


| 1 | 9:01 o'clock a.m. October 26, 2023 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | - |
| 3 | CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Good |
| 4 | morning, everyone, and thank you for joining us |
| 5 | this morning. And I would like to call the |
| 6 | meeting of the Indiana Recycling Market |
| 7 | Development Board to order, October 26th, 2023. |
| 8 | And first and foremost, I would like to |
| 9 | welcome Sen. Niemeyer for joining us today, and |
| 10 | we appreciate your attendance. |
| 11 | MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes. |
| 12 | CHAIRMAN BURROW: And thank you very |
| 13 | much for your time. |
| 14 | SEN. NIEMEYER: Thank you. Thank you |
| 15 | very much. |
| 16 | CHAIRMAN BURROW: And then good |
| 17 | morning, Rep. Errington. |
| 18 | REP. ERRINGTON: Good morning. |
| 19 | CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you for |
| 20 | joining. I believe you were on zoom last |
| 21 | meeting. |
| 22 | REP. ERRINGTON: I was. |
| 23 | CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, it's great to |

see you.
REP. ERRINGTON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thanks to all of the Board members, and thank you to everyone in attendance. And we're squeezed in, we'll have a nice tight group this morning, so hopefully we'll get through this.

We have a very busy agenda today. I will warn everyone that we have limited time and multiple topics to cover, so we will do our best to do the process justice.

Deanna, do you want to go through the Zoom introduction?

MS. GARNER: I do. And I did want to -- she is having trouble joining, but I did want to mention that Rep. Lori Goss-Reaves is another new Board member that will be joining us as soon as $I$ can hopefully give her the right link. So, just one moment for that. I apologize.
(Pause in proceedings.)
MS. GARNER: All right. So, first I
have to do our Zoom housekeeping, so thank you
for joining us today. I am Deanna Garner, Recycle 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 name and affiliation 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 end of the meeting or at appropriate times when called on.

If you have a question or technical issue during the presentation, please use the raised hand or chat feature. To access the raised hand and chat features, at the bottom or top of your screen, depending on your device, you'll see a menu bar. You may have to move your mouse or touch your screen for the menu bar to pop up. In the middle of that menu, there is a chat icon, which you can click on to show the chat dialogue. You should also see the raised hand option. Please utilize the raised hand or

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chat features if you have any questions or
comments, and you'll be called upon at the
appropriate time.
For those on the phone, if you have a
``` question or comment, you can raise your hand by pressing star nine, and we will call on you at the appropriate time. When called upon, you'll need to unmute your phone by pressing star six.

If any members of the media have joined us, please utilize the chat feature or e-mail media@idem.in.gov if you have any questions or would like to schedule an interview.

This meeting is being recorded and will be posted on IDEM's Web site, recycle.in.gov. And with that, I'll be turning the meeting back over to Bruce Burrow.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you, Deanna.
The first order of business is the consideration and approval of the July 27th, 2023 RMDB Meeting Summary. Do we have any questions or comments or edits that we want to make to those -- the transcript?

Mr. Guerin?
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & MR. GUERIN: Move to approve. \\
\hline 2 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: We have a motion to \\
\hline 3 & approve. Do I have a second? \\
\hline 4 & MR. LUTZ: I will second. \\
\hline 5 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Second by Mr. Lutz. \\
\hline 6 & I believe -- well, we can just do a quick \\
\hline 7 & roll-call vote. \\
\hline 8 & Mr. Guerin? \\
\hline 9 & MR. GUERIN: Yes. \\
\hline 10 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman? \\
\hline 11 & MS. HACKMAN: Yes. \\
\hline 12 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz? \\
\hline 13 & MR. GRATZ: Yes. \\
\hline 14 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Lutz? \\
\hline 15 & MR. LUTZ: Yes, sir. \\
\hline 16 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead? \\
\hline 17 & MS. Whitehead: Yes. \\
\hline 18 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Weger, if \\
\hline 19 & on-line? \\
\hline 20 & (No response.) \\
\hline 21 & MS. GARNER: She is not. \\
\hline 22 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: And Tara Wesseler \\
\hline 23 & is not available as well? \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MS. GARNER: Correct.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And I vote yes.
The motion carries. Thank you very much.
The next order of business is IDEM Update by Carl Wodrich, the Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the Office of Program Support.

MR. WODRICH: Good morning.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Good morning, Carl.

MR. WODRICH: Good morning. Thank
you, Bruce. I'm going to keep it short, because I know you guys have a long meeting agenda. So - -

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
MR. WODRICH: -- I just wanted to
highlight two things that are going on right now. We, IDEM, received a climate pollution reduction grant that I'm sure folks hopefully have heard a little bit about.

We are in the midst of some public engagement sessions. Two of them have been conducted already. There are two more opportunities to participate. Our next one is November 2nd at 6:00 o'clock p.m. Central Time at
the Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Commission's Office, in the Lake Michigan Room.

But there is also a Zoom link on our Web site for those meetings, and if you go to our main IDEM agency page, there is a highlighted billboard on there about the grants. If you follow that, it'll give you all of this information on the grant and a link to the Zoom meeting invitation there as well.

The other opportunity is November 8th at 6:00 o'clock in the Ferdinand Branch Public Library, that is Eastern Time, in Ferdinand, Indiana. So, essentially we have a three-million-dollar planning grant to put together a statewide plan for climate pollution reduction, and by doing so, it will offer -- it will allow the opportunity for Indiana to take advantage of the implementation of the grant funding that would be forthcoming after folks do the planning part.

So, the other item that \(I\) wanted to let you all know about is we are -- we have kind of retooled and we're getting ready to relaunch our

Clean Opportunity Program. It was formerly known as the Clean Community Challenge. That was pretty report heavy on an annual report basis for communities, and we didn't get a lot of participation. Some of the larger communities participated, but we did not have smaller municipalities in this program.

So, we have made that program a little bit simpler, and it's actually tiered based on the size of your community, so folks can do -communities can select four different projects for each tier: There's a bronze, a silver, and a gold level. So, that annual meeting is coming up November 28 th, which is also the relaunch of the program. So, that is going to be a virtual meeting.

We have information on our Web site about that, so if you're talking to your communities that you work within and they're not aware of that, they might want to participate and sit in on that meeting and learn a bit more about kind of what that new meeting -- or what that new Clean Community Program is all about.

And that's it.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
MR. WODRICH: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any questions from
Board members for Mr. Wodrich?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you very
much, Carl. I appreciate it.
And the next item on the agenda is the Status Updates of Existing Grants, Ms. Deanna Garner, RMDP Manager.

MS. GARNER: Hi. Good afternoon.
Fiscal -- good afternoon? I'm already into the afternoon. Good morning.
(Laughter.)
MS. GARNER: That tells you how long this morning has felt.

Fiscal Year ' 20 and ' 21 grants are now all closed out. Growing Green was our last one that was kind of hanging in there for a little bit. So, I'm excited about that. Fiscal Year ' 22 had a few that had like one-year amendments to them, and we have two of those now being reimbursed,
one just needing a site visit, and one unfortunately is a project that's on hold that we may not see come to, that's Revolution Jadcore, with their process costs, and management just decided they're wanting to go in a different direction right now.

So, with Fiscal Year '23, we actually have two closed out, except for our final reports from Rumpke and Muncie, and then we have three in the reimbursement stages almost ready to close out, and two more that are still ongoing, Entech and Recycleforce, all on par to be finished within their grant time frames.

Then the last update \(I\) have is actually going to be a presentation as well, Plus 5/Revive. Plus 5 was a grantee in Fiscal Year '22 as well, and they have changed their name to Revive, but Paul Andrade is here to talk to you. They had a one-year extension, and he's asking for another extension, and he probably has the best explanation of why and what work they are doing.

So, Paul, I'll ask you to come up.

I'll just fill the Board in that their one-year extension expires January 17th of'24. They received a \(\$ 400,000\) grant towards the purchase of their Materials Conversion System for pyrolysis batch processing to convert scrap tires to carbon and petroleum-based liquid products.

Did I say that well enough?
MR. ANDRADE: And one additional product, which is part of the reason for our delay.

MS. GARNER: Sure.
MR. ANDRADE: We have done a project
where we're code -- locating with a company called Hello Nature, which is combined with MPS Egg Farms up in North Manchester, and they're doing a development that's 40 acres, almost 500,000 square feet. Our building is a part of that development.

And the reason why that's important is because one of the off-take products that we produce is a gas product, or natural-gas type replacement, and they are using -- and we generate that from our recycling process. Hello

Nature is going to use that gas in their recycling process to drive the chicken manure that's coming from MPS Egg Farms to create a high-grade fertilizer.

Right about the time in which we were awarded the grant, we collectively had moved our site interest from Montpelier to Wabash, and because of that, we ended up starting over with the site. We're a follower in this case, because we're a forty-three-thousand-square-foot compared to a four-hundred-and-plus-thousand-square-foot of their development, and they are paying for and setting up our building, so they've eliminated a large capital requirement on our part, and we're just going to be leasing back.

Consequently, because of that change in site, we had a start-over and a delay there. Then once we got everything designed through Kinder Construction in Fort Wayne, we ended up having a 34 -week schedule for obtaining our steel for the construction of our building, so that was an additional delay.

So, obviously things have just piled up.

We're at the situation now where we've got -Do you want to show the next slide? MS. GARNER: Yeah. MR. ANDRADE: We have -- our building is near complete. It is probably due to be done in December of this year, where we can start occupying it in the January time frame. Our funding to finalize the last of our purchases is in the process of being completed as well. We're due for that at the end of this year.

We have switched from doing it locally, funding with a small amount from South Bend Investors, to we are now working with Hamilton Clark Sustainable Capital, which is a major institutional investor, of which we are seeking 35 million for the full development and paying for everything for our site.

We're actually in the process of doing
that. Instead of bringing on a small amount of machines and implementing additional growth over 18 months, we've pulled that schedule back to now we're talking about doing everything in six to nine months, so we're going to be speeding

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up that process as well.
So, I'm mainly here just asking for the opportunity to extend the grant that we had awarded to us in this meeting two years ago. Our equipment that we had included in this -- in the application has not changed. Obviously the prices have, but that just means that's just that much more that we will end up covering.

So, everything's the same except the date has changed, and so, I'm just here ready to answer any questions if there are any, and ask for an extension to finish through, which we would be completing this year.

Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: A question
regarding your gas production and utilization: Who is managing that processes for you? What system are you using? How intricate is it?

MR. ANDRADE: Well, it's --
everything is being done through -- I can't remember the name of the contractor associated with Kinder. I don't think it's Votaw, because Votaw is electric, but they are handling the
connection. What we're doing is we're providing a pipeline.

Hello Nature is going to take that gas and set up their systems to be able to store whatever amount that they want, as well as the design of their furnished burners and everything are going to be associated to be able to accommodate the gas.

Now, we're also using 25 percent of the gas that we produce for our own system, so we're using that. We've got in excess of about 15 million BTU's per hour, so that is the attraction for Hello Nature, because they need a very large amount. In fact, they need more than that.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And you don't have to drop the condensate out of the gas before you utilize it?

MR. ANDRADE: No, no, we do not. CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. MR. ANDRADE: Yes.

MR. GUERIN: You say that you're going after thirty -- what is it; thirty-five million dollars?

MR. ANDRADE: Yes.

MR. GUERIN: What happens if you
don't get that? What impact is that going to have on --

MR. ANDRADE: Well, what we --
MR. GUERIN: -- the project --

MR. ANDRADE: -- do is we --
MR. GUERIN: -- as a whole?

MR. ANDRADE: -- go back to the
schedule that we had when \(I\) first came in here and presented, in that we only implement a couple of machines, and then -- and then increase as we go over time. So, essentially what we've done is we've moved the schedule up, because the investor interest is to obtain a higher operational throughput stage quicker.

So, we're answering that by pushing that schedule up, which increases the amount of money that we need, because we're going for one source to get all of it done instead of piecemealing it by going in with one or two machines, then we've got to go get some more money to bring in some additional machines, more money to bring in the
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final machines, and so forth.

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    So, essentially, we're just getting all of
the equity and definitions taken care of up front
instead of piecemealing it over time.
    MR. GUERIN: So, the bottom line is:
If you don't get the thirty-five million dollars,
it's not going to enable -- it's going to impact
the project, and you --
    MR. ANDRADE: No, it just slows it
down.
    MR. GUERIN: Okay.
    MR. ANDRADE: Any other questions?
    CHAIRMAN BURROW: Does this require a
    vote, Deanna?
    MS. GARNER: Yes.
    CHAIRMAN BURROW: Do you have
    anything else you would like to offer, sir?
    MR. ANDRADE: I think that's it, keep
it short, that's everything.
    CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you very
    much.
    MS. GARNER: But just to confirm,
    what's the completion date?
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & MR. ANDRADE: It's the fourth quarter \\
\hline 2 & of this year. \\
\hline 3 & MS. GARNER: Of this year. \\
\hline 4 & MR. ANDRADE: The completion date on \\
\hline 5 & the building is the end of -- excuse me -- is the \\
\hline 6 & end of this year for the building. Our project \\
\hline 7 & would be operational in the fourth quarter next \\
\hline 8 & year. \\
\hline 9 & MS. GARNER: Okay. So, we're looking \\
\hline 10 & for a year extension? \\
\hline 11 & MR. ANDRADE: Yes, a year, just a \\
\hline 12 & year, just until the -- \\
\hline 13 & MS. GARNER: Right, January. \\
\hline 14 & MR. Andrade: -- January 2024 date, \\
\hline 15 & yeah. \\
\hline 16 & MR. GUERIN: Mr. Chairman, I move \\
\hline 17 & that we grant the request for a one-year \\
\hline 18 & extension. \\
\hline 19 & MS. HACKMAN: Second. \\
\hline 20 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: We have a motion to \\
\hline 21 & grant an extension until January of 2020 -- \\
\hline 22 & January 1st, 2025. \\
\hline 23 & MS. GARNER: ' 27. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & MR. ANDRADE: ' 27. \\
\hline 2 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: '27? \\
\hline 3 & MR. ANDRADE: Yeah. \\
\hline 4 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm sorry. My, how \\
\hline 5 & time moves by quickly. \\
\hline 6 & MS. GARNER: Uh-huh. \\
\hline 7 & (Laughter.) \\
\hline 8 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: And do we have a \\
\hline 9 & second? \\
\hline 10 & MS. HACKMAN: I second. \\
\hline 11 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: We have a second by \\
\hline 12 & Ms. Hackman. Any discussion? \\
\hline 13 & (No response.) \\
\hline 14 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, we'll \\
\hline 15 & do a roll-call vote. \\
\hline 16 & Mr. Guerin? \\
\hline 17 & MR. GUERIN: Yes. \\
\hline 18 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman? \\
\hline 19 & MS. HACKMAN: Yes. \\
\hline 20 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz? \\
\hline 21 & MR. GRATZ: Yes. \\
\hline 22 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Lutz? \\
\hline 23 & MR. LUTZ: Yes. \\
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CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And I vote yes.
The motion carries unanimously.

MR. ANDRADE: Thank you very much. I
look forward to finishing this off once and for all.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you very
much. We look forward to it as well.

MR. ANDRADE: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Deanna,
do we have --
(Discussion off the record.)
MR. GUERIN: Do you want to continue on?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Continuing on, Deanna, do you want to talk about item no. 5 on our agenda?

MS. GARNER: I would.

The Central Indiana Waste Diversion Pilot Project, I wanted to provide some updates. At our last Board meeting, we had drafted a letter to the bill authors of the House Enrolled

Act 1512, just to ask about some language in it that was a little bit confusing and contradictory to each other.

So, our legislative liaison for IDEM, Drake Abramson, was able to coordinate a meeting with Bruce and \(I\) and Rep. Speedy and

Rep. Hamilton to discuss those changes. And regarding the first one, the whether or not the Board -- so, it said no more than two million, but then it also said in a spot where we could roll over funds left over from the first round, but they agree that the intention was two million plus the funds left over from the first round.

And then the other question we had was the time frame, and they agreed that it wouldn't make sense to do the one year from when we awarded them, but to keep the time frame in there that is -- July 2024 is when we start accepting, close October, IDEM reviews them and submits recommendations to the Board in December of 2024, and then you guys would award them the following Board meeting, which would be that January, February of 2025 .

So, with agreement on those changes, they did, in consultation with our legislative liaison, thought that it would require a change to the bill -- or to the language in legislature next spring. So, during the short session, we hope to see that amendment being made so that those two things are clarified and done that way. CHAIRMAN BURROW: I would like to add that in speaking with Reps. Speedy and Hamilton, that there was absolutely no objection to our request. It was simply a clarification and an understanding that it would be changed, to the best of their ability, in the next legislative session.

So, thank you, Deanna, for setting up that meeting.

MS. GARNER: Of course.
A real quick update as well on the two recipients of the first round of the Central Indiana Waste Diversion Pilot Project. The Indianapolis Motor Speedway has asked for their first drawdown. It has started purchasing some of the equipment and installing it.

And we have no updates yet on Republic's progress, but if you keep in mind they still needed to buy land and put a building in place before the equipment, of course, gets purchased and installed, and they have that three-year time frame for those grants.

And then if you recall, we did award three, and the third one pulled out of the project, so that funding also will revert back and hopefully we'll use that in the second round as well.

Any additional questions?
CHAIRMAN BURROW: No. Thank you very much.

The next item on the agenda is a report on the Indiana Office of Energy Development, Julie Kempf, Jessica Parker.

MS. GARNER: And real quick -- and I think Julie said she kind of introduced the reason they're here as well, but a little history lesson. The Recycling Market Development Board also used to be part of the Department of Energy Development, and there's still some language in
our statute that asks that the Department of Energy keep up with us occasionally.

So, I'll let -- Julie, you can take it
from there. That's a very brief --

MS. KEMPF: Absolutely. Thank you
for having us here today.

Like Deanna said, we're here to give an update on the Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund program that we are establishing, and Jessica will do the primary part of the presentation. I'm Julie Kempf. I'm Policy Director for the Indiana Office of Energy Development.

If you don't know a little bit about the office, we are a small office. We do policy, education and grants, and so, this kind of falls underneath our grant component of our office. So, we're -- yeah, we're here -- like Deanna said, we're here to inform and to answer any questions that you might have about the program. Take it away.

MS. PARKER: Thank you, Julie.
So, as she said, my name is Jessica

Parker. I'm the Revolving Loan Fund Manager. So our objective today is just to share an overview of what our program is. This is the Indiana Energy Efficiency Fund.

So, next slide, please.

So, just some background. The
Infrastructure, Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 allotted 250 million dollars to be given out in grants to states to establish revolving loan funds to support energy -- energy projects within their states. So, Indiana is one of 23 states that have received enhanced funding, and our goal is to give out loans and grants utilized by commercial and residential entities to lower their energy consumption and save on overall energy costs.

So, the next slide. Thank you.
We hope to deliver a multitude of benefits through this program, such as cost savings and overall quality of life improvements for our consumers or our borrowers, and you can see the full list within your packets as well.

So, just a breakdown of our funding. So,

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we are getting about -- rounding up to ten million dollars. Ten percent of that will be for administrative funding covering marketing, staffing, and compliance; 25 percent will be utilized for grants, which will be a completely OED-owned program, so if we receive a really strong application for a loan but they're unfit for -- to receive that loan, they're going to be considered for a grant instead; and then that final portion is that 65 percent, or 6.5 million, which will be used for those revolving loan funds.

So, for the -- to be an eligible
recipient, as \(I\) stated, we're kind of targeting those commercial, residential, and public infrastructures. So, to be a commercial eligible recipient, you need to own the building that you do your business in, and you need to do a primary amount of your business within the state of Indiana. To be a residential eligible recipient, you need to own your home, and you need to live within Indiana.

And then for the grant side of things, so,
like \(I\) said, we anticipate to use these grants for upgrades, especially for low-income and small businesses, and -- because we don't want to add more debt to those other debt burdens, like I said, if someone puts in an application but, you know, background credit check, they're kind of unfit for that loan, they're going to be considered for a grant instead.

So, in preparing to apply for this program, we kind of asked "Why should Indiana apply for this funding?" And we believe that our program can fit within the context of already pre-existing energy efficiency programs, and we can leverage already-filled assets to support our program while also increasing usage and awareness of their programs.

And three policy objectives are: Reducing energy consumption; enhanced customer savings; and supporting disadvantaged communities.

And then listed here are some financial objectives that, if we can achieve these, it'll feed into the overall success of our program.

And then just some loan framework. So, on
the next slide, this is a graphic of our program structure, which is a co-lending approach, where OED will provide an agreed buyback portion written within a note purchase agreement. So, this is going to take up that majority of that funding, that 65 percent, or around 6.5 million, and our public capital will be serving as the subordinate or the first loss, to support risk sharing, and then we'll get to some of the specifics in the following slides.

So, as mentioned, we will be doing a capital buyback within our co-lending approach. Our loan terms are 36,60 , and 84 months, or three, five, and seven years. Lender and OED will agree on an interest rate within that note purchase agreement, and since these will be unsecured loans, like \(I\) said, our public capital will serve as a subordinate or first loss.

And then the loan process is broken down into five parts: The prerequisite; the application; the coordination; the loan; and then the revolve. And then we're going to break down each of those separately, just really briefly.
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So, over the next three slides, I'm going to
touch on it briefly.
OED requires a prerequisite or an energy

