BEFORE THE INDIANA
RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT BOARD

- - -

PUBLIC MEETING

OCTOBER 23, 2025

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PROCEEDINGS

in the above-captioned matter, before the Recycling Market Development Board, Bruce Burrow, Chairman, taken before me, Lindy L. Meyer, Jr., a Notary Public in and for the State of Indiana, County of Shelby, at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, 2525 North Shadeland Avenue, Conference Room C, Indianapolis, Indiana, on Thursday, October 23, 2025 at 9:02 o'clock a.m.

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APPEARANCES:

BOARD MEMBERS:
Bruce Burrow, Chairman
Kelly Weger
Terry Guerin
Matt Gratz
Andrew Nunan
Debbie Hackman
Sandy Whitehead
Tara Wesseler-Henry
Rep. Sue Errington
Rep. Lori Goss-Reaves

ON BEHALF OF IDEM:
Deanna Garner
Carl Wodrich
Tom Leas
James French
Aidan Whitney

ALSO PRESENT:
Ted Niblock
Debbie McSorley
Brandon Shaw
John Repenning
Tim Landers
Debie Coble
Tom Lawson
Chad Dixon
Alan Axsom
Eric Chase
Jessica Davis

- - -

9:02 o'clock a.m.
October 23, 2025

- - -

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Good morning, everyone.

MR. NUNAN: Good morning, Bruce.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: It's 9:03, and we will call the October 23rd, 2025 IDEM Indianap -- Recycling Market Development Board meeting to order, and welcome everyone. Thank you. Full house today. That's very good.

The first order of business is consideration and approval of the July 24th, 2025 meeting minutes. And has everyone had an opportunity to review those?

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Terry, did you have a chance to review the minutes?

MS. HACKMAN: I move that we approve them as submitted.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I have a motion by Debbie Hackman. Do we have a second?

MR. NUNAN: Second.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Second by Mr. Nunan. Do we have any discussion?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, all in favor?

(Board members responded, "Aye.")

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Opposed?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Motion carries unanimously. Thank you.

Next on the agenda, we have an IDEM Update by Mr. Carl Wodrich, Deputy Commissioner.

MS. GARNER: And real quick, Bruce, I'm going to do our housekeeping for those --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Oh, I'm sorry.

MS. GARNER: -- that are --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.

MS. GARNER: -- on-line today.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right.

MS. GARNER: No, that's all right. I forgot to put it on our agenda.

So, for those on-line, thank you for joining us today. I'm Deanna Garner, Recycling

Market Development Program Manager, for IDEM's Office of Program Support. All microphones are currently muted. For attendance tracking, please take a moment to write your name and affiliation in the chat box.

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

For those on the phone, if you have a question or comment, you can raise your hand by pressing star nine and we will call on you at the appropriate time. When you're 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 you may e-mail rmdpgrants@idem.in.gov with any questions or if you would like to schedule an interview.

This meeting is being recorded and will be

posted on IDEM's Web site at recycle.in.gov.

And with that, I'll hand it over to Carl now.

MR. WODRICH: Good morning, everybody.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Good morning.

MR. WODRICH: I'm -- we have a lot of --

(On-line interruption.)

MR. WODRICH: I have several updates. I'm going to try and keep them short, though, knowing we have a full agenda with the grand awards this time, and the reports, that Tom's going to present to you all.

First and foremost, I think you all are aware that Pat Daniel retired from IDEM after 38 years with the state, 31 years with IDEM, so to say I'm bummed is an understatement. She retired effective -- September 26th, I think, was her last day, although I am working on trying to see if I can't bring her back on -- we have a post-retirement program.

Pat did agree that if I wanted to do that

and was able to, she would be willing to do that, like a day or so, a week, or maybe six months or so, to kind of bridge the gap between who fills her shoes and try to -- as Pat did a lot for our agency, not just OPS, but she also took on a lot of things for the agency as a whole. She kind of coordinated our agreement that went along with our federal grant funding from EPA that funds a lot of our functions for our agency.

So, that was one of a number of things that she did for IDEM in her career. So, I just also want to go on record that we -- you know, we're very appreciative of her, you know, stellar service for so many years, and we're definitely going to miss her at OPS and at IDEM.

So, I am working on backfilling her position. I did get approval to do that, and it just closed at the end of the day yesterday, so I've already started scheduling interviews, so hopefully -- definitely before our next RMDB meeting, we should have a new section chief in place by then for sure.

Also have -- we have several other

vacancies, unfortunately, so I'm trying to keep my head above water a little bit. We've been down in our technology positions since August due to some potential reorganization in our information services team within our agency. That position hasn't been filled.

I suspect it will likely be a position that now belongs to our information services team, and they'll probably end up filling it once that all fleshes out in the next few weeks, but I don't know that for sure. I'm conjecturing at this point. But -- so, hopefully we'll get - we'll get that position filled and get some additional services that we've been sort of missing out on the last couple of months there.

Also, Tom is filling in to provide the E-waste Recycling Report overview today, because Jacob Schmicker also left IDEM OPS in mid-September to take a position with INDOT up in North -- Northern Indiana, to be closer to family. So, we just finished interviews. I had Deanna and Jennifer sit in on those with me since I don't have a section chief right now, but I

just wanted to get that expedited. So, hopefully we'll have somebody in place within a few weeks in that role.

And then the same day that Pat retired, we lost, also in her section, one of our quality assurance managers for the agency, one of two positions that we have in our office that does -- reviews SOP's and quality assurance project plans that are required for grant-funded projects in-house. So, working on getting that position approved to post and fill as well.

And then we have two other sort of more operational positions in our office that are vacant. One of those was vacated because we promoted Marcus Painton in our office, who was in our Grant Coordinator role, into our OPS Operations Manager position. That was sort of a reclass from our financial analyst in our office.

So, hopefully we'll get approval for at least one of those positions, hopefully both of them, because we do have a lot of things that we're kind of backed up on and not doing quite as effectively as we would without -- with all of

these vacancies.

So -- and then the last thing I just wanted to mention is -- so, our IDEM leadership at the agency is -- has started engaging a larger leadership team. So, all of our managers, all of our Technical E-7's, our Program Director E-7's, anybody who's in a leadership role is part of what we're calling the extended leadership team.

And so, we're getting ready to have a two-day extended leadership team like symposium, if you will. So, very much looking forward to that. I think that's just Clint and Hilary, our Commissioner and Chief of Staff, is really just wanting to better connect with all of leadership across the agency and ensure that all of their messages, you know, are getting to the staff. So, more to report on that after we have that first two-day symposium, but we do have virtual meetings, we had virtual and in-person meetings sort of early in the year, when our Commissioner was kind of coming on board.

So, other than that, if -- there's plenty more I could update you all on, but I think those

are kind of the main ones that affect our office, OPS, and the agency as a whole.

So, thank you Bruce.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you, Carl.

Any questions for Carl?

MR. GUERIN: If it's appropriate, I'd like to recommend that we send a letter to Pat, under the Chairman's signature, acknowledging her service and thanking her for all of the assistance that she's given to this Board over the years. And I'd make that in the form of a motion, if that's appropriate.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I think everybody is in agreement with that.

MR. NUNAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I don't know that we can thank Pat enough for all of the help she's given us, and I'm sure everyone in your organization can't thank her enough.

MR. WODRICH: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We need to get her a key lime pie.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: That's what we need to do. I'll fund that, Deanna, if you want to pick one up.

MS. GARNER: Okay. I'll look into that.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: But no, a nice "Thank you" from the Board, I think, would be very appropriate.

Thank you, Terry.

MR. NUNAN: Thanks, Terry.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Anything else for Carl?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Thank you, Carl.

The next thing on the agenda, we've got Status Updates of Existing Grants, Ms. Deanna Garner.

MS. GARNER: Okay.

I'm going to start with our Fiscal Year '24. Most of those are closing out. We do have a few exceptions. CW Recycling and Indiana Shingle will be getting extensions for time. One

of those, CW Recycling, is just having issues with getting permits for the new facility for the equipment to go into.

And then Indiana Shingle, I think that's a new process with the asphalt shingling, so they're still tinkering around with the methodology and making strides to make it work appropriately. So, we did extend their grants for additional time.

Fiscal Year -- oh, and then the last for Fiscal Year '24, Floyd County, we did work with our legal team and sent them the letter on how the Board decided, and we have not heard back from them. So, yeah, unfortunately, as far as we know, they'll probably still dissolve at the end of the year. I'll keep you updated as far as how the equipment gets distributed.

Fiscal Year '25, we just finished the six-month mark, so I received all of the reports. Everything is progressing. I had one Central Indiana Waste Diversion project. American Metals has already asked for an amendment for a slight variation on their equipment purchases. They're

going to get one less magnet shredder and then like a filtration system to help clean up that process. So, that is in the works to get approved and through the process as well.

So, that's it for our grants and how they're going. We can also -- I can keep going for the next item on the agenda.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Certainly.

MS. GARNER: Indiana Materials Management Plan Update, we are still working with Eunomia to get that plan finalized by the end of the year. As I mentioned at the last Board meeting, they are looking at different ways and exploring and modeling how we could increase that 50-percent recycling rate, and identified six major strategies to do so. As they modeled out those strategies from our baseline data we have, it looks like it would get us to a 35-percent recycling rate.

So, the preliminary next step, if those were, you know, to be able to be implemented, of course, they are -- we have received their first draft of the plan, and we were in the process of

reviewing it and providing comments, and the final draft -- or final plan -- should be to us by the beginning of December, so we're nearing the finish line. Pretty exciting there.

We -- in addition to that, we are -- I am working on getting the pass-through funding for local plans implemented, so I have put out a request for letters of intent from municipalities and solid waste management districts and counties to try to get a feel for who is interested in applying, and then we hope by the beginning of December to put out -- or start accepting applications for the pass-through funding.

We're thinking, and it may change based on our responses, but about 15,000 per entity that applies on a first-come-first-serve basis will be able to get funding towards a contractor to do the work to create a local plan. And then there will be guidance on how to do that in our state plan.

I think that's it.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Thank you, Deanna.

The next item on the agenda, Recycling Program Reports, Mr. Leas.

MS. GARNER: And I need to share my screen.

MR. LEAS: Good.

Well, thank you. I sure appreciate the opportunity to talk about what we do all of the time, and this is an annual event that we do this. And so, we have the IDEM 2024 Recycling Index Report. That's on our Web site, will be, and we'll go over some of the highlights of that report.

MS. GARNER: The report.

MR. LEAS: Yeah, get it going.

All right. This is a familiar looking chart that you've seen. It hasn't changed much over the years, and even decades. The percentages are pretty stable, and as you look at that, we have a waste -- MSW generation number that we calculate as a baseline. And so, MSW generation is the sum of what goes to landfills, to final disposal, and then also what goes to recycling end-use markets.

So, those total tons is what the recycling rate is based upon, and the 18 percent for last year is a number that was calculated, and really what stands out is we talk about a linear economy, we think of landfills, then we talk about a circular economy, and we think about recycling end-use markets and those transitions go back and forth, and they're very competitive. And it makes up the materials management plan for the state.

Next slide.

And here you see the actual tonnages. We track tonnages on-line through Re-TRAC, and we -- indeed all of these tons are tracked and reported, and, of course, the big number is what goes to landfills, almost seven million tons, and mainly in-state landfills, six and a half million tons in- state, and a little bit that goes exported to the landfills.

As you see, the recycling end-use markets, those are other categories of -- that we can look at, and different infrastructures, as we -- I kind of think about infrastructures, you know,

trucks really move a lot of material, and what goes to landfills, we're thinking about, you know, thousands of trucks per day, and what goes to recycling end-use markets would be in the hundreds of trucks per day.

