 21,117	23,596	2010 \$292,365.00	\$13.85	\$12.39	909	TF
Johnson	2009 141,501	187,977	2009 \$550,059.00	\$3.89	\$2.93	1,122	PT, ET
Knox	2009 37,907	28,314	2010 \$269,618.00	\$7.11	\$9.52	893	UF
Kosciusko	2009 75,667	88,958	2009 \$450,114.00	\$5.95	\$5.06	1,713	COIT, TF
Lake	2009 494,211	1,073,490	2009 \$5,481,083.00	\$11.09	\$5.11		DF, PT
LaPorte	2009 111,479	122,288	2010 \$3,103,951.00	\$27.84	\$25.38	9,317	UF
Lawrence	2009 45,842	35,555	2010 \$2,555,366.00	\$55.74	\$71.87	885	PT, CAGIT, ET, TF, RS, GR
Marshall	2009 46,903	74,218	2010 \$321,980.00	\$6.86	\$4.34		PT, RS
Martin	2009 9,946	14,345	2009 \$461,413.00	\$46.39	\$32.17	3,151	PT, RS, GR
Miami	2009 36,001	27,269	2010 \$376,180.00	\$10.45	\$13.80	785	UF
Monroe	2009 130,738	156,476	2009 \$2,375,595.00	\$18.17	\$15.18	2,931	DF, RS, PT
Morgan	2009 70,876	44,672	2010 \$137,051.00	\$1.93	\$3.07		PT
Northeast ②	2009 160,025	154,802	2009 \$1,267,401.00	\$7.92	\$8.19	3,111	PT

(A)

Northwest ③	2009	112,622	57,075	2010	\$853,220.00	\$7.58	\$14.95		SC
Orange	2009	19,559	20,921	2010	\$508,610.00	\$26.00	\$24.31		PT
Perry	2009	18,812	8,108	2010	\$317,225.00	\$16.86	\$39.12	735	UF
Pike	2009	12,259	12,370	2010	\$183,765.00	\$14.99	\$14.86		DF
Porter	2009	163,598	106,800	2010	\$856,884.00	\$5.24	\$8.02	29,914	UF
Posey	2009	26,004	79,906	2010	\$632,470.00	\$24.32	\$7.92	1,257	PT, RS
Randolph	2009	25,696	36,455	2009	\$309,051.00	\$12.03	\$8.48	801	TF
Rush	2006	17,823	15,243	2010	\$99,778.00	\$5.60	\$6.55		PT
St. Joseph	2000	267,613	176,448	2010	\$2,464,467.00	\$9.21	\$13.97		DF, UF
Shelby	2009	44,503	75,111	2009	\$334,839.00	\$7.52	\$4.46	1,303	TF, PT
Southeastern ④	2009	150,830	97,923	2010	\$1,329,277.00	\$8.81	\$13.57	1,135	PT, TF, RS
Spencer	2009	20,100	25,556	2010	\$577,300.00	\$28.72	\$22.59	1,775	PT, UF, RS, BA
Starke	2010	23,530	9,211	2009	\$280,872.00	\$11.94	\$30.49	857	UF
Sullivan	2009	21,153	12,235	2010	\$77,001.00	\$3.64	\$6.29		RS
Three Rivers ⑤	2009	47,452	60,195	2010	\$265,452.00	\$5.59	\$4.41		DF, BA
Tipton	2008	15,892	11,747	2010	\$183,525.00	\$11.55	\$15.62		PT
Vanderburgh	2009	175,434	273,017	2010	\$429,802.00	\$2.45	\$1.57	2,485	SC
Vermillion	2009	16,172	33,275	2010	\$14,140.00	\$0.87	\$0.42		DF
Wabash	2009	34,960	100,731	2009	\$523,705.00	\$14.98	\$5.20	1,030	DF
Warren	2009	8,491	1,093	2009	\$227,104.00	\$26.75	\$207.78	481	PT, ET, CAGIT, PTRC, RS
Warrick	2009	58,521	51,101	2010	\$2,070,889.00	\$35.39	\$40.53		PT
Washington	2009	27,729	20,062	2010	\$922,420.00	\$33.27	\$45.98		PT, DF
West Central ⑥	2009	91,000	182,599	2010	\$332,165.00	\$3.65	\$1.82	867	TF, BA
Whitley	2009	32,861	50,687	2010	\$1,065,000.00	\$32.41	\$21.01	1,539	UF, PT
Wildcat Creek ⑦	2010	202,331	235,196	2009	\$317,467.00	\$1.57	\$1.35		ET
WUR ⑧	2009	74,592	82,281	2009	\$141,668.00	\$1.90	\$1.72		DF, II

Average Spending Per Capita for All Districts - \$14.40

Average Spending Per Ton of Waste - \$32.74

① Delaware, Grant, Madison

② Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben

③ Benton, Carroll, Jasper, Newton, Pulaski, White

④ Franklin, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, Scott, Switzerland

⑤ Henry

⑥ Montgomery, Parke, Putnam

⑦ Clinton, Tippecanoe

⑧ Wayne, Union

⑨ Hancock County did not provide budget information on their 2010 report

Funding Source Legend:

PT = Property Tax

DF = Disposal Fee

COIT = Co. Option Income Tax

GF = Generator Fee

Funding Source Legend cont'd:

ET = Excise Tax

CAGIT = Co. Adjusted Gross Income Tax

RS = Sale of Recycleables

SC = Surcharge

BA = Budget Appropriation

HCF = Host Community Fee

II - Interest on Investments

GR = IDEM Grants

UF = User Fee

LOIT = Local Option Income Tax

TF = Tipping Fees

PTRC = Property Tax Replacement Credit

County	Cash Balance 1/1/10	Receipts	Disbursements	Cash Balance 12/31/10	Personal Services	Indebtedness	Capital Assets
Adams	\$1,806,981.81	\$1,338,921.62	\$1,222,934.94	\$1,922,968.49	\$485,720.12	\$0.00	\$2,722,309.81
Allen	\$2,883,153.84	\$1,045,683.91	\$1,514,393.08	\$2,414,444.67	\$434,290.17	\$0.00	\$98,796.13
Bartholomew	\$4,152,591.10	\$2,813,770.18	\$2,606,010.31	\$4,798,830.68	\$702,004.13	\$0.00	\$12,779,844.30
Blackford	\$71,831.94	\$2,219.26	\$24,421.59	\$64,629.61	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Boone	\$494,150.28	\$180,546.05	\$192,981.17	\$481,715.16	\$50,651.20	\$0.00	\$0.00
Brown	\$85,607.45	\$435,670.18	\$307,317.28	\$213,960.35	\$167,590.28	\$0.00	\$876,554.09
Cass	\$359,207.28	\$149,148.68	\$237,802.79	\$270,553.17	\$87,576.94	\$0.00	\$14,439.00
Clark	\$165,101.10	\$881,964.52	\$944,144.92	\$102,920.70	\$102,702.06	\$0.00	\$72,187.56
Clay-Owen-Vigo	\$221,215.14	\$156,003.26	\$199,854.30	\$177,364.10	\$78,467.79	\$0.00	\$99,665.23
Crawford	\$7,865.60	\$318,325.26	\$295,753.06	\$30,437.80	\$175,750.22	\$0.00	\$0.00
Daviess	\$623,031.59	\$946,871.53	\$743,403.83	\$826,499.29	\$296,807.83	\$0.00	\$0.00
Dearborn	\$407,198.45	\$1,089,939.94	\$1,013,205.22	\$483,933.17	\$374,073.88	\$420,000.00	\$0.00
Decatur	\$1,021,667.69	\$446,281.42	\$370,728.94	\$1,088,220.17	\$7,302.63	\$0.00	\$25,821.29
Dubois	\$88,801.82	\$439,534.64	\$413,078.22	\$115,258.24	\$98,171.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
East Central (Delaware, Grant, Madison)	\$220,837.81	\$937,858.19	\$854,047.07	\$304,375.93	\$274,934.28	\$0.00	\$0.00
Elkhart	\$721,761.65	\$612,445.97	\$629,241.05	\$704,966.57	\$87,112.60	\$0.00	\$32,744.00
Fayette	\$3,476.12	\$39,740.00	\$37,630.61	\$5,585.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Floyd	\$206,765.62	\$21,703.85	\$239,993.80	\$238,475.67	\$182,168.44	\$0.00	*\$93,862.75
Fountain	\$393,667.49	\$238,876.48	\$201,496.02	\$431,047.95	\$140,204.28	\$0.00	\$729,176.26
Fulton	\$1,029,150.31	\$452,932.62	\$504,339.43	\$977,743.50	\$259,556.87	\$0.00	\$870,219.71
Gibson	\$1,236,659.62	\$3,082,184.43	\$2,811,549.51	\$781,942.59	\$567,199.28	\$0.00	\$715,108.55
Greene	\$184,998.46	\$321,775.46	\$327,242.45	\$179,531.47	\$154,312.06	\$0.00	\$504,653.28
Hamilton	\$819,591.30	\$970,044.50	\$637,397.86	\$1,152,305.62	\$310,230.23	\$0.00	\$0.00
Hancock	\$52,059.34	\$4,764.00	\$46,870.50	\$9,952.84	\$27,024.96	\$0.00	\$0.00
Harrison	\$159,678.12	\$641,628.59	\$442,601.78	\$358,704.93	\$238,268.80	\$0.00	\$375,196.06
Hendricks	\$1,868,010.24	\$827,409.69	\$618,876.70	\$2,076,543.23	\$199,111.14	\$0.00	\$109,394.80
Howard	\$1,503,277.76	\$634,228.61	\$1,026,583.92	\$1,110,922.45	\$225,349.77	\$0.00	\$309,866.96
Huntington	\$119,739.64	\$357,753.98	\$275,084.03	\$202,409.59	\$70,255.45	\$0.00	\$202,522.88
Jackson	\$235,243.32	\$277,269.72	\$187,962.66	\$324,550.38	\$49,405.57	\$0.00	\$93,016.76
Jay	\$128,356.99	\$203,450.70	\$261,949.58	\$69,858.11	\$77,970.09	Not Available	Not Available
Johnson	\$608,143.05	\$449,333.45	\$471,898.17	\$585,578.33	\$152,680.04	\$0.00	\$61,438.36
Knox	\$367,507.57	\$237,588.33	\$134,386.74	\$470,709.16	\$108,585.77	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kosciusko	\$654,294.94	\$537,758.02	\$340,461.48	\$851,591.48	\$90,736.65	\$0.00	\$0.00
Lake	\$1,394,263.83	\$4,211,035.21	\$6,076,302.62	\$264,320.04	\$630,807.03	\$6,310,000.00	\$364,530.10
LaPorte	\$1,968,883.59	\$2,604,366.00	\$2,544,416.50	\$2,028,833.09	\$382,738.34	\$0.00	\$0.00
Lawrence	\$2,056,756.78	\$1,437,565.25	\$1,858,560.42	\$1,635,761.61	\$620,902.84	\$20,417.54	\$1,598,486.17
Marshall	\$366,728.49	\$303,289.66	\$286,643.93	\$383,374.22	\$166,923.75	\$0.00	\$0.00
Martin	\$495,381.36	\$729,005.32	\$564,666.33	\$659,720.35	\$305,923.68	\$0.00	\$796,500.74