``` audit to be conducted prior to submission of the application, and it needs to be conducted within the last 24 months by a qualified auditor or individual, and there are different types of audits, whether it's a commercial or residential, and on the next two slides, I'll kind of get into those differences.

So, with a commercial audit, someone's going to come into that business and they're going to target the primary energy consumption during those peak times and try to pinpoint a solution. Whereas on the residential side, we require just a more specific evaluation criteria for our applicants, and that is that it is compliant with the home performance assessment through the energy star brand book.

And then on the application process, OED is going to coordinate with the partner financial institution to develop an application process to ensure all objectives mentioned within the note

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purchase agreement are met.
The lending process is broken down into
four parts: The origination; disbursement;
repayment; and collections. And these will all be handled by the lender or the financial institution.

And then that coordination process. So, loans are going to be considered and distributed first-come-first-served, and recurring meetings are going to be held within -- between the lender and IOED. The frequency is just going to be determined upon the volume of the applications in which we receive.

And then just to get into some grant framework, so this is that 25 percent of the allotted money for those are that financially ineligible for a loan. This will be fully IOED owned, so the lender will have no involvement.

And then just over the last few slides, we'll kind of get on to some key operational areas. We really thought about this program through multiple different angles and met with various stakeholders to develop a robust plan for
the overall success. So, you're going to see the co-lendership partnership importance, the marketing and outreach strategies, the maximized energy savings, and the workforce partnerships, which we can go into detail if you guys have any questions.

But that wraps up our presentation, and I want to thank you guys for your time, and if you have any questions at this time, myself or Julie would be more than happy to answer those for you. Yes.

MR. GUERIN: What kinds of issues in
a residence are you trying to resolve?
MS. PARKER: Within a residential
entity, it would primarily be a -- track system upgrades.

MS. KEMPF: With the primary benefit of achieving cost savings to the consumers.

MR. GUERIN: Community action
agencies have -- most of them that I'm aware of -- have weatherization programs. Is there any effort by your department to coordinate with other entities out there in the state? I'm sure
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there are others, other than community action
agencies, but do you communicate with entities
like that so there's no duplication of effort?
MS. KEMPF: Absolutely. We are
meeting with IHCDA once a month to talk through
all of the programs that we have a lot of
overlaps and similarities and kind of how we can
leverage the partnerships.
MR. GUERIN: Have you reached out
specifically to community action agencies?
MS. KEMPF: Yes, we've worked with

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them, too.
    MR. GUERIN: Good. Thank you.
    CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm going to ask
    this specifically to Jessica. And thank you
    both, ladies, for presenting today. You knew
    your information like the back of your hand.
        MS. PARKER: I appreciate that.
        CHAIRMAN BURROW: And in doing so,
    some of us weren't able to keep up --
        MS. PARKER: I'm -- yeah.
        CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- but I was
    wondering, would you be willing to share your


MS. KEMPF: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. The next item on the agenda are the Recycling Program Reports.

Mr. Leas?

MR. LEAS: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Leas is the
RMDB Environmental Engineer.
MR. LEAS: Well, thank you, and I'm glad to be able to give this update about our 2022 Recycling Index Report. This is where we track the numbers as we look at our infrastructure in the state, and so, we just kind of -- yeah, moving on to the next slide, we look at solid waste metrics as a whole. So, the total tons that get reported are 9.23 million tons of material.

And so, what you see here is the big picture. This is a recycling rate measurement and also a per capita generation, and on a five-year average, we're at near normal levels for our recycling rate and waste generation in the state. So, we do have data collected for 9.3
million tons that comes into the state, so that's reliable information that we're getting, as what you see.

Yeah, excuse me. The next slide would show you the destination of where that material goes. Most of it goes to a landfill. What we generate as municipal solid waste, most, 75 percent, would go into a landfill, and recycling and composting has been steady, at -- in the 20-percent range, and some waste to energy. And that makeup includes households, includes what comes from industrial, commercial, institutional sectors of municipal solid waste. So, those tons do get tracked in our system.

And so, the next slide kind of gives you a -- well, back -- maybe go back one. MS. GARNER: Oh, I'm sorry; I went -I jumped ahead.

MR. LEAS: And this gives more about individual tonnages in those categories. Generation -- MSW generation is the -- some of -tonnage amounts for disposal, recycling and composting from Indiana origins. So, we track

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specifically from Indiana origins. We -- there is waste that gets imported to the state for disposal in our MSW landfills, but that's not included with these numbers.

The recycling component includes commodity recyclables, glass, metal, paper and plastics. You know, that's the core recyclables that most people would think about when you bring the word up "recycling," glass, metal, paper and plastics, but for our recycling rate measurement, it also includes wood waste and organics, what would go to compost, mulch, and animal bedding. And so, the wood category, it is a big tonnage of that amount.

And so, the next slide shows you, again, a different picture of the generation, but the biggest thing is what goes to landfills, and what gets reported as MSW going to MSW landfills, because they also collect coal ash, foundry sand, flue gas, desulfurization and other, and as well as ultimate daily cover. So, these other categories are tracked in addition to what is reported as MSW.

So, the tons going to MSW, you know, that's the big number, seven million tons, in Indiana landfills, it directly affects our recycling rate measurement, because that number is so big, and so, that is why, you know, a 20-percent recycling rate, it's hard to go up against seven million tons. But that number could be -- it includes a lot of stuff, and so, what gets recorded as MSW is what gets tracked, and that comes into our system.

The next slide, you're going to see a commodity recyclable. This is glass, metal, paper and plastics specifically, and tonnage-wise, the fiber and cardboard is what is being collected and shipped to end users. This comes from households, it comes from businesses, industrial, institutional sectors, it has cardboard, and there's a lot of plastics out there, too, in all of these sectors. But what gets collected from material coverage sales and shipped to end users is mainly fiber on a tonnage basis.

And the next slide, as you dive down into

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the details, this becomes -- you know, the big picture is the first slide, but here is what you see on single-stream recycling, which may apply to households. You know, households collection would be typically single-stream collection.

And we do have our MRF's in the state that do sort recyclables that way. We've got seven facilities specifically that we track to come up with this number for single-stream recycling, and roughly, of our in-state MRF's, 200,000 tons would be shipped from those facilities, and then about a hundred thousand tons would go to out-of-state MRF's for sorting. And that's pretty reliable information that we're getting, and so, when you look at single-stream recycling, 300,000 tons as a whole is what we do.

And the last slide here is going to -- it gives you an idea of who our respondents are, and as we would look at, you know, types of companies that would be submitting reports, which could be MRF's, transfer stations, recycling hubs, solid waste management districts. All of the solid waste management districts do submit reports, and
they're going to generate, you know, a hundred thousand tons of material that goes into the system on an annual basis. But we track that information, so it's reliable -- reliable.

That kind of wraps this up for this session, and Jacob's coming up next to talk about e-waste.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I have a question for you, Tom. With all of our efforts, do you see the generation rate per household declining over the last ten years, or staying steady, or increasing for MSW?

MR. LEAS: Yeah, when I look at household generation rates -- and the Recycling Partnership has really studied this over a time period, and they would estimate that each household would generate about 800 pounds per year of recyclables. I mean these are studies outside of this that -- how much a household would generate as recyclables that could be captured. Yeah, that number, it's pretty steady. CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

MR. LEAS: And what gets generated
and what gets captured are two different stories. CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Thank you.

MR. GUERIN: Why is the single-stream amounts decreasing on the --

MR. LEAS: Yes, that is trending downward, so, yeah, there's less material being collected, and so, normally single stream, you know, in that \(300,000-\) tons-per-year range, but it's kind of been trending downward these last couple of years.

MR. GUERIN: Why? Do you know?

MR. LEAS: It's collection, you know, collection that goes into a MRF and what gets reported, so less material being collected.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm sure Mr. Lutz can probably expand upon that.

MR. LUTZ: I could. You know, it's a lot of different things. You can see that the spike that jumps up from '20 to ' 21 , I think that could do with a lot of stay-at-home COVID, kids in middle school and elementary were at home, and a lot of work -- and then \(I\) think as schools went
back into session, you know, we even saw it on MSW, the collection at the curb has kind of settled back down from jumping up to 40,45 pounds, you know, on a daily ba -- or a weekly basis, and that's kind of settled back down.

So, I think that's a little bit of a trend and an interesting trend. I think you see that a lot of things happened when the markets were high, you know, you had the pre -- the China National sort and, you know, the cost of those programs and the cost to run those plants.

I was just curious, and I'll just kind of lead back into it, Tom. The 20 percent, 21 percent, 19 , you know, how do we balance out to the rest of this, the 50 states? Have you ever kind of measured that? I mean, you know, you've got California as an outlier and things like that, you know, Portland and Seattle. But compared -- comparatively, the 20 percent for recycling and compost, are we top 10? Top 15? MR. LEAS: For the Midwest, you know, we're right in the average. Michigan would be right at where we're at --

MR. LUTZ: Michigan?
MR. LEAS: -- Ohio, probably
Minnesota's a little bit higher. It's been at near normal for a long time, and so, unless something --

MR. LUTZ: Yeah.
MR. LEAS: -- really drastically
changes, I would expect those numbers probably are not going to change a whole lot. We really need more capacity and investments, you've got to have more material recovery facilities, more collection to move those tons from disposal into the MRE's and into the circular economy.

MR. LUTZ: Yeah. And then the other tough thing is it's -- I always -- the challenge is the analysis of the tons. You know, if you take a volume-type situation, a ton of MSW or a volume, a cart, say this would be -- a cart of MSW is going to weight quite a bit more, almost three to four time -- three and a half times more than a same volume of recyclables, you know, light weighting and all of that.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: That's true.

MR. LUTZ: So, it's -- you're kind of behind the -- behind the curve to start with, so -- but yeah. So --

MR. LEAS: Yeah. So, what goes to
the landfill -- you know, tonnage is a big
metric, and that's -- that's what gets reported from MRE's, that's what gets reported going to the landfill, and there's other metrics that may not be a weight based --

MR. LUTZ: Uh-huh.
MR. LEAS: -- that we could draw conclusions from, and these numbers are what is shipped from a MRF and not what is received.

MR. LUTZ: Uh-huh. And then you also can balance on the thing of -- we've always said is, you know, when you look at construction sites and, you know, straight scrap metal that has a lot of weight that doesn't get reported, so --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I think that's part of the big miss --

MR. LUTZ: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: - - that we have.
MR. LUTZ: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: The one thing I will say is that material recovery facilities are advancing with obviously new technology. AI is possibly a big advantage --

MR. LUTZ: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- as we implement that into our MRE's as well, so it helps in the sorting process --

MR. LEAS: Oh, yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- and quite a lot.

MR. LEAS: And so, you know, looking
forward to what the MRF capacity would be, I mean the 300,000 tons of shipments, you know, we'd certainly be looking towards a million tons and being able to get that investment and -- well, operations to reach that level. I mean those are probably near-term goals and really being able to do that.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other
questions? Mr. --

MR. GUERIN: Just one quick one.
That 20 percent, if my memory is correct, when we first started doing that, wasn't it about

16 percent, thereabouts.
MR. LEAS: It was, it was down there,
and \(I\) think some of that came to better
reporting, and we're getting a little better at those numbers being on a --

MR. GUERIN: Is it better reporting,
or are we actually doing --
MR. LEAS: Yeah --

MR. GUERIN: -- recycling?

MR. LEAS: -- it's -- it's more
recyc -- it has gone up. There's more work and more tons being shipped, no doubt, and we're seeing that. And we know there's individual activity going on that is boosting those numbers.

MR. GUERIN: Okay. Thanks.
MR. LEAS: So, those seven facilities
that we're doing and tracking right now, I mean those are pretty consistent, and if more facilities come on-line, we'd like to include them in that number.

REP. ERRINGTON: Where are those
facilities, what cities?

MR. LEAS: Yeah, the seven facilities
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that -- we've got Recycling Works in Elkhart,
there's a -- oh, Serv-All in Fort Wayne, Republic
also has a facility here in Indianapolis, we
have -- WM's got a facility here in Indianapolis,
East Central, Muncie's got a facility, Tri-State
Resource Recovery in the Evansville area, and
then Warrick County, of course, they also are in
this mix of tons, single-stream sorting. This is
specifically for single-stream sorting.
REP. ERRINGTON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other
questions? Comments?
(No response.)

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                                    CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you, Tom.
                    MR. LEAS: Sure.
                    CHAIRMAN BURROW: I appreciate it, as
always.

Next, we have Jacob Schmicker, E-waste Program Manager. He's going to give us an E-waste Recycling Report.

MR. SCHMICKER: Yeah.

So, my name is Jacob Schmicker, for those
of you that don't know me, and I manage the

Indiana E-cycle Program.
Today \(I\) just kind of want to give a little background on the program itself, talk about some of the stakeholders that are involved in the program, and then talk about some of the data associated with those stakeholders, and then kind of give a little information on some outreach efforts that we do here at the state, and then also talk about a pilot program that we kind of took on.