So, infrastructure is very specific as to what you're trying to move, and the wood waste and organics category is mainly mulch, could be animal bedding, compost, it could be some food waste in those organics. Other recycling would include -- that's where the e-waste would kind of show up, in the other recycling column, and there's textiles and miscellaneous type of materials. But we do have tonnages that we track and is reported.

So, the next couple of slides will finish out this report, and we're just going to specifically look at what goes as commodity recyclables: Glass, metals, paper and plastics. That's kind of what people think about when you say "recycling," glass, metal, paper and plastics, commodity recyclables.

And so, the next slide, we can dive a

little bit deeper into what that stream would be. And so, this is tracked by shipments of material, and as you can see, what gets collected and what gets shipped to end-use markets is mainly paper. You know, two-thirds of what we collect and move to end-use markets would be the paper/cardboard category.

And -- yeah, glass and metal and, oh, plastics make up about 25 percent of the total commodity recyclables. And the single stream is something that is collected but processed at out-of-state MRF's. That is tracked differently, so less than ten percent of that amount is directed that way.

And then the next slide talks about the type of infrastructure that moves those materials, and this has been a work in progress in discerning how -- the infrastructure for commodity recyclables, and through the reporting, we kind of -- we can discern what makes up those categories.

And so, in the red is what is -- typically is from the in-state MRF's, the single-stream

sorting. We've got seven facilities that -- specifically that we track and get that number, and you'll see how many tons are directed that way. So, roughly 200,000 tons goes through our in-state MRF's as being shipped.

And yeah -- well, the green is the single-stream that gets sent to out-of-state facilities, and that's roughly 67,000 tons per year. And so, infrastructure-wise, we're talking about tons.

And then the blue category is the MRF source separated. They have baler-type operations, and these are large facilities. It could be like Quincy Recycle, or WestRock has a facility that provides baling of large quantities of materials, and that's mainly -- mainly paper and a little bit of plastics with the source separated.

But also, the blue stream has the non-MRF activity, which is kind of a wild card of reporting. And that's outside of the MRF's shed, and so, we're very good about tracking recyclables through the MRF shed, and -- but

there's some that is outside and could be shipped directly to end-use markets, and it would be like a Wal-Mart that has distribution centers, where they collect the materials and handle it on their own infrastructure outside of the MRF shed.

So, the -- and sometimes that goes up and down, that non-MRF activity, and like I said, that's kind of a wild card, so we're not complete -- or comprehensive of all of that activity that goes on in that category, but the rest of it is pretty documented.

It's interesting to note, too, like the solid waste management districts as a whole, of all of the districts that collect and either provide their own services or contract out services to move recyclables, they do about a hundred thousand tons per year, they oversee that.

And so, you look at what goes to in-state MRF's, and the districts are doing a hundred thousand tons, and a lot of that would go to the in-state MRF's. And so, that's a quick rundown of the Recycling Index Report. The full report

will be on our Web site.

So, also Jacob was very instrumental about the Indiana E-Cycle Program, so I'm filling his shoes right at this moment, and as the background would show, this program started in 2009. It was -- the law was passed, and it created an extended producer responsibility, or -- program as well, and we call that the Indiana E-Cycle Program.

And, you know, not long ago, we had these kind of projects come before the Board, and it was totally new to us in handling e-waste, and that was before the law got passed and we started doing something about e-waste. And it's really evolved into a good industry that handles it very well. So, it's been 15 years, and the report goes over the calendar year 2024 results.

So, it's been very stable over the years. And so, you see that it's -- it requires manufacturers, recyclers and collectors -- they all work together in the total output, but manufacturers are -- have an obligation to do some recycling of e-waste.

And as you're familiar with the program, it applies to covered electronic devices, typical computer-type hardware and accessories that goes with what you'd think about computers-wise. Covered electronic devices, that's in the report, too, you know, in more detail, if you go to the E-Waste Annual Report. That's on our web site.

So -- oh, it's -- the program looks at specifically for households, schools and small businesses. That's where it collects the covered electronic devices. In the sales, an obligation is based upon what manufacturers produce and sell, video display devices. You're probably familiar with the program anyway.

And the next slide.

So, the way the law was set up, that manufacturers, if they sell a video display device in the state, they have to recycle 60 percent of that waste on an annual basis. And so, we track those manufacturers, and they are registered into our program.

And so, their obligation has been around -- well eighteen and a half million pounds

of e-waste for '24, but that's been pretty consistent over that time period, and they're required to recycle that many pounds of covered electronic devices, whereas the recycling report, you know, we deal in tons, but in e-waste, we deal in pounds. Different infrastructures going on.

Next slide.

Oh, yeah, I guess some of these -- yeah, back to the old one. There are CED's recycled, actually recycled, but then they also can get incentives, depending if those CED's were recycled from a nonmetropolitan county or -- and if they were recycled at an in-state recycling facility. Those are specifics of the program, so there's a little bit of incentive to be gathered there -- not much -- that was taken, but they're available.

And the net results -- and we have a couple of more slides, then we'll be done, wrap this up, but the recyclers also -- I ran the Re-TRAC, and they have to submit reports about how many pounds much CED's they handle. And they

do more than what is required by the manufacturers.

So, there's a recycling obligation by the manufacturers that what is -- what is required, but the recyclers themselves do more than that, which you can see, and they -- you know, 30 million versus 20 million type of pounds. And we've -- Indiana's got some good recyclers. We've got some big recyclers in the state that have evolved and doing more than what is required, so the industry is being successful.

And the next slide is about the collectors, and just as much as -- we've got 91 collectors of material, we've got 18 recyclers, and we've got 71 manufacturers that are in the program. And so, collectors, they look at what comes from metropolitan counties versus nonmetropolitan counties because those are part of the incentives, and we track it. And, you know, what comes in must go out of the system, and so, you know, 30 million pounds is what gets collected, and the recyclers take that as well.

One point that kind of stands out for the

nonmetropolitan areas is most of that comes through the districts -- well, 75 percent of it is through the districts for nonmetropolitan areas. Overall, though, a lot of -- most material comes from metropolitan areas.

But our companies include Technology Recyclers, they're big collectors as well as recyclers; Green Wave Computer Recycling; ERI is a big collector and recycler; RecycleForce is in there; Goodwill Industries are also big collectors.

Another thing that kind of stands out to me when I was looking at the information was the 80-20 rule, you know, for collection and for recyclers. Twenty percent of the facilities will do 80 percent of the work, pounds-wise. That's kind of the way it goes for collection and recycling of e-waste, so the 80-20 rule.

But that kind of completes the overview, and both of those reports will be on our Web site. Okay.

MS. WEGER: Thank you, Tom.

MR. LEAS: Sure.

MS. WEGER: I was just curious. I noticed, both in the regular recycling and the e-waste recycling, that 2023 the volumes were a lot better. Do you have any idea why?

MR. LEAS: Well, the -- yeah, '23, there was a little movement, not -- you know, I guess in the recycling area -- I guess we can go back and look at that. And you're thinking like for commodities?

MS. WEGER: Yeah. We -- yeah.

MR. LEAS: That one there? So, we're up a little bit on overall commodities. Yeah, we're up by 14 percent from last year for glass, metal, paper and plastics.

MS. WEGER: Uh-huh.

MR. LEAS: There was a little more glass and plastics reported, and Walmart had a lot more plastics that they collected, and those numbers --

MS. WEGER: In '24?

MR. LEAS: Yeah, in '24, and Strategic -- well, Sabaco [sic], their glass numbers were up. That's why you see the glass,

metal, paper and plastics fractions are higher than last year. There was a little less shipments from our single-stream sorting facilities. They went down a little bit. That was another slide.

MS. WHITEHEAD: When was the green fence, the deal with China? What time period was that? Because I wondered that, too, when I saw the drop in 2023, why it was --

MS. HACKMAN: I think that was about in '17.

MR. LEAS: Oh, yeah.

MS. GARNER: I was going to say '17 or '18.

MS. HACKMAN: Yeah.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Time goes so fast.

(Laughter.)

MR. LEAS: Yeah, there was -- yeah, in '22 to '23, there was a -- yeah, there was a drop in reported numbers, and the next slide, too, it has that infrastructure.

MS. WEGER: Well, I wasn't sure if this was maybe reflecting like during COVID,

everybody -- a lot more people were home and getting --

MS. HACKMAN: I think that's what --

MS. WEGER: -- down in shipments, and maybe were getting back to normal, but now it's back up again, so --

MR. LEAS: It's moving in that direction. The five-year averages are -- have been pretty consistent. It did go down a little bit, now it's going back up just a little bit. Yeah, '21 --

MS. GARNER: So, some of that had to do with like the voluntary report of like the Wal-Marts and others, too, like --

MR. LEAS: Yeah, but there was not enough --

MS. GARNER: I think that's why --

MR. LEAS: -- MRF activity.

MS. GARNER: -- she said it's kind of the wild card, and then she said --

MR. LEAS: The non-MRF activity.

MS. GARNER: Their yeah, non-MRF activity that they're required to report to us.

MS. WEGER: Yeah, it does seem like the blue is where the change is happening.

MS. GARNER: Yeah. So --

MR. LEAS: Yeah.

MS. WEGER: I didn't know if it was -- I know there's always a gap in what's actually happening and what gets reported, and maybe it was just the reporting was lower that year.

MS. GARNER: That's my guess.

MR. LEAS: And most likely through the non-MRF activity. That's not -- again, those other numbers are pretty stable.

MS. WEGER: Uh-huh. Thank you.

MR. LEAS: Bruce?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Looking into the future, Tom, obviously electronic pieces have become lighter, so our pounds are down. It's not like we're using big extreme towers now at home.

MR. LEAS: Right.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We're using laptops, and so, our pounds are coming down, but the variations of types of electronic devices

have grown exponentially. And then when I look at these data centers that are going in and these huge buildings that are going to be filled with all of this electronic equipment, and I'll maybe ask Andrew as well as you: How prepared are we to handle that material ten years from now?

MR. LEAS: Well, you know, the e-waste recyclers, I mean they handle what comes from households and small business and schools, and they also handle what comes from the big commercial sectors as well, and they're -- that's their business. They handle e-waste, and I believe that they will handle whatever's being generated.

It doesn't go to the landfill. You know, it would be hazardous waste material to take loads of e-waste and put in the landfill from the commercial sector, so it can't go that way. It needs to be recycled, and we've got nine facilities in-state to handle it.

MR. NUNAN: It's going to take, from a -- it's going to take some technology, Bruce, and it's also going to have to take some of the

regular labor, but planning out and seeing it, that's where we've got to get from that standpoint. So, once a lot of these centers are approved, then you look at that; okay? In five years, I might be doing a technology upgrade where we add, and site communication also, too, and make those connections on who puts it in and who's running it, and driving it that way.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

MR. NUNAN: There's going to be a lot of planning from that standpoint, because if they all come in at the same time, you've got four or five centers, how do you take all of that in? I mean there's -- you know, you've got ERI, you've got RecycleForce and some others. It could be divided up and on who wins the bids and different things from that standpoint, but if one brings it in, that's an awful lot of work for one site.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And as far as our ability as the state to handle it, you're comfortable we're well prepared and --

MR. NUNAN: Uh-huh. I think ERI.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: That's comforting

to know, because as landfill operators and whatnot, we don't want it --

MR. NUNAN: No.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- and we can't take it. So, they try to hide it, you know, they try to do everything they can to get rid of things.

MR. NUNAN: And with --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: It's wonderful to know that you're prepared for that volume.