(B)

District	Cash Balance 12/31/10	Receipts	Disbursements	Cash Balance 12/31/11	Personal Services	Indebtedness	Capital Assets
Miami	\$214,394.69	\$475,602.36	\$351,689.42	\$338,307.63	\$60,882.38	\$0.00	\$0.00
Monroe	\$1,292,329.42	\$2,853,399.76	\$2,250,048.61	\$1,912,321.14	\$960,849.88	\$4,015,000.00	\$7,905,475.70
Morgan	\$328,665.22	\$161,699.87	*\$189,487.7	*\$300,877.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Northeast (DeKalb, LaGrange, Noble, Steuben)	\$1,043,702.87	\$1,468,345.37	\$1,273,986.87	\$1,238,061.37	\$422,320.11	\$0.00	\$1,560,467.74
Northwest (Benton, Carroll, Jasper, Newton, Pulaski, White)	\$3,146,630.92	\$515,078.11	\$768,932.84	\$2,892,776.19	\$91,002.72	\$0.00	\$0.00
Orange	\$295,415.99	\$639,443.71	\$333,016.02	\$528,467.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$53,150.00
Perry	\$160,747.71	\$391,571.01	\$357,089.44	\$195,229.28	\$224,899.97	\$0.00	\$0.00
Pike	\$235,974.54	\$199,140.89	\$179,009.43	\$256,106.00	\$47,559.31	\$0.00	\$0.00
Porter	\$544,688.37	\$934,673.71	\$885,989.00	\$593,373.08	\$361,190.41	\$271,066.79	\$592,512.00
Posey	\$178,136.93	\$977,508.74	\$1,041,875.58	\$113,770.09	\$457,585.81	\$0.00	\$765,957.40
Randolph	\$333,016.93	\$205,451.12	\$283,134.28	\$255,333.77	\$65,131.73	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rush	\$30,686.79	\$162,900.97	\$99,840.45	\$93,747.31	\$46,445.19	\$0.00	\$71,440.90
Shelby	\$700,680.69	\$502,437.95	\$335,375.69	\$867,742.95	\$68,873.50	\$0.00	\$112,026.00
Southeastern (Franklin, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, Scott, Switzerland)	\$1,319,615.39	\$1,933,896.54	\$1,774,814.29	\$1,478,697.64	\$500,369.15	\$0.00	\$1,176,312.55
Spencer	\$392,060.68	\$651,063.03	\$561,680.02	\$481,443.69	\$328,523.95	\$0.00	\$0.00
St. Joseph	\$1,035,627.15	\$2,492,762.27	\$2,419,235.45	\$1,109,153.97	\$339,775.86	\$0.00	\$0.00
Starke	\$366,472.08	\$226,728.08	\$239,404.21	\$353,995.95	\$78,395.83	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sullivan	\$27,032.99	\$293,871.26	\$285,681.09	\$35,223.16	\$54,666.89	\$0.00	\$0.00
Three Rivers (Henry)	\$200,433.06	\$266,518.25	\$269,615.18	\$197,336.13	\$88,346.35	\$0.00	\$0.00
Tipton	\$264,227.80	\$172,196.14	\$170,869.24	\$265,554.70	\$40,590.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Vanderburgh	\$304,613.11	\$450,273.31	\$372,735.19	\$382,151.23	\$144,643.07	\$0.00	\$0.00
Vermillion	\$16,287.93	\$7,620.59	\$11,287.61	\$12,620.91	\$7,439.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Wabash	\$317,125.43	\$364,810.69	\$434,773.29	\$247,162.83	\$143,257.81	\$371,574.00	\$1,112,623.40
Warren	\$223,902.24	\$193,018.12	\$239,018.05	\$177,902.31	\$152,637.90	\$0.00	\$311,491.04
Warrick	\$843,927.27	\$2,179,579.71	\$1,628,096.52	\$1,395,410.46	\$826,916.76	\$0.00	\$678,534.36
Washington	\$312,072.16	\$980,798.15	\$947,048.62	\$345,821.69	\$393,872.11	\$816,552.31	\$2,662,458.69
Wells	\$333,997.72	\$152,436.86	\$413,498.37	\$72,936.21	\$353,497.00	\$0.00	\$29,177.00
West Central (Montgomery, Parke, Putnam)	\$1,389,318.16	\$324,052.00	\$282,265.67	\$1,431,104.49	\$126,927.88	\$0.00	\$0.00
Whitley	\$1,297,645.00	\$649,399.27	\$887,686.77	\$1,059,357.50	\$96,641.58	\$310,852.12	\$0.00
Wildcat Creek (Clinton, Tippecanoe)	\$465,578.86	\$344,292.84	\$308,179.30	\$493,382.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$267,787.54
WUR (Union, Wayne)	\$199,653.12	\$58,943.82	\$100,244.46	\$158,352.48	\$15,261.52	\$0.00	\$0.00

* Numbers revised based on corrections provided by County Official

Indiana Solid Waste Management Districts Presentation Before the Environmental Quality Service Council

October 7, 2011

Introduction

- District Structure & Funding
- Materials Specific Issues
- Environmental Education
- Private Sector Involvement
- General Observations and Recommendations
- 2010 Information Compiled by AISWMD's
- Information Deemed Reliable, but not Guaranteed

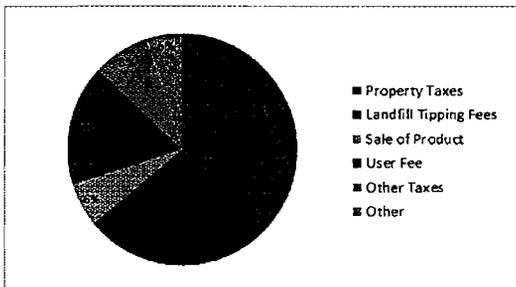
District Structure and Funding

- Accountability is monitored by the state-mandated board members of elected officials including county commissioners, county council members, mayors and city council members.
- Level of programming is determined by each district board and their programs are funded by local sources.
- All SWMDs have a citizens advisory committee as a liaison to the general public.
- Solid Waste Districts have the option to operate as single county or multi-county districts.