So, if \(I\) could get to the next slide here.
So, just a little background on the program itself, the Indiana E-cycle Program was established back in 2009. It's an extended producer responsibility program that has a lot of focuses, but a few focuses are to keep electronics out of landfills. It's also stressed to make sure that electronic devices are handled in a proper manner when they are being recycled. And then also it really promotes the recovery of value materials found in the electronics, so like precious metals and so forth.

The E-cycle Program is made up of three

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main stakeholder groups, the first one being manufacturers, so when I'm talking in the next couple of slides about manufacturers, I'm talking about like the Dells, the Sonys, the Apples of the world.

And then it's also made up of collectors. Simply put, collectors are just facilities that are actually collecting electronics, so that would be like a solid waste management district, or even like a Goodwill or a Best Buy operates as a collector within the program.

And then, of course, we have the recyclers, and those are just facilities that are actually recycling the e-waste material. We here just have a map really quick that showcases the State of Indiana. Kind of the maroon color is all of the counties in Indiana that actually has an e-waste collection site, so we can see that 87 of the 92 counties actually has e-waste collection sites. That's pretty good.

So, if \(I\) could go to the next slide.
And before \(I\) dive into the upcoming slides that talks about some of the data, I just wanted
to highlight that the program really focuses on specific electronic items known as covered electronic devices. So, when we're talking about what was collected and what was recycled, this is the list of items that I'm kind of talking about. If \(I\) could go to the next slide. This next slide's going to focus on manufacturers results for 2022 . So, for this past year we've had 63 manufacturers register with the program. Each year manufacturers have a recycling obligation that they have to fulfill with the state. That's based on their sales to Indiana households, and the way they fulfill that obligation is they work with a registered recycler, and that recycler works with a registered collector, and that's how that obligation is fulfilled.

So, for this past year, 2022,
manufacturers collectively had a 22.3 million pound recycling obligation, and for this upcoming year, their recycling obligation is going to 21.1 million pounds, and that's typical to see that kind of decrease, and that's just based on simply
most of the products are just getting lighter that these manufacturers are selling.

And then \(I\) just have kind of a graphic here that kind of just showcases the trend of registered manufacturers, and we're kind of seeing a downward trend, and largely that pertains to just better quality assurance on our part, knowing which manufacturers need to register and which manufacturers do not need to register with the program.

So, if \(I\) could go to the next slide.
The next slide's going to focus on collector results for 2022. So, for this past year we had 88 collectors register with the program. These collectors reported collecting 28.4 million pounds of covered electronic devices, and then of this 28.4 million pounds, 21.3 came from metropolitan area, and then 7.1 million came from nonmetropolitan areas, and metropolitan versus nonmetropolitan is just a large county, like a Marion, Lake County, versus a small county, like maybe Pulaski, Starke, Orange County.

If \(I\) could go to the next slide, which is going to highlight the Recycler Results. We had 21 recyclers register with the program for 2022. They reported recycling just under 31 million pounds of covered electronic devices, and I wanted to mention that since the inception of the program, so since 2009 , recyclers have reported recycling over 375 million pounds of covered electronic devices. We like to think that -- we definitely understand this is not a direct result of the E-cycle Program, but we like to think that the E-cycle Program's definitely had a helping hand in that.

And as we can see, like -- and I should have mentioned in the last graphic, with the collectors, that we're just kind of seeing a downward trend in the number of collectors and recyclers that are actually registering with the program, and again, this is -- better quality assurance is knowing who should be registering and who should not be registering with the program.

So, if \(I\) could hop over to the next slide,

I just want to touch base on some of the Outreach Efforts that we do here with the state. So, I've been able to visit numerous solid waste management districts and also private collection, e-waste collection sites.

And when I visit those folks, I just try to better understand their operations and what they're kind of doing, where they're sending their material and so forth, and just to see if I can make any improvements or any suggestions. I also try to talk up other programs with the state, grant programs like the Recycling Market Development Program and also the Community Grant Program that we have with the state, and I always let them know about our education outreach that we can do as well.

I also had the chance to attend numerous collections events across the state, and actually we were actually able to host several collection events. We always host the e-waste collection event at the Indiana Government Center. That's always very well received by folks. And then also, we hosted an event down in Seymour, Indiana

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and also sullivan County here recently, and I'll get a little bit more into those two events in the upcoming slides.

And then \(I\) always conduct a lot of outreach to retailers like Walmart, Target, Costco, those kind of players, just to educate them on the E-cycle Program and provide them with outreach materials for their patrons, and I definitely think that's actually helped out a lot. I get a lot of calls from folks, you know, they just bought a TV from Costco, "I was given your number. How do \(I\) get rid of this tel -- my old television?" So, I definitely think that's been really helpful.

If \(I\) could hop to the next slide.
So, I kind of mentioned earlier we took on a pilot program is what we called it with the E-cycle Program, and what we did was, is we, you know, obviously knew there was a growing amount of e-waste out there, we knew there was increasing costs, especially when you're looking at like televisions and stuff like that, and we just recognized there was a need to kind of try
to do something, try to assist.
So, we launched this e-cycle collection project, and we had different criteria. Just to list a few, we kind of looked at the community's access to e-waste collection opportunities, we also looked at the socio-economic status of the community itself. And with all of that criteria, we - -

If \(I\) could go the next slide.
-- decided for our first kind of e-waste collection event to take place down in Jackson County. We had various partners down there. We had Technology Recyclers, which is a large collector recycler just right over here on the east side of the city. They were partnered with us, and they provided all of the staff and all of the gaylord boxes and transportation and all of that good stuff for this event.

We also partnered with Cummins down there, and we actually hosted it at their Cummins Engine Plant, which it's great. They had a really large parking lot, and they were great to work with, they had volunteers for us and everything.

And then we also partnered with Jackson
County Solid Waste Management District and Debbie down there, and she was great to work with, especially from an outreach standpoint to get the word out about this event. And at this event we actually collected just right under 63,000 pounds of electronics. We saw 380 cars come through, and we were able to collect 895 televisions slash monitors, and mind you, this was all just in three hours.

So, again, you know, as I mentioned earlier in the last slide, you know, we see an increasing amount of e-waste out there, and this definitely kind of proved it. We collected over 20,000 pounds each hour. But we definitely learned a lot of stuff from that event. You know, we learned about traffic flow management, we learned about having the proper amount of staff on hand and those sort of things.

So, if I could go to the next slide.
So, with all if that, you know, we wanted to continue to do this, so we chose to do the next event within Sullivan County, which is a
county on the west side of the state, just right below Terre Haute, Indiana, and this time we partnered with ERI, which is located over in Plainfield, Indiana. They're a larger collector recycler of electronics, and they're awesome to work with. They provided all of the staff and all of the gaylord boxes and all of the transportation and all of that good stuff. We also partnered with the Sullivan County School Corporation, and they were kind enough to let us host an event at their high school, which was a great location, it's just a huge parking lot, so we were able to have two lines coming through at this collection event. And again, we partnered with the Sullivan County Solid Waste District over there, and they were awesome to work with. They did a lot of outreach, they provided all of the drinks and beverages, which was great, because it was hosted in July, so that was really nice of them.

And at this event we collected 42,000
pounds and we saw 264 cars coming through, we collected 872 monitors. So, again, just a
really, really successful event that we put on down there, and we are looking forward to doing more of these events, and kind of have already started to identify the next event we want to do, but this is kind of our pilot e-waste collection project that we've been working on.

And I think that's my last slide, if I'm not mistaken. I should mention, too, we've had great support from Carl and my supervisor, Pat, and our Commissioner to do this collection project program, so it's been really great, and we just kind of look forward to doing it in the future, but this is my contact information. I'll be here all day, too, if anybody has any questions, but I'm happy to answer anything right now.

Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Great job. You always do a great job, Jacob, but \(I\) noticed on your acceptable item list you had an iPod -MR. SCHMICKER: Yeah, yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- if any of us can remember what one of those are.

MR. SCHMICKER: Right.
(Laughter.)
MS. GARNER: I still have mine.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: It's just a little matchbox, and how do you reach that market share to let them know that that little matchbox can't go into the trash and should come to you for recycling?

MR. SCHMICKER: We definitely try to -- we try to utilize different avenues. Obviously social media's a big thing we try to do. We try to educate the general public through social media, so we might -- even just the collection events, \(I\) know our media team is always doing -- you know, there's a collection event at the Indianapolis Zoo for electronics, and then we try to always provide information to click on the Indiana E-cycle Web page, to try to educate the general public.

I try to get out as well and just kind of do, you know, outreach efforts, you know, and I know the solid waste districts are a huge help in doing that. And even with our education, we have
an education coordinator, and just try to do the outreach and try to educate the general public that, you know, not only the iPod, but, you know, a television can be recycled, or a laptop. So, just really education and outreach, trying to reach folks through different streams and mechanisms.

And then these events, too, these collection events that \(w e^{\prime} r e ~ d o i n g, ~ r e a l l y ~ i s ~\) helpful, because it's a great opportunity for us to educate the general public about recycling electronics. So, that's just some of the --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, thank you.
MR. SCHMICKER: -- avenues we're
trying to take advantage of, \(I\) guess, and get the word out.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you for the good work you do.

Terry?
MR. GUERIN: E-waste used to be not only shipped out of the state, but out of the country. How many processing -- approximately -processing facilities do we have in the state of

Indiana that can extract all of the components from e-waste?

MR. SCHMICKER: I believe 11.
MR. GUERIN: Eleven?
MR. SCHMICKER: Yeah, I think it's
11, but it's -- one of the major players are right here in Indianapolis, and that's one of the great things we have in the state of Indiana is we have large processors of electronics, so like the technology recyclers, they have a huge facility over here, they even have a grinding mechanism and all of that sort of stuff. And then ERI, which is in Plainfield, Indiana, another huge player, not only here in Indiana, but in North America in general. RecycleForce is over on the east side of the city as well.

So, there's three of the big players that actually are processing quite a bit of material. So, we're pretty fortunate, I like to think, like here in Indiana to have that end route for those electronics, but to answer your question, I believe it's 11 , but really there's only --

MR. GUERIN: That's encouraging.

MR. SCHMICKER: -- like several are the kind of huge players, to --

MR. GUERIN: Thank you.
MR. LUTZ: Jacob, on your slide you showed that there was -- it looked like a down trend of the people -- the companies that are certified or that are -- is there any -- do you think it's just a reset of who was -- who should have been certified or should have been -- this is the slide right here of 20 -- you know, it looks like --

MR. SCHMICKER: Yeah. So.
MR. LUTZ: \(--71,66\), and then it looks like it dropped.

MR. SCHMICKER: So, basically, I mean this is better quality assurance, to be honest, and that --

> MR. LUTZ: Got it.

MR. SCHMICKER: -- goes for
manufacturers, recyclers and collectors. You know, with recyclers, when we're seeing it's 71, there's folks from Florida registering, and that's just because it was on their calendar --

MR. LUTZ: Oh.

MR. SCHMICKER: That just said, "Hey, register with this program," and they weren't collecting any material from Indiana, and there's just no need for them to register with the program. So, really, it was just kind of skewing the data, really, was all it was doing. So, we kind of took a fine look at that, and really, we just wanted the folks that are actually either collecting or recycling electronics to be registering with the program, and that's when we kind of saw the pretty significant decline.

And then also, just some facilities were no longer doing electronics. It's a tough game to get into, and that goes for the recyclers, collectors and manufacturers. Manufacturers, we've seen a decline not only from just better quality assurance, but, you know, we have folks that just aren't selling devices anymore.

MR. LUTZ: So, it's a better scrub of that, huh?

MR. SCHMICKER: Yeah, more or less.
MS. WHITEHEAD: So, what was the cost

> of those two programs that you did, and who paid that?

MR. SCHMICKER: So, we've -- IDEM --
so, the Indiana E-cycle Program footed the bill
on those two collection events. The Jackson
County event roughly costed, I think, \$20,000. I think it was like \(\$ 19,600\) to be exact. And then the Sullivan County event costed roughly -- just call it 25,000 , but that's all funded through the Indiana E-cycle Program.

MS. WHITEHEAD: And I think you told me this in the past, but those sites were chosen, I think it said on a slide, through socio-economic factors.

MR. SCHMICKER: That was one of the factors. There was a lot of things we looked at. We looked at the socio-economic status, and then -- and also looked at, you know, what collection opportunities -- you know, with the first one, we kind of wanted to also choose one -- because it was our first time ever doing it, so where there was a strong solid waste district involvement. That was one of the things
we kind of looked at, too.
And always -- location is always key, too, so we wanted to make sure that we could have more -- like the school was great, for example, to have an event like this, because it had a huge parking lot. So, we wanted to make sure partnerships are in there, too, that we could take advantage of and so forth. But kind of the two main things, the socio-economic status and then definitely the -- what's out there for collection opportunities for folks.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Thank you.
MR. SCHMICKER: Yeah.
MS. DANIEL: I just want to clarify

Jacob's answer on the cost for the program, how it was funded. He said the Indiana E-waste Fund, but keep in mind manufacturers are required to pay an annual fee when they register with the program, so all of the funding for the E-waste Fund comes from the manufacturers fees.

MR. SCHMICKER: Any other questions?
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other
questions, comments?
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & (No response.) \\
\hline 2 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you, Pat, \\
\hline 3 & hiding back there. I appreciate your \\
\hline 4 & contribution. \\
\hline 5 & And Jacob, thank you very much. \\
\hline 6 & MR. SCHMICKER: All right. Thanks. \\
\hline 7 & MR. GUERIN: Thank you. \\
\hline 8 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. We've \\
\hline 9 & kind of moved up the discussion with regard to \\
\hline 10 & the next scheduled meetings. \\
\hline 11 & MS. DANIEL: I'm sorry, Bruce. \\
\hline 12 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yes? \\
\hline 13 & MS. DANIEL: I'm going to interrupt \\
\hline 14 & you one more time. \\
\hline 15 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: That's fine. \\
\hline 16 & MS. DANIEL: The Board, because these \\
\hline 17 & reports are required by the Board to submit to \\
\hline 18 & the legislature -- \\
\hline 19 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Oh, we need to have \\
\hline 20 & a vote. \\
\hline 21 & MS. DANIEL: -- we need you to vote \\
\hline 22 & to approve it. \\
\hline 23 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing that, do I \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
have a motion to approve the report by -- the E-waste Recycling Report and the Recycling Activity Summary?

MR. LUTZ: I'll make a motion to approve.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Lutz has
motioned. Do \(I\) have a second?
MR. GRATZ: I'll second.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz.

Any discussion?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, a roll-call vote.

Mr. Guerin?
MR. GUERIN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman?
MS. HACKMAN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz?

MR. GRATZ: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Lutz?
MR. LUTZ: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?
MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Anyone on-line?
(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I don't see, and I vote yes.

REP. GOSS-REAVES: Can I say "Yes"?

I didn't know if \(I\) could vote on-line.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: You can vote
on-line. Who is this?

MS. GARNER: That is Rep. Lori
Goss-Reaves.

REP. GOSS-REAVES: Hello?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. We've registered your --

REP. GOSS-REAVES: I just cast a
"Yes" vote if I can.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right.
With that, the motion carries, and thank you very much.

All right. Now we will discuss the next item on the agenda, discussion of the 2024 proposed meeting schedule. Quarterly, fourth Thursday of the month. The dates are January 25 th -- and they are all Thursdays --

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April 25th, July 25th, and October 24 th of 2024. So, please check your -- mark your calendars, and hopefully plan accordingly, and we always appreciate everyone's efforts. We know you do this for an enormous salary --
(Laughter.)
CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- and it's
justified, but --
MS. GARNER: We seem to have good attendance doing this kind of schedule, but \(I\) know that there's sometimes conflicts, so \(I\) just wanted to, you know, also bring this up at this time. If the Board wants to set a different schedule, it's not like it's set in statute that we have to do it like the fourth Thursday of the month. That's just kind of traditionally what it's been.

And I also wanted to just discuss if we wanted to keep that first Thursday, January 25 th. I know we sometimes move that one a little bit around to see if we can possibly get legislative members in attendance. There's always a challenge due to them being in the legislative
session during that time. Sometimes they have meetings come up that day or just the day before, so it becomes very challenging to schedule with you guys, but if there's any discussion we want to have around possibly rescheduling it, I wanted to open that up for the Board to discuss. So, I
don't know -- \(I\) know Fridays -- are Fridays
better for you guys? I think that's been suggested before as well, but --

REP. ERRINGTON: We're -- the House
is in session on Thursday morning, so --
MS. GARNER: Yeah.

REP. ERRINGTON: -- that's a problem
for us.
You're in the afternoon, though, aren't you?

SEN. NIEMEYER: Yeah, we have a short session this year, so we're going to -- one meeting's going to be under -- the January meeting, the rest is going to be -- the April meeting -- the rest of them we'll be out of session at that time. I'd like to have -- I like the Thursdays, but that's just me.

MS. GARNER: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Thank you very much.