MR. NUNAN: And with RecycleForce expanding, I think that will help us, too, as far as the state, because they're starting to build more new buildings, so I think that'll also help, too.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Good.

MR. NUNAN: The capacity will be less, so the capacity will be able to handle it.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And Mr. Guerin.

MR. GUERIN: How much out-of-state waste is coming in, and is that number included in the MSW --

MR. LEAS: No, it is not. So, our

MSW generation is for in-state origins only, and we also -- and we know how many tons from out of state are disposed at our landfills, and it's roughly 20, 30 percent of the total number is from out of state. So, what we've shown here is just for Indiana origins.

MR. GUERIN: Okay.

MR. LEAS: That number is available, though.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: This is going to require a vote from the Board, I take it, Tom.

MR. LEAS: Right.

MS. GARNER: Yes, because these will need to be submitted to the legislature, so.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

MS. GARNER: -- it takes Board approval to move them.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Do I have a motion to approve these reports and submit?

MR. GUERIN: So moved.

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

MR. GRATZ: I'll second it.

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

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All in favor?

(Board members responded, "Aye.")

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Opposed?

(No response.)

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

MR. LEAS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Tom, thank you.

MR. NUNAN: Thanks Tom.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I know you picked up another topic there that you did a fine job on.

Okay. The next topic on the agenda is our 2025 schedule quarterly. So, beginning today and, I guess, the first meeting of next year in '26 will be January 22nd. Is that what you want to do, Deanna, go through and confirm these

dates?

MS. GARNER: Yeah. You know, I don't expect everybody to know what they're doing in April, July or October, but this is a good time for us to look at the January meeting. Sometimes we look at that and we push it back into February as well, so I just wanted feedback from the Board on if we want to keep the January 22nd date or move it back into February.

I know we also had some representatives on the -- on Teams, from our legislative members, if they have any feedback, as usually they just can't make it for that first meeting of the year due to the session, but sometimes we've also moved the date to a Wednesday or a different day of the week to try to accommodate their schedules as well.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, Ms. Weger is the one that normally has a month-long vacation.

MS. GARNER: She's quiet.

MS. WEGER: I'm going to be back from Mexico that week. I'll be back in time.

MS. GARNER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I guess we leave them as is until --

MS. GARNER: All right.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: You know, we -- we're always flexible. We can get it changed, moved out, if we need to, can't we?

MS. GARNER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Very good. Well, we'll adopt these dates for next year's meetings and kind of stick with that until something drives us to make a change.

MS. GARNER: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, it looks like the next part is why all of these people are here today.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Welcome, everyone.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We'll try to make all of you smile, but we can't make any promises. The next order of business is consideration of the Recycling Market Development Board grant applications, and I will start by saying that,

number one, interesting group of grant requests this year, exciting group, and I want everyone to know that I am recusing myself from Jackson County Solid Waste's grant application --

MS. GARNER: And Indiana --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- because of a business conflict. And anyone else on the Board who is recusing themselves from -- Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: Yes. I have to excuse myself from the City of Indianapolis, the City of Lafayette, the City of Seymour, GreenCycle, Liberty Tire Recycling, Plastics Recycling, and Salty Dog Trash.

MS. WEGER: Boy, Terry, why did you even show up today?

(Laughter.)

MR. NUNAN: Your hands are in a lot of things, Terry.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: He's giving us a bright bidder.

Debbie?

MS. HACKMAN: I recuse myself from the City of Seymour.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Anyone else?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Excellent. Thank you very much.

Well, the way we normally do this -- I'm just giving you an overview -- all of your applications have been scored independently by IDEM staff as well as by Board members, and, you know, we look at the Board member score, we come up with a total composite score for your application, and we rank them accordingly.

And you know how much we have in the kitty; we have two million dollars. We will start with the highest scoring grant application, possibly get some input, feedback from them, if they're in attendance today, and we'll discuss it as a Board, choose whether or not to make a motion to approve anything, and we'll move down from there. So, it's basically once we run out of money, we're done with the grants.

So, with that said, Ms. Garner, do you want to start with the list?

MS. GARNER: So, based on our all's

score average from the IDEM and the Board, the first one that ranked the highest is Nexus Indiana. Would you like someone from them to --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yeah. Do we have anyone from Nexus Indiana?

MR. NIBLOCK: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: If you would, please, come up, state your name, and give us a bit of an overview of your project, please.

MR. NIBLOCK: Sorry to bring my whole briefcase, but the answers to possible questions are on like three different kinds of media.

(Laughter.)

MR. NIBLOCK: Thank you for having us this morning. My name is Ted Niblock. I'm the Vice-President of Development for Nexus W2V. We are based in South Carolina, Greenville, South Carolina. We develop sustainability waste-to-value projects around the United States.

Our primary project for this year and last year has been up in Kingsbury, outside of La Porte. It is a 70-plus-million-dollar facility that has broken ground this year and is

under construction right now. It will take 200 to 250 tons per day of various kinds of organic waste.

The board had a grant from a composting operation last year where they were going to depack and shred recyclable materials in order to get the organic material into their activity. This is very similar. We do other valuable things with that organic material, but I think that of more interest to this particular venue is the recyclables that we take from the process and we put into the recycling materials marketplace.

We typically -- it's very difficult to precisely estimate the amount of recycled materials we take, but we estimate six to eight percent of the weight that we take is the recyclable material.

Obviously, organics are very heavy, so if you think of pallets and pallets of soda cans, right, you know, we crush them in the depacking machine, which is the subject of our grant application, and we extract the heavier liquid material, which is organic materials, and we use

that for various organic reuse and recycling and value extracted activities, all of which I've noticed are not the primary focus here. But for what it's worth, nothing is going to waste. We're using everything for a valuable end use.

And if you'd like to hear more about organic recycling and what we do with that material, I'm very happy to talk to you about it. But with regard to the recyclable materials, we would assume, you know, 200 tons per day would be -- six percent is 12,000 tons a day. We typically will focus on, in terms of getting that material out into the market, of course, we'll focus on the most marketable activities.

So, clean cardboard, as was reflected in the presentation, paper and cardboard, always a large part of what gets recycled to value, clean cardboard baled, out the door. Aluminum baled, out the door. Other metals highly likely to have immediate markets.

Plastics, as everybody knows, it's mixed, depends on what kind of plastic it is, some kinds -- types of plastic go right back out the

door. We don't take soap, so none of that useful detergent, reusable plastic containers, we won't be taking any of those, but we will take plastic containers in other classifications, and they often have useful value.

We do have the ability to take more material for the purpose of recycling the containers, so we can take -- we have 200 tons a day, which is our base operations. We're permitted for 300 tons a day.

Now, we don't want to put much more organics into our system, but for example, if we had the opportunity to take bottled water or other material that is really just liquid and doesn't really have a lot of the types of metrics for organic content that I'm not going to get into, because then I'd have to explain them and you'd realize I don't really know what they are.

(Laughter.)

MR. NIBLOCK: But, you know, we could still -- we could take more of the recyclable materials.

Now, the interesting thing about our

activity and the amount of achievement that we're going to make towards your, the Board's, goals is that we are market driv -- we are market driven, and so, what that means is that as the market for recyclable materials expands, we will be able to focus on that more and more.

And that's one of the reasons why we've put the grant application before you that we have, is because the grant will enable us to equip the facility with a very capable, likely slightly overcapacity unit that will then allow us to, in the future and over time, pivot to increased recyclables -- production is a bad word, but putting recyclables into the recyclable market.

So, we'll be able to respond to market conditions. We'll be able to respond to cooperations with the community. If the community decides that we want to run programs, which we already have in our budget to work with the community to have different kinds of awareness, different kinds of programs.

We were actually trading e-mails with the

compost facility that the County of La Porte runs just a couple of days ago, and we're putting plans in place to help them manage their flow of material as well, and I suspect that that will include accepting diverted materials from that compost site that do have some kind of recyclable material in them that need to be sorted out and placed into the valuable recyclable business stream that already exists in Indiana.

That's an overview. There's a lot going on here. I'm happy to comment on any of it that the Board would like to talk about.

MR. NUNAN: When is the estimated build date for the building as far as being complete?

MR. NIBLOCK: They will be finished -- in the middle of next summer will be substantial completion. They will be hooking everything up starting then. Ramp-up for some of the organic activities is, you know, a couple of months. The receiving the material I would call beginning of Q4 next year.

MR. NUNAN: So, by the end of '26 you

guys will be in ramp-up --

MR. NIBLOCK: Full --

MR. NUNAN: -- mode?

MR. NIBLOCK: We'll be most of the way there by the end of '26.

MR. NUNAN: All right. And then from a head-count standpoint, how much -- how many jobs are we going to open up around the La Porte area?

MR. NIBLOCK: Well, our direct payroll annually is 1.1 million dollars. That's about, I think, 20-plus jobs with benefits and everything else.

MR. NUNAN: Perfect. Thank you.

MR. NIBLOCK: Yeah.

MS. HACKMAN: I saw on the form, Deanna, it says that this is located in La Porte.

MR. NIBLOCK: It's located in the Kingsbury Industrial Park, which is just south of La Porte.

MS. HACKMAN: Okay. So, the county on here is listed as Greene, but that's -- that's not correct; right? That was an in internal

error?

MS. GARNER: That must have been my error, yeah.

MS. HACKMAN: Okay. Because I thought we were getting a million-dollar factory in Greene County. I was like --

(Laughter.)

MS. GARNER: Well, that's because on their cover page, it's Green County, South Carolina.

MS. HACKMAN: Okay.

MR. NIBLOCK: Oh, yeah, we had to take a swing at what we wanted to --

MS. HACKMAN: Okay. Right. That makes sense.

MS. GARNER: My apologies. It's my oversight. Yeah, it is La Porte County.

MR. NIBLOCK: If we put the site address, if somebody showed up with something, there would just be the guys and the trailer they're pulling that day. They'd probably want to --

MS. HACKMAN: That's fine.

MR. NUNAN: You're not taking apps right now?

MR. NIBLOCK: We're working on it. Yes, sir.

MR. GUERIN: You have a 50-mile circle service area.

MR. NIBLOCK: Yes.

MR. GUERIN: How are you doing on securing your feedstock, and do you charge for disposal?

MR. NIBLOCK: So, we do a tipping structure to receive the material. We have targeted it to be generally locally market competitive with the other possibilities that people have for their material. We're trying to integrate with existing hauling activities and existing collection activities.

We have a fee stock logistic expert who is handling this full time. We've seen multiple times the material that we were looking for is -- as available in the area, and have formed agreements with several both large individual companies and also a couple of integrators. They

are people who work with managing the flow of this material.

MR. GUERIN: Are you charging --

MR. NIBLOCK: Yeah.

MR. GUERIN: -- for that material?

MR. NIBLOCK: Yes, yes. The facility will have a tip fee at the gate, just like any other solid waste disposal facility.

MR. NUNAN: Will you be able to go outside of that 50-mile radius?

MR. NIBLOCK: Yeah. We already have.

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. NIBLOCK: The big thing is we have rail right up at the top of the park --

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. NIBLOCK: -- so we're already talking with a couple of folks outside that radius.

MR. NUNAN: Thank you.

MS. HACKMAN: How much -- how much actual disposal do you have that goes into landfills or incinerators?

MR. NIBLOCK: Oh, well, nothing,

theoretically, from the facility should go into any end-use disposal like that. It all goes to use -- to beneficial reuse. So, we have -- so, the total -- the total of what comes out of the facility is: Eight percent of the weight is the recyclable material, which we save and collect and, as I've described, put into the system. Then the vast majority of the rest of that is liquid and solid organic material.

