BEFORE THE INDIANA
RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT BOARD

- - -

PUBLIC MEETING

FEBRUARY 19, 2025

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PROCEEDINGS

in the above-captioned matter, before the Recycling Market Development Board, Bruce Burrow, Chairman, taken before me, Lindy L. Meyer, Jr., a Notary Public in and for the State of Indiana, County of Shelby, at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, 2525 North Shadeland Avenue, Conference Room C, Indianapolis, Indiana, on Wednesday, February 19, 2025 at 9:04 o'clock a.m.

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APPEARANCES:

BOARD MEMBERS:
Bruce Burrow, Chairman
Kelly Weger
Terry Guerin
Andrew Nunan
Debbie Hackman
Sandy Whitehead
Tara Wesseler-Henry
Rep. Lori Reaves (via Zoom)

ON BEHALF OF IDEM:
Comm. Clint Woods
Deanna Garner
Carl Wodrich
Hilary Alderete
Tom Leas
Pat Daniel
Aidan Whitney
Marcus D. Painton
Jennifer Woolson-Helrigel

ALSO PRESENT:
Margot Swank
Tioni Burnett
Brendan Egan
David Hirschler
Kirk Taylor
Steven Frankowski
Walter Brant
Mark Schwenker
Daren Pierse
Peyman Majd
Carlos Soto
Brett Pepple
Wendy Krause
Randy Jones
Logan Waddle
Fiona Bell

- - -

9:04 o'clock a.m.
February 19, 2025

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CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. It is 9:05. Good morning, everyone. I would --

MR. NUNAN: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- like to call the February 19th, 2024 [sic] Indiana Recycling Market Development Board meeting to order. Welcome. I appreciate everyone braving the cold and the snow to get here today safely, so thank you very much.

Deanna, you have some housekeeping --

MS. GARNER: I do.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- and something for our on-line visitors?

MS. GARNER: I have some notes for those who are on-line today first.

So, those on-line, thank you for joining us today. I am Deanna Garner, Recycling Market Development Program Manager for IDEM's Office of Program Support. All microphones are currently muted. For attendance tracking, please take a moment to write your names and affiliations in

the chat box.

We will be taking questions and comments from participants at today's meeting. All participants will be able to unmute themselves and ask questions or make comments at the appropriate times. If you have a question or a technical issue during the presentation, please use the raised hand or chat features.

For those on the phone, if you have a question or comment, you can raise your hand by pressing star 9, and we will call on you at the appropriate time. When called upon, you'll need to unmute your phone by pressing star 6.

If any members of the media have joined us, please utilize the chat feature, or you may e-mail rmdpgrants@idam.in.gov with any questions or if you would like to schedule an interview. This meeting is being recorded and will be posted on IDEM's Web site at recycle.in.gov.

And with that, I'll turn the meeting back over to you, Bruce.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you, Deanna.

At this point, I want to yield the floor

to Terry Guerin. He has some words that he would like to say.

MR. GUERIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We have someone that's missing at the table this morning, and I just think this Board needs to take the opportunity to acknowledge the significant -- and I underscore the word "significant" -- contributions that Craig Lutz made to the mission of this -- of this Board.

And I think he's going to be sorely missed, and I think we need to note in the minutes this recognition, and I would ask that the recognition also be sent to his wife and family so that they know that we've recognized how important he was to this Board, and I would so move.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, we have -- do you want that --

MR. GUERIN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- do you want a motion?

MR. GUERIN: To have that included in the minutes, and I'm thinking this should be

sent --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Terry would like --

MR. GUERIN: -- to his family.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- to have that -- moves to have that included in the minutes. Does anyone have a problem with that?

MR. NUNAN: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing that, everyone, aye.

(Board members responded, "Aye.")

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Opposed?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So moved. Thank you, Terry. We will all miss Craig. He was -- I always looked at Craig -- I'd never met him prior to this Board, and he felt like a lifelong friend. The Higher Power needed a good man, and they took Craig early, so that's the way I have to look at it. We'll miss him dearly.

The next item of order is consideration of the approval of October 24, 2024 minutes. Has everyone had the opportunity to review the transcript and summary?

MR. NUNAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Do I have a motion to approve?

MR. NUNAN: Motion.

MR. GUERIN: Motion.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Motion by Mr. Nunan, second, Mr. Guerin. All in favor?

(Board members responded, "Aye.")

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Opposed?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, motion carries. Thank you.

Next on the agenda we are fortunate to have Comm. Clint Woods with us today.

And Mr. Woods, welcome, and the floor is yours, sir.

COMM. WOODS: Great. Well, thanks so much for having me.

So, my name's Clint Woods. I just started at IDEM two and a half weeks ago, so really excited to be here, and, you know, I want to echo the Chairman's words about appreciation for all of you, and past service on the Board's really

important. It's a thankless task, especially coming to you like this on a Wednesday when there's snow and car wrecks and all kinds of things happening, but really appreciate your work and dedication.

I know there's a lot that's going to happen today and during the meetings that you have. I'm beyond privileged to serve as the Commissioner. I just started at the start of the month, and really thrilled to be part of Governor Braun's Administration. I came from a varied background. I used to work at U.S. EPA. I'm coming immediately from Columbus, Ohio, where my family's still at. They're going to come out here soon.

(Ms. Whitehead arrived.)

COMM. WOODS: So, new to Indiana, but very excited to learn more and, frankly, to get out of your way and let you do the important business that you have of evaluating these projects and making sure that we're spending those dollars well, with the direction of the General Assembly and your service to the state.

So, thank you for everything that you're doing, and if there's anything at all that we can do to be helpful, please let me know.

We have a handful of changes happening at IDEM, one of them being Hilary Alderete, who's our recovering CFO and going to provide a financial update, is now also our Chief of Staff. A few other new positions coming, but wanted to thank you but also recognize that, and I thank Deanna and Carl and the IDEM team in preparing this work.

I know there's, you know, been a few changes over the years in terms of the scope of the Board's work and additional direction, and just want to thank everybody for taking the time out to -- of your busy schedules to help guide us and help to run this program, because it's incredibly important to the work that we do, and I know in particular for Central Indiana, for the conversations today, but if there's anything at all that I can do to be helpful as you continue your work today or in the future, please let me know.

There's still obviously some stuff that we're working through with the new transition and, you know, getting -- working closely with the Governor's Office, a lot of executive orders and a lot of stuff happening with our legislative session right now, but I don't expect any of that to hopefully disrupt the important work that's happening.

But if there's anything we can do to help ensure that certainty or any questions that you have, I'm more than happy to answer those now and in the future. I just want to thank you for the opportunity to be here and to appreciate your work and contributions to IDEM as the Recycling Market Development Board.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you, Mr. Woods.

I will say we have to share a word of thanks to staff: Deanna, Carl, Pat, Tom, everyone that provides us with the information we need to properly allocate available moneys. They're great, and they do a wonderful job, and we can't say "thank you" enough, so I appreciate

it.

Next on the agenda, Hilary Alderete, Chief of Staff, has some words for us today.

MS. ALDERETE: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Good morning.

MS. ALDERETE: Thanks for having me. This will be my last time as wearing my CFO hat in front of you. The next time I will just be Chief of Staff, as Comm. Woods mentioned. I'm still covering that portion, but I'm happy to do so, and we've got a lot of projects to consider today, and I know this is valuable information in your determination of your awards. So, let's go ahead and get started.

The first, we've got an overview. It's -- nothing has significantly changed. We still have the Solid Waste Management Fee divided into two parts. It's 50 cents per ton. You've got 25 cents going to the hard pass and then 25 cents going to the Solid Waste Management Fund.

This is the -- this is to show you how it is distributed, as I mentioned, we've got complexion, and then each of it goes into waste

management and the recycling. We have about 3.8 million for solid waste, and then two million for recycling market development projects.

And this is just another summary of our tipping fees. I'll show you in a different light, and right now it's still 2.2 for the Recycling Promotion and Assistance Program, and we also have operational expenses that are rounded into that number here.

Funding trends, this is what I know a lot of people like to see. We've got our history going back to 2018, fiscal 2018. You can see we've grown since then. In '24 we did not do any Central Indiana waste diversion projects, which is why this year we have 3.7 million to disburse, and we are looking at two million still for the recycle market development, and then about three hundred, no more than three hundred thousand in operating expenses that this fund does support.

The fiscal '24 revenues, we received just over five million for the total fund, two and a half from recycle -- or the solid waste, and two and a half from the recycle. So, it's split

pretty -- pretty evenly between the two.

And then we've got cash balances at the end of the fiscal year. We still have a significant cash balance that supports the fund -- so, the legal fund that collects all of the revenue, and due to the two million dollars appropriation limit, we are still -- we see growth.

And I know that's something that, you know, we've talked about in the past, and we're open to consideration, but just so you're aware of the cash balance there that we use for these projects.

Any questions?

MR. GUERIN: Seeing the cash balance as it is, I don't understand why the legislature is unwilling to grant more moneys to this Board to distribute, especially since we've used most of it in the last few years in programs that are just getting started, industries that are coming to the state and just getting started. We could really use that money, and --

MS. ALDERETE: Uh-huh.

MR. GUERIN: -- it's more helpful to us --

MS. ALDERETE: Uh-huh.

MR. GUERIN: -- being able to use it than having it sit --

MS. ALDERETE: Yeah.

MR. GUERIN: -- in that unused account. So, I don't know what we can do to encourage the legislature to allocate more funds, but we could use them.

MS. ALDERETE: So, we -- I know there's been -- you know, with the legislation two years ago, and there were conversations that we had, and I think if there is opportunity to explore those options, it's something we'd love to work on. We do all of the things we have to.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions by Board members?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Anyone in attendance have a question?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, thank you,

Ms. Alderete. We appreciate it. You can still come back and see us, too.

MS. ALDERETE: I will. There'll be lots when you'll see me. Just watch for me.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right.

Next on the agenda, we have an Office of Program Support update by Carl Wodrich, Deputy Assistant Commissioner.

Good morning, Carl.

MR. WODRICH: Good morning, everybody. I'll keep it short, because I know we've got a lot of business to -- proposals to look through and talk about.

First, I just -- I'll echo what you had stated, just kudos to, you know, Deanna, Pat and Tom specifically for all of their hard work and, you know, putting this RFP together that was out last summer and reviewing and scrutinizing all of the proposals, getting all of that information together from all of us at IDEM and getting it all to you all as Board members.

And I know there were a few things you guys were looking for from Deanna as well as far

as your, you know, review and scoring metrics that she had to do this year as well. So, I just want to say some words of appreciation for all of their efforts on this legislative, you know, funding proposal that is before you today.

The other item I wanted to mention is: We do currently have -- our Governor's Awards nomination is open until -- March 7th is the deadline. Depending on sort of how things look towards the end of that week, we might end up extending that deadline. We seem to do that about every year anyway for another week or so.

But if you or anybody you know is doing some really cool projects in any of the -- there's seven different categories, and thank you, Deanna, she printed out the press release that we had sent out about that, too, so there are some copies of that available on the table if anybody's interested.

And we do have -- all of the application materials are on-line. It's a Web form that you can fill out and attach, you know, all of the extras to prop yourself up for your project, and

we give those awards out in September at the Partners for Sustainability's Annual Conference and Trade Show.

So, as, you know, Clint mentioned, there's been lot of changes at IDEM in the last couple of months, with the new Commissioner and Chief of Staff. They're actively seeking a new General Counsel, CFO, and CIO, so we have quite a few vacancies at the top of the agency right now that we're trying to fill.

And we just -- Hilary and Clint just filled -- our Legislative Director recently left, so our new Legislative Director just started this week, on Monday, and, of course, his last name is escaping me. He came from the Department of Health. He was the Legislative Director there. His first name is Jake, not from State Farm.

(Laughter.)

MR. WODRICH: And we're continuing our office renovations, I think I mentioned that before, so thankfully, OPS is slated to move into the part of the office on the 11th floor that's being renovated right now, so they're building

that out for us and part of our Office of Land Quality.

So, hopefully by the end of April, next time you guys all convene, we'll hopefully be moved in our renovated space, or nearly so, which is really good. We've moved a couple of times, if you guys haven't heard. We were in the basement of the south building for a minute, and got pulled back up into IDEM floors, and that was not a good situation.

So -- and then we are working on agency modernization, enterprise-wide project, to expand our use of Tempo as our primary database for all of the things that we do and all of the documents that we receive and house, so that is kicking off. We don't have a contract just yet, but hopefully in the next couple of months that'll really get going.

And sort of an extra kudos to Tom, our agency metrics, he does all of the number crunching on our KPI's for the agency and gets those over to the Governor's Office every month.

And so, I don't know if I've mentioned our

inspection metrics before, so I thought I would take an opportunity to do that today, that we are kind of holding right at about 3.7 days from the time we visit a facility and inspect them until the time that we get that inspection report out the door to the facility to let them know kind of what we saw, if there's any issues or whatnot, so -- which is, I think, the fastest in the country. So, it's something that we're pretty proud of.

And with that, I'll turn it back over to you, Bruce.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right.