SEN. NIEMEYER: You're welcome.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: And with that, considering the amount of material we still have on the agenda, we're going to take a short break of ten minutes, and please stay within that ten minutes so that people can have a break, and -because once we get into the grant awards -- and I do apologize for having to rush, but we truly do have a very packed agenda today and with a lot of people here. So, we'll break for ten minutes, and then we'll reconvene.

Thank you.
(Recess taken.)
CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Thank
you. I think it's time we reconvene.
Next on the agenda is obviously why we have most people in attendance, consideration of the Recycle Market Development Board's Grant Applications, and \(I\) will say that \(I\) want to -- a great thank you to all of the applicants. And it
was a stellar year with regard to the number of applications. I think we ended up with 18; is that correct, Deanna?

MS. GARNER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Eighteen grant applications that qualified, and of which, I'm sorry to say, but \(I\) will say it up front, some of you will go home sad, some of you will go home happy. We only have so much money to award, and we do our best and evaluate each grant, and award those based on our scoring matrix, as well as the grant itself, to the best candidate. So, it is competitive grant funding, and please don't hold it against us. We only have so much money to work with, so thank you very much.

Deanna, do we have any other topics that we need to cover before we get into the meat of this?

\section*{MS. GARNER: I don't think so.}

CHAIRMAN BURROW: The ethics
reminder, \(I\) have -- and it's probably easier for me to read the recusals that I have listed. I believe all of us have -- are very familiar with

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the recusal process, submitting to Mr. French those that we have conflicts of interest with.

And what \(I\) have on my sheet is that Mr. Lutz will be recused from CW Recycling, LLC proposal; myself, I, will -- Bruce Burrow -- will be recused from Floyd County Solid Waste Management District proposal; and Ms. Debbie Hackman will be recused from Floyd County Solid Waste Management District; Mr. Guerin will be recused from Indiana Shingle Recycling, LLC.

I, Bruce Burrow, will be recused from Jackson County Highway Department proposal; Mr. Terry Guerin will be recused from Jackson County Highway Department proposal; Ms. Hackman will be recused from Jackson County Highway Department proposal; Mr. Nunan will be recused from Jackson County Highway Department proposal. Not to fear, we still have enough votes to pass it with a majority.

SER North America, Mr. Guerin will be recused, Strategic Materials, Mr. Guerin and Mr. Lutz will be recused; Vigo County Solid Waste Management District, Debbie Hackman and Mr. Lutz,
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recused; Warren [sic] County Waste and Recycling
Center, Solid Waste Management District, Debbie
Hackman and Mr. Lutz have recused themselves from
voting and discussions on those applications.
Have I missed any?

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                                    (No response.)
    CHAIRMAN BURROW: Very good. Thank
you all for making --
        MS. GARNER: Debbie?
        CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- sure we do
things by the book.
    MS. GARNER: Vigo County, is that
one -- do you need to recuse yourself on that
one?
    MS. HACKMAN: (Nodded head yes.)
    MS. GARNER: Okay.
    MS. HACKMAN: Well, no, but --
    MS. GARNER: Vigo.
    MS. HACKMAN: No, I -- no, not Vigo
County.
MS. GARNER: Okay.
MS. HACKMAN: I'm good with that one.
MS. GARNER: We had some last-minute
changes, so --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay. Thank you.
MS. GARNER: -- so for Vigo County --
MR. FRENCH: If I may, if anybody
does have any further changes, we can get them after the meeting. Just get with me, recuse yourself before the people come and speak, but we have blank screens. We can always make another screening protocol for anybody who needs one.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. At this
time, I would like to explain to the applicants that we do have a scoring matrix, and your applicants -- applications are reviews by staff initially. Staff does a great job in going through all of the details, and then each application is reviewed in detail by each Board member.

Those applications -- the scores from those applications are submitted by each Board member to a Web site, then compiled and averaged against the staff as well as each other Board member, and we come up with an overall average of score for your application. It doesn't say it
all, but it gives us a basis to work from. So, with that, normally we open it up to the Board to ask for applicants to answer questions regarding their application prior to award, and we can start that process now, if you would like. We have an hour and a half left in our meeting. Hopefully we will have enough time to get through the process, but \(I\) would open it up to the Board members pleasure on how to proceed.

MR. GUERIN: Do you want to call
individual --
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Sure.
MR. GUERIN: -- applicants?
MS. GARNER: Well, in the -- just a quick note for the Board. I think that -- and traditionally we've gone down kind of by rankings, and when we run out of money, unfortunately, we run out of money. We probably don't -- if you have any questions for anybody, feel free to ask them, of course, but we may not want to open it up to have everyone give a little bit of overview --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: No, I agree.
MS. GARNER: -- of their proposals,
you know, and \(I\) know everybody did a great job of reviewing those.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I would agree.

Normally we have a little more time for speaking, but the biggest question is, Deanna, do you have your mathematic calculation --

MS. GARNER: I do. It's ready.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- available?

MS. HACKMAN: So, how -- just in the interest of the audience, how many requests did we have in dollars? What was the requested total?

MS. GARNER: I'm sorry; I don't have that one handy. Initially, before the ineligible ones were removed, it was like 5.6-- there it is. The sum requested was 5.6 million.

MS. HACKMAN: And we have how much to distribute?

MS. GARNER: Two million.

MS. HACKMAN: Okay. Just so they
know.

MS. GARNER: Yeah, yeah, and I do let them know that in their invitation here, and, you know, we want -- as Bruce said, we want to award them all, if possible. Everybody's worthy of funding. Unfortunately, we're given a task of only two million to be able to distribute, so --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yeah, we have the responsibility in the State of Indiana to do the best with that two million that we can. So, thank you all, and again, \(I\) apologize for those of you who will possibly be sad -- saddened. I do recommend that you continue to pursue the grant process. It will be open again next year if you are not awarded this year.

So, with that said, the top-scoring
candidate \(I\) have on my list is Strategic Materials, with an overall average of 74 points. Do we have any representatives from strategic Materials in the audience?

MR. CHRISTIAN: I'm here, Robert Christian.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Would you step up to the podium, please, sir.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Good morning.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Good morning.
State your name and -- if you would, please, for the record.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Sure. My name is

Robert Christian. I'm Regional Sourcing Manager for Strategic Materials, and based out of Indianapolis, Indiana. My market covers a large part of the Midwest.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. And please tell me what our \(\$ 103,543\) will do for you. MR. CHRISTIAN: The number's great, actually, by the way. So, many of the counties in which we currently service right now for glass recycling has been underserved. Strategic Materials struggles with assisting these counties with glass recycling due to our equipment availability, which mainly our rolloff containers, safe roll-off containers, are 20 yards, coffin-top containers that we are limited on. So, that's what it would be mainly used for.

So, we have a lot of counties out there now to be serviced, some that we can't service
because we do not have the available assets to service them. So, this would mainly go into more containers, safe containers, containers that could be utilized in a friendly manner for glass collection.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And primarily
container glass; correct?
MR. CHRISTIAN: Yes, mainly container glass for Indiana municipalities.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
Any other questions from Board members? (No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, I do have a question. How many containers are we talking about, in total?

MR. CHRISTIAN: I believe there's 33. CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thirty-three? MR. CHRISTIAN: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
MR. CHRISTIAN: With the exception of some open tops as well, so coffin and open top.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
So, with that said, do \(I\) have a motion

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & here. \\
\hline 2 & Mr. Guerin is recused. \\
\hline 3 & Ms. Hackman? \\
\hline 4 & MS. HACKMAN: Yes. \\
\hline 5 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz? \\
\hline 6 & MR. GRATZ: Yes. \\
\hline 7 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Lutz? \\
\hline 8 & MR. LUTZ: I recuse. \\
\hline 9 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Recused. \\
\hline 10 & Ms. Whitehead? \\
\hline 11 & MS. Whitehead: Yes. \\
\hline 12 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Henry is not \\
\hline 13 & available, and I vote yes. \\
\hline 14 & MS. GARNER: Kelly is there. \\
\hline 15 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Kelly? \\
\hline 16 & MS. WEGER: I think I'm unmuted now. \\
\hline 17 & Can you guys hear me? \\
\hline 18 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yes, we can. Thank \\
\hline 19 & you, Kelly. \\
\hline 20 & MS. WEGER: Wonderful. I vote yes. \\
\hline 21 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Thank \\
\hline 22 & you. \\
\hline 23 & With that, the motion carries, with a \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
majority vote of five yeses. Thank you very much for your time. Good luck with your project.

MR. CHRISTIAN: Thank you. I
appreciate it. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Moving on, and I'm just making recommendations, Board members. I'm not trying to dictate the flow of this meeting, so if you have preferences, please speak up, but with regard to scoring, the second candidate with the highest score was -- at a 73 -- was CW Recycling, LLC, and for the pleasure of the Board, I call them up at this time. Please, let's go.

Good morning, gentlemen.
MR. CAMPBELL: Good morning.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Please state your names and give us a bit of an overview on what you're proposing to do.

MR. CAMPBELL: Sure. My name's
Joshua Campbell. I'm the Division President for Renascent, which is the parent company of CW Recycling. We were here before the Board just a few years ago with a -- kind of a
state-of-the-art \(C \& D\) recycling facility, CW, hence the \(C W\), being construction waste. C\&D's always been a big part of our business and a big focus of what we do.

We built a new facility, an
eight-million-dollar facility, at Enterprise Business Park with the help of a previous grant here, to really move through -- recycled materials through that plant, and we recycle about 96,000 tons a year through that plant.

This particular project is something that we've been working on in the industry, given that we're very connected to the construction industry, is the gypsum recycling. We've been kind of approached by owners, by different folks in the industry, to say, "We don't have a really good option for this."

And there's a lot of environmental benefits to that, there's a lot of support from -- you know, even from the landfill side of it, of not wanting those materials into the landfill, let alone all of the valuable resources that are there.

So, we really view this as an initial project to get started with this of recycling, you know, what's referred to as new or cut material that's not been painted or anything like that yet, to actually get started with, with, you know, plans to do additional R\&D, to actually start to develop uses for used recycling board, and we're in kind of talks and discussions with a university out of Washington and some initiatives that they've been doing, as well as some folks down in Florida as well with that.

So, we just feel like there's a huge opportunity to really impact material that today is just going straight to the landfill, and there's just not a lot of options for it. And we feel like we're kind of in a unique position, given that we're so connected with the construction side of things, that we're in those positions to really be able to capture those materials from the projects.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: How do you
process -- please explain how you process your
materials to -- how shall \(I\) say -- retain the
hydrogen sulfide from bothering your neighbors? MR. CAMPBELL: Well, the -- right now, I mean we're -- I'm sorry. Some people was asking a question there. So, the material in the process right now will all stay in a dry state, so we're not bringing the material in and adding moisture to it or anything like that, which is what starts to kick off that process.
So, material's going to be -- come in dry, retained dry, go through the plant, which basically breaks down the paper off of it down into a clean useable product, continues to stay dry, and then goes out, primarily initially as an agricultural --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I see. Thank you. Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: I was trying to
determine whether \(I\) had a conflict or not, and \(I\) can't -- at least in our sphere, can't see that \(I\) do. What landfill do you use? MR. CAMPBELL: We primarily use WM's landfill, so Twin Bridges Landfill as well as - MR. GUERIN: Okay.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & MR. CAMPBELL: -- CGS Landfill. \\
\hline 2 & MR. RAGSDALE: Morristown. \\
\hline 3 & MR. CAMPBELL: Morristown; I'm sorry. \\
\hline 4 & MR. GUERIN: Then I'm okay. Thank \\
\hline 5 & you. \\
\hline 6 & MR. CAMPBELL: Yes. \\
\hline 7 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions \\
\hline 8 & from Board members? \\
\hline 9 & MS. WEGER: I have a question. \\
\hline 10 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yes, Kelly. \\
\hline 11 & MS. WEGER: I'm curious to hear a \\
\hline 12 & little bit more about -- what's the product \\
\hline 13 & that's processed here? Like what -- can you -- \\
\hline 14 & THE REPORTER: I can't hear. \\
\hline 15 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm sorry; there's \\
\hline 16 & a bit of background noise. Could you restate \\
\hline 17 & your question? \\
\hline 18 & MS. WEGER: Yes. What do the \\
\hline 19 & materials go into once they are recycled? \\
\hline 20 & MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. \\
\hline 21 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: What do the \\
\hline 22 & materials go into when they are recycled? \\
\hline 23 & MR. CAMPBELL: So, at this point in \\
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time, with the initial clean material, it's anticipated as going back into agriculture. So it gets used out in the fields to help break down the soil as well as using -- or increasing the rate of fertilizing and that type of stuff. The future uses of what we're hoping to do as we go through and learn to be able to use some of the used material and things like that is to actually go back into building new wallboard.

And, you know, kind of with the old power plants, it's funny that, you know, the different changes that happened over time, everybody's aware of a lot of our fossil plants that are kind of going off-line, there's a byproduct off of that that's been used, and is currently still being used, for a synthetic material for creating the gypsum and the wallboards and things like that.

As some of those power plants are going off-line, there's actually an industry out there that's looking at having to go back and get a lot more virgin material out of the ground, doing a lot more mining and things like that. In other
areas, in other countries, you know, close to us, being Canada, they're actually taking this material and actually being able to go back, with used material, back in to create new wallboard and things like that.

So, our hope is to kind of help work on
and develop some of those same things, but initially, material's going into agriculture.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: You did state that the paper product is recycled as well?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, the paper -- the paper part of that should be able to be recycled. CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.

Any other questions from Board members? (No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What is the total
dollar amount of the project? Please remind me. You're asking for half a million dollars.

MR. CAMPBELL: The equipment
investment was -- of allowable investment -- was right around -- just short of two million dollars, 1.8 --

MS. HACKMAN: Yeah, one -- it says
one million, and then --
MR. CAMPBELL: -- 1.7. The overall
project with buildings and all is going to be more than that.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
Any other questions from Board members? (No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, what's the pleasure of the Board?

MR. GUERIN: I move support.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Guerin, is that
a motion to approve for 500,000?
MR. GUERIN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Do I have a second?
MR. GRATZ: I'll second it.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: I've got a second
by Mr. Gratz to -- is any additional discussion required?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none --
MS. HACKMAN: I --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm sorry;
Ms. Hackman?

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & MR. GUERIN: Yes. \\
\hline 2 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman? \\
\hline 3 & MS. HACKMAN: No. \\
\hline 4 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz? \\
\hline 5 & MR. GRATZ: Yes. \\
\hline 6 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Lutz? \\
\hline 7 & MR. LUTZ: I recuse myself. \\
\hline 8 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. \\
\hline 9 & Ms. Whitehead? \\
\hline 10 & MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes. \\
\hline 11 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: I vote yes. I \\
\hline 12 & believe Ms. Henry is unavailable. \\
\hline 13 & MS. GARNER: Correct. \\
\hline 14 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: With that, we \\
\hline 15 & have -- or the motion carries with a vote of five \\
\hline 16 & yeses, one no, and one recusal. \\
\hline 17 & MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you. \\
\hline 18 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: I want to thank you \\
\hline 19 & very much for your time this morning, and good \\
\hline 20 & luck with your project. \\
\hline 21 & MR. CAMPBELL: Yes. \\
\hline 22 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: we expect great \\
\hline 23 & results. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MR. CAMPBELL: Yeah. We look forward to coming back and letting you know all about it. THE REPORTER: Would you identify yourself, please?

MR. CAMPBELL: Joshua Campbell.

MR. RAGSDALE: And I'm Tim Ragsdale.
I'm the facility representative at CW Recycling.
MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Moving on, and
again, \(I\) remind Board members, if you don't agree with going down the scoring list, please speak up, but the next highest-scoring applicant was CT Polymers, LLC, with a score of 72 , and they are requesting \(\$ 500,000\).

Are there representatives from CT Recyc -Polymers? If you would, please, identify yourself and give us a bit of a quick rundown.

MR. PITTARD: Thanks, everyone. I'm
Reid Pittard, representing CT Polymers.
Yeah, this project is really -- it's an addition of our capacity, and then also it's -it's largely seven pieces of equipment, and what we'll be able to do with this equipment is
separate out nonferrous metals from plastics that are coming in; namely, if you've seen the large totes that Amazon uses in their distribution centers, we're able to pull out zippers and other pieces of equip -- of metal that aren't able to be recycled, and then extract the plastic, move it onto another piece of our equipment, and get those -- get that plastic down to little plastic pellets that we then sell back into the economy. CHAIRMAN BURROW: Good. And where do you see your -- is that going to be like in-state vendors that -- or buyers that you're going to - MR. PITTARD: Yeah, a lot of
in-state. We've got Rehrig Pacific, R \& R Technologies are two of our suppliers, and buyers, I've got a list here, but Morton Packaging and Green Packaging. A lot of the end users are using it for plastics that go into food packaging, into clothing, into electronics as well.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And Rehrig, is that the Rehrig that makes the waste carts as well as the recycling bins?
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & MR. PITTARD: Yeah, exactly. \\
\hline 2 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. \\
\hline 3 & Questions from Board members? \\
\hline 4 & MS. HACKMAN: The -- yeah. The added \\
\hline 5 & full-time employees you said was 10 to 12. \\
\hline 6 & MR. PITTARD: For -- yeah, for this \\
\hline 7 & line of equipment. The entire project is up \\
\hline 8 & to 90 employees over the next five years, but \\
\hline 9 & yeah, for the scope of this project, its 10 \\
\hline 10 & to 12. \\
\hline 11 & MS. HACKMAN: Okay. \\
\hline 12 & MR. LUTZ: Where are you based out \\
\hline 13 & of, again? \\
\hline 14 & MR. PITTARD: Bourbon, Indiana. \\
\hline 15 & MR. GUERIN: I had to look that up on \\
\hline 16 & the map. \\
\hline 17 & (Laughter.) \\
\hline 18 & MR. PITTARD: Yeah, that's -- I get \\
\hline 19 & that, yeah. \\
\hline 20 & MS. GARNER: Yeah, tell us where that \\
\hline 21 & is, for those of us -- \\
\hline 22 & MR. PITTARD: Yeah, it's in -- \\
\hline 23 & MS. GARNER: -- that don't have a \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
map.
MR. PITTARD: -- it's in Northern
Indiana, about 30 miles south of Elkhart or so.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other
questions?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, what is the pleasure of the Board? Do \(I\) have a motion to approve?