The process that we perform on that reduces the mass of it and reduces the organic content of it. It is then solid-liquid separated. So, we have a solid portion, which we bring down to street to another location we have, which is a combination of composting and what we call biochar, which I mean I could bore everybody for another 20 minutes explaining, but the solid material goes out that way and ends up in landscaping products and end-use fertilizer products.

The liquid material is cleaned to the point where it can go into the sewer, so I guess that's probably the disposal that happens is that

we -- we treat it and we bring it down to what the wastewater treatment facility in the park needs, and then we give it to them.

However, that's a secondary at this point, because we're also creating a storage facility for the liquid. We have 1500 acres of cropland owned by just a couple of farmers very nearby, and we're going to save it, and biannually they will drag hose it on their fields for nutrient content.

And because we only accept food waste and other organic waste, everything in it is suitable for all of those applications. There's no toxins, there's no -- you know, there's nothing in it that would be in some other types of waste streams.

MR. GUERIN: Is the compost analyzed by heavy metals?

MR. NIBLOCK: It will be, yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: You say biochar.

How much biochar per hundred pounds input?

MR. NIBLOCK: I think it's ten down to one, so I think it's ten tons goes down to one ton for the mass reduction.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

MR. NIBLOCK: You know, I'd have to look it up, but it's something like that. The biochar ends up being -- I mean it's basically charcoal.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Right. Very good. Any questions of us?

MR. NIBLOCK: No, thank you. I just appreciate -- appreciate your time.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions from Board members?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What's the pleasure of the Board at this point? Terry?

MR. GUERIN: I would move that we give them the $500,000 that they're requesting.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We have a motion to award $500,000. Do I have a second?

MR. GRATZ: I'll second it.

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

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We'll have a vote. Ms. Weger?

MS. WEGER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman?

MS. HACKMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Henry?

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz?

MR. GRATZ: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Nunan?

MR. NUNAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And I vote yes. Motion carries unanimously. Do you have any members on-line?

MR. WODRICH: I think there are.

MS. GARNER: Everybody on the

Board --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We don't have any voting on-line?

MR. WODRICH: No.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Well, congratulations.

MR. NIBLOCK: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We look forward to -- it's going to be a hell of a road trip once it gets built.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: It would be nice to come out and see the process.

MR. NIBLOCK: Everybody here will be invited to our opening, I promise.

MR. NUNAN: Thank you.

MR. NIBLOCK: We appreciate the work you all do. Thank you.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: The next highest scoring applicant as determined by the Board is CT Polymers. Anyone from CT Polymers?

MS. MCSORLEY: Hi.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Good morning.

MS. MCSORLEY: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Please come up and join us and tell us what it's all about.

MS. MCSORLEY: Sure. CT Polymers themselves, they are a high-tech recycling compounding solutions organization out in Bourbon, Indiana.

This project specifically, they're looking at a 40,000 square-foot expansion with the warehouse space. They'll have offices. The highlight of this project is the new lab and injection molding machine, so essentially it'll take a lot of materials that are considered underutilized or unrecyclable, shred them down, and then remold them to be used as -- and repurposed.

The integrated system itself, it should be a continuous mixer/extruder. The key highlights of this, it'll be easier to install and operate, can process more difficult materials, high-direction capacity, more efficient, high energy, and overall it's pretty versatile.

Along with the project, there'll be 30 new jobs averaging about $24 an hour. They're -- the timeline they're looking at should be beginning at Q1, hopefully finishing at Q2.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Did you say 30 new positions?

MS. MCSORLEY: Thirty new jobs, yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay. Thank you.

MS. HACKMAN: So, the total cost is five million and change?

MS. MCSORLEY: Yep.

MS. HACKMAN: That's for everything?

MS. MCSORLEY: Yeah.

MS. HACKMAN: That's not just for the machines; right?

MS. MCSORLEY: That's including the building addition and the equipment, so with the compounding line itself, the anticipated cost will be about two million and then some change.

MR. NUNAN: So, you guys are already in construction to add everything on and do everything; correct?

MS. MCSORLEY: Correct, yeah.

THE REPORTER: Would you identify yourself, please?

MS. MCSORLEY: Oh, yes; I'm sorry. I'm Debbie McSorley with Enviresponse on behalf of CT Polymers.

MR. GUERIN: We have awarded money to other plastic entities that are ask -- have asked for similar equipment, so how do you stand in gathering your feedstock or guarantee that you're going to have a sufficient amount of material?

MS. MCSORLEY: I mean CT Polymers themselves, they have two separate locations: The one currently at their headquarters in Bourbon, and then Arkansas. At this time they recycle roughly 160 million annually, and recycled materials with this new project, they're anticipating an increase of 48 million pounds annually.

MS. GARNER: And Terry, just to let you know, we have awarded CT Polymers, I think -- believe Fiscal Year '23 in the past. So, they are a past grantee.

MR. GUERIN: Yeah.

MS. HACKMAN: And that was for the same facility?

MS. GARNER: In Bourbon.

MS. MCSORLEY: Yes, but this will be a different --

MS. GARNER: It was a different --

MS. MCSORLEY: -- project, so it's a different --

MS. GARNER: Yeah, it's definitely a different project.

MS. MCSORLEY: Yeah.

MS. GARNER: It was for a magnetic -- picking out the metals out of their shredding unit, the -- and current separator.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions?

MR. GRATZ: Deanna, how much did we award them last time?

MS. GARNER: Last time?

MR. GRATZ: Do you know?

MS. GARNER: I was just pulling that up. It might take me a moment.

(Discussion off the record.)

MS. GARNER: I don't think it was as much.

MR. LEAS: Yeah, I have that number. It's 349,000.

MR. GRATZ: Thank you, Tom.

MS. GARNER: I knew you would have it.

(Laughter.)

MS. HACKMAN: Can I assume that if you got less than that, the project would still continue to happen? Would denial of this Board to give you the 500,000 you requested, would that terminate the project?

MS. MCSORLEY: The -- it could definitely make a difference. It may cause a shift in timeline. Yeah, I'm not exactly sure if they'd continue for sure without these incentives.

MS. HACKMAN: Okay.

MS. WEGER: But the total --

MS. MCSORLEY: So, I don't want to say "yes" or "no."

MS. WEGER: But the total project

cost that we have is over five million dollars; right?

MS. MCSORLEY: Correct, yeah. It's like five and a quarter million and some change.

MS. HACKMAN: And that's for the whole project is what you said.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you. What's the Board's pleasure? Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: I'll get it on the floor. I move that we give them the $500,000.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Guerin makes a motion that we award CT Polymers $500,000. Do I have a second?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Seeing none other, I will second it. Any discussion?

MS. HACKMAN: I like what they're doing, I like where they're going with this, I like the fact that there's going to be more jobs, but I would also like to see things spread out a little bit that we've got. I mean that's another 500,000. We're halfway to our goal.

MS. WHITEHEAD: That's where I struggle with it, too.

MS. HACKMAN: And since we've already helped them once --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I think we all have that, you know, problem every year, struggling how to stretch two million into everyone's pockets, and the bottom line is we have to look at the evaluation, trust in our instincts and our scores. And, you know, every time we do this, we have discussions about we want to make sure the project's successful, does it take this much money? We have to trust that it does or it doesn't, and I hate trying to nickel and dime an applicant. Just my personal opinion.

MS. WEGER: Well, I -- I also struggle with wanting to -- you know, there's so many great projects that -- we want to try and get as many of them to move forward as possible, and I also struggle with -- when we have a repeat where they've been successful, that's great. We know our money is more likely to go to -- you know, to use the way we intended. On the other

hand, you know, we do get a lot of repeats. But they often rank very high for a good reason, so yeah.

MS. HACKMAN: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other discussion? Mr. Guerin.

MR. GUERIN: Well, we have a scoring mechanism, and this project ranked number two, and it's number two for a reason, and that's why I felt comfortable in making the motion that I did.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: It's number two by five -- five points.

MR. GUERIN: Yeah.

MR. NUNAN: I mean our top two projects are way above everything else when we all sat down, between combined scoring, and to me, I'm behind the project, and I see the added jobs and they've proven themselves from that standpoint. So, when it comes around, I will approve.

MS. WEGER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, we do have a

motion on the table, we have a second. Any additional conversation?

MS. WEGER: I just wanted to build on that, that -- exactly what you're saying. Looking at the scoring, I think the first two are clearly above the rest. I feel comfortable as well, and then after that, I would like to probably hear from multiple before we proceed with another vote.

MR. NUNAN: Good move, Kelly.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Roll-call vote.

Ms. Weger?

MS. WEGER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman?

MS. HACKMAN: No.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Henry?

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz?

MR. GRATZ: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Nunan?

MR. NUNAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We -- and I vote yes, so that makes six yeses and one no. Thank you very much. Motion carries.

Congratulations.

MS. MCSORLEY: All right.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And you don't have to speak so fast when you're up in front of people. It's hard for us oldies to keep up with you.

(Laughter.)

MS. MCSORLEY: Well, thank you all for your support. I appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. The next highest scoring applicant is PRI, Incorporated, is it?

MS. WEGER: Yeah, Plastic Recycling.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Plastic Recycling.

Good morning.

MR. SHAW: Good morning. Good morning, everyone.

(Board members responded, "Good morning.")

MR. SHAW: I'm Brandon Shaw, Plastic Recycling, President of the Company. Thirty-five-year company here in Indianapolis, three sites, a million square feet approximately. We recycle over 200 million pounds a year.

And our project is almost becoming a MRF with -- inside a MRF, because supply is great collecting at MRF level, but the problem is, is the yield inside those bales are so poor. So, we polled the different MRF's across the state or across the country, and the average yield rate is 60 percent.

What we're hoping to do is add this technology with the AI sorter, which is incredible, which will allow us to take the other 40 percent that we have to landfill and recover that. But also what it allows us to do is the 60 percent we do recover is it's able to upcycle that material into higher value products.

And what we focus on is a full-service

recycler compounder. We take everything back to a pellet. We're set up at different business units, so we have an e-waste plant in the city; we have a lab and R & D facility to recycle waste from like Eli Lilly; we have an automotive recycling division; and then we have our MRF bale division.

And what this will do is: The 60 percent we do recover, it lets us upcycle that back into FDA products. So, to create FDA products, you have to sort for FDA material, so this will allow us to go back into cups for Starbucks, McDonald's; the nonfood-grade stuff goes back to automotive compounds we make.

And what's happening across the industry is there's mandates, you know, where the low end of the market is hard to sell into, but the high end of the market, FDA, there's so much demand and not enough supply. So, that's where we come in as one of the four recyclers in the U.S. to handle these bales to create the high-end compounds.

So, right now we have to landfill

approximately 12 million pounds a year of what we buy from different MRF's, so this will allow us to upcycle the good we collect now and also recover the bad, so it's a loop process, so we sort for PP, we then sort for FDA, non-FDA. All of the rejects are then recirculated back through. And so, the goal of this Board is to landfill defer, and that's what we're here to do.

MR. NUNAN: How much poundage can -- will that be able to divert?

MR. SHAW: So, we recycle about 30 million pounds a year through that line, 12 million that has to go to the landfill, so that -- approximately that 12 million will be recycled.

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. SHAW: And we'll work with other recyclers, because we focus on the certain polymers. This will let us mine those other polymers out, PP, if they're a PP recycler, HD, we'll keep ADSOP, PSOP. Other materials we'll work with other partners.

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. SHAW: So -- and this is part of a -- we're asking for $200,000 for a $400,000 product, but -- or a $400,000 grant, but I mean this is part of a multimillion-dollar lineup for us. So, I just -- that wasn't in the grant, but I just want to make that clear.