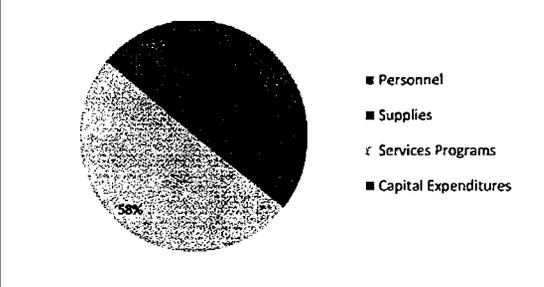
District Structure and Funding (Cont'd)

- Property Taxes
- Statutory Tipping Fees
- Special Assessments
- User Fees
- Host Fees
- Income Taxes
- Others

Average District Funding Source

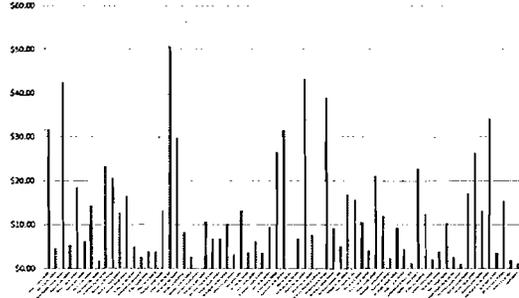


District Budget Distribution (Cont'd)



District Structure and Funding (Cont'd)

2005 Budget per Capita



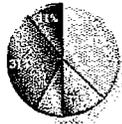
Materials Specific Issues

- Solid Waste Districts continue recycling programs despite fluctuations in the market price of products
- Survey represents 63 of the 69 SWDs, representing 85 of Indiana's 92 counties
- Those 85 counties represent 5,300,458 residents and 2,030,270 households
- Recycling programs are available in all reporting districts
- Drop Off Recycling is available in 17 districts, programs include drop off recycling
- Curbside Recycling is available in 46 districts, programs include both drop off recycling and curbside recycling

Funding and Processing of Recyclables

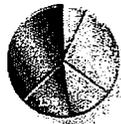
Residential Drop Off Recycling Centers

- Public: Operated/Financed by District (37%)
- Private: Operated/Financed by Private Business (13%)
- Inter-Local: District Financed and Operated by Municipality/County or Not-for-Profit (8%)
- Public/Private: Financed by District, Operated by Private Business (31%)
- Other (11%)



Residential Curbside Recycling

- Public: Operated/Financed by District (7%)
- Private: Operated/Financed by Private Business (28%)
- Inter-Local: District Financed and Operated by Municipality/County or Not-for-Profit (13%)
- Public/Private: Financed by District, Operated by Private Business (15%)
- Curbside Operated and Financed by Municipality (37%)



Materials Processing

Processing of Recyclable Materials (Collected from District Funded Programs)

- Processed by District Staff and held for Truckload Shipment (23%)
- District Staff - Delivered Loose to Private Processor (10%)
- Contracts the Hauling/Processing of Material with Private Company (49%)
- Inter-Local with Municipality/County or Not-for-Profit (9%)
- Other (7%)



Specific Recycling Programs Offered

- Recycling programs are offered to one or more schools in 57 districts. Of those, 42 are serviced by the district.
- Recycling programs are offered to one or more local government facilities in 54 districts. Of those, 40 are serviced by the district.
- Recycling programs are offered to one or more businesses / industries in 51 districts. Of those, 28 are serviced by the district.

Collected Recyclable Materials Data

- Yard Waste: 154,629 tons
- Co-Mingled: 124,703 tons
- Fiber: 62,167 tons
- Glass: 31,678 tons
- Metals: 30,969 tons
- Plastics: 5467 tons
- Textiles: 633 tons
- Petroleum Waste: 137,866 gallons
- E-Waste: 1,622 tons

(Note: Fiber consists of paper products, cardboard, books, newsprint. Recyclable volumes listed above do not include collections by private sector and some municipalities.)

Significant Observations

- Many symbiotic relationships exist via contract between private sector and SWMD's
- Private sector haulers collect, process and market the material from Indiana curbside programs. Many Districts provide funding via grants to municipalities to help cover the cost of curbside collection programs.
- Ultimately, the commodities generated via Indiana's SWMD recycling programs are processed by private recyclers. The districts have become a significant link in the private sector supply chain. Clearly they are the financial benefactor of all the districts collection and processing efforts.

Significant Observations

- The survey reveals the diversity of our Indiana SWMD's. The methods of collection and processing are extremely varied.
- Many districts do not have access to the data regarding the volume of recyclables collected by private companies and cities that manage curbside programs in their jurisdictions.
- Excluding household hazardous waste, Indiana SWMD's led the effort to keep 410,246 tons of material out of the landfills in 2010.
- Materials become feedstock for recycling industries.

Household Hazardous Waste

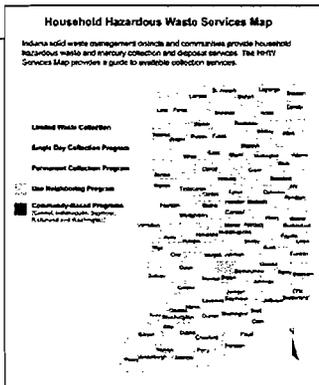


Why Do Districts Collect HHW?

- Safety concerns for Adults, Children, Pets, Firefighters & Sanitation Workers
- Provide only safe alternatives for proper disposal
- For most Indiana residents the districts' programs are their only option for proper HHW disposal
- Comply with MS4 (water treatment plants) requirements
- Prevent waste water treatment plant damage and reduce plant op costs
- Meet Indiana's statutory requirement for mercury collection (IC 13-20-17.5)

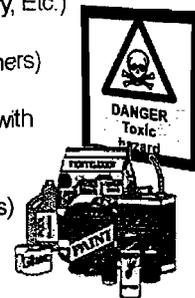


HHW



Characteristics of Household Hazardous Waste

- Toxic (Pesticides, Mercury, Etc.)
- Flammable (Fuels, Cleaners)
- Reactive (Bleach mixed with ammonia)
- Corrosive (Acids & Bases)



**Solid Waste Management Districts
Manage the Following Items as HHW**

- Household Chemicals & Paint
- Automotive Products
- Sharps & Pharmaceuticals
- Batteries
- Mercury
- Electronics



HHW Programs Timeline

- 1995 Battery Recycling Program
- 1997 Motor Oil, Used Oil Filters, and Antifreeze (MOOFA)
- 1998 Mercury Collection
- 1999 Established a Regional HHW Disposal / Recycling Program
- 2005 Sharps – proper disposal and home storage (some districts started collecting in 2001)
- 2007 Pharmaceutical collection
- 2010 Electronic waste

HHW Awards



Two Governor's Awards for Excellence in Recycling



RBRC 2002 National Community Leadership Award



Rural Development Project Environmental Stewardship Award 1996



2005 Environmental Stewardship Award

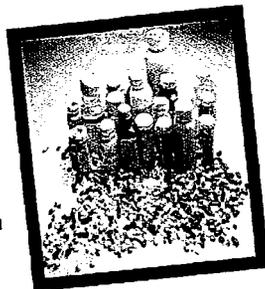
2010 Reporting District HHW Programs

- Separate HHW Survey with 53 Districts (representing 70 counties) reporting
- The reporting HHW Programs serve 66% of Indiana's population
- Collected: 7,601,304 lbs (3,800.65 tons), plus 155,387 gallons of used oil
- Participants: 202,245



2010 Pharmaceuticals

- 23,113 lbs. of unwanted pharmaceuticals collected and disposed of properly
- Improper disposal of medication could contaminate ground water, waste water treatment plants, and rivers
- Important to protect children from accidental poisonings



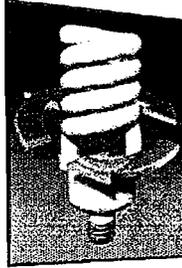
2010 Batteries

- Collected: 240,163 lbs
- Participants: 21,170 customers
- The batteries recycled contain heavy metals such as Cadmium, Mercury, Zinc and Lithium that should be kept out of our environment



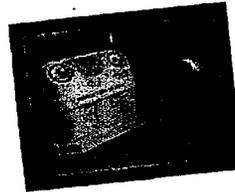
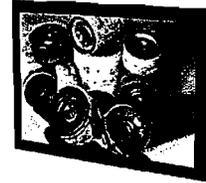
2010 Mercury

- Collected: 178,695 lbs of mercury containing lamps and devices
- Mercury can contaminate drinking water and cause birth defects



2010 MOOFA Motor Oil, Oil Filters and Anti-Freeze

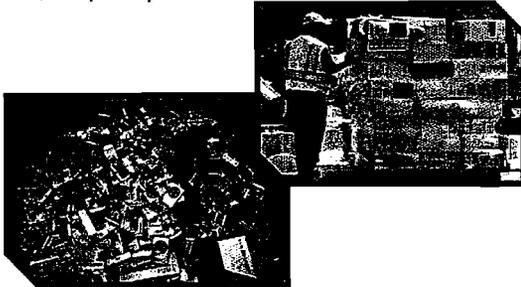
- Districts collected and recycled 155,387 gallons of used motor oil from 38,176 Hoosiers



**This Represents
3,282 Barrels of Oil**

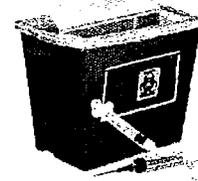
2010 Electronics

- Districts collected: 3,390,198 lbs of E-Waste from 25,352 participants



2010 Sharps

- Collected: 22,744 lbs
- Participants: 5,903
- Proper disposal of sharps lessens the chance of accidental sticking of sanitation workers and / or water treatment employees



Why Educate?