MR. WODRICH: If anybody has any questions --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you very much, Carl.

Any questions for Carl?

MR. NUNAN: No.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, we will -- I guess the next item on the agenda is an Update of Existing Grants, Ms. Deanna Garner.

MS. GARNER: Yep. Thank you, Bruce.

So, we do have, going back to fiscal year '22, one remaining grant, with Plus Five, they're now Revive Indiana. If you recall, they came this meeting last year and asked for another year extension from their two-year extension, and we granted them that extension.

It is my understanding that their board that was funding the project didn't want to fund it in full at that point and wanted them to do a test with just one machine, and they are still working on the funding. They have it in place, basically, as of now.

So, their grant was expired -- about to expire in January, so I did go ahead and renew it for that final year. They can only have four years through the state grant process, so we'll see how it goes. Hopefully that -- that funding, we did say -- the bank got them in place, they're just waiting, actually, on the final signed grant renewal for the bank to sign off on the project. So, a little delay, but hopefully we'll see it in this last year for that one.

Everything in fiscal year '24 is on track.

That is the first year that we started expanding our grants to 18 months, the first of the year, so it's been about a year for several of them going into that, but we -- I've been getting progress reports going in and everything is on track, making progress and going well for those grants.

And fiscal year '25 that we awarded in October, we're starting the -- getting those assigned, and execution of agreements should be coming in now for the next month or two. With the change in administration, signatures and approvals are taking a little longer, but hopefully we'll get through them in a relatively quick time now.

So, are there any questions about those grants?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any questions from Board members?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Anyone else?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you, Deanna.

I appreciate that update. How much was that grant that we extended?

MS. GARNER: Four hundred thousand.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Four hundred thousand. So, if they can't get off the mark in a year, then it's going to go back into the fund?

MS. GARNER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you very much.

I think now we get to the exciting part, don't we?

MS. GARNER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Everybody's kind of quiet today.

Hello, Sandy.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Welcome.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Have a little travel trouble?

MS. WHITEHEAD: It was not so good down in the southeastern part of the state.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I know.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I experienced the same.

I guess now we're at the point where we will be considering the applications for the Central Indiana Waste Diversion Project. A lot of good projects. Obviously we want to remember everyone who has a conflict of interest. Terry, I know you have some, and Andrew's listed, I'm listed. We have to recuse ourselves from voting, but we've got plenty of votes to perform. We should be fine.

And I ask now of the Board members how they want to proceed with consideration. We were fortunate that Deanna and her team worked tirelessly to put together a comprehensive ranking, if you will. We've been given that ranking, and does anyone have any questions about the information we've been given?

MR. GUERIN: Could we publicly acknowledge which grants we need to excuse ourselves so those in the audience knows?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Absolutely.

Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: I need to excuse myself from Republic Services and Electronic Recyclers.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Nunan?

MR. NUNAN: Republic Services and Electronic Recyclers.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. And I'm recusing from Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

Anyone else?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Everyone has their paperwork in, we should be good to go. So, we have the score sheet.

And Deanna, as I take it, the 32.8 was the highest on our scoring metrics, and the 23 was the lowest; correct?

MS. GARNER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I don't know if everyone has -- we killed some trees today, unfortunately.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We're going old school, but Deanna put a nice little graph

together for us.

MR. GUERIN: And the total amount --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Three point --

MR. GUERIN: -- available for allocation is how much again?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I think we have, what, 3.7?

MS. GARNER: Yeah, 3.7.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: 3.7 even. You've got your magic little calculator that you --

MS. GARNER: I have it ready to go.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Normally what we do is we look at our scoring matrix. If there's questions for any of the applicants, we ask them to approach the podium, explain a bit about their program, answer some questions, and if we have no questions for you, it doesn't mean you don't have a good program, it just means we probably understand it and we have a good concept of what you're trying to do.

And so, with that said, how would the Board like to proceed? Our first -- highest score is Republic Services of Indiana.

MR. NUNAN: Do we --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Would you like to consider their -- they are requesting 900 -- get my bifocals tuned in here -- 986 -- $986,000, and they are wanting to purchase an optical sorter for the increased volume they're dealing with in plastics on a residential recycling stream.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Well, I guess I had a little tug to say if -- since we don't have a huge group, maybe we can hear from all of the projects.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I think that is fine with me, Sandy, if that's what the Board's pleasure is. You know, I'm not planning on going back to the office today, so we've got plenty of time.

MS. WHITEHEAD: I worked hard to get here. I'm going to stay here.

MS. WEGER: I would agree. Since this is not an overwhelming list --

MS. WHITEHEAD: Yeah.

MS. WEGER: -- I think we have time. It would be nice to really give each applicant an

opportunity to present, and then conclude with discussion.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Very good. Well, then, shall we start with Republic Services of Indiana?

Do we have a representative available?

MS. SWANK: We do, yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Good morning.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Good morning.

MR. BURNETT: Good morning.

MS. SWANK: I'll introduce myself. My name is Margot Swank. I'm the Area Manager of Plant Operations for Republic for the Great Lakes Area.

MR. BURNETT: I'm Tioni Burnett. I am the Recycle Manager here in Indy.

MS. SWANK: Let me start by saying thank you so much for the recognition for Craig. Craig was a really impactful member of our team. It's going to be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to replace him in our organization here, so we're still very much feeling his loss

on our team, so thank you for that.

So, our project, are there any specific questions you'd like me to answer before we kind of just give an overview?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: No, I think it -- I personally understand it, but I mean for some of the Board members, if you would just give an overview of what the equipment does, how it's going to help.

MS. SWANK: Yeah, absolutely.

Well, I know it's news to no one in this room that Indianapolis is the largest city in the country that does not have universal curbside recycling, but we are very excited that Fishers, the second largest city in Central Indiana, does now have universal curbside recycling starting January 1, and we are providing that collection and processing at Tioni's facility.

In January, we've actually seen over 260 new tons coming to Tioni's plant that we attribute primarily to that Fishers collection contract, so we're really excited to see that new volume coming into our facility.

What we want to do with this grant is make sure that all of those tons that we're bringing to our plant, we're getting as much of them covered and kept out of the landfill as possible. So, this new optical sorter will allow us to make sure that we are getting as much plastic out of our stream, keeping it out of the landfill as we process.

We do have currently three optical sorters, two for fiber and one for plastic. The one that we'd like to purchase will be another plastic optical sorter. It is wider, has a wider belt than our current existing, our current optical for plastic, which will allow us to process more material and have a higher recovery efficiency, specifically targeting PET on that wider belt, and then we'll be able to automate the capture of HDPE and polypro plastics no. 5.

All of that material will be sent eventually to our new polymer center here in Indianapolis. We're really excited about that, because it is a project that allows us to take recycled material, this post-consumer recycled

content, and bring it back to consumer-good grade level PET and polypro and other resins that are going to be available for manufacturers here in the State of Indiana.

So, that's kind of our overview. Are there any other questions that we can answer for you?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Whereabouts on the line does the optical sorter come into play, and is it driving any AI function?

MS. SWANK: There's AI in some optical sorters. Where this one will go is, after our paper's been sorted out, we have a container line that goes past the magnet, and then we'll have this optical put in there, so this PET wider belt, then well go to our existing optical that we're going to reprogram to target HDPE and polypro no. 5.

Anything that makes it past both of those will go to our eddy current to pull out and move in again, and then we have a last-chance line that has two robots on it currently and three sorters that try to get as much as possible again

before it heads out to the original pool.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Do you know what your reject rate is?

MS. SWANK: Our reject rate? Do you mean --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yeah, just on a percentage-wise, how much waste are you accumulating out of the recycling stream?

MS. SWANK: Yeah. We don't -- overall, we're about 25 to 30, depending on the inbound stream. That includes, of course, contamination, but also recycled or recovered materials that we're unable to recover currently. So, we expect to get a pretty significant uplift, reduce that number, with this project.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Good.

MR. NUNAN: And you guys already have all of the space allocated for it, you've just got to put the equipment in the place; correct?

MS. SWANK: We do. We'll have to adjust some conveyors, but the model's been built by our -- LEM, our processing equipment manufacturer, and we have it in place and

understand where we're going to put that, and what conveyors will look like as well.

MR. NUNAN: And no added employment or anything from that standpoint?

MS. SWANK: No.

MR. NUNAN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions from Board members?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I just -- I'll say a word for this. We've kicked off a new plant in Columbus, Ohio, and the AI has been quite effective, particularly on the reject line. I would hope that you guys would consider looking at your reject line, because a lot of time there's stuff going out the back end that's still recoverable, you know, get your --

MS. SWANK: Yeah. I read the --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- reject --

MS. SWANK: -- answers to --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- percentage down considerably.

MS. SWANK: Those two robots do have

AI in their camera system, so they --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Good.

MS. SWANK: -- can track it, and we'll be able to use that data, those robot will be after where this optical will go in, and we plan to use that data to understand what sort of uplift we're getting and what fine-tuning we can do to continue to increase that recovery percentage.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Excellent.

MS. SWANK: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Excellent. And we challenge you to keep up Craig's good work, so keep that up.

MS. SWANK: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Anything else?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And we appreciate your time.

MS. SWANK: Thank you so much.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you.

MS. WEGER: I have a question for Deanna.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Sure.

MS. WEGER: On the comments, I just noticed that there's a different grant funding request amount, what's in the comment versus what's in the --

MS. GARNER: This one?

MS. WEGER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yes. You have 788,481, 788,000.

MS. GARNER: Oh, yes, yeah. So, we are -- and I mentioned that because with the Recycling Market Development Grants, we do not include contingency costs. With these, I -- I would recommend the Board not include contingency costs, but that is kind of a Board decision to fund those, because there's no -- when we write these up, Central Indiana Waste Diversion Grants don't have the same guidelines as our other grants, so, yes. So, the Board could decide to fund it for the amount requested of 986,000, but with the contingency costs removed, it would be 788,481.

MS. WEGER: Okay. Thanks for

clarifying that.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions from board members?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay. Our next highest scoring applicant was Electronic Recyclers International, Indiana, Incorporated.

Do we have anyone from ERI present? Good morning.

MR. EGAN: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Tell us what you're going to do with 1.125.

MR. EGAN: We'll do just that. Thanks for the opportunity to present. I'm Brendan Egan. I'm the Director of Technology Innovations at ERI. I have virtually David Hirschler. He's our Chief Sustainability Officer.

(Ms. Wesseler-Henry arrived.)

MR. EGAN: We're asking for 1.1 million dollars. There's about a 50-percent cost match on the project at ERI. For those really quickly that aren't familiar, ERI is the largest

electronic recycling and IT asset disposition company in the United States. Our flagship facility is here in Indiana. We have a great history in the State of Indiana with recycling e-waste, and we're the largest facility in the world in terms of square footage and pounds recycled.

What we're looking to do is install a solar recycling line at our facility. Solar panels are one of the largest-growing streams of electronic waste. It's grown about sevenfold over the last ten years, and it's projected to continue to grow through 2050, and we're looking to basically install a full self-contained solar panel recycling line.

What that line would do is take in solar panels, disassemble them, remove the aluminum, separate the glass from the PV panel, which is a very complex process, and then basically shred it down into raw commodities. Those commodities would then go to our downstream partner, which we already are well established with through our e-waste recycling.

We've received previous grants from the -- from Indiana as well as from the DOE for projects over the years, including launching out state battery recycling program in Indiana and beyond, as well as the spread trucks, so we have ample experience working with grants and working similar programs.

Currently all of our aluminum, which will be generated as the main commodity from solar panels, aside from glass, that will go to OmniSource here in Indiana, so that would stay local. This plant would generate about 10 to 20 new jobs at our facility. We currently employ about 750 people nationwide. It would also generate new jobs in the logistics and decommissioning line.

ERI is prepared financially -- I'm going to share a letter with the Board -- to cost match this 50 percent and go above and beyond as needed, and we have the space at our Indiana facility to install this line.

I'm happy to answer any questions if you guys have any questions about specifics on how it

works. This technology is currently used in Europe. We're partners with some people, some engineers, in Europe as well as the United States that implement this.

There's currently a similar line in Atlanta. It is the only other line in the United States that uses the same technology that's currently running at well over a hundred percent capacity. At a hundred percent capacity, this line will recycle about 15 million pounds of solar panels per year.

MS. WEGER: And what is the rate in terms of the collection, or do you have a partner that will be doing the collection and just bringing you the --

MR. EGAN: Yeah. So, we currently collect solar panels. We did it -- David, do you know how many pounds we did last year? That's a good question for you.

MR. HIRSCHLER: I think it was 300,000 pounds this last year, even without our own technology. We partner with some of the large solar panel installers. That's the largest

source of this material. When they're installing panels, they're often removing the old panels when they're reaching their end of life.

Or during installation, there's always a small percentage of breakage, and so, that's our biggest source, but we also are -- work with retailers who've done -- quite a few retailers have done solar panel installations on their distribution centers over the past 10, 20 years, and so, they're starting to reach their end of life.