So, we think we'll add approximately 20 people, and it's not so much -- you know, we'll add people to the PCR line, but people will need to be added to extrusion, blending, lab, et cetera, so it's probably 20 people.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Questions from Board members?

MR. NUNAN: From an install standpoint, Brandon, what will you guys hit if we're -- if you guys are able to move forward?

MR. SHAW: Timing-wise?

MR. NUNAN: Yeah, rough.

MR. SHAW: It's 12 weeks to get it in here --

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. SHAW: -- and then you've got two to three months, so --

MR. NUNAN: Have guys got a quick turnaround on it, then?

MR. SHAW: Uh-huh.

MR. NUNAN: Under six months?

MR. SHAW: Yeah --

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. SHAW: -- that would be -- yeah, that would be monthly. So, we were just in Europe two weeks ago running trials.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What manufacturers do you use?

MR. SHAW: It's DeLong, so they have a presence out of North Carolina.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAW: It's incredible, the technology. Like you can sort a Starbucks cup from a McDonald's cup, certain takeout containers. So, it kind of fits into a lot of the EPA regulations that are happening across the U.S. for, you know, tracking everybody's waste and everything else.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: They're tied to every other AI unit across the world, and they

learn from each other.

MR. SHAW: Yeah, yeah. So, it comes with a lot of data in it, and then you can just train as you go. It's -- it is absolutely incredible what, you know, you can recover.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I think that's -- you know, obviously great technology within our MRF's that we have --

MR. SHAW: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- particularly on the plastics.

MR. SHAW: Yeah.

MS. WEGER: So, it's -- I'm curious to know a little bit more about how it works. So, it's literally scanning and just visually identifying, "This is this type, this type"?

MR. SHAW: Yeah. So, what we do now, we do it through an NIR sorter, where we sort by polymer, so 60 percent of PP inbound, 40 percent other, and of that 60 percent, it will go into the AI sorter alone, and that'll determine food grade from nonfood grade, because your limiting factor right now is human, like knowing what's

food grade and nonfood grade, throughput you have to run. So, this just allows us to double our throughput, increase our yield, and then salvage the nonyieldable fraction.

MS. WEGER: So, what's the -- compared to non-AI, sorter, what -- like what's the increase in, I don't know, accuracy?

MR. SHAW: So, NIR is just going to do polymer. This will do form factor, you know, look at the polymer, it'll look at color. So, you just train it, like how to look at a cup from a takeout container, from an oil container. It's just -- it's pretty incredible.

MS. WEGER: Hmm.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: It's hard to explain, but it is absolutely amazing how it works.

MS. WEGER: Finally a good application for AI.

(Laughter.)

MR. SHAW: Yeah. It just allows you to upcycle things that just -- like I said, the low end of the recycling market, like everybody

is struggling, but the high end is where, you know, if you can make a good product with FDA, it is colorable, you know, there's an unlimited market, which is really good.

MR. NUNAN: And then capacity-wise, where are you -- what does that do to you guys capacity-wise by having the AI sort that?

MR. SHAW: So, it'll do about three tons an hour.

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. SHAW: You know, we plan to add a shift, so that could add another ten million pounds on top of the 30 we're doing now. Contracts are in place for end users on the back end of the application.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions from Board members?

(No response.)

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

MS. WEGER: I'm sorry; I don't know if this was asked earlier. If you were to be awarded less than the 200,000, would you be able

to proceed forward with this?

MR. SHAW: Possibly, but like I said, it's a multi-million-dollar project, and we're just coming for a small part of it, so --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What's our pleasure, Board? Do you want to talk to a couple of different applicants here before we move forward?

MS. WEGER: I'd prefer to hear from a few more in the order, and I personally have one that I noticed a discrepancy in the way it was ranked between IDEM and the Board that -- I would like to give them a chance to talk about their project as well.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm sure that's the next one on our list.

MS. WEGER: Next would be GreenCycle.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Do we have a representative from GreenCycle in the audience?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Welcome, and please

state your name and give us a bit of an overview.

MR. REPENNING: Good morning. My name's John Repenning. I'm the Vice-President and one of the owners of GreenCycle.

We're looking for the grant money for a new grinder. I've been -- this is my 30th year at GreenCycle. We started -- the whole company was me and my twin brother and one guy. Today, 30 years later, we have six locations. We do about 300,000 yards of mulch a year, and we are grinder dependent.

We run grinders every day. It's what we do, since we've done it for 30 years, and the grant money would help us with the new grinder and increase our capacity, which wood waste seems to be climbing rapidly. For example, we have one competitor that's stopped taking wood waste altogether within the last month or so, because they just have too much.

So, it would give us about a 20-percent increase in capacity, and the amount of wood waste we've got this year is staggering, so it would help us in the future and we would just be

able to do more and more with it.

And I'm open to any questions.

MR. NUNAN: Is this grinder the latest technology grinding-wise as far as for the mulch, what you're wanting to do?

MR. REPENNING: Is it -- excuse me?

MR. NUNAN: The latest technology.

MR. REPENNING: Yes. It hasn't changed dramatically in 30 years, but the new grinders are safer. They're tub style, they're loaded from the top, which if you're not careful, it can throw it out. Now they're horizontal style, which is self-contained. And they're more powerful and more efficient to some degree.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Is the demand primary from just urban sprawl?

MR. REPENNING: It's -- the demand as far as the tipping side, or the sale side?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: The tipping side, the deforestation, MFR.

MR. REPENNING: Well, so, we went through a surge when emerald ash borer came into Indianapolis, but for some reason, I think within

the last year, we've seen another surge. I don't know if it has to do with urban sprawl as much as people are being much more conscious about where this type of material is going. So, if it goes to a landfill, they do what they do with it, but if it comes to us, they know it's getting recycled. And so, it -- 99.9 percent of what comes in the door goes back out as a salable product at our company.

MS. WEGER: We also had some tornados last year.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yeah, we did.

MR. REPENNING: There's big surges with those, yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions from Board members?

MS. WEGER: Will there be any additional jobs with this project?

MR. REPENNING: Only about three. It's a -- it's a very highly skilled job, because it's a huge -- it's about a 1200-horsepower machine, and it's highly skilled. It takes a lot of training, but it'll -- two or three people.

MR. NUNAN: And just remind me: From the process, which location will this go at?

MR. REPENNING: So, these machines are mobile; they go to whichever location is most important. But we also travel to municipalities across the state --

MR. NUNAN: Okay.

MR. REPENNING: -- so, we work for other companies as well.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What's the manufacturer of this machine?

MR. REPENNING: It's a Peterson Pacific.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Do you sell your mulch to any soil amendment companies?

MR. REPENNING: No, the vast majority is -- what's bought in local is sold local --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

MR. REPENNING: -- because we have six locations. We cover Marion and the

surrounding counties, and we have a small location in Kokomo. The point of the multiple locations is to bring material from that area and ship it back out into that area. Minimizing trucking is a huge part of what we do.

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

MR. REPENNING: All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Give us a few minutes.

MS. WEGER: Liberty Tire Recycling.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Our next highest scoring applicant is Liberty Tire Recycling.

Good morning.

MR. LANDERS: Good morning. My name is Tim Landers. I'm the Vice-President of Aggregate and Fuel Sales for Liberty Tire. Liberty Tire is operating in the State of Indiana at two locations, South Bend, Indiana, and then the Indianapolis facility that is specified in this grant.

Just to give you a little overview of the

tire shredding process is we take whole tires that are end of life, we take them through a series of shredding processes, none of which are chemically altered. It's just a series of grinders, starting with a large machine that takes it from the whole tire state down to a smaller chip-sized shred.

So, then it goes to another machine and then further be reduced, and then all of the way through wire and fiber liberation, so we have clean crumb rubber that can be used for the tracks poured in place, sports fields, molded goods, industrial products. This particular opportunity for Liberty in the State of Indiana is to do some disposal diversion.

I call it disposal diversion because landfills currently can use the tire shred for alternate daily cover, conserving the soils that they may have on the property. In some cases, they have to bring them on-site in order to cover daily. All municipal landfills are required to cover their waste for the day, at the end of the day, at the end of the processing period, usually

with six to ten inches of some type of cover.

We're currently doing a portion of that out of our Indianapolis plant, but the majority of our tires process, which is about three-million-plus a year, go through the Indianapolis plant, another five million go through South Bend, for a total of about eight million tires a year being collected and recycled.

The crux of the grant is to improve by putting in new shredding equipment to meet the demand of a large customer we've had for years in Kentucky. It's a kiln. It's considered a fuel customer. The unique thing about kilns is they're not just looking for the energy source of a tire shred, which is about 15,000 BTU. Coal is between 10 and 12.

Tires in the right environment burn very clean, unlike what you would expect when you see a burning tire in a parking lot: Black smoke. These are very controlled; they burn at a high rate. But kilns get a carbon benefit from the content of the tire.

There's a large facility called Kosmos. It's owned by Eagle Material, which is a national cement manufacturer, and they're using the tires for both combustion and then are capturing the carbon. We've supplied them roughly ten to twelve thousand tons of whole tires out of the Indianapolis facility over the past several years.

Last year they embarked on a project at their plant to convert from whole tires to a two-inch tire chip, which is a traditional fuel. In doing so, they'll move from their demand of 10,000 tons to 30,000 tons. The only way for us to support that customer relationship is for us to make that two-inch material at our Indianapolis plant, and then subsidize it out of South Bend, Indiana or out of one of our Kentucky plants.

So, this project would take what we refer to as moving it up the value chain. Instead of depending on alternate daily cover and the whole tire outlet, we would now be moving that material to a facility that could use three times the

amount they're currently using in their production.

Out of that, we also recover a chip that is primarily what we call a heavy wire nugget. After we shred the tire, we run it across a magnet and we pull out the nugget that has the bead wire in it, the part of the tire that holds it to the rim. That contains about 40 percent steel.

We can send that to a sister plant in Sturgis, Kentucky. That plant can liberate that wire and fiber and convert that chip into rubber mulch. It is a painting facility that makes -- that makes retail mulch that you would see at a Home Depot, Menards, or a Lowe's. So, they're able to take that, liberate that wire, make it wire free, coat it with a latex coating, bag it for retail sales, and put it out on the market as rubber mulch. So, this project is dependent on buying two new shredders -- or excuse me -- a new shredder and new screening capacity, along with magnets for us to convert that.

The challenge for us is: Without that

equipment, the 10,000 tons of whole tires that were going to Kosmos' kiln will now be added to the alternate daily cover and/or just be pure disposal, because we will not have the ability without the shredder and the screen and magnets to be able to produce that material, which means that in addition to diverting what's going in there now to the landfills for alternate daily cover, we'd be more dependent to take the 10,000 tons that were going as whole tires, that's going to end up in some form of disposal and/or we'll have to try to find some other outlet that would be considered green recycling.

So, I'll stop there and answer any questions that you may have.

MS. HACKMAN: How many landfills are using this as an alternative daily cover?

MR. LANDERS: There are two that -- there's two in the State of Ohio that are using it as alternate daily cover. Both of these are owned by Waste Management, who is a big proponent of using this material in conjunction with other alternate daily covers such as auto fluff.

When they grind up a car at a scrap yard, all of the soft headliners, plastic, all of that gets ground up separately from the metal -- or separate from the metal. That's a common alternate daily cover. So, that -- foundry sands, bottom ash that's not toxic, that's not hazardous, some paper sludges, all of those things combined make a great daily cover.

The benefit for the landfill is, is that -- the cover they need to place on the landfill at the end of the day, someone brought it right up there to the landfill to be worked on, to be spread. If they go get their own material on-site, they're excavating, they're trucking. So, it's much simpler for them to use this. It does consume air space, but it consumes it in a way where they're also beneficially using a product that normally would be just pure disposal.