- Hoosiers create nearly 5 lbs. of trash daily, 80% of which can be recycled resulting in reduced air, land and water pollution!
- Protect our environment, our health and our natural resources, i.e. the Hoosier state.
- Economic impact saving Hoosiers money through informed waste disposal.
- Promote sustainability within our community.

Interesting Facts: Our Message

- A used aluminum container can be recycled and back on the grocery shelf as a new container within 60 days, using 95 % less energy than producing a new one.
- Recycling saves substantial amounts of energy which, in turn, reduces greenhouse gas emissions.
- Recycling paper saves Indiana forests. Between 10-17 trees are needed to produce a ton of paper.

Ties in the Community

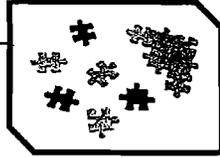
Each district serves a population with unique needs and creates partnerships to help facilitate environmental education.

- Schools
- Community groups (Kwanis, Lions Club, Girls/Boys clubs, etc.)
- Businesses (Chambers of Commerce)
- Government / municipalities / elected officials
- Waste haulers
- Libraries
- Media: newspapers, radio, TV
- Environmental groups
- Volunteers
- Churches
- Colleges / Universities
- Law enforcement
- Parks and Recreation
- And more!



District Challenges

- Budget/funding
- Community social economic diversity
- Dedicated full-time educator



Programs vary per District depending the District's resources and the needs of the population it serves. Examples of programs offered by Districts include:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ▪ Waste reduction | ▪ Composting |
| ▪ Reuse | ▪ Packaging awareness |
| ▪ Recycling | ▪ Sustainability |
| ▪ Household hazardous waste | ▪ Water conservation |
| ▪ Business recycling | ▪ Pharmaceutical disposal |
| ▪ Electronics recycling | ▪ Mercury |
| ▪ Environmental Compliance | ▪ Construction/demolition |

Rural

Urban

And Everything In-Between

4038 Community and Education

Programs

Reaching

501,822 Hoosiers

Agricultural

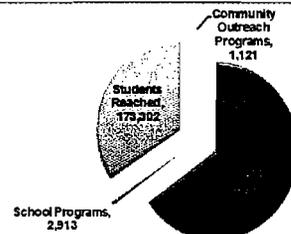
Industrial

Public School Partnership

- **School Systems**
 - Rely on our services to assist with the education of our children and to help them meet State Education Standards
 - Many districts provide education grants to local school systems

Environmental Education

- Number of Students and Other Persons Educated



Private Sector

- HHW Programs spent \$2,833,731 with private sector companies for supplies, labor, disposal / recycling services, utilities, and for other needs
- Districts spent 72% of all HHW costs with the private sector companies
- SWMD serve the critical role of staffing and consolidation of materials through permanent collection facilities, toxaway-days, and other events

Private Sector (Cont'd)

- **Waste & Recycling Haulers**
 - Transportation Support
 - Collection, and
 - Disposal locations
- **Suppliers**
 - Office Supplies
 - Equipment parts
 - Vehicle parts

Private Sector *(Cont'd)*

▪ Trades

- Electricians
- Mechanics
- Plumbers
- Carpenters
- Metal Workers
- Welders

(Needed to keep operations fluid and functional)

Private Sector *(Cont'd)*

▪ Service Organizations

- Consultants
- Architects
- Cleaning Services

▪ Small Business Community

- Rely on our services to assist them in cost reduction efforts achieving waste diversion goals

Private Sector *(Cont'd)*

▪ Commodity Brokers

- Rely on our materials to meet market demands
 - Plastic
 - Fiber
 - Steel
 - Aluminum
 - Glass
 - Tires

Private Sector – Partnerships

▪ Direct

- Expenditures for the previously noted areas where support is obtained

▪ Indirect

- Expenditures to local suppliers, service providers, and others are funds that are spent locally, reported to the state in terms of private sector taxes, and circulate in the local economy.

Private Sector – Partnerships *(Cont'd)*

- Direct Capital Outlays for 2010 with 53 Districts reporting was \$23,141,574.00
- Indirect Capital Outlays for 2010 with 21 Districts reporting was \$2,822,967.00
- Average of data from reporting Districts times the total number of Districts allows that the operations of Districts infused more than \$36,682,296.66 into the Private Sector in 2010
- More than 77% of the funds distributed were paid directly to the private sector. Most of these funds were spent on the local level and provided local support in their community

Private Sector – Partnerships *(Cont'd)*

- Most Districts have the involvement of the Private Sector through contractual or private agreements which allow for their citizens to obtain recycling and waste disposal services as desired
- Rural districts assist local economic development corporations with assistance to new businesses dealing with IDEM regulations

Private Sector - Future Opportunities

- Expand existing programs like technical assistance for local economic development projects
- Execute new producer responsibility programs under the e-waste model
- Work with the private sector to broaden the scope of service

Bringing the Statute into the 21st Century

- Reducing 20 year plans so they respond to changing trends
- The original District plans should be rewritten by local boards and update as necessary
- Annual report with metrics on collection and other relevant information
- Standards identified for directors and staff in body of knowledge pertaining to work responsibilities or comparable training
- Institute sharing of best practices and materials

Bringing the Statute into the 21st Century (Cont'd)

- Promote coordination and inter-local agreements with local units of government and other SWMDs
- Establish minimum expectations for solid waste management districts in a manner consistent with districts funding
- Funding should remain under local control (Home Rule)

Bringing the Statute into the 21st Century (Cont'd)

- Name of organization should reflect goals and services provided by each individual District
- Well defined powers of the District Executive Director or Director concerning policies and programs

Suggestions for Minimum Standards

- Disposal of HHW
- E-waste
- Opportunities for basic recycling programs
- Tires
- Education
- Pharmaceuticals / Sharps
- Appliances

EQSC
10/7/2011
EX. 4

Bartholomew County

Solid Waste Management District

720 South Mapleton Street

Columbus, Indiana 47201-7353

(812) 376-2614 Fax (812) 376-2616

Testimony of James Murray, Director, Bartholomew County Solid Waste Management District before the Environmental Quality Service Council, October 7, 2011

HELLO, MY NAME IS JIM MURRAY AND I AM THE DIRECTOR OF THE BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT IN BEAUTIFUL COLUMBUS, INDIANA. THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL. I WILL BE BRIEF.

I WAS HIRED BY MY COUNTY IN 1990, BEFORE THE DISTRICTS WERE FORMED. I HAVE BEEN BLESSED WITH A COMMUNITY THAT IS FORWARD THINKING ABOUT MANAGING ITS WASTE. WE HAVE PROVIDED MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE SINCE 1969.

WHEN I WAS HIRED I INHERITED AN OLD LANDFILL THAT WAS A LANDFILL IN NAME ONLY. OUR LANDFILL HAD NO GATE FEES; WAS 100% TAX SUPPORTED, RECEIVED 4-6 VIOLATIONS FROM OUR STATE LANDFILL INSPECTOR EVERY MONTH, AND WAS VERY NEAR FINAL CAPACITY. WE HAD NO RECYCLING, NO YARDWASTE DIVERSION, NO HHW DIVERSION, NO ELECTRONICS DIVERSION, AND NO ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION.

WITH THE HELP OF SUPPORTIVE AND DEDICATED ELECTED OFFICIALS AND INTERESTED AND INVOLVED RESIDENTS, I HAVE INVESTED THE PAST 21 YEARS OF MY LIFE TO DEVELOPING COST EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS OF WASTE DIVERSION, WASTE EDUCATION, AND WASTE DISPOSAL.