We also have utility companies that have their own systems, and then we're working with solid waste authorities, municipalities, et cetera, that are collecting from those residential panel installations as well. So, the sources vary quite a bit, but those are kind of the main sources of material.

MS. WEGER: And what -- what do you guys charge for the recycling to those other partners that are bringing them to you?

MR. EGAN: David, that's also -- do you want to take that one?

MR. HIRSCHLER: Yeah. I mean it is very much still at a cost, and that's part of what we're looking to do to install this technology is to be able to -- since we're dismantling them ourselves and can more efficiently manage the material, we're hoping to bring down that cost.

Because of the amount of glass, we don't ever anticipate it to be a revenue generator for customers, but at the same time, yeah, we're hoping to make it a manageable cost. But it's slightly more expensive than your electronics recycling cost, but it's not, you know, out-the -- out-the-window crazy expensive, less -- there's different ways of charging depending on the quality of the panels, if they're reusable, et cetera, so I don't have one flat number I can give you.

MS. WEGER: Okay. So, you -- are you guys doing remanufacturing as well?

MR. EGAN: We -- so, the process will be basically -- some of these panels come in and they're still reusable, so the average solar

panel life span is about 20 years. What we're seeing is a combination of -- solar panels kind of really took off in the early 2000's; right? So, we're getting to that about 20-year mark, where we're seeing a lot of panels come in that are just old and, you know, they're at end of life.

But there are -- there's also quite a few panels that are coming in -- and technology has changed quite a bit in the solar space, so even panels that were installed seven, ten years ago, there's much more conditioned panels that are out there now, so we're seeing a lot of panels that do have some useful life left to them.

So, we kind of take them in, triage them, figure out is there, you know, a reuse purpose, so can we use some of these; right? And if we will, those will go to the marketing space, but the majority of these are going to end of life and being destroyed.

MS. HACKMAN: When you get your line put in, will the entire panel be recycled, or --

MR. EGAN: Yeah. So, the entire

panel will be -- the main things that come out of it, there's the aluminum frame, so there's quite a bit of aluminum that comes out of it, and then glass is the largest. Traditionally, glass in a solar panel is very, very difficult to recycle, because it's very difficult to separate the PV panel.

So, the actual solar panel, which is laminated to the glass, it's very difficult to separate that cleanly from the glass, and so, the glass, in a lot of cases, becomes hazardous waste and gets landfilled as hazardous waste. This technology, it was developed in Europe. It actually cleanly separates that panel from the glass, so we end up being able to actually reuse that glass.

We're actually working on a separate project, an in-house solution, where we're actually going to be using that glass in-house at ERI for shipping batteries. So, we can actually transform it into a fireproof material that we use for shipping lithium-ion batteries. So, we have a hundred-percent purpose for that glass

in-house, and then we also already have downstream sources for it as well.

MS. HACKMAN: Okay. And then that panel that you remove from the glass, is that still hazardous waste, or --

MR. EGAN: That is not. So, that actually gets shredded, and then we have a couple of downstreams that we're working with on that that actually can use that. The -- it becomes -- what really becomes the hazardous waste is the glass when it still has fragments of that panel attached to it. There's really no market for that, but if you're able to cleanly separate them, then we're able to use the vast majority of both of those materials.

MS. HACKMAN: Okay. Thank you.

MR. HIRSCHLER: There -- there is some critical minerals and precious metals in that film that's part of what we're able to recover.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions?

MS. WEGER: So, you mentioned that

this is a new technology, so can you explain a little bit more? Is -- how is it different from like the hot-knife approach?

MR. EGAN: Yeah, absolutely. This is -- this is something that's been in use for about three years now in Europe, so it's been proven in Europe already.

It's -- so, a hot knife, like I said, it kind of -- it struggles to cleanly separate that a hundred percent. So, it does a decent job, but it -- if you imagine, you know, taking two layers of something and just taking a very sharp hot knife and trying to cut those apart perfectly, you're always going to have some residual; right, on either side of it.

And so, this approach actually uses roller cutters and it actually slices through in a way that it can actually separate them a hundred percent cleanly. So, on the film there's no glass, on the glass there's no film, and so, we end up with two -- you know, two streams of commodities that we can send downstream.

MS. WEGER: That sounds impressive.

MR. EGAN: It's pretty cool. Yeah, it's pretty cool.

MS. WEGER: And sorry if I missed this: What are you guys doing -- how -- where are you taking the actual film with the precious metals? What are you guys doing with those?

MR. EGAN: Yeah, we're still trying to figure that out. So, some of the commodities that are off of here are similar to what we generate in our e-waste shredders, so we may reprocess some of this in-house with our shredders that we already have. We're also in talks with some different downstreams. It kind of just depends on what they want from us.

So, kind of the first step of that is: Once we get this installed, we typically send out sample batches and then they test them, they figure out what's actually in them, you know, are they the right sizes, are they exactly what they want; right? So, that's a little bit TBD, but we're in talks with two or three different downstreams that have already said, "Oh, yeah, we want this, we'll take it." It's just a matter of

kind of refining the details of how they want it.

MS. WEGER: Okay. And then with this new technology, it sounds like you're able to get a much higher quality of the solar glass, which, of course, is very hard to come by because solar glass itself is very --

MR. EGAN: Correct.

MS. WEGER: -- pure and refined.

MR. EGAN: Correct.

MS. WEGER: So, I guess I'm wanting to hear a little bit more, if this new technology is able to cleanly separate that so much, isn't there an opportunity to do something higher quality with that glass versus using it as just a shipping material?

MR. EGAN: There is. We have quite a few different downstreams that we've talked to about the glass, so we -- at ERI we always make sure that we have a couple of different avenues for all of our commodities. The shipping material is actually a huge benefit, because right now at ERI we buy that from other vendors. It's expensive, it's very -- just like we have to

ship it all over the place.

And so, being able to generate that in-house and ship these batteries is a huge cost saver and a huge kind of circular accounting piece for us, just not, you know, expanding our carbon footprint. So, that's something that we're very excited about.

We actually think it's a phenomenal use. Those -- those glass pellets that actually get generated get reused, on average, 20 to 30 times, so it's not like we just ship it and throw those out or anything. And then once those reach end of life, those can then be further recycled and reused, so it's -- it's really not creating any sort of waste in that regard.

And I'm sure you guys see the news. With EMI and battery fires, they happen every single day. We have -- Andrew was telling me there's one a day, on average, at our Indiana facility, I think. So, that's something that we're very, very focused on is preventing those lithium-ion battery thermal events. And so, we think that that's a phenomenal use of the glass.

MS. WEGER: Is it not a lot heavier than what you currently use?

MR. EGAN: Is it heav -- I'm sorry; heavier?

MS. WEGER: Yeah.

MR. EGAN: The current solution that we use is actually glass based.

MS. WEGER: Okay.

MR. EGAN: So, they're -- the best way to describe it is like Dippin' Dots ice cream; right? So, they're little -- little glass beads that look like Dippin' Dots ice cream, and they're basically packed into a 55-gallon drum and layered with batteries.

MS. WEGER: Uh-huh.

MR. EGAN: It sounds like it would be super heavy, but there is a special coating that's put on the outside of the glass, so it's glass at the center, and then there's a special coating on it, and the beads themselves are super light, like a little -- I have a Zip-lock bag of them sitting on my desk, and like the Zip-lock bag, it feels -- it feels empty even though it's

full. They're very light.

MS. WEGER: Interesting. Okay.

MR. HIRSCHLER: I will also add that we're active members of the Solar Energy Industries Association, SEIA. They're a circular economy committee. So, the options to reuse that glass is kind of an ongoing discussion, and so, as that technology will evolve, we'll be actively looking at that as well. So, like Brendan said, we'd like to have a few options, especially with the volume increase we're going to see over the next 10, 20 years.

MS. WEGER: So, will you have -- not knowing exactly what is going on with the shipping of these batteries --

MR. EGAN: Sure.

MS. WEGER: -- do -- do those get shipped out, and then it's -- whoever they're going off to, they are the ones that figure out what to do with the glass, to recycle it?

MR. EGAN: Most -- most of them actually come back to us.

MS. WEGER: Okay.

MR. EGAN: So, most -- most of our downstream -- we have just a few downstream partners for batteries. One of them is Redwood Materials out in Nevada, who's an investor actually in ERI. So, when they receive them, they actually send them back to us. We do -- they process a lot of our lithium-ion batteries, we process a lot of their alkaline batteries, so it's kind of a two-way, you know, stream going back and forth. So, we see that material come back to us most of the time.

MS. WEGER: Interesting. And so, when -- when would that become end of life, where they're no longer functioning for that --

MR. EGAN: Sure. So, we -- the glass beads are actually kind of cool. We actually put an ERI green coating on some of the beads, and so, what happens when they reach end of life is basically they rub together. The friction causes the outer coating to wear off, and so, there's a very thin green layer on the outside of them, and so, when that green layer's gone, we know that they've reached end of life.

MS. WEGER: Hmm, interesting. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, thank you very much.

MR. EGAN: Thank you, guys. Appreciate the opportunity.

MR. HIRSCHLER: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And the next high scorer is American Metals, and they are also going to talk about e-waste, batteries for EV motors.

Welcome. Good morning.

MR. TAYLOR: Yeah. Thank you for having us. I won't take up much of your time. Kirk Taylor, one of the cofounders. Steven Frankowski, our Controller. I'm not yet a recovering CFO, so I did -- I appreciate her -- so, hopefully he'll step up to that role soon.

So, ERI is doing a great job on a lot of the e-waste; right? What we're focusing on are

larger magnet profiles, so actually right now we're taking end-of-life wind turbines, power tools, as well as EV motors from a Ford OEM, and disassembling the permanent rare magnet from those casings, and then further recycling the core metals with OmniSource as well.

So, up until our process, the permanent rare magnets were being smelted and lost in that slag and end up in the landfill; right? So, 10, 15, 20 years ago, really no one cared about these elements, but they all come from China today, and as we continue on our path of electrification, both, you know, in industrial purposes as well as consumer electronics, as well as our defense industry, decoupling the supply chain from China is important.

We already have these resources here; right? We're using them today and everyone has it: You know, your computer in your phone, some people may have driven, right, in a vehicle that has these elements in them. We want to work efficiently to recover those elements within that overall recycling process.

So, right now we're doing it on a complete manual batch process, very slow, and very hard to look at large-scale international companies eye to eye when we're doing it mainly on a batch process; right? So, by having the equipment we scoped out, it allows us to scale with the material that we already have procured, and then allows us to negotiate higher volumes on a go-forward basis.

Our equipment manufacturer is out of Michigan. We've been to their site, they've been to our site. We have two locations set up, one in Noblesville, one in Marion, Indiana, and so, we'll really be able to take what we do on a daily batch process and automate it, and it'll allow us to start processing higher volumes at more scale.

So, excited to take questions, but I know there's probably many more to go through, so I want to kind of keep it concise, but I'm happy to talk more detail as well.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Questions from Board members.

MS. WEGER: I have a question --

MR. TAYLOR: Yeah.

MS. WEGER: -- that I don't want to ask, but do you have any change in your forecasting with understanding that the new administration is not really supportive of EV's? How does that change your --

MR. TAYLOR: So --

MS. WEGER: -- projection?

MR. TAYLOR: -- it's interesting. I think if you take away the headline driving attention, right, consumers will dictate what they want to do; right? Generally, government isn't great at kind of changing consumer behavior, so I think the overall adoption will probably be on the same rates; right?

That's really not what our huge focus is; right? So, right now, out of everything that we're processing, the motors we're getting from our auto partner are probably only about 20 percent. So, the wind turbine industry is massive; right?

So, when the ERI team was talking about

solar adoption, you still have the same type of initial large-scale wind adoption 20, 25 years ago. Those are coming off-line, going through massive repowers, both because of expiring tax benefits, but also because of new technology to generate more efficient energy on the same footprint.

All of those have to come down; right? And those big massive turbines are iron ore and then rung with permanent magnets, and so, they're being taken down anyway. And so, we're just trying to capture what's already in there. We don't see any slowdown from data center use, from chip manufacturing, or from the Defense Department.

The EV mobility side on the consumer basis is just a small subset of the industry anyway. E-mobility across the world hasn't fluctuated; right? E-bikes are huge here in the United States, they're huge everywhere, and so, we actually feel that this administration might be more open to utilizing all resources available, which just raised up all -- all of the boats.

So, we're excited for the new federal administration, we're excited for the new Indiana administration entertaining a comprehensive view on how do we -- we already have these resources here; right? So, how do we use everything that is already here? But we feel pretty good tailwinds --

MS. WEGER: Good.

MR. TAYLOR: -- on that front. But then even having an in-state, you know, solar panel recycler that's huge, because we're also approached about taking battery packs, right, that have the energy storage component from the solar panels so that you have -- you start to aggregate Indiana as the place to come for creative new industry solutions. We think we can really plant our flag as the place where innovation happens and makes real change. So, we're excited for some of these other projects as well.

Yeah.

MR. GUERIN: Lithium batteries are a major problem in the solid waste industry --

MR. TAYLOR: Yep.

MR. GUERIN: -- and other places also. What kind of an impact are you going to be able to make on those?