MS. HACKMAN: I move to approve
\(\$ 300,000\).
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman makes a motion to approve \(\$ 300,000\) for CT Polymers, LLC. Do I have a second?

MR. GRATZ: Can we -- can I ask a question?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yes, Mr. Gratz.
MR. GRATZ: Do we know if they can do the project with a lesser amount?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: That question was not asked.

MR. PITTARD: Our bank is a great partner to us. We should be able to. They've
been receptive and -- yeah, I -- yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Will we get the
same results?
MR. PITTARD: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: That's always my
fear when we ask people if they will take less money, and will that result in a different outcome, but you're telling me we'll be able to get the same results?

MR. PITTARD: Yes, sir.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
So, does that satisfy your concern,
Mr. Gratz?
MR. GRATZ: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. So,
when we left off, we had a motion by Ms. Hackman.
MS. HACKMAN: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And do we have a second?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none -- do we have a second?

MS. WHITEHEAD: I'll second.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Second by \\
\hline 2 & Ms. Whitehead. And any additional discussion \\
\hline 3 & required? \\
\hline 4 & (No response.) \\
\hline 5 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, we'll \\
\hline 6 & take a roll-call vote on awarding CT Polymers, \\
\hline 7 & LLC \$300,000 for their application. \\
\hline 8 & Ms. Weger, are you available? \\
\hline 9 & MS. WEGER: My answer is yes. \\
\hline 10 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. \\
\hline 11 & Mr. Guerin? \\
\hline 12 & MR. GUERIN: Yes. \\
\hline 13 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman? \\
\hline 14 & MS. HACKMAN: Yes. \\
\hline 15 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz? \\
\hline 16 & MR. GRATZ: Yes. \\
\hline 17 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Lutz? \\
\hline 18 & MR. LUTZ: Yes. \\
\hline 19 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead? \\
\hline 20 & MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes. \\
\hline 21 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: I vote yes. Motion \\
\hline 22 & carries unanimously. \\
\hline 23 & Thank you so very much for your time. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MR. PITTARD: Thank you very much.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: How much money do
we have left, Deanna?
MS. GARNER: One million ninety-six
thousand four hundred and fifty-seven.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any pennies?
MS. GARNER: We're not doing pennies anymore.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
MS. GARNER: You have to round up.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. The --
based on the scoring average, the next
application that we will discuss is Warrick
County Solid Waste and Recycling Center. They had a score of 71. They are requesting \(\$ 500,000\).

MS. GARNER: Can we make sure -- I
know this one we had a lot of recusals -- that we have --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yeah, we better check that, because --

MS. GARNER: Yeah. We have --
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Bear with us a
moment, folks.

MR. ROWLAND: Yes, sir.

MS. GARNER: Bruce, Matt Gratz,
Guerin. Debbie, you're recusing yourself?
MS. HACKMAN: Yeah.

MS. GARNER: Greg Lutz, you're
recusing yourself?

MR. LUTZ: Uh-huh.
MS. GARNER: Nunan is not present.
We have Kelly.
And Sandy, you will be able to vote?
MS. WHITEHEAD: Uh-huh.

MS. GARNER: Okay. That's five, so we have a quorum for this one.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right.
Gentlemen, proceed.

MR. ROWLAND: Good morning. My name
is Freddie Rowland. I'm the Superintendent for the Warrick County Solid Waste Management District and the Warrick County Recycling Program. What we are doing right now is we are taking curbside from Warrick county and we are -we have five sites that we bring site materials in from. Our process right now is single stream,
but it's all done by hand, and everything we do is by hand right now.

We were doing well at the beginning.
However, with COVID, everything happened. Right now we're supposed to have 17 employees. We're averaging eight a day, so our materials are not getting picked as much as they should. The board met, opted to go to -- asked for a bond to put in automation and mechanical equipment so that we can start doing what we're supposed to be doing.

We had the bond approved, but some of the bond does not cover necessary extra equipment we will need to help support that equipment, such as a front-end loader to feed the metering bins and things like that. So, that is why we have put the grant in. Right now a lot of the things, because of the labor shortage, is a lot of the materials get by us because we don't have time to go back to it a second and third and fourth time to get the recyclables out.

It is our intent that this will also increase our productivity by a minimum of 35 percent over the next six to ten months. After percent.

Our numbers were based on a three-to-five-ton-an-hour metering machine. We have that set up for this new project. It is also set up that once we get on our feet and we get running, we'll know how to do things the right way, we can get up to eight tons per hour. That will just increase the materials that will not be going to the landfill, so less contamination in that aspect will be more revenue coming back later on, and that is why we are asking.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Do you sort glass as well?

MR. ROWLAND: We used to, but we were not able to find a buyer to get it, so we had to stop that, unfortunately.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: It's unfortunate, because glass is, you know, recycled as many times as possible.

MR. ROWLAND: Yes, sir.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: And transportation

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that, we're looking at increasing it up to 50
that, we're looking at increasing it up to 50

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ton-an-hour metering machine. We have that set
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    not able to find a buyer to get it, so we had to
stop that, unfortunately.
    CHAIRMAN BURROW: It's unfortunate,
    chink
is the toughest challenge. toughest challenge, especially when you're offered -- what you're offered for the material, you have to provide the gaylords, you have to provide the pallets and everything and not get anything in return.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: You may want to talk to strategic and see if he can help you out.

MR. ROWLAND: That's my intent.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Are there --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Questions from

Board members?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Excuse me. Yes.

Are there any private hauler MRF's in your county?

MR. ROWLAND: No, sir, we're the only one.

MS. WHITEHEAD: You're the only --
MR. ROWLAND: Oh, now, when you say
"MRF's," what are you referring to?
MS. WHITEHEAD: A material recycling
facility. Is there a recycling facility close to
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & your county? \\
\hline 2 & MR. ROWLAND: The only one is \\
\hline 3 & Tri-State Resources over in Evansville, and \\
\hline 4 & that's a private company. \\
\hline 5 & MS. WHITEHEAD: And how far away is \\
\hline 6 & that? \\
\hline 7 & MR. ROWLAND: Twenty miles, 25 miles. \\
\hline 8 & MS. WHITEHEAD: Do you -- have you \\
\hline 9 & ever sent material to them? \\
\hline 10 & MR. ROWLAND: We -- to be processed? \\
\hline 11 & MS. WHITEHEAD: Uh-huh. \\
\hline 12 & MR. ROWLAND: No, ma'am. We process \\
\hline 13 & at our own site. We bale it, we sell it on-site. \\
\hline 14 & We don't send it to anybody else. \\
\hline 15 & MS. WHITEHEAD: And so, there are \\
\hline 16 & no -- I just want to understand the whole \\
\hline 17 & picture. There are no private haulers that pick \\
\hline 18 & up recyclables in your county? \\
\hline 19 & MR. ROWLAND: Yes. \\
\hline 20 & MS. WHITEHEAD: There are? \\
\hline 21 & MR. ROWLAND: Renewable Resources, \\
\hline 22 & which is a waste company, they pick up the \\
\hline 23 & curbside recyclables throughout Warrick County \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
for the customers that they have. There is also some other facilities that bring -- or other private companies that bring stuff. We have 62 businesses that we get recyclables from. We have five satellite sites where people from the community that does not use the waste haulers pickup their recyclables and bring all of their recyclables to.

And we have roll-off trucks that go out to those sites, get those materials and bring them in to us, and then it all goes through the process of being sorted, being -- then once they're sorted, of course, then we -- once we have enough material, we can make our bales and stack them until we have enough to make a truck to sell.

\section*{MS. WHITEHEAD: So, when your}
downturn in employ -- in employment happened, did you con -- have you considered hauling material to an existing recycling facility instead of building your own and having your own sorting equipment? Have you looked at those costs, weighing those costs?
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & MR. ROWLAND: No, we have not. \\
\hline 2 & MS. WHITEHEAD: Thank you. \\
\hline 3 & MR. ROWLAND: Yes, ma'am. \\
\hline 4 & MR. GUERIN: Where does the other \\
\hline 5 & hauler take his material; do you know, to be \\
\hline 6 & proc -- the recyclables? \\
\hline 7 & MR. ROWLAND: We're the only one in \\
\hline 8 & Warrick County, sir. \\
\hline 9 & MR. GUERIN: Does he bring -- \\
\hline 10 & MR. ROWLAND: He brings it to us. \\
\hline 11 & MR. GUERIN: He brings it to you? \\
\hline 12 & MR. ROWLAND: Yes, sir. \\
\hline 13 & MR. GUERIN: How is the MRF funded? \\
\hline 14 & MR. ROWLAND: It is funded through \\
\hline 15 & the property tax. \\
\hline 16 & MS. OPPERMAN: And revenues. \\
\hline 17 & MR. ROWLAND: And revenues, our own \\
\hline 18 & revenues. \\
\hline 19 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Refresh my memory \\
\hline 20 & on your application. Are you -- what type of \\
\hline 21 & equipment are you putting into the MRF as far as \\
\hline 22 & automation? \\
\hline 23 & MR. ROWLAND: The -- with the bond, \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
we are putting in mechanical materials, which starts with the meter machine, where we dump the recycled materials into. Then it will come out on belts and go down the line, it'll hit the cardboard sort -- OCC separators and go through there, paper and everything smaller will drop down and continue on other belts. It'll go on up through where it'll all get situated into its own area.

As it goes, trash and everything will fall to the bottom. That's where glass will go, to the bottom also, unfortunately. As it goes on down the line, the plastics and aluminum cans and scrap metal will continue on until they get to another end. That's where robotics will start picking the plastics and the aluminum cans.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, you'll have a cardboard screen, commercial cardboard screen? MR. ROWLAND: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And you're going to have some -- are you going to have any optical sorters for your plastics? MR. ROWLAND: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And -- any current for your metals?

MR. ROWLAND: Yes, sir.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: And you're going to run eight tons an hour?

MR. ROWLAND: Hopefully, once we get everything going at the end.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I -- I -- I will tell you, sir, personally, \(I\) have a history in the recycling industry. A lot of expense, and on a tons-per-hour cost basis, I can understand Ms. Whitehead's question, because the economics troubles me a bit, to be honest with you. The amount of money you're investing for eight tons an hour is considerable, and -- when third-party processing could be probably arranged for less than \(\$ 50\) a ton.

And I wish you luck. I think it's admirable you're attempting to take on such a large project and be self-sustainable, but we do appreciate your commitment to recycling.

Any other questions from Board members?
MR. GUERIN: I think in this
particular case, \(I\) do need to ask you if you need that \(\$ 500,000\), because the primary problem you had at the beginning was labor.