IN 1990, THE FIRST CHANGE WE MADE WAS IMPLEMENTING GATE FEES AT OUR LANDFILL. TRASH IS A UTILITY, JUST LIKE WATER, GAS, OR ELECTRIC. WE REMOVED THE COST OF LANDFILLING FROM THE TAX ROLES AND MADE THE LANDFILL SELF SUPPORTING.

NEXT WE ANALYZED OUR WASTE STREAM COMING INTO OUR LANDFILL. FOUNDRY SAND AND YARDWASTE MADE UP OVER $\frac{1}{2}$ OF THE WASTE WE WERE RECEIVING. BY 1992 WE HAD DIVERTED NEARLY 100% OF BOTH OF THESE COMMODITIES FROM OUR LANDFILL.

SHORTLY THEREAFTER WE IMPLEMENTED RECYCLING FOR OUR RESIDENTS. INCLUDED IN THIS PROGRAM WAS CURBSIDE RECYCLING. NOT RESIDENTIAL CURBSIDE, BUT RATHER A COMMERCIAL CARBOARD AND OFFICE PAPER RECYCLING PROGRAM IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE CITY OF COLUMBUS. AGAIN LOOKING TO OUR WASTE CHARACTERIZATION, BUSINESS TRASH MAKES UP 65-70% OF THE WASTE WE RECEIVE. PAPER PRODUCTS MAKE UP 40% OF THE VOLUME WE RECEIVE. A PAPER BASED COMMERCIAL CURBSIDE PROGRAM MADE THE MOST SENSE. IT REMOVES THE MOST MATERIAL FOR THE LEAST COST. WE UTILIZED THE COLLECTION EXPERTISE OF THE CITY AND DID NOT TAKE ON COLLECTION OURSELVES.

WE DID NOT IGNORE THE RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY. WE BUILT A SMALL DRIVE-THROUGH RECYCLING CENTER THAT SERVES OUR RESIDENTS WELL, 6 DAYS/WEEK, AND HOUSES THE PROCESSING FOR OUR COMMERCIAL CURBSIDE PROGRAM.

IN THE LATTER 1990'S, AFTER 2 FAILED ATTEMPTS, WE SUCCESSFULLY SITED A NEW LANDFILL FOR OUR RESIDENTS. THIS FACILITY PROVIDES THE OPPORTUNITY FOR A "ONE-STOP-SHOPPING" EXPERIENCE INCLUDING REUSE DROP-OFF AND PICK UP FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC, WITH A SPECIAL RESERVED AREA FOR TEACHERS, RECYCLING (INCLUDING ELECTRONICS), AND OF COURSE PROPER WASTE DISPOSAL.

IN 20 YEARS WE HAVE PROGRESSED FROM A DUMP TO A TRULY INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. THE FORMATION OF THE SOLID WASTE DISTRICTS WAS THE DRIVER FOR THIS CHANGE.

DURING THIS SAME TIME WE HAVE REDUCED OUR DEPENDANCE ON PROPERTY TAXES. WHEN I BEGAN IN 1990 WE WERE 100% TAX FUNDED. WHEN OUR DISTRICT WAS FORMED OUR TAX RATE WAS A LITTLE OVER 19¢/\$100 ASSESSED VALUATION. WE HAVE STEADILY REDUCED THAT NUMBER. NEXT YEAR (2012) OUR TAX RATE WILL BE ABOUT 2 1/2¢/\$100 ASSESSED VALUATION. TAXES NOW PAY FOR LESS THAN 1/3 OF OUR ANNUAL BUDGET.

WHAT HAVE BEEN OUR BIGGEST CHALLENGES? UNFUNDED MANDATES. FOR EXAMPLE THE DIRECTIVE TO RECYCLE MERCURY AND PROVIDE EDUCATION ABOUT THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF MERCURY AND ELECTRONICS.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE STATE RECYCLING GRANT PROGRAMS, AND IN PARTICULAR THE PUBLIC EDUCATION AND PROMOTION GRANTS WAS ESPECIALLY HARD ON THE SMALLER DISTRICTS. HOWEVER, THE VARIETY OF FUNDING MECHANISMS AFFORDED SOLID WASTE DISTRICTS HAVE ALLOWED US TO MEET THE CHALLENGE.

WHAT HAVE BEEN OUR GREATEST SUCCESSES? 2 THINGS. FIRST OUR EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS. 4,000 STUDENTS IN BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY VISIT OUR LANDFILL AND RECYCLING CENTER EVERY YEAR. WE STARTED TOURS IN 1993. WE TALK TO SCORES OF ADULT GROUPS. DISTRICTS ARE A SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCE REDUCTION, REUSE, RECYCLING, AND PROPER DISPOSAL THAT EXISTS NO WHERE ELSE.

SECOND IS THE SUCCESS WE HAVE ENJOYED WITH THE PROGRAMS WE OFFER: RECYCLING, HOUSHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL, ELECTGRONICS RECYCLING, YARD WASTE MANAGEMENT ALL TAILORED TO OUR COMMUNITY.

WE ENJOY OUR GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY, IDEM, OTHER DISTRICTS, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR. OUR DISTRICT, LIKE MOST DISTRICTS, IS A CONDOIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR. WE ARE MOST OFTEN A COLLECTION POINT THAT RELIES ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR FOR ASSISTANCE.

IN BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY WE OWN THE LANDFILL AND RUN THE SCALEHOUSE, REUSE, AND RECYCLING, BUT WE HIRE RUMPKE WASTE SYSTEMS TO RUN THE WORKING FACE AT OUR LANDFILL. WE HIRE INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS TO CONSTRUCT AND CLOSE LANDFILL CELLS FOR US. RAYS HELPS US WITH TIRE RECYCLING, BEST WAY WITH STEEL FOOD CAN RECYCLING. WE TYPICALLY SPEND ABOUT \$2M/YEAR FOR THESE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

ARE THERE AREAS THAT COULD USE IMPROVEMENT—ABSOLUTLEY, MARK POINTED OUT A FEW THAT COULD STAND TO BE IMPROVED, BUT THE MAJORTIY OF SOLID WASTE DISTRICTS ARE USING THE TOOLS PROVIDED BY THE LEGISLATURE TO PROVIDE A NEEDED AND A DESIRED SERVICE TO OUR RESIDENTS. THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO RELATE MY EXPERIENCE TO THE COMMITTEE.

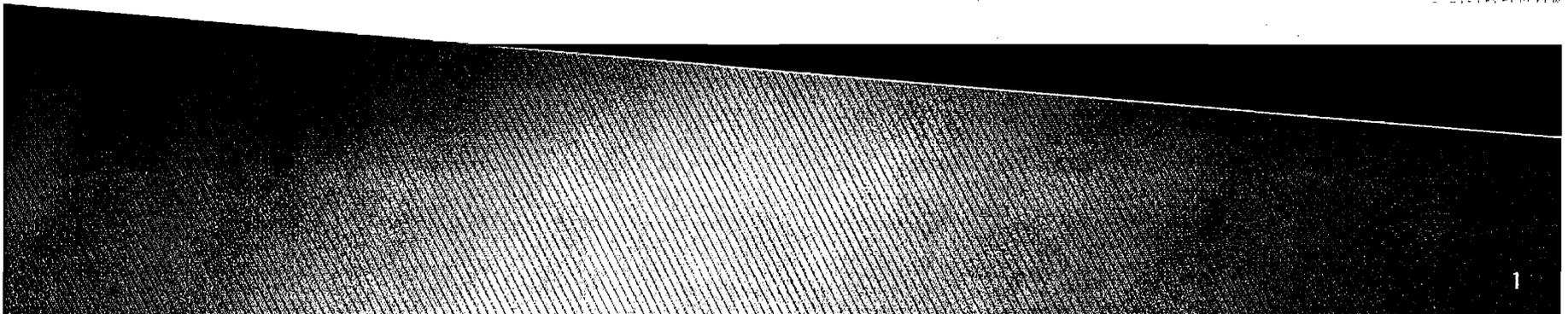


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Solid Waste Management Districts Roles & Responsibilities: Local and Regional Consideration

Indiana Hoosier Chapter of SWANA Environmental Quality Service Council Presentation Summer of 2011

Steven P. Christman, QEP, Executive Director, Northeast Indiana Solid Waste Management District, Hoosier Chapter of SWANA Board of Directors, Region 4 Director and Indiana International Board Representative.



EASC
10/7/2011
EX. 5



Take-Away Points:

1. SWANA is oft times viewed as the "voice of reason" in the science of integrated solid waste management and provides sound, reliable information for professionals in the solid waste industry.
2. Review and reiterate the key role of local government in Indiana when it comes to municipal solid waste management.
3. Lay the foundation for analysis (and discussion) of the benefits of regional, multi-county districts including economies of scale.