MR. TAYLOR: Yeah. So, our initial focus right now with this grant will be focused on the magnet recycling. Lithium-ion batteries are -- as you guys mentioned, they're a tough nut to crack; right? There are some great firms already doing it.

We feel that through our partnership with a midstream refiner here in Indiana called ReElement Technologies, which is an affiliated company, we can help take end-of-life material, do the shredding in an environmentally safe way, then actually do the refining here in Indiana, to then go to the actual constituent elements, and then you can go back into that supply chain.

So, right now a lot of the battery recycling goes into some intermediate step, and at that step -- and then it gets shipped overseas; right? And so, it's very important to make sure all of that stuff gets reshored here in

a way that creates real jobs in a meaningful way, not just disassembling jobs, but higher-skilled type jobs as well.

The initial focus right now we see as a big blank space in the industry is on the larger-scale magnet recycling. There's some great e-waste partners that we've gotten into a pretty established network, but happy to work with some of the established streams like RecycleForce as well.

We are doing some aggregation of the material and then going through a refining process here in the state. But it's created that circularity; right? So, most refinement of these elements happens outside of the United States, and then we pay a premium to ship it back here again. So, solving that's a huge -- huge opportunity for everybody.

MR. NUNAN: Do you have a downstream for the magnets right now as far as what they would be using them for?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes. So, we have -- so, through ReElement, which is our refining partner,

we have three domestic magnet manufacturers, which accounts for that.

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. TAYLOR: So, ReElement is able to go to the -- completely separate the purified rare-earth oxides --

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. TAYLOR: -- not just the MREO. So, we're also working with some MREO players to further do the concentration so they can get it right for separation.

MR. NUNAN: Okay. And then like I'd asked before, what about job growth? Is there job growth with --

MR. TAYLOR: Yeah, yeah.

So, Steve, do we have numbers?

MR. FRANKOWSKI: Yeah. We expect this project to generate somewhere between five to ten jobs. It's going to be very automated, but the main growth will come from feeding the ReElement Marion site that is becoming a 1,000 -- initially, 1,000 metric ton rare-earth oxide producer in the state.

MR. TAYLOR: We're working with Ivy Tech and the City of Marion on some job training programs as well.

MR. NUNAN: Nice.

MR. TAYLOR: Yep. So, the partnership is big; right? So the new administration is really putting a good -- the Indiana administration is putting a good emphasis on partnerships, right, because you want people to come out of high school with real skill; right? And so, through the high school in Marion and then Ivy Tech, they're putting together an accredited -- accredit --

MR. FRANKOWSKI: Registered.

MR. TAYLOR: -- registered program, where they can actually get credits for doing some partnership work with us.

MR. NUNAN: That's a nice partnership.

MR. TAYLOR: Yeah, they've been really good -- really good to work with.

MS. HACKMAN: Deanna, do you have some comments on --

MS. GARNER: I was just going to -- yeah. So, I do have -- and for you guys and for the Board to know that this is another one that you put a contingency cost in the budget table of 71,000. They also had included some shipping and cables and other periphery items that didn't include quotes.

MR. TAYLOR: Yeah.

MS. GARNER: So, it's kind of, again, per the Board's pleasure, with just taking away the contingency costs, the total amount actually comes to two million eighty-nine five hundred thousand [sic] in requested funding. If we remove the other peripheral items, shipping, installation, peripherals, the cables, then that brings the total requested amount down to one million five hundred and seven thousand.

MR. TAYLOR: Yeah, our engineers are always having -- they don't want to look --

MS. GARNER: I understand, but --

MR. TAYLOR: -- they don't want to look bad.

MS. GARNER: Grants are a little --

MR. TAYLOR: Yeah.

MS. GARNER: -- bit, you know, tricky.

MR. TAYLOR: Yeah. So, it's exciting, because we have stockpiled a lot of material to process, and getting this equipment in will allow us to actually do it in a much more efficient manner, but also be able to negotiate much larger streams, and you can't -- I mean it's hard to negotiate with large companies when you're doing it by hand.

And so, this -- you know, with the partnership of the state as well, we feel that it'll really open up Indiana as the -- as the, you know, place of opportunity for new industry, and especially in this energy transition and electrification side.

When you talk about downstream, one of our magnet customers, their customer for their end product is a hundred percent DOD, so we're excited to fill that domestic demand as well.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Deanna, I have one. The 1507 --

MS. GARNER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- is that --

MS. GARNER: That's for --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- with no contingency?

MS. GARNER: Right, that's --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

MS. GARNER: -- equipment only, so that's for like the two lines that they're requesting.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay. Thank you. All right. Thank you, gentlemen.

MR. TAYLOR: Yeah, thank you so much for your time.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm sorry?

MS. WEGER: That does make a big difference.

MR. NUNAN: Yeah, definitely huge.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. The next on the scoring list is Indiana Oxygen

Company. Any representative available?

Welcome, and good morning to you.

MR. BRANT: Thank you for having me, and forgive me if I'm a little nervous. I'm with Indiana Oxygen. My name is Wally Brant. I am the Executive Chairman of our family business. We're a hundred-and-ten-year-old family owned, independent, Indiana-based company. We manufacture industrial and medical and research gases, and we sell all of the equipment.

One of those gases is acetylene, and we have a manufacturing facility in Beech Grove. We make acetylene by combining calcium carbide and water, and the result is acetylene gas and a co-product, a waste, called calcium hydroxide, and I promise you I won't bore you with any more chemistry, and I'm not a chemist myself. If you have any questions, I'm sure Tom can illuminate.

There is a demand for acetylene that's quite high. There's also a demand for calcium hydroxide, but it's not anywhere near the demand for acetylene. So, this is our 100th year having an acetylene manufacturing facility in Beech

Grove, and we have about a hundred years' worth of the calcium hydroxide that is safely stored on the surface, but one day we're going to have to do something with it.

Calcium hydroxide has many uses. Power plants use it for sulfur de -- desulfurization in their stacks. They also use it for water purification. Agriculture uses it for fertilizer and for maintaining -- in pens for chickens and livestock, to keep the bacteria and pathogens at bay. Road stabilization and fire suppressants. So, there are varying uses for it.

The problem is when we pump the calcium hydroxide into a holding pond, it decants, and eventually some of the water evaporates, but it leaves basically a paste, like a toothpaste, if you will. It's about 50 percent moisture. Nobody will take it in the moisture form, and believe me, we've tried every single avenue, and yet every power plant in Indiana uses this chemical.

The only way that we can get this into a form where the power plants and any other

prospective user will take it would be in a powder form. So, I am -- currently our main target are the Indiana power plants. We have one right here downtown that currently uses the powdered calcium hydroxide, and they're buying -- and most of the other plants are buying -- their lime from Mississippi or from Missouri.

This is right here in Indiana, and I feel this is a win-win-win, because we have a waste that could be used to get rid of other waste, and at the same time, hopefully bring down the cost of energy for the consumers by reducing dramatically the cost of the calcium hydroxide they're currently buying from out of state.

That's it in a nutshell. Our ask is -- our 50/50 match would be 1.245 -- or 54 -- million to do a complete process, from excavating the wet calcium hydroxide into a conveyor, into a dryer that uses a process of heat and microwave, and then into tote bags, the one-time polyurethane bags, or into a pneumatic trailer, depending on the demand at that time by the customers.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, you've got a hundred years of calcium hydroxide.

MR. BRANT: We do.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: How long is this equipment going to last cleaning that up?

MR. BRANT: Well, we currently have -- we used a company to do some soil borings, and we have about 74,000 tons of it, but with this process, we -- we figure that we could completely clean out our plant, our storage, in about five to seven years, plus there are at least five other calcium hydroxide piles in the State of Indiana, one other one is in Speedway, where we could be taking that product and taking it to our processing plant to dry it.

And in the end, I may not be around, but my kids could be able to disassemble this plant and move it to other places in Indiana to get rid of their calcium hydroxide and provide the power plants with this chemical for years on end.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, what's a -- what's a ton of dried calcium hydroxide sell for?

MR. BRANT: Right now -- we purchased

one ton of it to do some experiments. It cost us $415 for the one-ton tote. Our estimate, that the power plants are probably paying somewhere around $325 a ton for this. We feel that we could come in around $220 a ton and still be able to cover our cost to produce the dry powder.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.

Any other questions?

MS. WEGER: I do have a question.

So, I'm not familiar with this process. So, when the by-product is being created, does it start off as a powder, and then you're adding water so that it's not getting in the air?

MR. BRANT: No. What happens is the -- it's the -- gas is created in a generator, and it flows through pipes to a pumping station. The calcium hydroxide residue is pumped out in a liquid. It looks like -- it looks like gray cocoa. It's almost all water. It is then pumped to the holding pond, and as I said, it decants, where the solids will eventually settle, and then the water on top basically evaporates, because it's exposed to the air and wind and so forth.

MS. WEGER: Okay.

MR. BRANT: So, it's a -- it definitely -- it's a liquid when it comes out.

MS. WEGER: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What are your post-closure responsibilities for the holding pond should this -- should it not be recovered?

MR. BRANT: I'm sorry; would you state that again, please?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Is there any responsibility for post-closure care on your holding ponds if it's not recovered?

MR. BRANT: There are very clear rules by the EPA of closing an acetylene facility if you're no longer using it. Since we are using it, we have a very longstanding relationship with IDEM. We almost have an office for IDEM out there, because we want to make sure that we are properly storing it.

We are next to Lick Creek, and we want to make sure that it doesn't, with rain and so forth, leak into the creek. It doesn't -- it doesn't cause any harm. In some cases, it might

even purify it, because Jones Chemical's right across the creek from us, and this has a -- this has a pH of about 12.45, and it's a pretty good acid neutralizer. That's -- those are other uses as well.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Good.

MR. NUNAN: And by still handling the acetylene, you guys will still generate more, so you guys will still have an ongoing -- even if you get through the first five to seven years, you'll still have an ongoing make of the product?

MR. BRANT: Yes. The estimate that we produce currently is about 600 tons a year --

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. BRANT: -- as opposed to the 700 -- or the 74,000 tons we have on hand. If we were to get to that point, we would probably reclaim the land and use a decant system, which would be three storage tanks that -- eventually you get to a solid, basically, and then we would recycle the water that we use with the calcium carbide to make the acetylene.

MR. NUNAN: Thank you.

MR. GUERIN: Deanna, are there any cost adjustments to this grant?

MS. GARNER: No.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Is this a high mag line or low mag on it? Is there magnesium in it?

MR. BRANT: There is, but not very much at all.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Okay.

MR. BRANT: There's a -- there's -- in this process, there's a little bit of magnesium oxide --

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Okay.

MR. BRANT: -- there's a little bit of aluminum oxide, I'm talking about less than one percent.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Okay.

MR. BRANT: -- and then there's a little bit of silicate --

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Okay.

MR. BRANT: -- you know, sand or --

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yep.

MR. BRANT: -- dirt that kind of got

mixed up into it.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Okay. Has there been any discussions within the ag industry to market this to farmers?

MR. BRANT: There has --

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Okay.

MR. BRANT: -- but in the wet paste form --

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: No, nobody wants that --

MR. BRANT: Yeah.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: -- but the dry, the dry side of it, yes.

MR. BRANT: Right, absolutely.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Okay.

MR. BRANT: Agriculture, as I mentioned, and roadbed stabilization --

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Right, right.

MR. BRANT: -- for construction.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yeah.

MR. BRANT: And as I said, there's one company in Columbus that uses it as a fire suppressant.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yep.

MS. WEGER: Do you anticipate the volumes that you would have would be enough just with the power generation as a customer, or would you pursue other avenues as well?

MR. BRANT: We'd pursue other avenues as well.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yeah.

MR. BRANT: I mean I'm -- I would -- our end goal is to get rid of all 74,000 tons and still serve the public at the same time.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I would like you to get rid of 74,000 tons and go over to Speedway and get rid of that --

MR. BRANT: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- and just basically go on for another hundred years.

MR. BRANT: Well, yes. As I mentioned, there's a total of six current or former acetylene plants in the state, so we'd have our hands full.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Do you have a big enough family?

(Laughter.)

MR. BRANT: Big enough. That's a matter of perspective. Sometimes to have too many family members, it's a little hard to operate that.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, you may have been nervous, but you did a wonderful job explaining --

MR. BRANT: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- the process. I think it's very innovative and kind of exciting, really.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Very exciting.

MS. WHITEHEAD: It is, yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Multiple uses. And I want to clarify: You said 1.254. Deanna's got it at 1.271.

MS. WHITEHEAD: I yeah, I thought I heard a different number --

MS. GARNER: Okay.

MS. WHITEHEAD: -- as well.

MR. BRANT: I like the 1.271 better.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: See, now he's got the whole audience in the palm of his hand.

MS. WHITEHEAD: I hear that.

MS. GARNER: One point two seven one.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Three nine.

MS. GARNER: Three nine.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: There you go. We always aim to please.

MR. NUNAN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you very much.

MR. BRANT: Thank you very much.