MR. ROWLAND: Yes, sir.
MR. GUERIN: I mean the facility was
working, except you couldn't get the labor.
MR. ROWLAND: Correct.
MR. GUERIN: And it seems like a lot
of money to replace just labor. I mean I'm
trying to find a way --
MR. ROWLAND: It's not just to
replace labor, sir. It's also to increase our productivity, because even if you have all of the people that we're supposed to have, you're not going to pick everything. You're not going to have everybody show up every day. Whether the person is actually there working, depending on their mood, they may or may not pick what they should or what they can. It's one of those things where the mechanics will be there each day. When we turn the machine on, they will be there ready to work.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And I think we all
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share that labor challenge, and I sympathize with
you on that, because it is tough to get people
and to ensure that they show up every day, yeah,
yeah. Everyone who is familiar with the industry
or in business in general today has problems with
labor, so --
MS. GARNER: I think, too, when you talk about productivity, you're also meaning do you also expect less contamination, less -- like you'll be pulling more out, I assume, from each --
MR. ROWLAND: Yes, yes, ma'am. On the manufacturing -- or the contractor, he says that we should be 93 percent purity.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ninety-three

``` percent?

MR. ROWLAND: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Excellent. Any
chance that you're going to increase your tons per hour?

MR. ROWLAND: From what we're doing
right now?
CHAIRMAN BURROW: (Nodded head yes.)


ton -- Reagan Opperman, Warrick County Solid Waste; I apologize. They charge -- is it \(\$ 75\), \(\$ 85\) per ton for --

MR. ROWLAND: The hauler to come
there.
MS. OPPERMAN: -- the haulers to come
to them. We will not be charging haulers to
bring their materials to us, so it will be -- and once we start bringing them in -- right now Free Noble is not pay -- we're not charging them to bring their -- and then we -- their contamination, we are able -- that comes to our facility, we are able to take the contamination back to them at no charge to us, so there's a savings there to us as well, but the -- we're not taking -- the facility that's in Evansville, they're not bringing anything to us.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Correct.
MS. OPPERMAN: Okay.
MS. WHITEHEAD: We understand that.
My point is, you know, I think it would be wise to look at kind of shifting what you're doing to
a private entity that can maybe provide that
service to you at a cheaper cost.
MS. OPPERMAN: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: I think what
Sandy's trying to say, we -- we're obligated to award these dollars, the -- our state's money, in the best possible manner. So, we have to
evaluate, and with the knowledge that we carry, myself as a recycler, we have several people on the Board that are in the industry and trying to stay neutral on our considerations.

But you're looking at dollars per ton, and I will tell you that the economics of your project and the sustainability of your project, based on those economics, is a concern of mine, personally, and \(I\) believe of Ms. Whitehead's, personally.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: And we actually - -
the company I'm employed by, we transport material over hundreds of miles to facilities, but these are ninety, hundred-million-dollar facilities that process recyclables at a rate of 75 tons per hour, so it's not -- it's apples and
oranges compared to what you're trying to do.
When we're spending -- you know, you're looking
at matching the 500,000, you're spending a
million dollars and you're going to recycle eight tons per hour, I believe, is what you said.

MR. ROWLAND: Yes, sir.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: That's a -- quite a
hefty rate when compared to even a hundred tons per hour at a third-party MRF.

MR. ROWLAND: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Those are our
concerns.
MR. ROWLAND: I understand.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: It's just how best
to invest our money.
MR. ROWLAND: Yes, sir.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: And \(I\) truly
appreciate your desire to stay intact there in Warrick County. I admire your efforts to this point. So, I just wanted to make those comments. MR. ROWLAND: Understood.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
So, one more chance with the Board. Do we
have any motions from the Board to proceed with this?

MR. GUERIN: Huh-uh.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none,
folks, I would like to thank you very much for your application. You scored well, it's just that the economics is more than \(I\) think --

MR. ROWLAND: Understood.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- what we can accommodate.

MS. OPPERMAN: Thank you.
MR. ROWLAND: Yes, sir.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- LLC.
A. Exeon Processors.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Exeon. There you go.
A. Close.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I knew I was going
to mess it up. Please introduce yourself and give us a brief overview.

MR. SPELLMAN: Hello, everyone. My
name is Zach Spellman. I'm the President of Exeon Processors, and this is --

MR. LUNDERGAN: Steve Lundergan. I was the grant writer for the project. I also work with Exeon as well.

MR. SPELLMAN: So, Exeon, we are a nonferrous metals recycler with a primary focus on processing insulated copper wire, so we have two machines at our facility that take insulated copper wire, granulate them, separate the metallics from the plastics, and then we supply copper back to the domestic copper -- brass mills, chemical companies that consume copper, and various copper consumers in the U.S. and nationwide.

Historically we've had a problem -- we've been in the business for over -- for almost 60 years now. We primarily source our wire from industrial wire and cable manufacturers, also buy

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some wire and cable from the public as well. In the industry, there's never been a group that's been able to recycle the plastic that comes off of the cable granulation process. Everyone's always gone after the copper, and the cable's always -- the resultant insulation has always gone back into the landfill.

Over the last two years we've been working very diligently trying to figure out how we could refine our plastic in order to create a sellable product. Fortunately we've been able to, through a lot of brainwork, figure out a way to recycle the PVC, which is the primary plastic that's on the insulations of all wire and cable. In addition, we've been able to figure this out because we're a large PVC recycler.

At all wire and cable manufacturers, when they are extruding the plastic onto the copper wire, they generate a plastic waste, which we're a large purchaser of. We supply a little over a million pounds a year -- a month -- to plastic recycled PVC purgings, to various customers, and we plan on supplying this granulated PVC product.

So, what we're going to be able to do is we're going to be purchasing a piece of machinery with this grant, hopefully, that we get awarded today. If not, I don't know if we'll be able to do it, but able to separate the plastic through an electrostatic process. We put mixed plastics -- so, when you process cable, it's -the insulations are mixed, you can't necessarily tell which cable is with which insulator.

It'll electrostatically separate PVC from other plastics, and then it will have a resultant dry, granulated PVC product then we can then supply to the existing customers that we already supply \(P V C\) to. And those customers then remelt the \(P V C\) and extrude it into various products such as garden hoses, lawn edging, and various other PVC products.

And that's what we're here to talk about today. And we anticipate that this will reduce into the direct landfill -- right now we're landfilling all of this material, so we'll be able to divert a little over seven million pounds a year of this plastic that's currently being
landfilled in Indiana and turn it into recycled products.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Questions from the Board members?
(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: When reviewing your application, \(I\) noticed -- I have a question.

MR. SPELLMAN: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: There's so many different insulating processes. When you get up to larger sized cable, obviously, you have the plastic and then you may have a synthetic and then you may have a woven-wire type of insulation prior to getting to the copper.

MR. SPELLMAN: Uh-huh.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Is your process
going to be able to handle large cable like that as well?

MR. SPELLMAN: Yeah, absolutely. So, one of the unique characteristics of our business is we have a couple of suppliers we've been doing business with forever and we know their material very well. So, part of the process is we're
going to have to segregate material in the front end that we know is imperfect for the back end plastic separation.

So, there are -- there is material that's outside of the scope of this project that we will not be able to use, but the primary feed stock, which will be building wires, house wires, utility cable, those are going to be the primary cables that we'll be able to recycle the plastic off of, and those are our primary cables that we process.

MR. LUNDERGAN: And those
constructions are less complex, too. It's just PVC and nylon.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yes.
MR. LUNDERGAN: So, they don't get into all of the different types of polymers as you were talking about, which does exist, but, you know, the majority of what we're going to be doing are much simpler kind of cables.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. Thank you for that explanation.

Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: So, your request is specifically for the piece of equipment?

MR. SPELLMAN: Yes. And it will be located at our facility, Exeon Processors, that -- where we're processing copper wire. We'll be able to -- we'll be using most of our staff, and allocate additional costs to this project. We already have the over -- we already have the accounting staff on-site, health and safety on-site, so it will just be an extension of our existing process.

MR. LUTZ: And you mentioned that the amount requested, this equipment --

MR. SPELLMAN: Yeah.

MR. LUTZ: -- of two -- the amount
requested of two hundred and eighty-eight
thousand dollars and change --
MR. SPELLMAN: Yeah.

MR. LUTZ: -- it must be to get this equipment?

MR. SPELLMAN: Correct.
MR. LUTZ: And if it -- if we say
there is a -- you would accept a lesser amount,
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is the project dead?

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    MR. SPELLMAN: It puts us in a really
tough spot. I mean no one -- no one is doing
this right now. We've been kind of doing a
garage sign test with being able to separate the
PVC, and we've successfully been able to
demonstrate that we can get this recycled PVC
product.
    On top of that, right now the market for
PVC is not as strong as we'd like it to be, so
the pricing that we're going to get for our sales
are not as strong as we'd like to see. We expect
them to go up. It's just that's the economy
right now, prices are just slumping for certain
commodities. But we'll be in a really tough spot
if we can't get this full grant.
    MR. LUTZ: And where does your end
feed come -- through the State of Indiana, or all
across the --
    MR. SPELLMAN: The end feed?
    MR. LUTZ: The end feed.
    MR. SPELLMAN: Yeah, all -- we
process it in Jonesboro, Indiana.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & MR. LUTZ: No -- yeah, construction \\
\hline 2 & sites, are you going just State of Indiana? \\
\hline 3 & MR. SPELLMAN: Oh, for our suppliers \\
\hline 4 & of the cable? \\
\hline 5 & MR. LUTZ: Yeah, correct. \\
\hline 6 & MR. SPELLMAN: Our biggest supplier \\
\hline 7 & is located in the State of Indiana, but we have \\
\hline 8 & other suppliers, all domestic. \\
\hline 9 & MR. LUTZ: That brings it to you? \\
\hline 10 & MR. SPELLMAN: Correct. \\
\hline 11 & MR. GUERIN: The piece of equipment, \\
\hline 12 & that -- \\
\hline 13 & MR. SPELLMAN: Yes. \\
\hline 14 & MR. GUERIN: -- you basically need, \\
\hline 15 & the total cost of the project is another three \\
\hline 16 & hundred thousand dollars -- \\
\hline 17 & MR. SPELLMAN: Correct. \\
\hline 18 & MR. GUERIN: -- on top of the -- \\
\hline 19 & what -- what's that cover? \\
\hline 20 & MR. SPELLMAN: That covers the \\
\hline 21 & equipment. The equipment cost and installation \\
\hline 22 & and everything is around six hundred thousand \\
\hline 23 & dollars. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & MR. GUERIN: All right. \\
\hline 2 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other \\
\hline 3 & questions? \\
\hline 4 & (No response.) \\
\hline 5 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: What's the pleasure \\
\hline 6 & of the Board? \\
\hline 7 & MR. GUERIN: I move support for the \\
\hline 8 & amount requested. \\
\hline 9 & MR. LUTZ: I'll second. \\
\hline 10 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: I have a motion to \\
\hline 11 & approve Exeon -- I said it right, didn't I? \\
\hline 12 & MR. SPELLMAN: Yeah. \\
\hline 13 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- Processors, \\
\hline 14 & LLC -- I'm sorry; my text here is very small -- \\
\hline 15 & for \$288,343. \\
\hline 16 & MR. SPELLMAN: Thank you so much. \\
\hline 17 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: And \(I\) have second \\
\hline 18 & by Mr. Lutz. Any additional discussion required? \\
\hline 19 & (No response.) \\
\hline 20 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Roll-call vote. \\
\hline 21 & Ms. Weger, are you still there? \\
\hline 22 & MS. WEGER: Yes. \\
\hline 23 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Is that a vote of \\
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\end{tabular}
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yes?

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MS. WEGER: Correct.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
Mr. Guerin?
MR. GUERIN: I think I want to be where she is.
(Laughter.)
MR. GUERIN: I vote yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman?
MS. HACKMAN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz?
MR. GRATZ: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Lutz?

MR. LUTZ: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Henry is
absent, and \(I\) vote yes.
Gentlemen, congratulations. You have unanimous affirmatives, and the motion carries.

MR. SPELLMAN: Thank you so much.
MR. LUNDERGAN: Thanks a lot.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.

MR. SPELLMAN: Come visit soon.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: That would be very
interesting to see.
Where are we at now, Deanna?
MS. GARNER: We are at \(\$ 808,114\) left.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Eight oh eight one
one four. Thank you.

The next on the scoring list is SER North America, LLC. Again, please identify yourself and give us a brief overview.

MR. FERRO: Yes. I'm Lorenzo Ferro. I'm the Country Manager for SER North America.

MR. NOBILI: I am Gino Nobili. I am the Plant Manager of SER North America.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
MR. FERRO: So, just a brief overview of what we do. We are a plastic recycler. We are taking plastic, specifically polypropylene, polyethylene scraps, and focusing on hard-to-recycle scraps, for example, flexible packaging, which is one of the kind of polyethylene scrap that is the hardest to recycle for many of the -- of companies that are

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specializing in the -- in plastic recycling.
What we're doing with this, just to give a brief overview of the process and make you understand what we were asking for, all of the different scraps that we get, they go through -first they gut with a guillotine to make it easier to process. The material is then shredded, it is then stored, and then conveyed to an extruder, where it's regrounded.

The end product is clean granules that are -- that then are going to either to external customers that are making parts out of it, it can be outdoor furniture, pin buckets, et cetera, or they can be used by our parent company, which is Compounder, and is incorporating the recycled polypropylene that \(S E R\) is producing into more technical materials that then go into our motive appliers, et cetera.

What are we asking in our application? In this process, we have some bottlenecks. The first one is the cutting through the guillotine, and the other part is storing and then conveying all of these flexible packaging. The issue, the

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main issue with this is that while -- commonly if you are taking polypropylene scraps, you have to regrind them, so if you're thinking about rigid packaging that's regrinded, regrind is a very -it's been in the industry for a long time. People know how to handle it. It's moved in gaylords, stored in silo, and then conveyed very easily.

From flexible packaging, when you shred it, you get like a fluff, so it's a very, very light material. A gaylord weight can -- if you were to put it in a gaylord, it would weigh like 40 pounds, so it's -- once you have it, you cannot transfer it anywhere else. Either you process it right away, which is what we're doing, or there's not much use of it.

The two main bottlenecks that we have is the cutting and the conveying system, so what we've been asking is to purchase a series of different equipment that makes -- that is going to, let me say, debottleneck our process and reach our full capacity, that is, the capacity that the shredding and the extruding system
already have.
So, it's kind of a multistep process. In this way, we would simply be doubling our cutting and conveying capacity, so it's a system that we already know that it works, and we would simply be kind of copy-pasting and, of course, using the improvements that we've -- the lessons learned over the years for these two steps.

So, buying an additional guillotine and then buying the box, the tent and the conveying system that would be needed to basically double our capacity to process these materials that otherwise most of our suppliers wouldn't know who to sell, and they end up in left field.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: If you would, please, remind me -- because, believe it or not, I did read your application. I read all of the applications.

MR. FERRO: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: I just don't have them in front of me right now. How many pounds are we going to keep or -- keep in the plastic field in this \$296,000?

MR. FERRO: So, total would be an additional \(14--13\) to 14 million pound in a year --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thirteen to 14
million.

MR. FERRO: -- additional to what we are already doing today, which is the same amount, because this would basically double our capacity to process these specific kinds of scraps.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
Any other questions from Board members?
MS. HACKMAN: Is there any doubt that you will be able to have that additional product to come into, or --

MR. FERRO: No, there is -- there could be some scarcity sometimes of the rigid packaging, because that -- in general, there is a lot of interest in incorporating recycled plastic into many different applications, so all of -the rigid one that is the most common is -- could become more scarce in the future.

But on the other side, the flexible
packaging, we get that offered constantly. Actually he just received an e-mail of someone trying to place it, and it's because it -- there is not many companies that are able to process the flexible packaging, that \(I\) don't doubt that we can find 13 million more. I wouldn't doubt to find 15 million more.

MS. HACKMAN: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions from Board members?

MR. LUTZ: The only question \(I\) have is on -- with all of the equipment, the storage shelter.

MR. FERRO: Sure.

MR. LUTZ: Are we -- I'm okay with
all of the equipment. I'm just not sure -- this storage shelter thing, is that part that we can offer on a grant, Deanna and Carl, or is that something that we --

MR. FERRO: I can explain a little bit better maybe.

MR. LUTZ: Yeah, I can -- yeah, I
know you can explain it. I'm just saying is the
grant in itself, does it allow for the storage shelter being a property, land? Would that --

MR. FERRO: It's not a storage
shelter. That's what \(I\) wanted to clarify.
MR. LUTZ: Oh, go ahead then.
MR. FERRO: So, basically when the
material is shredding, then it cannot go into a silo or it cannot go in boxes, but we have built this area, this box, but it's indoor, so it's within the plant. This is what is containing this mountain of fluff, basically, so --

MS. HACKMAN: So, it's more of a bunker than a --

MS. GARNER: Yeah, and those are --

MR. FERRO: Kind of, yeah.

MS. GARNER: -- those are eligible.
It's just property and land that we're -- that might have a deed or something like that.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Other questions?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Did that answer
your --
MR. LUTZ: Sure.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- question, Craig? \\
\hline 2 & MR. LUTZ: If it qualifies, it \\
\hline 3 & qualifies. If Deanna says yes -- \\
\hline 4 & MS. WHITEHEAD: It's still part of \\
\hline 5 & the -- \\
\hline 6 & MR. LUTZ: If Deanna says yes, I'll \\
\hline 7 & follow what Deanna says. \\
\hline 8 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. \\
\hline 9 & Any other questions? \\
\hline 10 & MS. GARNER: Building improvements \\
\hline 11 & and other things that are part of the building \\
\hline 12 & process are eligible. \\
\hline 13 & MR. LUTZ: Gotcha. Okay. \\
\hline 14 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, what \\
\hline 15 & is the pleasure of the Board? Do I have any \\
\hline 16 & motions? \\
\hline 17 & MR. GRATZ: I'll make a motion to \\
\hline 18 & accept this. \\
\hline 19 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz, do you \\
\hline 20 & make a motion to award the entire -- the entirety \\
\hline 21 & of -- let's see. We're at \$296,654. \\
\hline 22 & MR. GRATZ: Yes. \\
\hline 23 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & Do I have a second? \\
\hline 2 & MR. LUTZ: I'll second it. \\
\hline 3 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: I have a second by \\
\hline 4 & Mr. Lutz. Any other discussion necessary? \\
\hline 5 & (No response.) \\