SWANA Mission Statement:

“Advancing the practice of environmentally and economically sound management of municipal solid waste in North America.”

SWANA Guiding Principle:

Local government is responsible for municipal solid waste management, but not necessarily the ownership and/or operation of municipal solid waste management systems.



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For nearly 50 years, the Solid Waste Association of North America has been the leading professional association in the solid waste field. Our association serves over 7,700 members throughout North America, and thousands more with conferences, certifications, publications, and technical training courses.





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SWANA Membership Benefits and Services

- Legislative and Regulatory Advocacy
- Technical Divisions
- Training and Certification
- Specialty Symposia
- WASTECON – Conference and Exhibition
- Applied Research and Publications
- 46 Chapters in US and Canada
- SWANA homepage
- Web-based Technical Forums
- MSW Management magazine
- MSW Solutions Newsletter
- Awards Program
- Scholarships
- International Networking through ISWA



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Technical Divisions

- Collection and Transfer
- Communication, Education and Marketing
- Landfill Gas
- Landfill Management
- Planning and Management
- Recycling and Special Waste
- Waste-to-Energy





SWANA Training

Over 40 years ago, SWANA launched commitment to providing best-in-class training to the entire solid waste industry. Today, SWANA continues that pledge with more training options than ever before, including:

- Classroom Training
- E-Sessions (web seminars)
- E-Courses (full courses online)
- On-Site Training (train your employees at work)
- Home Studies



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T-0

SWANA Technical Policy (Definition of Terms Used)

Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM): Environmentally and economically sound, systematic approach to solid waste handling that combines Source Reduction, Reuse, Recycling, Composting, Energy Recovery, Collection, Transfer, Transport and Disposal in Sanitary Landfills, Solid Waste Combustors or other Solid Waste Disposal and processing facilities in order to conserve and recover resources and dispose of solid waste in a manner that protects human health and the environment.



SWANA Technical Policies SC3

SWANA has published and maintains 24 technical policies (see website) that address all aspects of integrated solid waste management (ISWM) including:

- ▶ The role of local government in ISWM
- ▶ The role of each type of technology used in ISWM
- ▶ Funding, materials handling, contracting and flow control.



The need for SWMD's in Indiana is predicated on several simple tenets:

1. As recognized by Chief Justice John Roberts of the US Supreme Court in 2007 in the *United Haulers Association v. Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority* case, waste management has traditionally been a responsibility of the local government for the health, safety and welfare of its citizens.



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The need for SWMD's in Indiana
is predicated on several simple tenets: (Cont)

2. SWANA Technical Policy T-3.3, "The Role of the Public Sector in the Management of Municipal Solid Waste", which states that managing municipal solid waste is a public service, and that local government is responsible for the protection of public health, environmental quality and safety within their jurisdictions.



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The need for SWMD's in Indiana is predicated on several simple tenets: (Cont)

3. There is a cost benefit and service benefit associated with coordination and collective purchasing related to the larger “waste shed” (not unlike watersheds) within a District, which generally encompasses many of the local municipalities and jurisdictions within a District. This approach is consistent with and follows Governor Daniel’s Operating with New Efficiency (ONE) Indiana Initiative, which implements and endorses collective purchasing by state and other governmental entities as a means of reducing costs.



IC 8-1-2-1: Public Utility Defined SC4

Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in section 1.1 of this chapter, “public utility”, as used in this chapter, means every corporation, company, partnership, limited liability company, individual, association of individuals, their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by a court, that may own, operate, manage, or control any plant or equipment within the state for the:

- (1) conveyance of telegraph or telephone messages;
- (2) production, transmission, delivery, or furnishing of heat, light, water, or power; or
- (3) collection, treatment, purification, and disposal in a sanitary manner of liquid and solid waste, sewage, night soil and industrial waste.



Role of Local Government in Municipal Solid Waste Management

Properly Structured, Public–Private Partnerships combine the efficiencies of the Private Sector driven by the need to enhance share–holder value and the efficiencies of the Public Sector driven by the need to protect constituents and stakeholders. The combination results in the provision of services at the same service level while reducing the overall cost to the public or an increase in service level for the same overall cost to the public.

*Indiana Solid Waste Management Districts White Paper, 2003,
J. Spear Associates.



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Role of Local Government Continued

More often than not, however, when it comes to programming, Solid Waste Districts practice more complex, but more rewarding, arrangements between themselves and the private sector, the Public-Private Partnerships. These are contractual arrangements of longer terms in which both public and private sector entities share risks, assets, and rewards. This strategy has proven to be a critical success factor for District programming.

Source: Indiana Solid Waste Districts White Paper, 2003 J. Spear Associates.



SC5

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“Solid Waste Management policy is first and foremost, public policy, and is an essential prerogative of local government. While local governments can contract out some or all of their solid waste operations, they can never contract out their accountability to the public to protect public health and the environment and to achieve waste recycling and diversion objectives. Even with privatization, local government cannot abrogate their public policy responsibility. Therefore, local governments must retain control of their destiny and must not become captive to any particular mode of operation. It is imperative to keep operational options open, build flexibility into the system and use competition as a tool to improve operations.”

John H. Skinner, Ph.D. Executive Director & CEO Solid Waste Association of North America. MSW Solutions Newsletter, September, 1997.



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- 1980 – 100 of the 150 landfills were publicly owned
- Today – 7 of the 34 landfills are publicly owned
- 32 of the 34 landfills existing today existed in 1991

*IDEM Bruce Palin Data, presented to the Senate
Environmental Affairs Cmte Dated March 14, 2011



SC6

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<u>Year</u>	<u># of Landfills</u>	<u># of Transfer Stations</u>
1980	150	29 (1987)
1991	72	43
2011	34	75

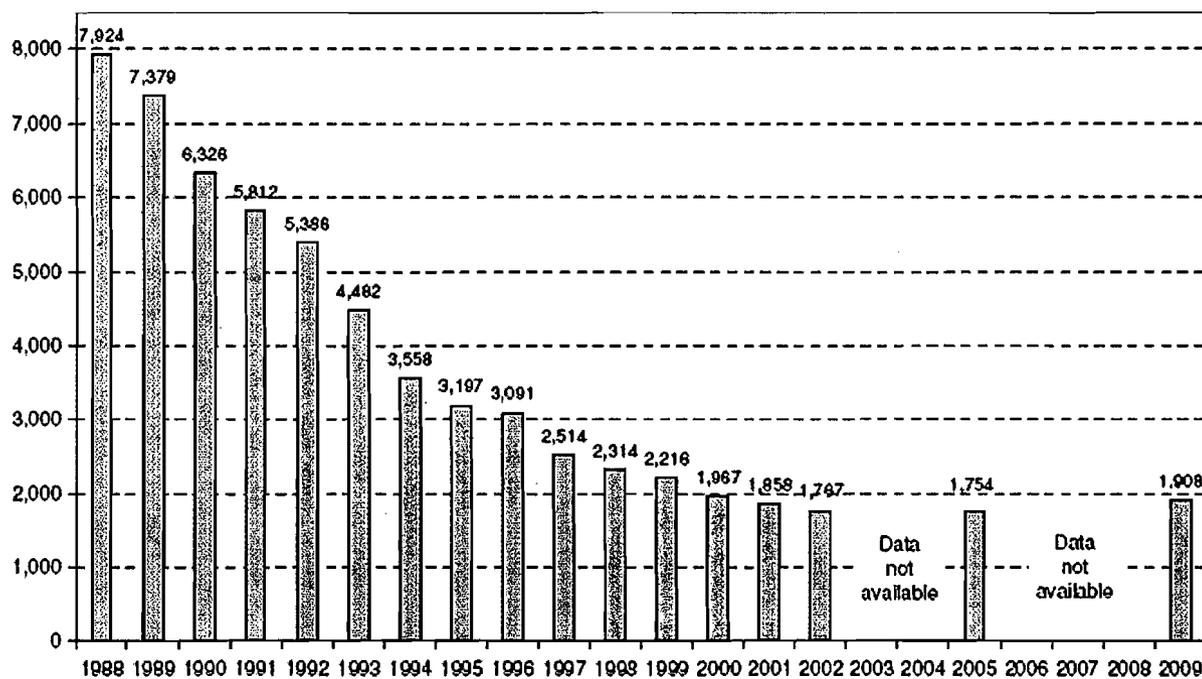
“Solid Waste and Solid Waste Management Districts, Bruce Palin Assistant Commissioner, Office of Land Quality March 14, 2011” slide presentation.



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Figure ES-5. Number of Landfills in the United States, 1988 - 2009



*Municipal Solid Waste In The United States 2009 Facts and Figures , US EPA page 15.