MS. GARNER: Yeah. So, where is that? Where do I have it somewhere else?

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Up here.

MS. WHITEHEAD: No, he --

MS. GARNER: Oh, on that appropriation there; okay. I'm looking at two spreadsheets, and I just checked it; right? Somewhere I've got it.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. If it's the Board's pleasure, we can move on to the next

one. Everybody good to go?

MR. NUNAN: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And do we have a representative from Fiber Global in attendance today?

MR. SCHWENKER: Yes, we've actually got four.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: You've got four of you?

MR. SCHWENKER: The whole team. We came in full force.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Bring the whole team up here.

MR. SCHWENKER: Sure. Not only do we have four team members, we've also got some props to pass around just for some more reference.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Extremely intimidating group you have here.

(Laughter.)

MR. SCHWENKER: Well, my name is Mark Schwenker, Chief Strategy Officer for the company.

MR. PIERSE: Daren Pierse,

Vice-President of North America Operations.

MR. MAJD: Peyman Majd, Chief Operating Officer.

MR. SOTO: Good morning. I'm Carlos Soto. I'm the Director of Sourcing & Community, and I take up a lot of cardboard.

(Laughter.)

MR. SCHWENKER: So, who is Fiber Global? I'm sure many of you maybe have not heard of us before, but we are a building materials manufacturing company that focuses on reclaiming abundant global waste streams. We are currently focused on cardboard.

And basically, in a nutshell, we are taking the cardboard and we're breaking it down into the fibers, the wood fibers. It's going through a dry pulping and no-water manufacturing process, including a bio-based resin to produce fiber boards. These are comparable to the MDF, if you guys are familiar with that.

So, I just have a couple of samples. One is a finished raw product, the other one is a sample of a cabinet door, which, again,

cabinetry, furniture. These are primarily our main customer sources. I see some hands. I'm going to start it this way, I guess, go counter-clockwise.

But -- so, just a brief history of the company. It was founded in April of 2023 by a guy by the name of KC McCreery. He is a Purdue alum, former Suburu guy, former Tesla guy out of Fremont, California. Left Tesla and decided to start a venture capital firm looking for hardware companies that had solutions for environmentally friendly operations.

Didn't find any, but he noticed around his office that there was a lot of cardboard boxes. He thought, "Well, geez, what's a cardboard box made out of? It's made out of wood." He literally took some cardboard, put it into a paper shredder, added some resin like a T-shirt process situation, came up with kind of a neat-looking prototype, one that was starting to look like those boards that you have in your hands.

So, this was, I think, a Thursday in

March, and by Monday, it was already incorporated as a company. That's how strongly he believed in it. This was in April of 2023. This was back in California. He thought very hard about, you know, "Where's a good place to start the company? What's a good manufacturing-friendly state? What's a state that's going to be very receptive to this sort of product and project?"

So, he decided to come back to -- originally, Lafayette is where we had our first facility, a smaller pilot facility. It's about 10,000 square feet, but just to make sure, "Hey, is this -- is that doable?" So, it's doable. Got a factory in June of 2023, and by, I think it was, the week of Thanksgiving had a grand opening ceremony for the fully operational ribbon cutting with Amir Abdul Peswarski.

So, it was a wonderful event. Decided to go ahead and scale on operations, because in Lafayette we're making two-foot-by-four-foot sheets. Industry standard is four foot by eight foot, so we settled on a site in Brownsburg, Indiana. We are very close to becoming fully

operational in Brownsburg, ideally within a matter of months is our target.

So, that's a little quick synopsis of the company, but essentially what the main source of material that we're looking for is cardboard; right? So, we have a wonderful pilot program in Lafayette with about the 90 or so different businesses, also with Tippecanoe County directly to reclaim their cardboard directly to Fiber Global.

We're looking to scale and directly get that, starting in Brownsburg, so our ask is 3.68 million and, I believe, change toward -- toward the grant. We are able to do the 50-percent match. We have some banking commitments from Centier Bank. We've gone through the project with them. They're quite excited and motivated, so the financial commitment is there and available.

But with that, we are looking to do a three-phased approach, starting with Brownsburg. The main focus is diverting the waste directly from the main sources, which is heavily

residential. We've noticed that -- and not just noticed, we've talked to a number of folks where there are not a lot of cardboard or general recycling immediate solutions available.

Just anecdotal, we had sponsored an Arbor Day, like a tree-planting day, I think it was probably from 9:00 till about 11:00 in the morning, and collected about 4,000 pounds from that event alone, just from people dropping off carloads of cardboard, saying, "I really like driving to this and dropping this off. I'm glad you guys are here today. Are you guys doing more of these events?"

So, we've heard a number of that, so based on what our company's mission and objective is and based on what we need, we thought, "Geez, this is a good opportunity to get some additional funding and support to scale that out," again, starting in Brownsburg for 2025, expanding into Johnson County, I believe, for 2026, and then ultimately Hamilton County in 2027.

So, I'll pause there because I'm already talking too much. Any questions, thoughts or

comments?

Yes.

MR. GUERIN: There are a lot of entities out there collecting cardboard, so are you having to pay for any of it at this point in time?

MR. SCHWENKER: So, with our --

MR. GUERIN: And I guess what I'm --

MR. SCHWENKER: Sure.

MR. GUERIN: -- trying to get at is the reliability of your stream --

MR. SCHWENKER: Yeah.

MR. GUERIN: -- because the solid waste districts collect cardboard, some of the solid waste companies collect cardboard. I mean you have a lot of competitors out there.

MR. SCHWENKER: Sure, for sure.

MR. SOTO: I like to always make a problem statement first. Like one, like if you look around you, everything in the room is made out of MDF, like an MDF alternative, like the table in front of you, the podium, the things around you. And so, same thing -- like if you

just look in the room next to us, there's a couple of toters that are out there that are full of cardboard.

And so, my wife's a major in the Marine Corps, and so, she would have me break down the boxes at our home, and everybody gets Amazon boxes; right? And so, she'd have me break them down, and I'd drive them in to Purdue to drop them off. And so, she said, "Do it," so I said "Yes, ma'am." And so, I would do it for years.

Finally one time I was dropping it off, the driver was picking it up and said, "Hey, you know this all ends up in the landfill anyways; right? We don't -- we don't -- we don't sort it, we don't do anything to it. It ends up in the landfill."

MR. GUERIN: I have to --

MR. SOTO: Yeah.

MR. GUERIN: -- question that.

MR. SOTO: Well, yeah, so with that, then -- so, we end up working with the city in Lafayette, and whatever doesn't get sorted completely, it's so labor intensive for them to

sort it out that it gets pushed over to -- basically to the waste streams, and so, in there. And so, I follow those waste streams.

And so, what we're -- our main goal is, is to provide another opportunity, instead of recycle, up-cycle, where we use no water, no chemicals or anything to build an alternative material and build it here. So, we source locally, build locally, and sell locally. This is what we're looking for.

MR. GUERIN: My only concern is the reliability of your stream.

MR. SCHWENKER: Yeah, exactly. Just in addition to that, obviously we don't want to put all of our eggs in one basket where all of the sudden we just don't have cardboard to actually make our materials; right? So, we do look at it from having multiple supplier sources, for example.

So, whether it's Tippecanoe County or certain very large suppliers of cardboard, obviously there are purchasing opportunities, but that's not really the point and the mission that

we have, which is to reclaim abundant global waste streams.

So, our main priority is shifting that cardboard from the community directly to us rather than having to go through a provider to actually purchase it, but from a business continuity perspective, there are many different avenues for us to remain viable.

MS. GARNER: Along that same thing about doing the collection costs -- and this is a major IDEM concern -- if you are going straight to the community and you're talking about having unmanned cardboard containers, what are your plans to address the contamination issues that exist with that?

MR. SCHWENKER: Yeah. Would you like to field that one?

MR. MAJD: They were designed so that we don't even have to -- they're designed to be compact, so it would not support them.

MS. GARNER: Yeah.

MS. HACKMAN: I have a question.

On our -- on our spreadsheet, it just

says, "Purchase collection and manufacturing equipment." Can you tell me what that means?

MS. GARNER: So, yeah. There's two supporting documents they included the budgets on, and I do want to -- if you look at IDEM's comments on our review sheets, collection costs that they are asking for funding for, this -- because I was going to bring this up next -- five -- total costs, and, of course, we'd be funding half, but it's five point -- five million five hundred fifty thousand two hundred dollars, or 75 percent of the total project cost. So, that collection equipment proposed includes a pickup truck, cargo trailer, enclosed trailer, recycling truck, semi truck, and toter trucks.

So, as the Board is familiar, many of these are general purpose, not specialized items. For our other grants, we don't fund them. For this grant, it's up to the Board what they want to fund, what they don't want to fund, but I did want to make that clear. I can actually share real quick the --

MS. HACKMAN: Is the recycle truck --

is that a packer truck?

MR. SOTO: Pardon, ma'am?

MS. HACKMAN: The recycle truck that she mentioned, it that a packer truck, or --

MR. SOTO: A toter truck that picks up compacts, so yeah, then it drops it off at our facility.

MS. HACKMAN: Okay.

MR. SOTO: Yeah. So, as of last year to date, we would be able to reclaim 2.2 million pounds of cardboard and stop it from going to the landfill. And so, with this, we're hoping to scale it up.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What -- how many pounds of cardboard does it take to make one sheet, four by eight, similar to MDF?

MR. SCHWENKER: Yeah. So, depending on the composition of how dense or how light the board needs to be, anywhere between 20 and 80 pounds of cardboard is typically utilized in the process. And then just from a utilization perspective, we have our machines equipped to be able to utilize over 225,000 pounds of cardboard

in a day.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What else can you utilize, other than cardboard?

MR. SCHWENKER: Well, the basis really is a wood fiber item, so, we have a lot of our MDF production going on in Lafayette, so that needs to be our primary, just manufacturing, potentially up to more of an R&D facility.

So, whether it's, you know, wood shavings, oak hulls, we may be kind of exploring some general like farm waste, whether it's corn stalks, again, oak hulls, things of that nature. So, sometimes the facility smells like we're baking cookies, but we're not, we're making boards with oak hulls, but there are a lot of different other potential fiber-based materials that we can use.

MR. NUNAN: So, you would use your Lafayette location as basically your research center, I'm going to call it, and --

MR. SCHWENKER: Yes.

MR. NUNAN: -- then Brownsburg is going to end up being your primary --

MR. SOTO: Production facility.

MR. NUNAN: -- facility for production and everything from that standpoint?

MR. SCHWENKER: Correct, exactly, exactly.

MR. NUNAN: And that's where the bulk of this money's going to go, is going to go into Brownsburg?

MR. SCHWENKER: Yes, yeah.

MR. SOTO: All of it would.

MR. SCHWENKER: All of it, yeah.

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MS. GARNER: So, I did share, and just, you know --

MR. SCHWENKER: Okay.

MS. GARNER: -- real quick, share their breakdown of budget costs for the collection end, if you wanted to take a quick look, and then there is also a breakdown of their kind of more equipment and building. Where did it just go? I thought I just shared it, but it went away.

(Discussion off the record.)

MS. GARNER: So, that includes other things like the hoppers, conveyors, some framework and concrete work, agitator, the eddy current and the robotics.

MR. NUNAN: And you guys already have a building there in Brownsburg along where they're starting to build out there on 74 and everything?

MR. SCHWENKER: We do. So, it's southeast of 74 and Ronald Reagan.

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. PIERSE: About a hundred thousand square feet facility.

MR. NUNAN: Okay. And you guys have got room for expansion with a hundred thousand, probably, I imagine --

MR. SCHWENKER: We do.

MR. NUNAN: -- with the way they're building all of the building up there.

MR. MAJD: Uh-huh.

MR. SCHWENKER: We do. There's plenty of room, and, you know, that's -- there's also -- a lot of the engineering classes are

associated with that; right? So, right now the vast majority of what is fed into the process is a baled item.

MR. NUNAN: Uh-huh.

MR. SCHWENKER: So, obviously we would be collecting a lot more loose material; hence the reason why there's a lot of conveyor related requests under the engineering section.

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. SCHWENKER: But there is space and availability. Nicovent is available for us to go ahead and start procuring and setting up as we need to.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: From a transportation perspective, if you're going to require your product be loose coming in, are there shipping preferences? With the transportation, how long is that going to be an issue? I just think -- I'm with Terry. It's going to take -- create a lot of competition, or use LCC, and maybe it'll drive the price up and get a lot more out of the waste stream, but I think you're going to be in a battle, because the

mills are paying -- what are the mills paying now, Terry; eighty?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hey, Terry?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Oh, sorry.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What are the mills paying now for cardboard?

MR. GUERIN: I'm sorry; we were calculating.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What are the mills paying for cardboard; eighty to a hundred dollars a ton?

MR. SOTO: Yeah, currently it's about eighty dollars a ton. We follow volume pricing.

MR. SCHWENKER: Yeah.

MR. SOTO: So, it's a very unique scenario, so there's a lot of like -- we've come across a lot of manufacturers. Some of them pay to actually have their waste streams taken care of. These are landfills. Some of them's like net neutral, and some of them get paid. So, we've come across all three of them.