MS. HACKMAN: Okay. Thank you.

MS. WEGER: Can you help me understand a little better, because you talked about a lot of different uses for this. So, if

the tire material is not going to the kiln, why can't it be turned into the some of the other products that you mentioned?

MR. LANDERS: It can. It can.

MS. WEGER: So, is it an expand issue, or --

MR. LANDERS: It's -- it's a capital issue to begin with. First off, in order to take that product beyond a two-inch fuel or alternate -- or a drainage material, which is the other product, both are the same size. So, septic tank drains, drainage leach beds, a two-inch rubber chip instead of stone works very, very well. It's lightweight, it never stilts up, and doesn't biodegrade.

So, it's a good -- those two products are what we consider on the lower end of the food chain. To invest in a plant that does that, you're somewhere between the million and a half that we're looking at to spend on this upgrade up to 15 to 18 million to make the higher-end product, the crumb rubber.

A crumb rubber plant -- we just completed

one in Atlanta, start to finish, to make crumb rubber for sports fields, carpet backing, industrial mats, some auto parts, was a 15-million dollar spend. So, it's -- that takes a lot more income volume than we currently have going into Indianapolis at 30,000 tons a year.

You're -- Atlanta's three times that size, so it's -- the economics of the equipment that's required to take that material from a whole tire state down to something that -- of high-end value -- that's why we try to partner a plant like Indianapolis with sending 25 or 30 percent of this material to Sturgis so that it can be liberated in a plant that has the capability to take it down to less than an inch, remove the wire, paint it, and put it into retail.

MS. WEGER: Okay. So, to -- is this correct to say that to justify the crumb rubber plant that would have a higher quality product, you have to have a larger volume coming in to make it rise?

MR. LANDERS: Yeah.

MS. WEGER: Okay.

MR. LANDERS: Yeah. If you just -- you know, if you spend 15 million to do that, to build that type of plant and you're spreading that, you're recovering that cost through 30,000 tons, it's -- it's not going to compete well against other projects within the Liberty footprint, or any industry's footprint. It is internally competing against other capital expenditures that are going to cover the -- cover the return.

MS. WEGER: And the kiln, if they didn't have this material, if you didn't do this project, what would they do?

MR. LANDERS: Well, some of them operate on another alternate fuel, but the benefit of the tires -- they're seeking the tires because of the carbon content. Other fuels do not have that. So, the kiln would most likely look for that tire supply out of some other region, further south.

You know, there's not -- an interesting statistic to keep in mind -- and I don't know why it works, but I've been in this business 20

years -- if you want to know how many tires are in a particular segment or region, it's one per person per year. Don't ask me why, but it works. So, if there's seven million people in the State of Indiana, there's probably seven million tires being thrown away, or 77,000 tons.

So, you start to build these collection centers, these processing centers so that you can afford those 15-million -- 15-million-dollar projects so that you have multiple back-end markets, as opposed to a smaller plant. When Liberty acquired the plant in Indianapolis, it was probably a third of the size it is now.

So, we've built up the inbound collection as well as made investment in equipment there. But just that one shredder's like $600,000, so it's -- when you put your foot in that pool, you're -- you're in, so --

MS. WEGER: And I'm sorry for a lot of questions, but also, for my own edification, the tire market, is that volume increasing notably each year? I mean if we have more people, I assume the volume is going up, but then

again, young people don't drive, so --

(Laughter.)

MR. LANDERS: That's true. We do see that in certain -- if you go on the coast, you'll see the impact of not driving; okay? You go to New York, they -- they buy into a lease program where they want the car when they want it. They might drive it twice a year for the day. So, yeah, we're seeing the impact of that. In the Midwest here, it's been pretty stable, and it's very seasonal. Twice a year, we see tire inbound tire -- discarded tires spike.

MS. WEGER: Weather.

MR. LANDERS: First indication of bad weather, the people want a better tread on their vehicle, we see that. The other one is in the early summer, you're getting ready for vacation. We saw this really shoot up during COVID, where folks weren't flying, they were driving on vacation. So, what you see in April, May and June is folks getting their oil changes, tires and all of that for vacation, right on the heels of getting a tax return. So, "I've got a little

bit of money here. I want to take a vacation."

That's -- so, we see two spikes. A spike in a facility that does 80,000 tons a year, a ten-percent spike is 8,000 tons that we couldn't commit to an end user because we don't know if it's coming in, but yet we have to have an outlet for it. Every tire coming in has to go out in some form or fashion. So, capacity has to be built and managed for that ebb and flow. The Midwest has a lot higher spikes because of the change in weather versus a plant in Florida. So, yeah, we -- but it's fairly stable. I mean it's --

MS. WEGER: So, in terms of forecast of what -- the volume you expect to come in annually, it's relatively steady?

MR. LANDERS: Yeah. The thing that changes most is if we go out and take on a new territory and increase the volume that way, or another -- another collector has trouble.

MS. WEGER: Uh-huh.

MR. LANDERS: We also do amnesties and clean-ups for open tire dumps, and so -- and

a lot of those are state funded. So, you know, we'll see inbound increases we can bid on based on cleanups that would occur, or an amnesty, everybody can bring in four tires and get rid of them for free kind of thing. So, yeah, those are the big fluctuations --

MS. WEGER: Okay.

MR. LANDERS: -- seasonal purchases and any types of cleanups.

MS. WHITEHEAD: As a former solid waste director, I can tell you that -- and not to dumb it down, but when you start looking in the hills and hollers of Indiana, there are lots of tires out there. We had no lack of tires at the Solid Waste District, and, you know, the big thing is people don't want to pay for the disposal. Amnesty days are wonderful if you can fund those. But there -- it's sad, really, how many tires are hidden out there that need to be cleaned up.

MR. LANDERS: Twenty years ago I left the waste industry for a simpler job, the second biggest mistake I've ever made in my life.

(Laughter.)

MR. LANDERS: I won't tell you about the first one. But it is -- it's an essential business that's very complicated --

MS. WHITEHEAD: Yeah.

MR. LANDERS: -- because if you've got 30,000 tons or you've got three million tires projected to come in your facility, you have to have some place to take those. The State of Ohio, where I cut my teeth on the tire business, you're not allowed to put any form of a tire in a landfill.

So, you don't have an option in Ohio to get rid of a tire in a landfill, with the exception of alternate daily cover, liner material when they build a new cell, or, in our case, we opened a tire monofill, tires only. The plan was they're there if we need to mine them later on. I'd love to see that.

But, you know, the options are limited, and so, staying on top of those back-end markets is what's made Liberty successful throughout the U.S.; buying existing operations, integrating

them in a network that allows us to ship material from Ohio all of the way to Baltimore so it hits an end customer with a beneficial use.

Indianapolis is one of those plants that's right at the point where it's a little bit too small to be a big player, and it's a little bit too big just to get rid of everything it collects without any worries. So --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: How --

MR. LANDERS: -- I get the sense that I might have been the one that you wanted to hear more from.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: How is Kosmos going to feed this material in its kiln?

MR. LANDERS: Pardon?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: How is Kosmos going to feed this material in its kiln?

MR. LANDERS: So, Kosmos has spent I don't know how many millions of dollars in the last six to eight months converting their feed system to take a chip versus a whole tire, introducing that into a kiln, which is -- it's a long tube that they heat. They will -- you know,

has anybody ever seen a Jugs machine where they throw a football?

MR. NUNAN: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And I've been there.

MR. LANDERS: Okay. That -- so, now they're going to a different feed system which blows it in there, and that's the reason that they can take more capacity is that void space can now be consumed with a chip, two-inch material, versus a whole tire in there that takes a little bit longer to combust as it moves its way through the -- the kiln.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Is there any plans -- I mean you've probably got your finger on the pulse in this industry and the cement industry -- for Essroc to expand their metro plant where they can burn tires?

MR. LANDERS: I -- I don't -- I don't know. I support a VP of Fuels. That's his only focus as doing that. And so, jointly we -- because the aggregate material, which I am primarily focused on, civil use. Tom handles the

fuels. He came out of the fuels market, he builds the feed systems, would know better.

We are seeing an interest in -- we've got three kilns within this region that previously had no interest in rubber that are now interested. The closest one would be Fairborn, Ohio. There's another Eagle Material facility there that's been rolled in with the one in Louisville, Kosmos in Louisville, and they're -- they're just trying to transfer that technology. That'll probably take them a year or two to construct the feed system for introducing a rubber there.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: One thing about the Kosmos in Louisville, they never were able to recover the metal, obviously, because they would pitch a whole tire in and it would burn before it hit the grate --

MR. LANDERS: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- basically. And it does help with the emissions --

MR. LANDERS: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- of the kiln.

MR. LANDERS: It --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And a lot of that goes into fly ash --

MR. LANDERS: Right.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- and ends up in the cement, so --

MR. LANDERS: Yeah. They can use all for that actually, so --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Right.

MR. LANDERS: -- they've not been a huge -- you know, you've got some paper and pulp facilities and some power plants that are using a rubber. They get a little concerned on wire content because it is up in their bottom ash. The rub -- that's why we pull that bead wire out. That nugget might be 40 to 60 percent wire just because of the size the piece is cut. All of that's removed even for Kosmos, so there's not a -- there's not a problem with that melting and then solidifying and clogging up their dis -- their discharge system, which can happen if it's got a lot of wire in it.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: That was a tough

question. And any compliance issues recently?

MR. LANDERS: No, no. In a plant like what we have in Indiana, the only compliance issues we'd ever be faced with is too much material stored on-site, and that's where you get clogged up where, you know, Dave, who is back there is our Regional Vice-President, he's got an amnesty that comes in, and that material is sitting there because it's excess capacity that we didn't plan for.

Usually the regulators will work with us if we have -- if we have a plan in place that "It's going to sit here, it is this pile. We'll add an additional pile." Most of the piles are managed for fire protection, to be honest with you. They want spacing. They don't want it too big that it can't be mitigated if there is a fire of some sort. But I'm not aware of any compliance honestly across the Liberty footprint. I can only think of one compliance issue in the past 12 months.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Tire fire was obviously -- you know, that's -- that's the force

that I was referring to.

MR. LANDERS: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And --

MR. LANDERS: Yeah, it --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- troublesome, because you're right, you have to make --

MR. LANDERS: It's hard to start, but hard to put out.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Yes.

MR. LANDERS: The heat -- the ignition point for a piece of rubber is about 580 degrees, so you could use a Bic lighter, and unless it had fiber hanging out of it, you'd never come close to getting it to combust.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: It's amazing what a piece of glass and the sunshine can do.

MR. LANDERS: We monitor the temperatures with thermal guns every day. Any pile that we have on-site is monitored with a thermal gun and a four-foot thermometer probe, and we're monitoring the temperature change, not necessarily the temperature. A pile at 70 degrees in the morning, in the sun can be 120

degrees. If it's the next day, 150 degrees and it's continuing to climb is when we start to have a concern.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Very good. Thank you.

MS. WEGER: I have one more question.

MR. LANDERS: Yes.

MS. WEGER: Thank you for enduring so many questions from me. Do you know, for the kiln, switching from the whole tires to the two-inch, what -- are there any quantifiable environmental benefits? Is this more efficient for their process? Does it reduce emissions on their end, or -- I don't know if you can answer those or not.

MR. LANDERS: I'll give you a very layman's explanation. There is the benefit of the rubber we've already talked about from the carbon --

MS. WEGER: Uh-huh.