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“Following the promulgation of Subtitle D disposal regulations in 1991, the development of regional MSW landfills was predicted by many organizations due to the higher cost and technical complexity of these disposal facilities.”

*Source: The regional privately-owned Landfill Trend and its Impact on Integrated Solid Waste Management Systems, February 2007, SWANA Applied Research Foundation, Page 11



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“ The two primary contributors toward the continued trend toward MSW landfill regionalization are the economies of scale associated with larger facilities and, alternatively, the inability of local government to direct the flow of wastes generated within their jurisdictions to designated disposal facilities.”

Please Note: Local governments now have the authority for flow control to publically owned facilities. (see United Haulers vs Oneida Herkimer)

*Source: The regional privately-owned Landfill Trend and its Impact on Integrated Solid Waste Management Systems, February 2007, SWANA Applied Research Foundation, Page 13.



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“Another major obstacle to the development of regional public landfills is the need for cooperation among two or more local governments for sustained periods of time to accomplish a difficult, expensive, and unpopular task.”

*Source: The regional privately-owned Landfill Trend and its Impact on Integrated Solid Waste Management Systems, February 2007, SWANA Applied Research Foundation, Page 18.



Summary Trend Toward Regionalization

- Economies of scale
- Limited regulatory flow control
- The upfront costs associated with landfill siting, permitting and development
- The difficulties associated with intergovernmental cooperation
- The political liabilities associated with landfill, or other solid waste facilities, siting
- The promotion of regionalization at the state and federal government level.

Source: The regional privately-owned Landfill Trend and its Impact on Integrated Solid Waste Management Systems, February 2007, SWANA Applied Research Foundation, Page 34.



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“Through regionalization, counties can pool their resources into waste management projects that provide efficient, environmentally-sound, and cost-effective solutions to solid waste management needs. Benefits can be shared by all with expenses spread over a wide tax base.”

Source: The regional privately-owned Landfill Trend and its Impact on Integrated Solid Waste Management Systems, February 2007, SWANA Applied Research Foundation, Page 20.



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Preserve the Full Range of the Public-Private Ownership Spectrum

SC7

- Government ownership and operation
- Mixed public/private operation
- Government ownership with private operation
- Private ownership and operation

Source: The regional privately-owned Landfill Trend and its Impact on Integrated Solid Waste Management Systems, February 2007, SWANA Applied Research Foundation.



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Currently (in Indiana) most components of an Integrated Solid Waste Management System are local and not regional, have higher short term cost than existing final disposal services, and as a result find it difficult (if not impossible) to compete with regional final disposal systems.

The Regional Privately-Owned Landfill Trend and Its Impact on Integrated MSW Systems – February 2007–Applied Research Foundation–pg. 14.



Conclusions

- Competition is essential for the efficient operation of the solid waste management marketplace
- Competition drives higher levels of service and system-wide efficiencies
- Consolidation and vertical integration can reduce competition on a local and regional scale

Source: The regional privately-owned Landfill Trend and its Impact on Integrated Solid Waste Management Systems, February 2007, SWANA Applied Research Foundation, Page 20.



Take-Away Points:

1. SWANA is oft times viewed as the "voice of reason" in the science of integrated solid waste management and provides sound, reliable information for professionals in the solid waste industry.
2. Review and reiterate the key role of local government in Indiana when it comes to municipal solid waste management.
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No matter what evolves from today's solid waste districts, we all know the bottom line is how do we fund ISWM programs?

- ▶ A good starting point should be that any ISWM funding strategy must be a sustainable funding strategy.



Sustainable Funding Strategies

- Taxes: Property, Solid Waste Collection, Litter
- Fees: Service Fees, Impact Fees, Availability Fees

Reduce costs through economies of scale: “Reducing costs of local government recycling services represents an indirect but effective means of meeting the need for sustainable funding for these services.”

*SWANA Applied Research Foundation “Sustainable Funding Strategies For Local Government Recycling Programs, December 2010

EQSC
10/07/2011
EX. 6



Indianarecycling.org

Carey Hamilton
Executive Director
carey@indianarecycling.org

October 7, 2011

Presentation to the
Environmental Quality Service Council

Recycling in Indiana

- About the IRC
- Why Recycle?
- SWMDs and the IRC

What is the IRC?

A Statewide Coalition
formed in 1989

- Education/Advocacy
- Programs and Projects

The IRC's Mission

To support source reduction,
reuse, composting and
recycling activities
in Indiana.

The IRC's Members Include: 

- ✕ Businesses
- ✕ Governments
- ✕ Individuals
- ✕ Non-profits



Why Recycle?

The Resource Conservation Connection

Why Recycle? 

Resource Conservation

When you recycle –

- trees,
- water,
- minerals,
- fossil fuels and
- other natural resources are conserved.



Why Recycle?

The Energy Connection

Why Recycle? 

Recycling is one of the easiest ways to conserve energy.

Recycling reduces need for energy to:

- mine / harvest,**
- transport &**
- process raw materials**





Why Recycle?

The Jobs Connection

Why Recycle? 

Recycling creates:

4-10 jobs for every ton of waste that is recycled.

Vs. ONE job for every ton of waste that enters a landfill.

Closing the loop in Indiana 

Recycling has a great synergy with our manufacturing state.

- ✕ **Aluminum**
- ✕ **Glass**
- ✕ **Plastic**
- ✕ **Bio-plastics**
- ✕ **Paper**
- ✕ **Steel**
- ✕ **Motor oil**

Indiana Manufacturing 

Aluminum

- o 95% energy savings over raw materials
- o Alcoa - 4,000+ jobs, one of the world's largest aluminum facilities.



Indiana Manufacturing 

Glass

- 25% energy savings over raw materials
- Indiana - Four glass manufacturing plants, one corporate HQ = nearly 1,500 employees
 - Two cullet processors
 - Knauf Insulation -Shelbyville




Indiana Manufacturing 

Paper

- o 60-70% energy savings over virgin pulp
- o The paper industry - 3rd largest user of energy in the U.S.
- o Several paperboard facilities in IN



Indiana Manufacturing 

Plastic

Hilex Poly, N. Vernon - 1st facility in the world to make plastic bags from post-consumer (PC) plastic bags

- o PC = 90% energy savings over raw materials
- o Bag2Bag



SW IN is "Plastics Valley" – great potential to grow use of PC material

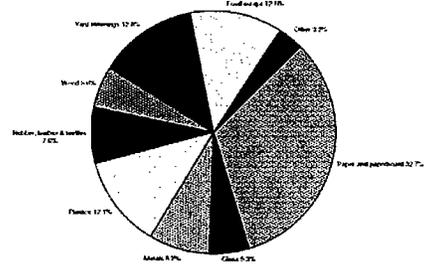


The Opportunity

Municipal "Waste"



Figure ES-3: Materials Generated in MSW, 2007
(254 Million tons before recycling)



SWMDs and the IRC



IRC Advocacy Position (1999)

The role of Indiana's solid waste management districts

Solid Waste Management Districts are an essential part of the State of Indiana's efforts to reach waste diversion goals. Districts provide the framework for the development of source reduction, reuse, recycling and composting programs. These programs are the fundamental tools for accomplishing the goals mandated in HEA 1240.



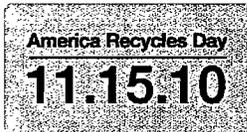
The IRC Supports a review of SWMDs and efforts to make recycling programs more efficient and effective.

The IRC does not have a position on specific SWMD funding mechanisms, however the IRC would likely not support legislation that could result in the overall reduction in funding for recycling in Indiana.



SWMDs Support IRC's Statewide Projects & Programs

America Recycles Day



GET INVOLVED

IRC Programs



K12 Recycling Competition
between schools across Indiana

IRC Programs



IRC/Alcoa Bin Grants



Why do we need this program?

- Appr. 1/3 of beverage containers are consumed away from home.
- Already this year (2011) over 98 billion beverage containers have been "trashed"!

Indianarecycles.org



Indiana

Home | Recycling | Business | Products | Contact Us | About Us | News | Events | Education | Services | The Recycling Authority

Explore Indianarecycles.org

Recycling is one of the easiest ways for businesses and consumers to reduce their carbon footprint and help protect the environment.

Indiana
 The Recycling Connection

IRC
 Coca-Cola

Home | Materials | Recycling | Programs and Services | Community | News and Events | Government | About Us | Feedback

EcoPoint

EcoPoint

Material: City, Address, or Zip Code:

Aluminum

Search Results:

- A North Supermarket
- B North Supermarket
- C North Supermarket
- D North Supermarket
- E North Supermarket
- F North Supermarket
- G North Supermarket
- H North Supermarket
- I North Supermarket

SWMD - A Community Resource 

We often direct inquiries from around the state to the local SWMD office



Thank you for this opportunity to talk about some of the benefits of recycling.