And so, with us, we want to -- we want to basically value any client that wants to have a better end result, so -- with their waste stream. So, when you send it to a paper mill and they recycle it, they can only go through the process so many times because it uses quite a bit of water, quite a bit of power, quite a bit of calculus.

And so, that end-case use finally comes to an end, and it has to end up somewhere. So, with ours, we can actually make the material, we can up-cycle it, it lasts quite a bit longer. We use no water, no trees, and then we can actually put it right back into the process again, so -- which is pretty unique.

MS. HACKMAN: I'm just thinking about -- the equipment that you asked for and the manual labor that it's going to take to collect that --

MR. SOTO: Uh-huh.

MS. HACKMAN: -- to call on customers, collect it, to pack it, to drive it to your facility, wouldn't -- have you -- have you

calculated if it would be cheaper if you would just buy cardboard that's already been collected and mailed?

MR. SOTO: That's a great question. And so, yes, both. And so, we take that into consideration. So, with that, we want to make sure that there is cardboard that's already getting sequestered and then utilized, right, and getting recycled. There's a lot of the cardboard that still doesn't.

And so, we want to really focus on that, like all of the cardboard that doesn't -- where people haven't happened to get rid of it, or they don't feel like when they actually are getting rid of it, that it goes to the right places. And so, we want to like really grow that opportunity, but yeah. So, I -- that's what I do every day, so it's a pretty unique opportunity to make these calls, pick up these deliveries, and build these relationships.

MS. WEGER: I'm curious on sort of the market competition side of things.

MR. SOTO: Uh-huh.

MS. WEGER: I started working with what, after looking at your samples, feels like competitor products maybe 15 years ago. Like how does your product compare to paper stone or some other products?

MR. SCHWENKER: Yeah. So, our -- the main focus is really the MDF marketplace. So, when you think about cabinetry, right, so cabinetry suppliers have been utilizing -- or cabinetry companies have been utilizing the same suppliers for decades with the same type of what's behind this laminate for many years; right?

So, when we had the chance to actually sit down with them, understand what is within the composition of what's behind the laminate versus what they actually need, we found that our product is lighter, more durable, more fire resistant, more water resistant, just inherently, than what they actually are utilizing, which I think was a pleasant surprise to them.

Additionally, when it comes to customer bases and price, we have been historically able

to come in around ten to fifteen percent cheaper than what they're paying today. So, from a -- from a pricing perspective, from a quality perspective, from a composition perspective, we have found that we're actually quite competitive in -- at least in the cabinetry furniture market as any of them.

MS. WEGER: All right. Yeah, I ask only because this is such a new business, and as I mentioned, as an architect, I've been buying stuff like this for 15 years --

MR. SOTO: Uh-huh.

MS. WEGER: -- and so, I know that there are competitors out there. I want to make --

MR. SCHWENKER: Right.

MS. WEGER: -- sure that -- I don't know what your secret sauce is, what differentiates you, but I want to make sure that it's not -- that you haven't missed doing a full competitive analysis before --

MR. SCHWENKER: Yeah.

MS. WEGER: -- investing heavily in

this.

MR. SCHWENKER: Yeah. Oh, we're aware. Some of them have made their presence aware, so --

(Laughter.)

MR. SCHWENKER: -- we are aware --

MR. SOTO: Yeah.

MR. SCHWENKER: -- but thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions from Board members?

(No response.)

MR. SCHWENKER: Thank you, everyone.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you very much.

MR. SOTO: Thank you.

MR. NUNAN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Next on the list we have Heidelberg Materials, Incorporated.

Good morning, and welcome.

MR. PEPPLE: Good morning. Thank you for the opportunity to present. My name is Brett Pepple. I'm with Heidelberg Materials, Harding

Street Quarry. I'm the Area Operations Manager. Joining me today --

MS. KRAUSE: Wendy Krause, Midwest Director, Environment Sustainability for Heidelberg.

MR. JONES: I'm Randy Jones, the Plant Manager of the Harding Street facility.

MR. PEPPLE: So, currently, we operate as a crushed stone, sand and gravel operation. Annually we provide about four million tons of construction aggregates supplied in the Indianapolis market. The Harding Street Quarry is located south of the city, right at Harding Street and 465.

A few years ago, our -- globally, our company had an ambitious goal or initiative to reduce CO_2, be net zero by 2030, so we looked at it locally like, "How do we contribute to that?" So, we thought, "Well, the only way we can contribute in many different ways is start recycling aggregates, which is basically rubble on construction projects, demolition projects throughout the city. Currently, we started

taking in debris. We have a current inventory of 55,000 tons of concrete removed from construction projects in 2024.

So, moving forward, we're requesting $797,000 to invest in recycling crushing equipment, so with the current inventory we have, we have projected 75,000 metric tons of recycled production, finished product, over the next 18 months, which would, in turn, divert 75,000 tons of waste from the landfills. So, to put that in perspective, that would be equivalent to one-quarter of the total solid waste reported for the City of Indianapolis in 2020.

This project will create two additional full-time employees. We currently have 48 employees on site, and this would be estimated of a CO_2 reduction of 33 kilograms a ton of recycled material, so that's approximately 1680 tons of CO_2.

So, with that, I'd open it up for questions. I think this, to us, is a pretty good project, and we're pretty excited about moving forward with it.

MS. KRAUSE: And one additional point is that also then allows us to not utilize our limestone resources by -- as quickly -- by using -- reusing this product and having a recycled product. We don't have to then harvest that -- those volumes of limestone to produce the aggregate materials.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Is most of the product coming off of road construction?

MR. PEPPLE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Recovering the rebar, whatnot?

MR. PEPPLE: Yeah, rebar, and then the concrete rubble. So, a lot of our inventory would currently come off 465 and I-70 projects, so -- and, you know, this is something we want to continue for many years moving forward. And these are pretty conservative numbers. We've figured out that we're going to recover about a hundred thousand tons this year to start recycling.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And I'm sorry; it's been a while since I've read your application,

but are you looking like at job crushers, conveyors?

MR. PEPPLE: Correct, yeah, it'd be a portable -- portable crushing plant.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Uh-huh.

MR. PEPPLE: So, it consists of like the hopper, feeder, jaw crusher, a screen to sort the finished products, and then a couple of conveyors to stack the material.

MS. KRAUSE: And the fact that it's portable, it then can be transported and used at other projects or with -- at any of our sites around Indiana.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

MR. NUNAN: That way you get it down to just one touch point, as far as when you guys are taking it out, boom, you get it recycled, and ready to go back in --

MR. PEPPLE: Yep.

MR. NUNAN: -- which that'll hopefully drive the cost of repaving and redoing all of the roads around Indiana a heck of a lot cheaper for us taxpayers.

MR. PEPPLE: Correct, yeah. And the other thing we're looking at, too, is, to prolong the recycled material for many years to come, is what we call an R-30 product, so we mix our raw materials into the recycle, and then that would enable us -- and I know INDOT's currently looking at options for recycle to go into projects with the state, so that would allow us to be competitive and be involved in that program as well. We've been an INDOT CAP certified aggregate producer for 30-plus years currently.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, INDOT allows it in their asphalt?

MR. PEPPLE: Currently, no. They're evaluating and considering, because there's a lot of other states that are already doing it, so I think maybe a change of the guard will push that forward, but I think in years coming that it's coming.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, this portable plant, is it going to make multiple grades, 6's, 7's, no. 4's, and a riffraff, and common --

MR. PEPPLE: Common Macon, no. 53

base, no. 2's --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

MR. PEPPLE: -- is what we make off of it, and the product would not go currently -- INDOT does not allow it. They wouldn't be using it into the asphalt, but they would be using it into the base product that they're putting down underneath the asphalt, that use for it.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Take it down to a dense-grade aggregate?

MR. JONES: It would be a dense-grade aggregate, yes --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

MR. JONES: -- but that's not used back into the asphalt. It would be used as the base layer underneath the asphalt.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I just have to imagine concrete, used concrete, would be a very dense grade.

MR. JONES: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Once you get it and roll it in, it seals off. It's just like pouring a driveway.

MS. GARNER: And then real quick, my note to the Board, they had -- they did have to re -- do some adjustments to the budget table. On -- I updated the spreadsheets digitally, but the ones I printed off are not accurate yet, so as they mentioned, it is now the total of 797,185.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Seven nine seven one eight five?

MS. GARNER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions from Board members?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, thank you.

MR. PEPPLE: Thank you very much.

MR. NUNAN: Thanks, guys.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Next we have an applicant, Indiana [sic] Motor Speedway.

Anyone here from the Speedway?

MR. WADDLE: Good morning. Hi, everyone. I am Logan Waddle, Sustainability Program Lead for the Indianapolis Motor Speedway,

Indy Car. It's a pleasure to be up here again talking to you all. I am joined by Fiona Bell, Director of State Government Affairs with Novelis, who is a big partner of ours on the logistics side, as well as hopefully with this project.

So, what we have proposed today, after we had this discussion a few years back around recycling infrastructure, we went back to the drawing board and said, "What can we bring to the table that is new, that is innovative, and also impactful and can educate our fan base that would be -- that would be new to the state?"

And so, we have identified with some partners within the Green Sports Alliance, for which Indianapolis Motor Speedway is a member of, a unicolor reverse vending machine. And I do have some renderings, if anyone is interested in seeing what they look like, but it sounds a lot like it states.

What these reverse vending machines do is incentivize fans to bring back their plastic or aluminum bottles and recycle them on-site at the

track. And as part of it, they -- as part of the incentive, there's gamification involved, so when they -- when they donate their aluminum or their plastic back to the machine, there's opportunity to choose your favorite driver, so you have the favorite -- your favorite driver as the greenest driver in Indy Car, the greenest driver in NASCAR when NASCAR's in town for us.

Additionally, there's -- there are other opportunities to give fans their free tickets to the next year's event for the event they're attending if they're recycling. And all of this will be part of an educational -- an educational initiative that's going to drive our goal of 90-percent waste diversion at IMS by 2030, which will be released publicly later this year, along with an emissions and energy reduction goal.

We've identified the off-takers for both the aluminum and the PET, and Novelis will -- the aluminum will stay in the State of Indiana with Fiona and her team.

And Fiona, would you like to speak a little bit about Novelis' --

MS. BELL: Yeah.

MR. WADDLE: -- impact on Indiana?

MS. BELL: Sure, I'm happy to. Thank you.

So, Novelis is the largest aluminum recycler in the world. We actually take used aluminum, make it new again for the automotive industry, for beverage cans, building and construction, among other markets. We're proud to employ about 165 people in Terre Haute, where we have our rolling and finishing plant.

And actually three of our beverage can customers are also in the State of Indiana, so Ball Corporation, Ardagh, and CANPACK, they're in Muncie, Valparaiso and Monticello. So, a lot of the recycling rolling can production is all happening here in the state for our circular economy.

One of the great things about aluminum you probably already know, many of you, because you're in this business is that it's what we call infinitely recyclable, you can continue to recycle it over and over again, get the same

properties and qualities, which is -- which is really fantastic.

So, the reason we're excited to partner -- or potentially partner -- on this project with IMS is that we -- we know that the beverage container recycling rate in the state is probably somewhere around 24 percent, so quite a big opportunity for improvement.

And while a lot of focus, rightly so, is placed on how to improve recycling in homes, such a large event venue like the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, where thousands of fans are gathering on a regular basis, particularly this coming spring, provides us with a really unique opportunity to engage with fans, excite them about recycling, and as Logan said, try to incentivize them to do so, and hopefully take that excitement back home, where perhaps they'll get a little more excited about recycling in their own communities.

So, really excited about the potential here. Pleased to answer any questions you may have.

MR. WADDLE: Yeah. And one final thing on that is, it's beyond the impact that we can have inside of our gates achieving these 90-percent waste verticals at IMS, but really excited for the educational aspect of this and what it can do outside of our gates as we all look towards this universal curbside recycling program coming to the city. We think it aligns perfectly with education for our folks who are attending locally.

So, happy to open it up for questions.

MS. HACKMAN: How big are these machines? How much do they hold?

MR. WADDLE: It looks like a typical vending machine. If I may, I can show you there. They look just like that, and it's -- so, they hold -- I don't have that --

MR. NUNAN: What happened to white?

MR. WADDLE: -- right off the top of my head. Yes, I -- if anyone else wants some of the copies as well. So, as part of this, they -- those machines themselves have an app, so if we go forward with this project, I'll have an app

downloaded on my phone. It will tell me when they reach 50 percent capacity, and then my team of four interns that assist me during our events will be emptying them and actually collecting the aluminum and PET separately in our service alley, which will then get hauled as those bins fill.

MS. GARNER: So, is that hand sorting you're talking about?

MR. WADDLE: No. So, the machine itself actually has two compartments, so the aluminum and the plastic will be separate already, and so, then they'll just go into their separate roll-off containers that's in-house.

MR. GUERIN: Are these reverse vending machines similar to what other states use?

MR. WADDLE: Oh, sorry; what?