\hline 6 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, we'll \\
\hline 7 & go to a roll-call vote for the award of \(\$ 296,654\) \\
\hline 8 & to SER North America. \\
\hline 9 & Ms. Weger, how do you vote? \\
\hline 10 & MS. WEGER: Yes. \\
\hline 11 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. \\
\hline 12 & Mr. Guerin is recused. \\
\hline 13 & Ms. Hackman, how do you vote? \\
\hline 14 & MS. HACKMAN: Yes. \\
\hline 15 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz? \\
\hline 16 & MR. GRATZ: Yes. \\
\hline 17 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Lutz? \\
\hline 18 & MR. LUTZ: Yes. \\
\hline 19 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead? \\
\hline 20 & MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes. \\
\hline 21 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Henry is \\
\hline 22 & absent. I vote yes. \\
\hline 23 & Gentlemen, congratulations on your \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


MR. GRATZ: So, this is Floyd County, you say?

MS. HACKMAN: Yes, right there.
MR. GRATZ: So, we have Floyd
County's project, for a total project cost of \(\$ 104,510\), the amount requested, \(\$ 52,255\).

Gentlemen?

MR. STEWART: Use the term loosely. I'm Scott Stewart, Director. I'd like to recognize John Schellenberger, Floyd County Commissioner and Vice-President of the Floyd County Solid Waste Management District.

Shortly after \(I\) took my position in February of 2022 , the Board really did two things. One was to approve the rebranding of the Solid Waste District from just solid waste to Recycle Floyd County. As a result of that, that has been a powerful tool for us to communicate to our consumers exactly what we're up to.

The second thing, and \(I\) think boldly, the Board of Directors did was to set a goal by 2030 of Floyd County becoming the first county in the state to achieve a 50 -percent recycling rate for
household wastes. I know Tom Leas loves visions like that, and it is bold, but we believe it's achievable.

And there are three building blocks to
"How do you get from where we are today to there?" It's access, it's education, and it's partnerships. Today the current state is that we operate two drop-off centers, one in New Albany, one in Galena. New Albany operates five days a week, and we get a variety of our residents, you know, from throughout the county to visit that site.

And in Galena, you'll pass through Galena on State Road 150 if you heading from Louisville to French Lick, as an example. We truly believe that access is critical to meeting our long-term goal.

Second, education. People just don't -as probably everybody in this room understands, there's great passion for those citizens who today recycle. They -- it's not easy, you go out of your way to do it, and most places around Indiana, in Floyd County, the City of New Albany
does have curbside recycling. That's 36,000 of the 80,000 folks in the county.

So, we're really seeking to serve, you know, the other sub -- the other 44,000 folks who live outside the New Albany city limits. Being able to connect with them when they're most receptive to the message is vitally important, and as a result of that, we plan on a broad communications program, and our request includes \(\$ 41,500\) for that effort.

We partnered with a major communications firm in the accounting. I'm a retired Proctor \& Gamble communications executive, so I know good communicators when \(I\) see them, so we're happy to have Ideology as one of our partners.

And then last of all, in doubling down on partnerships, IU Southeast, one of the major IU regional campuses, has established a sustainability program. They would like very much to be a part of this effort, and our operation will be happy to cover the stipend for IUS's sustainability efforts to join Ideology and our team in fully designing excellence and
execution of the communications program.
The 62,000 and change are to help us increase the access, so when you think about New Albany, Floyd County, it's basically more towards Louisville. New Albany as a city is not growing. Actually, it may be the same population as it was in the 2010 census. But if you look at Floyd County, there's been a significant migration of people from Kentucky, Louisville in particular.

So, we have a unique opportunity to really increase participation in recycling by increasing access, so with jobs assistance in hooking up us with the County Planning Department, we've identified the top ten newest, biggest neighborhoods in the county, and the equipment that we're asking for, a Pro-Tilt trailer, a separate trailer with a roll-off open top, and then just a nominal cart roll-off bin, will help us take the mountain to Mohammed.

You know, we want to go into the neighborhoods, we want to connect with every citizen and, you know, those great households
that generate 757,000 -- or 757 pounds of solid waste a year. We want to go to where they are, certainly make recycling more convenient, and at the end of the day, we believe that the combination of the partnerships, the communications, not only on social media, but in all media throughout the county, but particularly in these ten model neighborhoods, will help us step-change where we are today.

I would quickly add that as we've evolved our thinking since June 21st, when we first submitted the application, we believe more and more in the need for advanced separation, so we are identifying with this project a test market, if you will, with one or two of these neighborhoods of 200 homes each, a system where we would advance -- advance separation, which would allow the separation of plastic and white paper, in particular, from the single stream that we currently collect today.

Any questions?
MS. WHITEHEAD: So -- oh, go ahead

Terry.

MR. GUERIN: Just a clarification.

What you're trying to do is admirable, but is this application -- should this have gone to the other grant program?

MS. GARNER: It meets our
qualifications as well as the other grant program.

MR. GUERIN: So, it qualifies for both? Okay.

MS. WHITEHEAD: So, you want to take these roll-off -- the Pro roll-off trailers to a neighborhood. So, you --

MR. STEWART: Absolutely.
MS. WHITEHEAD: So, you've identified ten neighborhoods, and then you just said you have two that you want to do a pilot study with? MR. STEWART: Right. So, we'll have a subset of that, Sandy, where -- we'll continue to have our drop-off sites, as we have today, but we'll go into these neighborhoods that represent 2, 229 households, and we will identify a specific time that we'll be present in those neighborhoods, and we'll go door to door to
ensure that we go as far as we can to get at least a 50-percent participation rate.

MS. WHITEHEAD: So, you're going to go to the neighborhoods and sit with the trailer --

MR. STEWART: Absolutely.
MS. WHITEHEAD: -- and allow
residents to come to you?
MR. STEWART: That's correct. That's
correct. As a matter of fact, this idea first
came up a year ago, when we had applied
unsuccessfully in 2022, but a Cutlers Crossing
homeowners association president came to us and said, "Why don't you do this?" And then we, you know, did a -- some checking around these other neighborhoods, and yes, people just are very busy and many times they just can't make it to the drop-off centers.

So, we believe that not only the value in the collection of going into the neighborhoods, but we think the buzz that will be generated by step-changing the awareness of Recycle floyd County will go far to help us meet our long-term
goals.
MS. WHITEHEAD: So, the -- the
containers that you're asking for, you've looked at the volume of what could possibly be generated in these neighborhoods, and these containers, you feel, can -- and the type of schedule that you'll have to have set up to be able to pick all of this material up, this would cover that?

MR. STEWART: Absolutely. And the thing about it that I'll add, because every organization, IDEM excluded, is only as good as its employees, and, you know, we're a small organization. You know, most -- we have three full-time employees. All of the rest are volun -- almost volunteers in that they make \(\$ 15\) an hour to work the lines.

So, we man our drop-off centers now. They do it not for the money, but they do it because they're passionate about recycling, and they are excited to be a part of a project that would be in the state spotlight, because successful or less than successful, you know, we will work closely with IDEM, with the -- and with our
organization -- to make sure people learn what we've learned from the positive experience, or if we learn things the hard way, we'll certainly share that for the greater good.

MR. LUTZ: Do you anticipate these roll-offs to go into the neighborhoods on like event weekends, or permanent?

MR. STEWART: Not permanent. They
have to be mobile, so we'll be identifying days --

MR. LUTZ: Like how long would you anticipate at a neighborhood?

MR. STEWART: A couple of hours.
MR. LUTZ: Just a couple of hours, and then move on?

MR. STEWART: Exactly.
MR. SCHELLENBERGER: And that will be in consultation with the \(H O A\) and the tenant as well, yeah.

MR. LUTZ: Like the HOA would say is, "Okay. The recycle trailer's coming between these hours."

MR. SCHELLENBERGER: Right.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & any more questions from the Board? \\
\hline 2 & (No response.) \\
\hline 3 & MR. GRATZ: Do we have a motion to \\
\hline 4 & fund this project? \\
\hline 5 & MR. GUERIN: I'll -- I move to \\
\hline 6 & support it. \\
\hline 7 & MS. WhItehead: I'll second. \\
\hline 8 & MR. GRATZ: Okay. Roll-call vote. \\
\hline 9 & Terry? \\
\hline 10 & MR. GUERIN: Yes. \\
\hline 11 & MR. GRATZ: Debbie, you're recused? \\
\hline 12 & MS. HACKMAN: Recused. \\
\hline 13 & MR. GRATZ: I vote yes. \\
\hline 14 & Mr. Lutz? \\
\hline 15 & MR. LUTZ: Yes. \\
\hline 16 & MR. GRATZ: Ms. Whitehead? \\
\hline 17 & MS. Whitehead: Yes. And Kelly. \\
\hline 18 & MR. GRATZ: Kelly? \\
\hline 19 & MS. WEGER: This is Kelly, and I vote \\
\hline 20 & yes. \\
\hline 21 & MR. GRATZ: All right. Well, thank \\
\hline 22 & you. \\
\hline 23 & MR. STEWART: Look forward to seeing \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
you next year at this time, if not before.
MR. PAINTON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Matt, great thanks
to you for, without notice, taking over.
(Laughter.)
MR. GRATZ: First time, that was my
first time.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: You owe me one.

With that said, where -- what moneys do we have available, Deanna?

MS. GARNER: We have \$459,205.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Four fifty-nine?
MS. GARNER: It's on the screen.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: This is like my wife's going shopping, I want bigger numbers. (Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And the next candidate we have on the scoring list is Indiana Shingle Recycling, LLC, with you score of 64. They are requesting \(\$ 445,000\). Is there anyone in -- present to represent Indiana Shingle, LLC? Good morning. Welcome. MS. RAY: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Please introduce yourself and give us a brief overview, and we'll throw some really tough questions at you.

MS. RAY: Okay.
MR. LUTZ: Hey, sorry -- sorry to
interrupt. I've got it here -- and I could be wrong. I've got two that are at an even number right here. We're at this level. I know it says the overall ranking, but looking at the overall average, \(I\) just want to clarify that it looks like we've got two that are tied right now.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: You are correct.

We have --

MR. LUTZ: So, what --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We have the next
one that is -- it's the same scoring level, which is CDC [sic], Incorporated, and all I would ask is that you consider that in your motion, so --

MR. LUTZ: Okay. I see. I've got - -
CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- and whatnot.

MR. LUTZ: -- got it. Okay. I'm
okay. Sorry. Go ahead, proceed.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I apologize.

MS. RAY: Okay. No, I'm -- yeah.
I'm Liesel Ray, and I'm the owner of Indiana Shingle Recycling.

Just to give a kind of brief overview of what we do and where we've been over the last ten years, we've been in business here in Central Indiana for ten years. We recycle asphalt shingles. I got in business primarily only to recycle for the paving industry. Shingles go one hundred percent back into \(H M A\), common stock.

In 2016, INDOT changed their specs from five percent recycled content down to three, and that pretty much cut us off at the knees as far as doing as much business as we were. We were -we were recycling over 50,000 tons a year as a seasonal business, not really operating at all during the winter.

So, since then we've been doing \(R\) \& \(D\). We've partnered with a few different companies, and five years into the kind of current environment, we've partnered with Owens-Corning, and we are currently in the pilot with them that we started in December of ' 22 .

And so, we've gone through bin shop tests, and now through the pilot, and we're ready to add onto our processing, and that's what we're asking for is funding for equipment to basically scale up to a commercial facility to do recycling, to go back into shingles, so it would be a full circular economy. So -- and we're looking at 75,000 tons a year, so 150 million pounds is -it's a huge -- it's a huge opportunity.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Why did they reduce the allowable content from five to three percent? MS. RAY: I don't know like exactly why they went from five to three. I will say that there was some premature cracking that was being found in the -- in some of those, and rather than, you know, go through the process of trying to find like a better solution or a better mix design, it was -- you know, I don't know the specifics of that, but it was just pretty much changed right away.

And that three-percent content is mostly made up out of recycled asphalt pavement, so RAP, and that kind of extra two percent was coming
from shingles. So, RAP is still going, you know, on a pretty good rate into the road, it's just the shingles that have gotten significantly reduced. We're only doing a couple of thousand tons a year right now --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Uh-huh.
MS. RAY: -- for specific mix designs for pavement.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
MS. WHITEHEAD: Would you be able to
accept less and still complete your project?
MS. RAY: Yes, basically, yes, we
will be able to fund it.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: If I may -- if I
may expand upon that, with Craig's comment, we'll need an overview from the next equally scoring candidate --

MS. RAY: Sure.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: \(\quad\) - prior to any
motions being made --
MS. RAY: Uh-huh.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: - - just so you
understand.

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the state, because Kentucky is struggling with
that, and --
MR. LUTZ: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- they don't allow
any shingle mix --
MR. LUTZ: In the --
CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- in the hot

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    mix --
    MR. LUTZ: Yeah, hot -- yeah.
    CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- in the D2.
    MR. LUTZ: Yeah.
    MS. RAY: There has been -- you know,
    there have been some improvements in the asphalt,
    you know, realm. There's balanced mixes I know
    that's coming out, but it's going to take a lot
    of education and a lot of persuading, based on
    where the industry has been, to get back to that.
    This actually allows us to go to an annual
    production instead of just being seasonal, and
    increase our employee count again. You know, at
    one point we had over forty employees. I
    currently have one. So, we can get back to --
    get back to a major amount of recycling.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Good. \\
\hline 2 & Any other questions from Board members? \\
\hline 3 & MS. WHITEHEAD: Deanna, I guess -- \\
\hline 4 & did you put this on our notes that says this \\
\hline 5 & project may be a good fit for CIWDP? \\
\hline 6 & MS. GARNER: That would be Tom that \\
\hline 7 & made that comment from our IDEM staff. \\
\hline 8 & MS. Whitehead: Oh. \\
\hline 9 & MS. GARNER: Yeah. \\
\hline 10 & MS. WHITEHEAD: I was just curious. \\
\hline 11 & MS. GARNER: And -- yeah, and I think \\
\hline 12 & that's just like -- you know, because we can't \\
\hline 13 & award them all, that this is Central Indiana, and \\
\hline 14 & if they don't receive funding for this, there is \\
\hline 15 & the option of the next round of the central \\
\hline 16 & Indiana Waste Diversion Project for them. They \\
\hline 17 & would be eligible. \\
\hline 18 & MS. Whitehead \({ }^{\text {a }}\) Thank you. \\
\hline 19 & MS. HACKMAN: Is there a compliance \\
\hline 20 & issue with this? \\
\hline 21 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, that's what I \\
\hline 22 & was going to do next is ask the tough question. \\
\hline 23 & Obviously there is a history of noncompliance, \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
and there was an agreed-upon order, I believe. How do we stand with that at this point?

MS. RAY: We've done everything that IDEM has asked us to. Realistically, when your revenue drastically reduces -- we've been operating on a shoestring budget for some number of years, so it's hard to manage the amount of material that we were, you know, bringing in when all of the sudden we didn't have the stream for it to go out.

We haven't brought material in in several years, and even though we technically right now are permitted to do so, we haven't. We agreed that we don't want to bring any more in until we have this fully up and running. That way we're -- we know that it's going out faster than it's coming in.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I appreciate that, but please understand, take no offense, I'm obligated to check with Mr. Leas, and --

MS. RAY: I totally understand.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- and so, I turn
to Mr. Lease and I say, "Are they currently in
compliance?"
MR. LEAS: Yeah, there's a -- yeah,
with our Compliance and Technical Assistance program, our reports, they're -- they have agreed orders, and they're in good standing in that regard. So, it has been an issue in the past, but \(I\) think they're on the right path going forward.

The timing of the project's important, and, you know, if they could fit under the Central Indiana Waste Diversion Pilot Project, they have more money available to them to fund the full request. You know, it depends if that timeline would be okay because that's a year away, and whether or not -- you know, the timing may be of essence with their markets and getting material processed. It's -- you know, raising funding is always an effort.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you,
Mr. Leas.
And obviously \(I\) wanted to do that for the record, and \(I\) know it wouldn't have been on the list if they were not in compliance.

say we've spent a lot of money, even into the last year, to get this pilot with Owens-Corning, and to do everything that we can to remove the material and put a circular economic solution in place. We -- you know, we've come full circle from where we were, so --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, I commend you, and \(I\) understand personally the struggles, because in another state I'm working with, we -they're trying to get somebody to do what you're doing, and to get the state to accept it -MS. RAY: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- in their mix.
So, keep up the good work. We do have to hear from the next --

MS. RAY: Sure.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- applicant -MS. RAY: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- but keep your
fingers crossed.
MS. RAY: Okay. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
MR. LUTZ: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. The
next applicant that we have with the similar score as Indiana Shingle Recycling, LLC is GDC, Incorporated, with a score of 64, and I believe they are asking for 132,000 ; is that correct, Deanna?

MS. GARNER: It's -- and yeah, I just want to make note that they -- original request was much higher, but based on the equipment quotes that were provided to me and the budget table that they provided, \(I\) had to break that down a little bit more, and so, the eligible costs based on the materials and stuff provided to me is that 132, yeah, 132,000.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Do I have a representative from GDC in attendance?

MR. MECKSTROTH: Yes, I'm here. My name is Tim Meckstroth. I'm the Chief Operating Officer for GDC.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Welcome.

MS. GARNER: Wait, I'm looking at my notes more clearly.

MR. MECKSTROTH: Okay.

MS. GARNER: Let me -- I apologize. Let me just speak real quick. It's \(\$ 98,992\) that are eligible.

MR. MECKSTROTH: Okay. Excellent.
So, the project that we're interested in kicking off is one of our major products that we manufacture is polypropylene sound insulation and die-cut materials for the automotive industry, and the way we produce that product is at a plant in Elkhart, Indiana, we buy raw polypropylene pellets and make it into continuous five- and six-foot-wide quilts. Those quilts are then transported to our plant in Goshen, Indiana, where we're asking for the capital for a project where they are die cut on machines, with the scrap rate being about 50 percent.

So, we produce about 200,000 pounds of these blankets a week, and we produce about a hundred thousand pounds of this scrap a week, which accumulates in cardboard boxes, and as best we can right now, we sent some of it back up to our plant in Elkhart to recycle, and because of the way it's scrapped and it's kind of pillowy,
you can only get about four thousand pounds, three to four thousand pounds, on a semi truck, so we're sending multiple trailers, four to five trailers a day back there. If they can handle it, they're recycling some of that. Other that we can't handle because of that just goes off to be baled and put in a landfill, et cetera. And it's not in cardboard boxes. We consume a vast amount of cardboard boxes.

What we are -- want to do then is simply
bale this into four, five, six-hundred pound bales, this polypropylene scrap, which then could be taken in semis, about 40,000 pounds a load, or instead of five truckloads a day, two and a half truckloads a week, back to our Elkhart plant, where, in that form, we could recycle all of it, eliminate the cardboard, bring the blankets that we produce back on skids in kind of a continual recycling process, eliminating both any polypropylene scrap or the majority of the cardboard from getting into landfills.