Questions?



EQSC
10/07/2011
Ex. 7



Lisa Disbrow, Waste Management
Terry Guerin, South Side Landfill

EQSC
October 7, 2011

20+ Years of Change

- | 1990 | 2011 |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Out-Of-State Waste• Landfill Space• Recycling - Minimal | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regional Landfills• Trash as a Commodity• Space Plentiful• Recycling<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Demanded Socially – Residential– Desired Economically - Industry• "Waste Minimization" Customer Goals |

PROGRAMATIC COMMENTS

- The primary function should be education
- Minimum uniform educational program
- SWD should work their way out of business
- SWD/Private Sector relationships:
 - Drop-Off, Household Haz., E-Waste, Tires, Shredding, Pharmaceuticals
- Competition:
 - SWD Should Not Compete with Private Sector
 - Spin Off Programs to Private as Developed
- Value of Solid Waste Districts are largely unknown to the commercial and industrial sectors

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SOLID WASTE INDUSTRY

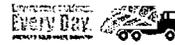
- Re-evaluation of SWD every ten years
- Counties choice on SWD
- Minimum level of service for a SWD required
- Accountability
 - SWD annual reports should be available locally
 - Revenue should be spent according to statute
- Need for facilities determined by private sector
 - Private sector investment & taking gamble
 - Process sets stage for forcing private sector costs

FUNDING

- Variety of Sources
 - Tip, Property Tax, User Fee, COIT/CAGIT
- Imbalance
- Surcharges - Interfere with Market
- State Wide Fee?
 - Devil In The Details...
- Reality of Recycling – Someone Must Pay

Questions?

- Lisa Disbrow, Waste Management
317-718-6816, ldisbrow@wm.com
- Terry Guerin, South Side Landfill
517-290-0217, tguerin@hrtc.net



1

My name is Canda Worman Smith. I own and operate Worman Enterprise a clean fill recycling site, just south of Zionsville, on Zionsville Road in Boone County, Indiana. Worman Enterprise was established in 1984 and excepted clean fill materials like brush, round wood, leaves, yard waste, concrete, stumps, and dirt. These materials were buried in an old gravel pit. For approximately the last 15 years Worman Enterprises has been a complete clean fill recycling site. The clean fill that comes in is inspected at check in; to determine if it can be reused, resold, or processed it into a reusable product. If not than Wormans will not except it.

If it is determined that Worman can except the clean fill material it is dumped by the customers in an appropriate area depending on the item and what will be made from it. Such materials as organics are used to blend into soils for topsoil, wood

1

2

products are ground for mulches, and concrete is crushed for gravel. In the beginning, as a clean fill disposal site Wormans was inspected by Indiana's Department of Environmental Management. IDEM periodically inspected the site to confirm that Worman's was only accepting clean fill and not required to carry a state permit. The state inspector at the time told us that we were the only business he knew of that was strictly devoted to the disposal of clean fill in Indiana. Wormans Enterprise always received a clean inspection report when inspected by IDEM. We take pride in the fact we are clean. Wormans doesn't even take in untreated lumber of any kind because it can't be guaranteed not treated.

I'm here today because in Boone County, Indiana if you accept uncontaminated rocks, bricks, concrete, road demolition waste, natural vegetative growth including: tree, limbs, logs, stumps, leaves, and grass for recycling or clean filling you are

2

required to get a Boone County Solid Waste District permit. Their permits are broken down into processing or disposal sites. These sites are then permitted either as temporary for 90 days or Long Term sites for more than 90 days.

When the Boone County Solid Waste District was established Boone County didn't have any transfer stations ^{or} ~~of~~ landfills to fund their District. They ^{had} decided that a clean fill site should collect solid waste fees. Worman Enterprise was sued by Boone County Solid Waste District in 1992 because we refused to get a county solid waste permit. Worman didn't believe the items that they handled should be considered as solid waste, ^{and that tipping fees should ~~be~~ ^{NOT} collected,} because of the IDEM state ~~Worman's felt that tipping fees would discourage the public~~ definitions. Worman felt that they were part of the states solution by keeping clean fill out of the landfills. A 7 year lawsuit occurred. This law suit dealt with whether clean fill should be considered solid waste. clean fill sites should collect tipping fees and be

should
clean fill
be

4

regulated by a county solid waste district Through the lawsuit the court system determined at the time that clean fill such as: brush, concrete, uncontaminated rock, and yard waste were items permit able by the county solid waste districts. Boone County Solid Waste District and Wormans came to a settlement agreement that Wormans would get a Boone County Solid Waste District permit but not collect tipping fees. The permitting process alone was so complicate that it took over 1 year to complete. Wormans is required to file reports with the county every month reporting quantities of incoming clean fill materials and the quantities of the outgoing recycled products. The Boone County Solid Waste Administrator inspects the site for any possible violations. Worman Enterprise has be in business for 27 years and has never received an environmental violation.

4

5

For the past 10 years since being Boone County permitted my annual clean fill processing fee has been \$500 a year with a 5 year renewal fee of \$1000. and a permitting renewal process. This is the same fee required if a infectious waste incinerator was permitted in Boone County. Composting sites, clean fill disposal sites, and transfer stations in Boone County have paid \$100 to \$300 annually with their renewal fees only being \$200 to \$500. . There are now transfer stations and compost sites located in Boone County in direct competition with Wormans. These sites are not being required to get a Boone Solid Waste Permit or are improperly permitted under the Boone County Solid Waste Regulations.

In March of this year I asked the Boone County solid Waste District board to review their fees and the inconsistencies in permitting. This caused Resolution 11-2 and 11-3 to be ^{Drafted} developed. The draft included time requirements to process clean fill, sign

5

6

requirements, collection of tipping fee for processing sites, and included more stringent site criteria. ^{I felt these Res changes could of put Worman's out of business} It was also included that clean

fill processing sites like Worman should have the annual fee

increased from \$500 a year to \$800 a year and still pay \$1000

every 5 years for their permit renewal. Temporary disposal sites

went from \$50 to \$400 for the 90 days permit. To bury clean fill in

a long term clean fill disposal site ^{that does collect & pay tipping fees to the county} their fees would only be \$500

annually; considerably less then to recycle or reuse the clean fill.

The explanation Worman received for the permit increase was that

the County was losing money on clean fill processing sites. That

they would need to increase inspections to make sure materials that

were coming in were going out. Worman Enterprise charges a fee

to except material this helps off set the cost of recycling. Worman

will have to except 125 pickup truck loads of brush in 2011 to

cover the fees paid to the Boone County Solid Waste District this

year The 125 loads still need to be checked-in, cleaned of any

unexceptable materials, stockpiled, ground twice, advertised to get

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the material in and advertised to sell the items out. Also included is the cost of fuel, equipment, and labor just to produce an item for resale. This leaves little room for a small business in this economy.

Just 1 mile from Worman is Marion and Hamilton County.

There are 2 businesses ^{within that mile} in direct competition with Worman by taking wood product for making mulch and crushing concrete. These businesses are not being required to have a solid waste permit by the state or their counties. It is my understanding that Worman Enterprise is the only permitted long term clean fill processing site in the state of Indiana. It is also my understanding that no other counties require a permit to recycle clean fill.

I was told by the Boone County Administrator last month that if I sell concrete to someone that is going to use it in Boone County on a project that they may need a Boone County Solid

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Waste District permit. I also, asked the Boone County Administrator under Boone County's definitions if someone ^{brought} ~~purchased~~ gravel from Michigan City Gravel Pit and had it brought to Boone County then screened it for resell would they require a Boone County Solid Waste District permit? Her answer was, "yes". I've been told that this is not my fight but, I feel it is because it's so wrong. I don't believe this is what the state had in mind when developing solid waste districts. Clean fill processing such as: mulch making and concrete crushing should not be considered solid waste and require permitting

Had Worman Enterprises not already been a establish business of 17 years when the Boone County Solid Waste District forced them to get a permit they never would of chosen Boone County as a place to recycle

Worman Enterprise sold over 10,000 cubic yards last year of

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in 2010

reusable recycled clean fill products. ~~These materials by the state and Boone County definitions are nonhazardous waste.~~ Two of my children and son-in-law work for me. When asked, "would they continue Worman Enterprise if something happened to me?" They replied, "NO!" Their response was, "not because the work was too hard or they didn't make enough money or they didn't believe in what we were doing but, because they didn't want to deal with the Boone County Solid Waste District." I'll close with that comment and thank you for your time.

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