MR. LANDERS: -- recovery part. It also has something to do with their reduction of other products for CO_2. He's shaking his head, so

he -- Bruce might know more. But there is a -- there is a -- I believe a CO_2 benefit to rubber and lower mercury than other combustion sources. You know, obviously the best is natural gas, if you can get it and use it in your system, but not everybody can. So, there are benefits.

The other benefit to that particular segment is the fact that we now get to move three times as much material to that customer than what we previously did, meaning we're less dependent on something that's not quite as beneficial. So, I'd wrap it all together with respect to that, so --

MS. WEGER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other questions from Board members?

(No response.)

MR. LANDERS: I appreciate the time. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you very much.

MR. NUNAN: Thank you.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: The next applicant, the next-highest-scoring applicant is Goodwill Industries.

MS. WEGER: Of Michiana.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Michiana?

MS. COBLE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Sorry; my new glasses are not working.

MS. COBLE: Good morning.

MR. GRATZ: Good morning.

MS. COBLE: I'm Deb Coble, President and CEO of Goodwill Industries of Michiana. So, thank you so much for this opportunity.

We have been -- we're seeking the funding to advance our sustainability efforts. It's something that we have been working on for a few years and want to continue to increase that, and so, this is actually -- our highest priorities are a textiler baler replacement and then getting reusable shopping bags into the hands of our customers, as well as then increasing our marketing to get donations into Goodwill.

We're seeing more and more across the

State of Indiana these out-of-state boxes popping up collecting donations, and those don't stay local, and so, those don't help our communities where we serve. So, we want to continue to get folks to understand what happens when they donate to Goodwill.

So, up in Northern Indiana, North Central, Northwest Indiana, we have 24 stores, so just a tidbit, there are five Goodwills headquartered in Indiana, and we all have territories that are -- we are assigned to. So, I have 16 counties in Indiana. And so, with this, most of our goods that we are able to divert from the landfill, because we do process over 75 million pounds every year in donations from people in our community who give us stuff.

And so, what has happened, when we opened our recycling facility in 19 -- in 2019, we bought a state-of-the-art baler, and unfortunately, it did not prove to be state-of-the-art, and we really need to replace it because it is not able to do our bales tight enough.

And so, what is happening with that is that our vendors, after we go through the -- there's several iterations of getting it into the hands of folks and keeping it in circulation. It will, at the last step, go into hands of vendors, then who also continue that whole recycling process.

And so, our bales end up being loose. We're not able to get the amount of pounds in there that they like, so we have to sell them at a reduced rate and it takes more gas and fuel to get those out. So, that's a huge issue.

And we utilize about four million plastic bags a year. We want to get rid of using four million plastic bags every year, and so, in an effort to get our customers acclimated to that, we would like to be able to distribute them to -- first and foremost, to our loyalty members, because we have Goodwill shoppers that have benefits for shopping at Goodwill.

And then again, our marketing campaign to get that out. So, we have a lot of partners that we work with in getting donations in, as well as

we are with Notre Dame. We clear out their dorms every year, as well as then just doing some other donation drives with universities as well.

We have a very strong leadership team. I've been with Goodwill for 35 years, and in the role of President/CEO almost 14 years.

And so, the cost of our baler is just over $350,000, so for a not-for-profit, that's a large expenditure. And so, reusable bags, they're actually about 91,000, and then with the marketing effort, about 150,000, so that'll be boosting what we currently do.

So, with this, then, we want to continue to strengthen our -- this will be the first step, and then we'll continue to strengthen our efforts in doing our recycling so that we keep more things out of the landfill and keep them in circulation for longer periods of time.

And we estimate that this new baler would actually add about six new positions to our operation over in Gary, which is an area that needs jobs. Right now we have about 55 employees that serve in that recycling center, and we do

about two million -- a little over two million in costs and benefits for that facility.

So, do you have questions? I do have some phone-a-friends, if that's okay, if you ask too technical a question.

(Laughter.)

MS. COBLE: So -- but I couldn't bring them up in a -- in a backpack, so --

MS. HACKMAN: I've always been curious: What do you do with the textiles that you bale? Where does it go?

MS. COBLE: So, we do have -- we source vendors. We don't just go with anybody, but we source vendors, then that -- we'll raise them. Some of them will get continuous circulation, where they get used -- like jeans now are being used for insulation. Some of the T-shirts and stuff will get made up into rags.

Up in Northern Indiana, we are a big RV industry, and so, a lot of the RV industries will use -- will use those as well. And then we do sell to -- some do go to other countries, where they keep them for their livelihood as well, and

they are very dependent on it.

I think the exciting piece -- so, this is a whole new world, and I actually serve on our sustainability committee for Goodwill Industries International, where we are really getting into that, looking at that circularity to where the chemical processing of being able to bring back down to a virgin fiber technology, that eventually will be able to help us source other type of material, but for us, this is our -- this is our next step, so --

MS. HACKMAN: Thank you.

MS. COBLE: Uh-huh.

MS. WHITEHEAD: I think your project is very good. I love the fact that Goodwill Industries does the textile recycling --

MS. COBLE: Uh-huh.

MS. WHITEHEAD: -- because my -- I, myself, wear my clothes out.

MS. COBLE: Uh-huh, yes.

MS. WHITEHEAD: So, that is a wonderful thing to me.

MS. COBLE: Yes.

MS. WHITEHEAD: It makes me feel good that I -- you know, I can donate that to Goodwill --

MS. COBLE: Yes.

MS. WHITEHEAD: -- and if it's not good enough to sell, that it --

MS. COBLE: Right.

MS. WHITEHEAD: -- will still be recycled.

MS. COBLE: Exactly.

MS. WHITEHEAD: I also like the fact of your project that you work with University of Notre Dame.

MS. COBLE: Uh-huh.

MS. WHITEHEAD: I have five children, four of which have been in college or are --

MS. COBLE: Uh-huh.

MS. WHITEHEAD: -- still in college, and it makes me sick what happens at the end of the year.

MS. COBLE: Right.

MS. WHITEHEAD: So, the fact that at least someone is trying --

MS. COBLE: Right, yes.

MS. WHITEHEAD: -- that's great.

MS. COBLE: Yeah, it's amazing. You know, we tell people when it comes to like appliances and stuff like that, "If it doesn't work, please find alternative homes for it, but if it's textiles, we don't care if it's stained, we don't care if it has holes in it. Please give us your textiles, because we can handle them." And again, this process will just allow us to do it more efficiently.

And then as we've been looking into 2026 about ways to do donation campaigns stronger with businesses and other entities so that we can collect more, so that we can continue this process and help keep even more out of the landfill, so -- and in circulation.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Questions?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Three-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar baler --

MS. COBLE: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- for textiles?

MS. COBLE: Uh-huh, yeah. So, we do have -- so, as we've done, as we've had, we have our vendor source, we've done the due diligence ahead of time, and so, we have everything ready to go, because right now there is over 40 weeks lead time, so we know we can still get everything done, but these aren't things that we can just go pick up at Home Depot's shelves and put into operation.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What type of machine are you looking at?

MS. COBLE: Can I call -- can I phone a friend for that to --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Oh, yeah.

MS. COBLE: -- give to you?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Oh, sure.

MS. COBLE: Tom, do you want to come?

MR. LAWSON: Sure.

MS. COBLE: Come on up, Tom.

Tom oversees our center.

MR. LAWSON: Sure.

It's a -- it's an auto-tie baler, manufactured by REM Manufacturing out of Alabama.

It'll be installed by PCI. Any other questions about it?

CHAIRMAN BURROW: What's your current baler?

MR. LAWSON: Our current baler is an American Baler. It's also an auto-tie. It has -- as Debie just said, we continue to have problems with it since its installation.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Is it the weight of the baler, or is it the auto-tie?

MR. LAWSON: The problem -- the problem that we've had is that American Baler is never able to dial in the compression of the bales. They are too loose, so what we run into is we're not getting our target weights. We're also having problems with them basically falling apart, and so, it's reducing our target weights on our containers and trailers.

It's actually -- over the past two years it's like 52 additional containers being shipped out is what we estimate. So, what we're hoping to do is kind of increase that compression and increase the weight on that, and the bales will

be in better condition for our buyers as well as for us.

We've spent a lot of time, unfortunately, with this machine, doing a lot of extra work, where we're pulling bales out and rebaling currently, so we're hoping that that's going to help that. We're hoping to create an additional source, which is going to increase employees on that machine. So, actually, as we're able to fast baler -- or I'm sorry -- bale faster, that's what's going to create our additional positions and such.

MS. COBLE: Because there's different commodities that they'll pay for.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I'm sorry?

MS. COBLE: There's different commodities that they'll pay more for, so if we can -- like linens. If we can do a baleful of linens, then we can get a different price than just general textiles.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: It's just that, you know, a baler is pretty simple.

MR. LAWSON: It is. I -- the complex

part is the auto-tie. We need the auto-tie for the speed, but -- and that's really where we're kind of falling down with this current machine --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

MR. LAWSON: -- frankly.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We have an American.

THE REPORTER: Could you identify yourself, please?

MR. LAWSON: My name is Tom Lawson.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I don't know. I've fooled around with a few, maybe fooled around with many, and just curious.

MS. COBLE: Yeah.

MR. LAWSON: Sure.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I think you're looking at a good machine --

MS. COBLE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- with all of your sourcing still. Thank you very much.

MS. COBLE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Pleasure of the

Board we're going to continue on for a couple more? Is that what you want to do?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.

MS. WEGER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: In that case, I'm going to hand the meeting over to Kelly, because I'm recusing myself from the next applicant.

MS. WEGER: All right. Do we have someone here from the City of Seymour?

MR. DIXON: We do.

MS. WEGER: Would you come up and state your name and give us an overview of your project?

MR. DIXON: Thank you, guys, ahead of time for your consideration. My name's Chad Dixon. I am with the City of Seymour. I've brought Alan Axsom with me, he is the new Director of Public Works, and Eric Chase, he's in charge of the Trash Department.

We're asking for a 500 -- oh, my; I'm sorry -- 500 horsepower electric horizontal grinder. This will allow us to process our wood products, grow throughout the county as far as

having those key players in all stretches of the county, try to keep them from burning piles of wood and everything else.

But this kind of goes with a bigger project, if you will. So, in the last couple of years -- we've had a vision for a little while now. We're building a transfer station in the City of Seymour. Right next to our shop, we have an addition -- we have like four to five acres that we have. We harness our mass yard waste, if you will.

So, this is actually one part of what's going to change the face of public works for Seymour, for the county. We have -- with this grant we'll have the opportunity to tie -- I can't say more jobs will be created, but more programs will be created. So, we work in programs, we work in volunteers, stuff like that, try to keep your overhead down; right?

So, next door we have the actions, which potentially could lead to a citizen scientist. There's, I believe, a hundred -- a hundred kids that go to that class five times a day, so

there's five -- a potential of 500 citizen scientists, if you will. So, as far as impact goes, it's not just -- it is waste diversion, but it's also a bigger picture; otherwise, we wouldn't be able to do it.

You dream for things for your community, but usually you don't have the means to make it happen because you don't, you know, have the funds for it. This will account for half of those funds that we need to make this project work.

We're looking, just in skids alone, just by the stats we have now, we would divert 15 -- I think it's 15 tons from the landfill that would otherwise go to the landfill. We have some locals. I'm not trying to take any waste streams or anything like that from independent folks, if you will, but we've had talks with them as well. So, we make sure we're not impacting them in a negative way.

My apologies, guys. I'm very nervous.

(Laughter.)

MR. DIXON: This is a first for me,

so I'm actually more nervous now than I was last night. I came from French Lick, and I was in the Mayor's dinner. That was pretty laid back. This here, this is a little rougher.