So, the ask is for funding for simply a
baling kind of compressor, baling equipment, in
order to make that recycling process complete. CHAIRMAN BURROW: Questions from the

Board?
MR. GUERIN: Deanna, what was the eligible amount, did you say?

MS. GARNER: The eligible amount,
\(\$ 98,992 . \quad\) That goes towards the baler, the
field -- the scrap containers, and then some
towards electrical and delivery.
MR. LUTZ: So, this is just an
internal improvement; correct?
MR. MECKSTROTH: Yeah, it is, and
it's eliminating waste going to the landfill, but essentially it is an internal improvement. So, we'll end up using a hundred percent of our scrap, eliminating roughly, we hope, 90 percent of our cardboard, and eliminating more than 20 --20-, 25-mile-an-hour -- 20-, 25-mile trips a week from our Goshen plant to our Elkhart plant, hauling the scrap up there, and what scrap we can't recycle because of the process at this point, sending it off to one of the local -either people to recycle it, to send it to
landfills, et cetera.
So, there'll be some savings due to -- you know, waste due to, you know, excessive trucking, but essentially the save is eliminating all
polypropylene and the majority of cardboard scrap not being recycled.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other
questions?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Again, it's
expensive to haul feathers, and how many -- how many tons a day are we speaking of?

MR. MECKSTROTH: Well, the way that this material scrap is produced, it's pretty pillowy, like you said, feathers, so there's probably -- and I did -- I actually wrote some notes down ahead of time -- right now there's probably -- without baling it, there's four to five truckloads a day, because you can only get three to four, maybe five thousand pounds of this pillowy stuff on a trailer. It just fills up the volume. And with the bales, the way we plan to do it and compress it, we could do two and a half
truckloads a week back to Elkhart.
And it's pretty easy to handle at that point. The bales can stack up, and quite honestly, they can just run almost continuously. We can recycle this stuff and put it right back into our sound insulation material that goes into automobiles and light trucks and stuff like that, assuming they go back into production soon, the automotive industry.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other
questions?
(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, we -MR. MECKSTROTH: It is -CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm sorry?

MR. MECKSTROTH: It is not a very
fancy project. I apologize. It's pretty simple. CHAIRMAN BURROW: We like simple.

Thank you.
MR. MECKSTROTH: Okay. You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other comments
from the Board?

MR. LUTZ: Is this -- is the grant money -- is this program predicated strictly on the grant money, or is there enough economic improvement internally that it looks like an improvement of transportation, efficiencies, things like that, that you would self-fund it anyways?

MR. MECKSTROTH: To be honest, we would very likely do this project --

MR. LUTZ: Yeah.

MR. MECKSTROTH: \(--\quad\) regardless of it. If we didn't get the full amount, we would very likely do the project.

MR. LUTZ: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Anything else from
the Board members?
(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Hearing none, what's the pleasure of the Board? Do we want to look at the next applicant before we start shelling out the rest of our available funds?

MR. LUTZ: You mean go down to three,
or just leave --
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, we've got one with a score of 62.

MR. LUTZ: Oh.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Oh, we actually
have two at 62.
MR. LUTZ: Right.
MR. GRATZ: I'd like to make a motion
to award to the asphalt shingling company.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay. And in the
amount of how much, Mr. Gratz?
MR. GRATZ: It would be what -- the remaining amount we have.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Four hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars; is that correct, Deanna?

MS. GARNER: Four hundred fifty-nine thousand two hundred and five dollars.

MR. GRATZ: And they were asking for how much?

MR. LUTZ: Four hundred and ninety-five.

MS. GARNER: Four ninety-five.

MR. GRATZ: Four ninety-five?
CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, we have a
motion by Mr. Gratz to award the remaining balance of funds we have available to Indiana Shingle Recycling, LLC, in the amount of four hundred and fifty-nine thousand plus a few pennies.

MS. GARNER: Two hundred and five.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Two oh five. Thank you, Deanna.

Do I have a second?
(No response.)

MR. GRATZ: Can I provide a little
comment?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, certainly.
MR. GRATZ: Okay. Well, I just look at this: It's asphalt shingles. There's really no market out there for them right now; am I correct? And if we -- if we can find a way to recycle asphalt shingles, that would be huge to keep that out of the landfill, and I guess what I feel this Board is to do is to provide money and grant funding to find new markets for materials
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that currently have no --
MR. LUTZ: I agree. I don't disagree
with that.
MR. GRATZ: -- no market. So, I
don't know. I just think this is a project that
it might be worth giving it a go and -- and
making it work.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you for that
comment.
MR. LUTZ: I don't disagree, Matt,
with the comments that you said. I'm just saying
that at four hundred sixty thousand dollars
roughly, rounded, right, it would be the
second-highest grant moneys that we gave today,
and I'm just saying that -- I'm thinking that
four sixty might be a big -- a bit steep compared
to how the scoring and how the other funds have
came through.
MR. GRATZ: And it could be a lot of
tons kept out of the landfill --
MR. LUTZ: I know.
MR. GRATZ: -- compared to some
others.

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CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
MS. WEGER: This is Kelly. Can I ask
a question?
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Certainly.
MS. WEGER: I'm just wondering if
the -- if this applicant would be able to speak to whether they would be able to move forward with the project if the grant amount was three hundred and fifty thousand.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: You're asking if the applicant would be able to move forward with the project if the grant amount was less than requested? I believe you said the amount of three hundred thousand, or three fifty?

MS. WEGER: Three fifty is what I asked, although it would probably be beneficial for the Board to hear if there were -- numbers.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Sure.
MS. RAY: We'll find it, yeah. I
mean we'll fund the rest of it, if 350,000 -- we can come up with the difference.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: The answer is
affirmative, yes, they can move forward with the
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amount of 350,000, Kelly.
Any other questions?

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                            MS. WHITEHEAD: So, just looking at
the numbers, if Indiana Shingle Recycling did
\(\$ 360,213\), we could also fund GDC for the full
98,992.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. So,
what is the pleasure of the Board?
    MS. WHITEHEAD: So, do we have to do
something with Matt's --
    CHAIRMAN BURROW: We have to
    either -- he has to amend his motion or withdraw
    his motion.
    MS. HACKMAN: Or it dies with no --
    CHAIRMAN BURROW: Or it dies.
    MR. GRATZ: Do you want it to die, or
just amend it to what you just said, Sandy.
    MS. HACKMAN: Why don't you just let
it die and then make a new one?
    MR. GRATZ: Okay.
                                    (Laughter.)
MR. GRATZ: We'll let it die.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Now can \(I\) ask for a
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & motion? \\
\hline 2 & MS. WEGER: I will make -- I will \\
\hline 3 & make a motion to award 350,000. \\
\hline 4 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: I have a motion \\
\hline 5 & by -- \\
\hline 6 & MS. WHITEHEAD: Two oh five. \\
\hline 7 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- Ms. Weger for \\
\hline 8 & \$350,000 for Indiana Re -- Shingle Recycling, \\
\hline 9 & LLC. Do I have a second? \\
\hline 10 & MS. WHITEHEAD: It really needs to be \\
\hline 11 & three hundred and sixty two hundred and five; \\
\hline 12 & right? Three sixty two thirteen. It needs to be \\
\hline 13 & more than that; right, Deanna? \\
\hline 14 & MS. GARNER: I'm trying to do the \\
\hline 15 & math. \\
\hline 16 & MS. HACKMAN: We want 98,992 left. \\
\hline 17 & MS. Whitehead: Oh, I got you; I'm \\
\hline 18 & sorry. \\
\hline 19 & MS. HACKMAN: We don't want to have \\
\hline 20 & \$200 to give to somebody. \\
\hline 21 & MS. WHITEHEAD: Yeah, because when \\
\hline 22 & we -- \\
\hline 23 & MS. GARNER: Three hundred and sixty \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
thousand two hundred and thirteen, and then we can award the ninety-eight nine nine two.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Three six zero two one three.

MS. WHITEHEAD: That's not right, because that allows 134 -- then we have \(\$ 134,787\) left, I think.

MR. LUTZ: Wait. We've got this.
MS. WHITEHEAD: We have 459,205.
MS. GARNER: No -- which one are you?
MR. LUTZ: What are we tying to do?
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Please allow us to get ourselves --
(Many Board members talking at once.)
MR. LUTZ: Well, I think we did. So, if we -- this is this much; yeah. Right? You're trying to fund -- so I'm just playing ball here. If you're saying if we want to -- for giggles, we have four hundred fifty-nine thousand dollars left. If we wanted to fund GDC, Inc. the total amount of ninety-eight ninety-two [sic], right, if we would have left in the kitty three hundred sixty thousand two thirteen.

MS. WHITEHEAD: So, that is --
MR. LUTZ: So, that would be the
amount that we -- if we're just saying -- if we want to do the full amount, and these are the two projects we're going to do, then Indiana Shingles would accept 360,213 , and GDC would accept the full amount of 98,992 , if that -- if we wanted to fund GDC as well. Those would be the two numbers. But the motion is that we have 350 , so we'd actually have \(\$ 10,000\) left to give in the kitty for other -- we can go to the next applicant. There would be \(\$ 10,000\) left.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Kelly, do you prefer to withdraw your motion and make a new motion, or amend your motion?

MS. WEGER: Yes, I would like to amend my motion to fund that amount that you said, three hundred and sixty whatever.

MR. LUTZ: Yeah, three hundred and sixty --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, your motion is to fund Indiana Shingle Recycling \$360,213?
(Discussion off the record.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & MS. WEGER: Yes. \\
\hline 2 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. \\
\hline 3 & We have a motion on the table. Do I have \\
\hline 4 & a second? \\
\hline 5 & MR. LUTZ: Second. \\
\hline 6 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Second by Mr. Lutz. \\
\hline 7 & Any additional discussion needed? \\
\hline 8 & (No response.) \\
\hline 9 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: We'll do a \\
\hline 10 & roll-call vote. \\
\hline 11 & Ms. Weger? \\
\hline 12 & MS. WEGER: Yes. \\
\hline 13 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. \\
\hline 14 & Mr. Guerin? \\
\hline 15 & MR. GUERIN: Recused. \\
\hline 16 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. \\
\hline 17 & Ms. Hackman? \\
\hline 18 & MS. HACKMAN: Yes. \\
\hline 19 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz? \\
\hline 20 & MR. GRATZ: Yes. \\
\hline 21 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Lutz? \\
\hline 22 & MR. LUTZ: Yes. \\
\hline 23 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead? \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes. \\
\hline 2 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: And I do vote yes \\
\hline 3 & as well. So, with one recusal, your motion \\
\hline 4 & carries, then. \\
\hline 5 & MS. RAY: Thank you so much for it. \\
\hline 6 & I do appreciate it. \\
\hline 7 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: I need your \\
\hline 8 & information before you leave so that \(I\) can pass \\
\hline 9 & it along to some other individuals who are \\
\hline 10 & struggling with exactly what you're doing. \\
\hline 11 & MS. RAY: Okay. Sounds great. \\
\hline 12 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. \\
\hline 13 & So, that leaves us with a -- hopefully \\
\hline 14 & ninety-eight thousand - \\
\hline 15 & MR. LUTZ: Nine nine two. \\
\hline 16 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Nine nineteen? \\
\hline 17 & MR. LUTZ: Nine -- ninety-eight \\
\hline 18 & thousand nine hundred ninety-two dollars. \\
\hline 19 & CHAIRMAN BURROW: Nine ninety-two; \\
\hline 20 & okay. That brings up our next discussion on GDC, \\
\hline 21 & Incorporated. What's the Board's pleasure? \\
\hline 22 & MS. WHITEHEAD: I'll make a motion to \\
\hline 23 & fund GDC, Incorporated for \$98,992. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


With that, we've expended all of the moneys we have available for award today. I do sincerely want to thank all of the applicants. You make our job challenging with 19 to 20 applications, but \(I\) can't tell you how much we appreciate that, because it shows innovation, it shows a desire, and it justifies the need in -in the expenditures the state's making.

So, thank you very much. I apologize that we couldn't take care of everyone, but we look forward to seeing your applications in the future. For those that were awarded, congratulations, and we look forward to successful programs.

Do we have any other issues we need to discuss, Deanna?

REP. ERRINGTON: I do have one. I'm --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yes.
REP. ERRINGTON: -- sorry to prolong
the meeting, but yesterday \(I\) was talking with Jason Donati from the Muncie Sanitary District, and he told me that vape cartridge disposal is lithium batteries in them, and that they're sometimes causing fires --

MR. LUTZ: Uh-huh.
REP. ERRINGTON: -- in trucks, and I
wondered if -- are you all seeing this same thing?

MS. HACKMAN: Uh-huh.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yes, it is --
MR. LUTZ: Yes, lithium batteries are very explosive.

REP. ERRINGTON: Yeah.
MR. LUTZ: You step on them, you roll something over, unfortunately -- thank goodness, and it was about two or three months ago, we actually had a fire at our recycling center, and it was because the front-end loader rolled over a lithium battery. Thank goodness our fire system was able to extinguish the fire and get it under control and out actually even before the fire department was on-site, which they were on-site within, you know, three minutes.

But lithium batteries are horrid. I mean
you saw the kids that run into those lithium things, and then they're in the -- actually a friend of mine had one of those little trike things, kids things that are -- that was in his garage, and it just -- yeah, lithium batteries are brutal.

MR. GRATZ: Yeah, we've got a task force in Fort Wayne. My department, the Solid Waste Department, the County Solid Waste Department, and our fire department is working on SOP's on how to handle like the fire department get -- sees them in a fire, you know, basically how we're going to transport it, how we're going to get the county for their household hazardous waste site, and then we're also putting funding towards basically public awareness, trying to get the message out that, you know, when your batteries start becoming compromised, be sure that you, you know, call someone, dispose of it properly. And so, that's kind of what we're doing in Fort Wayne.

MR. GUERIN: The National Waste
Recycling Association is working with the battery
manufacturers to try to address this issue, and as one of the side problems here is not just the safety issue with just the batteries, but the insurance costs to the industry. Unbelievable.

I mean to get to the point where \(I\) don't care how big your company is, you can't afford the insurance. So, it's a major problem.

And I just happened to see the other night -- \(I\) forget what the name of the show is, Mayday, has to do with airline crashes, and that issue had to do with a large jumbo jet, the same size as the presidential jet, \(I\) think it was a FedEx jet, that was brought down by lithium batteries --

MR. LUTZ: Wow.
MR. GUERIN: -- in the storage unit.
MR. LUTZ: Dang.
MR. GUERIN: Unbelievable. So, it's
a major issue, and the Association and the industry realizes it and is trying to do something about it.

REP. ERRINGTON: Good. Jason told me that they have a grant that they can dispose of
the -- I guess it would be the Central Indiana Recycling -- of household, but the commercial -you know, the vape shops and places that you buy it, they'd like to put some bins there, but there's no money to pay for --

MS. HACKMAN: The trouble with bins for the public is sometimes they're not prepared correctly to be disposed of, and when you put two of them together and they hit their contact points, that's when the fire starts.

REP. ERRINGTON: Oh.

MS. HACKMAN: So, it's another
prob -- I mean it's good -- you know, it's good to get out there and talk about it and let the public know that they're dangerous, but we have to be really careful how we collect them. I have a fireproof, explosion-proof container that \(I\) carry in my vehicle, so if \(I\) pick some up that aren't prepared correctly, then \(I\) carry them in there, because \(I\) don't want to have that.

MR. LEAS: Yeah, we did fund the ERI project last round for collection of batteries, and they have the safe collection, including
lithium batteries.
MS. GARNER: Yeah, part of what we funded, there was like a barrel that, yeah, has the fireproof type of padding in it for safer collection of those.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Rep. Errington, last evening \(I\) was at another solid waste management district board meeting, and their concern was there are certain batteries now that they've actually modified to where they're safe and allowable for disposal, and the cost of actually recycling those batteries has risen excessively.

They wanted to remove those batteries from their promoting -- promotion of recycling, and the discussion ended with, "Why confuse our consumers, our residents, as to our intentions? It's better to pay for the continued disposal of batteries for recycling at the high cost versus, you know, struggling with confusing the residents."

Recycling the batteries is the only way to deal with it, because lithium-ion batteries are a
huge problem throughout our industry. I think every company in the business has ran into a problem with lithium-ion batteries.

REP. ERRINGTON: Okay.
MS. HACKMAN: Those are the same
batteries that we hold up to our face all of the time.
(Laughter.)
CHAIRMAN BURROW: It's amazing. It just doesn't take much to make a fire.

REP. ERRINGTON: Well, I hope a solution can be found soon for --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, and let's think: What are we going to do with our EV batteries, our electric vehicle batteries? Who has the process to recycle those batteries?

MR. GUERIN: No one does.
MS. GARNER: We have a comment from Pat Daniel.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yes, Ms. Daniels.
MS. DANIEL: Right before you
adjourn, \(I\) would just like to ask you and to let the Board members know that at the end of this

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2
year, everyone's terms will be ending or coming to an end, possibly, possibly not, but Deanna can just give you a heads-up on that.

MS. GARNER: Yeah, I had been
communicating with you guys and have some further information, but everybody got appointed at the exact same time on the Board currently, minus, of course, our legislative members, but -- so, everybody's terms is -- the four-year term is up at the end of this year, so \(I\) will be, you know, confirming with each and every one of you if you still want to continue and serve on the Board another term.

And then the process is really -- goes to the legislator's office -- to the Governor's Office. They are the ones that I'll provide the names to, and the information, and additional recommendations for anybody new, and they determine who will continue and how the Board will look for the next year.

They do sometimes take a while to get those new appointments in place. And you guys are on the Board until we have new appointees in
place, too, so if there's an overlap in that first January meeting and we don't have information from the Governor's Office, \(I\) plan on hopefully seeing you all back here.

And \(I\) did have one more update that was reminded of me [sic]. I just wanted to say that we do have now the EPA SWIFR dollars, Solid Waited Infrastructure for Recycling dollars, to do the State Solid Waste Plan, so we're
developing the recyc -- the \(R F P\), the request for proposals for a contractor to create that plan. Hopefully the RFP will be out at the beginning of the year, and so we're starting work on that project.

We do hopefully anticipate a lot of stakeholder involvement creating that plan and looking to, you know, everybody in this room, and those who applied even, to be those stakeholders that can provide us input as we move forward on a materials -- a statewide materials management plan. I'm not sure what \(I\) called it the first time. It's been a long morning.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you, Deanna.
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    MS. GARNER: Uh-huh.
    CHAIRMAN BURROW: The only other item
    I need to touch on, I believe most have left, but
    I do invite any comments from our guests, any
    public comments at this time, with anything that
    has to do with the matters discussed today.
    MR. BLACK: Yes.
    CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yes, sir.
    MR. BLACK: Can you run through the
    rest of the scoring for the ones that were not
    funded today?
    THE REPORTER: Can you identify
        yourself, please?
                            MR. BLACK: Bryce Black, with the
    City of Rensselaer.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: The City of --
MR. BLACK: Rensselaer.
MS. HACKMAN: Rensselaer.
MS. GARNER: Bruce, I can just go
ahead and share the rankings on the screen.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Certainly, that's
fine. That's the same text I have.
MS. GARNER: Yeah.

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