MR. GUERIN: States like Michigan, for instance --

MR. WADDLE: Yes.

MR. GUERIN: -- they used to bring them back to the stores and cash them in, and then they all went to the reverse vending

machines.

MS. WEGER: They don't -- they don't look quite as sexy, though.

MR. WADDLE: They're not -- yeah, they're not as pretty, that's what I was going to say. They're all the same, they're -- it's the same concept, but these are -- these will be branded for the event at which they're hosted.

Another really cool opportunity about them that we explored is going through the application process, put with the paperwork out a little bit, got a little bit messy, but we would love to use these during our offseason right now; obviously there's no cars on the track because there's snow on the track.

And so, this will be -- there's a great opportunity that -- we've already talked to the Indiana Pacers and the Indiana Colts [sic] about lending these machines to those venues when we're not using them here at IMS, to continue driving that impact and hopefully get some consistency with our -- with our local fan base.

MR. GUERIN: Does your waste hauler

or whoever collects your waste, do they already take that to a site to separate, so separate --

MR. WADDLE: They -- it is single stream, commingled right now, yeah, with Waste Management. Our hope, by implementing this program, is that it'll actually incentivize fans to bring their aluminum and PET out of the grandstands with them and to one of these vending machines, because a lot of the cleanup, the post-event cleanup, does not get recycled, and so, we're missing a lot of that -- that stream right now.

MR. NUNAN: So, there's a labor savings there, if we cleaned up around the stuff and we left the grandstands?

MR. WADDLE: Potentially. We also have, you know, the additional cost of labor for my four interns that will be -- that will be working on this project now as well, so in theory, yes.

MS. WEGER: I know you guys have been working on recycling for a while --

MR. WADDLE: Uh-huh.

MS. WEGER: -- so, how -- give me a bit of -- more a picture of how these are co-located with your existing recycling during events.

MR. WADDLE: Yeah. So, these actually help us recycle in areas where we can't currently. There is -- there will -- a couple of them will be located in high-profile areas like the Pagoda Plaza, where we do have recycle bins, but we have so many fans we think that we can -- we can add impact there, but we do not have recycling in the Hulman Terrace Club, which is one of the locations that we have on here, nor do we have it in the base of the Media Center.

And so, this will help us add recycling and get -- start diverting those materials while we -- while we explore additional funding opportunities for the infrastructure, for chutes, because that's really the problem. The areas we don't have recycling at the track now are the areas that are high-level speed banks or penthouse-level grandstands, and they require recycling chutes.

We've gone through the process a couple of years ago, and it's just a significant infrastructure challenge that we haven't identified the funding for yet. So, this will help us get the -- that out of those areas, and additionally get fans to bring their -- their cans and bottles out of those areas down to these -- down to these units.

MS. WEGER: So, it's not, I guess, competing with existing recycling, it's going into areas where there is no recycling option?

MR. WADDLE: Correct. We don't have an access to them currently yet.

MS. WEGER: Okay. And I'm sorry; one more question. On the volume, so it seems like the volume that these can collect individually is not huge. How -- given one event, you know, how quickly would these fill up during a major event? Like could they be emptied multiple times --

MR. WADDLE: They would --

MS. WEGER: -- a day?

MR. WADDLE: Yeah, and that's why -- that's why we really identified that our -- my

intern team has to be on top of -- specifically on top of that now. I will say the four interns, that -- those won't be their only duties during the events, but we have identified a team separate from our housekeeping, because we think they will fill up with the gamification of it. We all know Indianapolis 500 fans are very passionate and heavy drinkers of whatever it may be, and so, we do think -- we do anticipate they'll be filling up quickly, and we're going to have a dedicated team to really stay on top of emptying them.

MS. BELL: We've also talked about maybe giving you guys some Novelis volunteers from Terre Haute to come up for some of the bigger races for help out if needed. I think the additional add is the messaging component; right? So, having a lot of PSA's during the races and other ways to engage with fans to encourage recycling is newer -- correct me if I'm wrong, but --

MR. WADDLE: That --

MS. BELL: -- that's a newer

component for this.

MR. WADDLE: Yeah, we've -- we have our -- what are called content days with the Indy Car Series, all of our drivers come to a location and create the PSA's that are going on the video boards throughout the entire season, and so, we've already premessaged some of the recycling -- recycling efforts and are excited if we get these units on-site to be able to do a -- to do a content capture with them as well to really drive the influence, because I can stand on the screen and tell people to recycle, but when they see their favorite driver do it, then they actually -- actually go out and do it.

MS. HACKMAN: How many machines is this?

MR. WADDLE: Five.

MS. WEGER: And does the machine crush the cans?

MR. WADDLE: That's -- I'm not aware of that. Yeah, I don't think it does. Yeah, yeah, no, I'm going to say no.

MS. WEGER: And I'm just curious,

because I haven't experienced one of -- I've experienced the old-school Michigan -- you know, you feed it in, you get your receipt for ten cents a can --

MR. WADDLE: Yeah.

MS. WEGER: -- but I haven't experienced a reverse vending machine. So, I walk up, I've got my empty beer can, I pop it in, and then what's the incentive?

MR. WADDLE: So, you scan a QR code, and then you would -- if you saw your information to enter to win maybe 500 tickets for the next year, or it would scan a QR code and say, "Vote for your -- vote for the greenest driver," or "Vote for your favorite driver," and then -- so, it would be done on your mobile, so that way you're not holding up at the screen typing in your information.

MS. WEGER: Okay. So, each can gets its own unique QR --

MR. WADDLE: Uh-huh.

MS. WEGER: -- code and opportunity to enter to win something?

MR. WADDLE: Multiple entries, yep, exactly.

MS. WEGER: Okay.

Any other questions?

(No response.)

MR. WADDLE: Thanks for your time, everyone. We appreciate it.

MS. WEGER: Thank you.

MS. GARNER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Very interesting projects this year.

So, with everything we've heard, what's the pleasure of the Board?

MS. WEGER: I think with some of the adjustments, compared to what we have on our printout, I'm kind of excited. I think that we can make this money stretch a little further than I thought at the outset. I would propose that we start with the highest-ranked project and then work our way through and see how far we get.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right.

So, on the -- help me understand, Deanna.

MS. GARNER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Your contingency cost of 25 percent on a hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars, and is that a cost requested by the applicant, just to get the stuff ordered and price changes and whatnot?

MS. GARNER: Right. I mean -- so -- sorry. So, 25 percent unquoted cost includes required fire suppression, taxes, and other necessary things, and then in case of cost inflation.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, personally, I cannot argue that the optical sorter is a good investment, and I know they're expensive, but they certainly reduce the amount of rejects.

Any other comments?

MS. WEGER: I guess a question for Republic. If -- compared to the original amount requested, if you were to be granted a lesser amount, deducting those contingency costs, I think, Deanna, you said it was seven eighty-eight four eighty-one.

MS. GARNER: Yes.

MS. WEGER: Would that project still

move forward?

MS. SWANK: We will need to go through internal approval processes, but I would say it's likely, yes.

MS. WEGER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

MS. HACKMAN: I think it's important to look at that seven eighty-eight four eighty-one instead of the original request, because some of that is just their estimate for price and increases, and we've never -- I don't think we've ever funded those things before. I think we need to decide whether we are or we aren't.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And we have to remember we're on a different type of grant --

MS. HACKMAN: This is true.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- and it's kind of a new world for us, but I think they're valid points. It's possible we can make some additional folks happy if we're a little bit stingy with our money.

MS. HACKMAN: Right.

MS. WEGER: I'm a fan, personally, of removing those contingency costs and considering the lower amount, so I will make a motion to approve Republic Services for $788,481.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We have a motion by Ms. Weger. I will second the motion. Any discussion?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay. I need a roll-call vote.

Ms. Hackman?

MS. HACKMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Nunan?

MR. NUNAN: I have to recluse [sic] myself from this.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.

Ms. Wesseler-Henry?

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: I have to excuse myself.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And I vote yes.

With that, we have --

MS. WEGER: I also vote yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm sorry?

MS. WEGER: I also vote yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Oh, I'm sorry.

MR. NUNAN: I think we can come back and get you, Kelly.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm sorry.

So, with that, we have five yeses, no nays, and two recusals. Motion carries. Republic Services is awarded $788,481. Thank you very much.

Okay. The next-highest-ranking applicant on the list is Electronic Recyclers Incorporated -- or International Indiana, Incorporated. That's a whale of a company name. They are requesting 1.125. We have no data on contingency costs on them.

MS. GARNER: No.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, we're looking at the 1.125 on ERI. What's the Board's pleasure?

MS. WHITEHEAD: To fund as many

projects as possible.

(Laughter.)

MS. WHITEHEAD: There's a lot of good projects.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: You know, we've had this battle before about -- they come in and they do their due diligence, put all of the effort in the world into it, know what they need, and then we ask them if they can do it for less, and it's kind of like one-car shopping. And I guess we can do that with each one of them and see how far we can squeeze the pot.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Any one --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, what's your recommendation, Sandy?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Well, I had one, and then I listened to more and I heard more that I -- that I liked, so I don't have anything right now. I mean what is the pleasure of the Board? I mean is everyone else feeling the same way, or are we wanting to just fund a few projects?

MS. WEGER: I mean right now we could at least, to a certain extent, fund the second,

third, and a portion the fourth-highest ranking, but there -- what would be left for the fourth would be pretty --

MS. WHITEHEAD: Right.

MS. WEGER: -- small.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Right.

MS. WEGER: So, I would be interested to also have conversations with the second and third and see if they would be capable to move forward with a lesser amount so that maybe we can have four projects that could move forward versus three.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What would your recommendation be for the lesser amount?

MS. WEGER: Well, the third-highest ranking, we already have that number that was on our table is reduced --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: To 1.507?

MS. WEGER: Yeah, to 1.5, so I feel like that's already a significant reduction from their original ask. So, I would -- I don't know what the right amount is, I'm not there yet, but I would want to ask if the second-ranking one

will be able to take less than they've requested.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, representative from ERI, would you be able to initiate your project with a lesser amount?

MR. EGAN: I don't want to say we wouldn't. I just want to point out, we did not include contingency costs in the grant for that exact reason, so we think there's about 250,000 additional -- just about a seven-percent increase from last year to this year on the unit itself, shipping costs, installation costs, electrical costs, et cetera, that we did not include in the grant that ERI is prepared to cover. So, I don't know if that changes anyone's opinion, but I just want to point that out, that we took a little bit of a different approach on our contingencies just for that reason.

With that said, I'm sure we would, you know, still be able to move forward with a slightly lesser amount, but we -- you know, we asked for a little bit less, just -- that ERI was going to cover those costs out of pocket already.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.

With that said, what's the Board's pleasure?

MS. WEGER: I guess maybe also to clarify with American Metals that your project would be able to move forward with the lesser amount of 1.507.

MR. TAYLOR: Sure. I'll take -- I'll take care of the contingency part. I'll -- part of our match, integrate. A lot of good projects to get.

MS. WEGER: I know. You always did make this easy for us.

(Laughter.)

MR. GUERIN: Do we ask the same of Indiana Oxygen?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Wally, can you go with the less money? Hopefully that is your name; correct?

MR. BRANT: Yes, it is.

(Laughter.)

MR. BRANT: We will -- we're committed to this project. The grant was a -- was a big push to get us to go in this direction,

but yes, we could.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, Deanna we have what, three million, roughly, left?

MR. NUNAN: Yeah --

MS. GARNER: Yes --

MR. NUNAN: -- two nine and change.

MS. GARNER: -- 2.911519.

MR. WHITNEY: It's right there.

(Discussion

MR. WHITNEY: I see it there.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: There you go. All righty. So, we've got 2.9 million left. We've got three very viable projects.

MR. GUERIN: I don't know how far we can stretch this, but could we ask the same of Heidelberg Materials, if they --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Heidelberg Materials came back at 797,185 without contingencies.

MR. GUERIN: No, but could we ask them if they could --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Sure, you can ask them anything you want to, Terry.

(Laughter.)

MR. GUERIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

MR. PEPPLE: Yes, I think we'd be open to -- we probably would need at least 487k to move forward with the project, but we'd be -- we'd consider the reduction.

MR. GUERIN: How much again?

MR. PEPPLE: Four eighty-seven.

MR. GUERIN: Four eighty-seven?

MS. KRAUSE: It covers the cost of the permits, or a portion, anyway.

MR. PEPPLE: A portion.

MS. KRAUSE: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. I didn't bring my calculator today.

MS. WEGER: I have a spreadsheet going here, if you want to --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm going to balance with you. I'm kind of partial to this grant.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Wally, could you kick your project off with $404,000? It's not

because you were nervous when you presented --

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- because you did a good job.

MR. BRANT: I'm even more nervous now. Let me ask the Board a question, because this is the -- this is relatively the last four years we've been working on this project. If I understand your dilemma, is -- does it ever happen that an applicant reapplies the next year? Has --

MR. GUERIN: Yes.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Absolutely.

MR. NUNAN: Uh-huh.

MR. BRANT: And is it ever acceptable for an applicant to accept a smaller amount and come back the next year for the remainder?

MS. WEGER: Like a Phase 2?

MR. NUNAN: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, you know, it's always a possibility, it's not a guarantee.

MR. BRANT: I understand it's not a guarantee.

MS. GARNER: I'd say we -- just to clarify, that we've never funded a project twice --

MR. NUNAN: Uh-huh.

MS. GARNER: -- if you know what I mean. Like --

MS. WEGER: The same exact --

MS. GARNER: The same exact project.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Not on the R --

MS. GARNER: Right.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- RMDB Board.

MS. GARNER: Right.

MR. WODRICH: Also, this has -- this is not the typical RMDP --

MS. GARNER: Right.

MR. WODRICH: -- grant.

MS. GARNER: And then the other thing to clarify is, this -- these are Central Indiana Waste Diversion Grants, and we do not have any additional rounds planned for this. There's none stated in legislation for additional rounds of funding, so that brings back the only additional funding opportunity to be our Recycling Market

Development Grants, which are being funded at two million a year, and --

MR. GUERIN: Five hundred thousand.

MS. GARNER: -- so, highly more competitive --

MR. GUERIN: Uh-huh.

MS. GARNER: -- is what I was going to say. We usually get at least 13 applicants for that.

MR. GUERIN: And that's a $500,000 cap.

MS. GARNER: And it's a $500,000 cap on those as well, yeah, so there is --

MR. BRANT: Bruce, we'll do the best we can.

(Laughter.)

MR. BRANT: We'll be grateful for --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I appreciate your flexibility, Wally.

MR. NUNAN: Thank you, Wally.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We're going to have lunch after this, aren't we?

MS. GARNER: Yeah.

(Discussion off the record.)

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: She said you don't get to eat until we're done.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, do we have three million left now? What do we have, 2.9?

MS. GARNER: You have 2.9.

MR. WODRICH: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Two point nine one one. I think ERI has always been a good investment for our Board and the projects that they've performed, and I would like to make a motion to fund ERI for a flat one million dollars for their project, if that would be acceptable to ERI.

MR. EGAN: We can make that work.

MS. WEGER: I'll second that.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We have a motion and we have a second. Any discussion?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And roll-call vote. Ms. Weger?

MS. WEGER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman?

MS. HACKMAN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Nunan?
MR. NUNAN: I have to excuse myself.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Wesseler-Henry?
MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?
MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Guerin?
MR. GUERIN: I have to excuse.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: And I vote yes. Motion carries, five yeas, no nays, two recusals. Thank you very much. We're down to 1.911.
MS. HACKMAN: I really like the grant from Indiana Oxygen Company, just because there's something that's been sitting there for years, and they have come up with an idea how to get rid of it and make something useful. And I just see in my head these piles of this stuff that's going to be -- you know, eradicate -- it's going to be gone, and then they're going to go around the state and do the same thing. And, you know, we've freed up some land, we've freed up a potential hazardous site, you know, and help not

accumulate with that. I just think it's a good project.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I would agree with you. I think -- I don't know if you guys know, I'm an old strip miner, and that's how I started in business with my father. And sludge ponds, sediment basins, they're just a problem, and if this is something that actually -- a potential to be mobile and clean up one site, go to Speedway, clean up another site and reuse that product, $400 a ton, I mean it -- I think it's sustainable and it's innovative. It's a good project.

MS. GARNER: I -- I guess I just want to remind the Board that these are slightly different than our Recycling Market Development Grants.

(Laughter.)

MS. GARNER: I'm a broken record, but some of the requirements that are listed in statute for these projects, and this is where -- I think why this Indiana Oxygen scored lower than -- because it is a good project -- is that it's asking us to address domestic supply chains,

disruptions, diverted materials from landfill. This material is not necessarily going to landfill. Yes, it is final disposal in a way, and you're right, those ponds are something that need to be addressed.

The easeability of expansion, well, there is that for future market development, but I just wanted to kind of point out some of those things that are listed in statute, because this is not our typical -- it's not municipal solid waste, which is -- you know, we typically look at that, and some hazardous waste. So, just for consideration.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Mr. Chair, I'm going to move that we fund the Indiana Oxygen Company their full amount of the 1,271,389.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you, Ms. Wesseler-Henry.

We have a motion to fund Indiana Oxygen -- is that 1.254, or is 1.2 --

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: What was the -- my paper says 1.271 --

MR. NUNAN: Two seven one.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: -- 389.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: One point two seven one three eight nine?

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yes. Okay.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And do I have a second?

MS. HACKMAN: Second.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Second by Ms. Hackman. Any discussion?

MS. WEGER: I just want to say that while all of these projects are great projects, for me, thinking about how these funds can be used in a way that has growth potential and repeatability and that can yield long-term benefits beyond just worthwhile projects, I see more value in some of the other projects over this one. It's a -- it's a unique solution, it's a unique problem, and I don't see it being something that is large-scale repeatable.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.

Mr. Guerin.

MR. GUERIN: I'm very supportive of what he's trying to do, but I -- Heidelberg

Materials also is trying to do something quite worthy, and I don't know whether you can split the baby somewhat.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, we have a motion and we have a second. I appreciate the comments, but we can -- we will take a vote on the motion, and then should it fail, we can go back at it. Any other comments?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, I ask Ms. Weger.

MS. WEGER: No.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman?

MS. HACKMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Nunan?

MR. NUNAN: No, not at this time.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Wesseler-Henry?

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?

MS. WHITEHEAD: No.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: No, but clarifying my no, is just because of that amount.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Same.

MR. NUNAN: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I vote yes. So, we are --

MS. GARNER: It's only three yeses.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm sorry?

MS. GARNER: Three yeses.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And we have, yes, one, two, three yeses, four noes, so the motion fails. Any other consideration for Indiana Oxygen? How would the Board like to proceed? Another candidate?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Well -- oh, go ahead, Terry.

MR. GUERIN: I was just going to say Heidelberg said that they could function with 400,000, you said?

MR. PEPPLE: Four eighty-seven.

MS. KRAUSE: Five hundred thousand to make it clean.

(Laughter.)

MR. NUNAN: Squeeze that extra 13 grand in there, yeah.

MS. KRAUSE: I'll take it.

MR. NUNAN: Yeah.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Well, and that was kind of my feeling, that maybe -- and this is discussion -- you know, maybe we fund Heidelberg for 500,000, maybe we fund -- maybe we give Indiana Oxygen 500,000, and then look to American Metals for the balance of 911,519. That way -- I mean those are the projects that I feel have a lot of merit, and if they can function with that -- those amounts and move forward with their projects --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, I think that's a question for the applicants.

And representative from Heidelberg Materials, can -- that 500,000 will get your project rolling; right?

MR. PEPPLE: Yes, we can move forward.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Indiana Oxygen Company, would 500,000 get you off the ground?

MR. BRANT: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And then American

Metals, that was the other?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Yeah, American Metals was the remainder of 911,519.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Would that get the project going with your --

MR. TAYLOR: Sure, yeah, it'd be great. We can -- yeah, we can make that work.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Well, I'll put that in a formal motion. I move that we fund American Metals with $911,519, Indiana Oxygen Company for $500,000, and Heidelberg Materials for 500,000.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. We have a motion. Do I have a second?

MR. GUERIN: Second.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Second by Mr. Guerin. Any discussion?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Votes.

Ms. Weger?

MS. WEGER: I'll vote yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. Ms. Hackman?

MS. HACKMAN: Yeah -- yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Nunan?
MR. NUNAN: Yes, all three.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Wesseler-Henry?
MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?
MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Guerin?
MR. GUERIN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: And I will vote yes. The motion carries unanimously, and that depletes our fund available for award today.

I congratulate all of you who received moneys. Thank you for your flexibility. You realize how we have to try to fund as many while being responsible with the dollars that we have available, and I wish you all the best of luck and success.

Those who did not receive, please remember and reapply, and -- well, not on this grant. This is the last one; right?

MR. WODRICH: (Nodded head yes.)
CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, we still have the Recycling Market Development Board Grant that

we will have next year.

MR. WODRICH: This year.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Do we have a --

MS. GARNER: No, this year.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Or this year, yes. And we have two million dollars available that will be awarded late in the year this year.

MS. GARNER: And so, let me go ahead and provide some extra information on that --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Sure.

MS. GARNER: -- for those who do want to come back with another application. This is a biennial budget year for the Statehouse, so it is slated in House Bill 1011, our state budget bill, for the 2.2, two hundred thousand dollars in administrative fees, but we really won't know until the end of April, when the bill is passed, if it will go for that full amount.

And so -- but the hope is that it gets passed as is, then -- or if you guys talk to your legislators, with more funding in it, because it could still be modified at this point. And then I would do it as quickly as possible, so the

second week in May we make the announcement, start accepting applications. We do six weeks we accept applications, so they'd be due mid-June, end of June, I guess, at this point, for this round, and then we award those in October.

MR. GUERIN: Are we sure that this particular type of grant is not going to be offered again?

MS. GARNER: Not for --

MR. NUNAN: Two years?

MR. WODRICH: There's nothing been proposed --

MS. GARNER: Right.

MR. WODRICH: -- to the legislative session currently.

MR. GUERIN: Well, I hope if they do, they open it up statewide.

MR. NUNAN: Yes.

MS. GARNER: I think that's -- I think that's the message that we can carry out of this is that we had a lot of really good projects come in from the Central Indiana. If we had -- but think about the projects we could get if we

were -- didn't restrict it to just the Central area. So, we had that larger kind of pot of money in our Recycling Market Development Grants.

MR. GUERIN: My contention --

MS. GARNER: It's the message that we need to send to those that are setting our budget.

MR. GUERIN: My -- and I guess I complained about this before is that the money is paid into this fund statewide, and what the legislature has done the last few cycles is to target first Indianapolis and then Central Indiana, and I just don't think that's fair.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I would just like to thank all of the applicants. I know it takes a tremendous amount of time, effort and money to prepare and submit and to follow up with the grants that you've provided, and we, as a Board, thank you for that, and we truly do.

And those that were awarded, congratulations. Those that were not, please don't hold it against any of us. We try to do the best with what we have, and that's our

responsibility here on the Board, and we do take it to heart. So, thank you all.

We'll go back to the agenda. We've never had this item on the agenda before. We've got a break from 12:00 to 1:00.

MS. GARNER: We really anticipated this taking longer.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So --

MS. GARNER: If you guys recall, our first round of Central Indiana Grants took two days.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I remember.

MS. GARNER: So, yeah, Board members, we do -- those who asked for sandwiches, we do -- Pat's out getting -- picking them up right now, actually, so you can feel free to stick around, you can take your sandwich with you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, the next item on the agenda, we have the schedule for the remaining meetings. Prior to that, is there any other items any Board member would like to bring up?

MR. NUNAN: On the April 24th, Deanna, will we have the state -- have information back from the state to see if it is two million by then, do you think? Maybe, maybe not?

MS. GARNER: Maybe, maybe not.

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MS. GARNER: It's usually -- I mean like the budget is passed usually like the last day of session.

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MS. GARNER: So, most likely not, but I will at least, you know, plan to be moving forward, so we'll be redoing the grant guidelines and everything, and approving the amount for the round as if they were going to move forward.

MR. NUNAN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Is there any other questions from any of the audience or those in attendance? Please feel free. We're waiting on sandwiches.

(Laughter.)

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, thank you very much.

We'll go on to the remaining schedule. Thursday, April 24th, 2025, RMDB Board meeting, and July 24th, and August -- October 23rd, and that will be the award meeting in October; correct, Deanna?

MS. GARNER: Correct.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: I will not be here on the 24th. I will be with FFA kids in Italy, so --

MS. WEGER: Oh, fun.

MS. GARNER: Yeah.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: It's an agriculture --

MS. WEGER: Which 24th?

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: April 24th.

MS. GARNER: April? Okay.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: It seems like everybody's going to Italy now.

MS. WEGER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I have several friends that have traveled there.

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yeah. Austria and Germany with the kids, so --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

All right. Any other questions about the remaining schedule?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, do I have a motion to adjourn?

MR. NUNAN: Motion.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Motion by Mr. Nunan. Do I have a second?

MR. GUERIN: Second.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Second by Mr. Guerin. All those in favor?

(Board members responded, "Aye.")

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Opposed?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Motion carries unanimously. Thank you all very much. I appreciate your time and effort.

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Thereupon, the proceedings of February 19, 2025 were concluded at 11:24 o'clock a.m.

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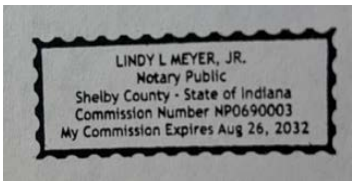
CERTIFICATE

I, Lindy L. Meyer, Jr., the undersigned Court Reporter and Notary Public residing in the City of Shelbyville, Shelby County, Indiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me on Wednesday, February 19, 2025 in this matter and transcribed by me.



Lindy L. Meyer, Jr.

Lindy L. Meyer, Jr.,
Notary Public in and
for the State of Indiana.

My Commission expires August 26, 2032.
Commission No. NP0690003

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