(Laughter.)

MS. WHITEHEAD: You're doing great.

MR. DIXON: But so you know, you've got a lot of mayors pulling -- like they're rooting -- they're rooting for this program if it helps, but, you know, we're talking high impact, low cost as far as going by the three R's. Once we tie with the school next door, that gives them an avenue to experiment with the land that they have, to see what -- what soils can actually do for a field. They have the means to do soil samples. So, we're building a bigger program.

So, as far as the outreach in the end, it's pretty big. I don't know how big, but we do have the support to carry it on and to grow from it. I've spoke with Duke and the other players, the utilities. They're looking at four months to get us the electric we need. I've talked to the sales rep with Rotochopper, and they need six

months to build and deliver.

So, the only thing I do have is, on money-wise, we spend probably a hundred to two hundred thousand dollars in grinding, but we don't have that in one lump sum. It comes out every year in the budget.

So, any questions?

MS. WHITEHEAD: So, if you had to take a reduced amount for funding, would you still be able to do this project?

MR. DIXON: What's your budget look like?

MR. CHASE: Well, that's going to --

MR. DIXON: We have no way to know what it's going to look like in a couple of years, so I mean this is my Hail Mary.

MS. WHITEHEAD: No pressure or anything.

(Laughter.)

MR. DIXON: Like I was saying, it is going to be a -- if we get this, watch us, watch what we do, please.

MS. WEGER: Can you speak a little

more to what types of materials you will be processing?

MR. DIXON: Okay. Yeah. So, we take -- we'll take all wood waste, yard waste, grass clippings, skids. This will allow us to take skids, because it has a magnet in it as well. That's basically it, and then the finished product as well, so now we'll have a mulch base that the entire city government, county governments can use, instead of spending that stream of money on mulch for beautification. We actually have it here for free, yeah.

MS. WEGER: And are those skids coming from just all over the place?

MR. DIXON: Yeah. Our biggest one is John Deere; right?

MR. CHASE: Uh-huh.

MS. WEGER: And what are they currently doing with those?

MR. DIXON: They -- they have us pick them up, and we take them away.

MR. NUNAN: So, you guys have an abundance of mulch. Could that be put back into

like the local area, for the Seymour area --

MR. DIXON: Absolutely. That's legit.

MR. NUNAN: -- to the -- you know, if I lived in Seymour, "Hey, I'm going to go out and do that"?

MR. DIXON: Yeah, and you'll have a good product, too. Yeah, we even give out to the citizens. We'd probably do a little bit more since we would have someone there that they can --

MR. NUNAN: Right.

MR. DIXON: -- but we'll have more maintenance, at least two of the transfer stations up there, and they can go out to the yard waste area as well.

MR. NUNAN: Thank you.

MR. DIXON: And they said we couldn't build a transfer station -- just for the record, they said we couldn't build a transfer station under two million dollars, and we have -- we are about there, and we are -- we're not going to hit two million dollars at all. So, we're trying to

be conservative with everybody's money.

MS. WEGER: Any other questions from the Board?

MS. WHITEHEAD: I -- I'm sorry; I can't remember: Is there permitting that needs to happen for the --

MR. DIXON: We met with IDEM about a month or two ago. They come out, did a site visit, they discussed everything there, and it passed with flying colors.

MS. WHITEHEAD: Very good. Thank you.

MS. WEGER: Any other questions?

(No response.)

MS. WEGER: All right. Thank you.

MR. DIXON: Thank you, guys.

MS. WEGER: So, at this point, if we were to award the requested amount for everyone that we've heard from, we would be $700,000 over what we have. I do have one other that I would like to hear from --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Sure.

MS. WEGER: -- which is the Trustees

of Indiana University. Is there someone here from them? Would you mind coming up and --

MS. DAVIS: Sure.

MS. WEGER: I'll hand it back to you.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: You just carry on.

(Laughter.)

MS. DAVIS: Hi. Good morning, everyone. I'm Jessica Davis, Associate Vice-President for Sustainability at IU. We are actual hosed in our -- housed in our Capital Planning Facilities Division, so we focus on efficiency, risk mitigation, and responsible resource management for the University.

For this project -- and I'll just preface: I understand. We give out grant money, too, so I'm going to volunteer. I'm going to rank order my campuses for you if that helps to spread the money around.

So, we are requesting in-vessel composters for three of our campuses: IU Bloomington, IU Indianapolis and IU South Bend. Those are three of our campuses that have on-campus dining facilities that produce a significant amount of

preconsumer food waste.

The Indianapolis campus and the Bloomington campus have the longest history with composting. They were actually doing preconsumer composting out of our kitchens prior to COVID, and then during COVID either our haulers or our vendors went out of business and/or stopped offering a compost-hauling service.

So, since then we have been racking our brains about the best way to solve this problem. Just for an item of scale, the Bloomington campus produces about 6100 tons of waste a year, and about 44 percent of that is food waste, organic. So, it's a pretty hefty amount, especially on our Bloomington campus.

And we've landed on this -- on the option thus far of really trying to do as much of it ourselves in-house. We have a lot of infrastructure that's already in place. What we really need is a collection vessel and the ability to transform it to compost.

So, these in-vessel composters, again, three of them, one for each campus, this is

definitely a pilot scale request. If it goes well, it would be something that we would scale probably on our biggest campuses. We'll be able to fill -- they're basically like stainless steel cylinders that you can put your food waste into and be staged at the loading dock behind each of our dining halls in those three locations.

Our food services staff would put the food waste into that compost container. It can take about 66 buckets a day, gallon buckets, which is about 550 pounds of food waste a day the vessel can take, and it would process that through and turn it into compost at the end of it.

It actually is a process that is continuous, you can put that 500-and-so pounds in a day and it moves through the tank and then spits out compost at the end of it, where we have some collection toters at the end to take it to a curing location.

Our intention is to use it on campus. We already do some on-site composting of our landscaping waste. We use that as mulch application on campus. We would use this compost

as soil amendment and sort of a more natural fertilizer in our landscape beds for our campuses, and so, that's what we would like to do with it.

So, if you look at the budget there, the Bloomington campus is, I think, the 700 version, or 900. I think 900, the A900, is Bloomington; the A700 is Indianapolis; the A500 is South Bend. If I were to rank them, I would go Bloomington, South Bend, Indianapolis, so if you're looking to spread your -- pinch your pennies a little bit more.

And the only reason I would put Indianapolis at the end is simply because there's a bit more composting infrastructure in Indianapolis that we could lean on versus in Bloomington and South Bend. It's a really tough market in those two locations.

So, that is our proposal, and I'm happy to take any questions that you might have.

MS. WEGER: So, for -- thank you for clarifying that. So, I -- in your explanation, I see the breakdown in terms of the volume

anticipated. So, for the A900, which would be Bloomington --

MS. DAVIS: Yes.

MS. WEGER: -- you're looking at 143,500 pounds --

MS. DAVIS: Uh-huh.

MS. WEGER: -- to be composted with this product?

MS. DAVIS: Yes.

MS. WEGER: And then the A700 --

MS. DAVIS: Is Indianapolis.

MS. WEGER: -- and that's 56,000 pounds, and then the A500 is --

MS. DAVIS: South Bend.

MS. WEGER: -- South Bend, and that's 24,000 pounds?

MS. DAVIS: Correct.

MS. WEGER: Okay. And one of the reasons why I wanted to hear from you and clarify that is I think -- I wanted to make sure everybody saw the volumes that we're looking at here.

MS. DAVIS: Yeah.

MS. WEGER: I think that's a really great project, and it also has a lot of potential community impact because, first, you've got a lot of young people that will be aware --

MS. DAVIS: Yes.

MS. WEGER: -- and learning about compost while they're there, seeing these facilities.

MS. DAVIS: Yeah. And luckily, like I said, in Indianapolis and Bloomington, all of our kitchen staff have composted before, so this is just a matter for a refresher for them, to get them back into the habits that they once had. So, a little bit less on the education side for our full-time staff.

MS. WEGER: And the requested amount was 85,337.

MS. DAVIS: Uh-huh.

MS. WEGER: Do you know what that would be for, let's say, just the Bloomington campus?

MS. DAVIS: Oh, so if it was Bloomington here, so half of that cost was

66,000, and then we need half of the curing pads, so that's 12,000 total, and then half of the toters, because we only need toters in Indy and Bloomington, so half. So, I guess what we would ask for from you guys is 33 plus six plus five.

MR. NUNAN: Forty-five k, roughly.

MS. WEGER: Yeah. So, it's basically half.

MS. DAVIS: Half, yeah.

MS. WEGER: You would be able to get what you need for the Bloomington campus?

MS. DAVIS: Yeah, the Bloomington one is the more expensive, solely just because they have the more volume of food waste.

MS. WEGER: Yeah.

MS. HACKMAN: You said that you've been composting for a while in the food service part?

MS. DAVIS: Yes.

MS. HACKMAN: What did you do with that end product?

MS. DAVIS: Yeah. So, in --

MS. HACKMAN: How did you handle it?

MS. DAVIS: -- in Bloomington we had -- were contracted with a composter that is now out of business in Bloomington, so they were doing the hauling for us, haul -- we were doing all of the behind-the-scenes collection, trained the staff, had them put them into dedicated toters.

Those were then hauled to a compost location in Bloomington. Unfortunately, the owner of that company passed away, and they decided to dissolve the company. We were then in negotiations with another company, but they weren't able to get a permit to do composting, so they also fell out as a solution for us.

So, before, it was always hauled somewhere else off campus and composted. The same thing in Indianapolis, and actually we're still composting in Indianapolis, but just in our residential facility. We have -- it's hauled by Earth Mama Compost to GreenCycle. So, those two campuses have the deepest history, but it was all hauled and composted elsewhere.

MS. HACKMAN: So, are you -- you have

a permit to do this, I'm sure.

MS. DAVIS: It wouldn't require a permit because we're not actually doing any ground-based composting on campus. It's all in the vessel itself, and then what comes out of it is a cured compost material that's ready for application.

MS. HACKMAN: How long is it -- how long is that material in there?

MS. DAVIS: It takes about five days from the time you put a bucket in until it comes out the back end as a usable material. So, it -- it applies like heat, high temperature, to it to accelerate the decomposition process. That's what that vessel does.

Any other questions?

(No response.)

MS. DAVIS: Thanks for having us. I appreciate it.

MS. WEGER: Thank you.

MS. WHITEHEAD: A very good project.

MS. DAVIS: Yeah, thanks. Yeah, we're excited about it.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Any other applicant that anybody on the Board wants to review?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Once again, thanks to all of you. Obviously we wish we had more money, but we only have a limited amount.

So, at this point in time, what's the pleasure of the Board?

MR. GRATZ: I make a --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz.

MR. GRATZ: I make a motion to fund Goodwill Industries for $300,000.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: A motion to fund Goodwill Industries --

MR. GRATZ: Or I don't know the --

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Three hundred and one, 301.

MR. GRATZ: Three hundred and one thousand.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Three hundred and one thousand dollars.

MR. GUERIN: I'll second that.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: We'll get the details down.

MS. WEGER: Well, you could be stingy and just say 300,000.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. GUERIN: I second that.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And we have a motion by Mr. Gratz, a second by Mr. Guerin, and any additional discussion?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, we'll do a roll-call vote.

Ms. Weger?

MS. WEGER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman?

MS. HACKMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Henry?

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz?

MR. GRATZ: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Nunan?
MR. NUNAN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?
MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: And I vote yes. The motion carries unanimously.
Congratulations, and thank you.
MS. COBLE: Thank you very much.
MS. GARNER: That was for their full amount requested.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Three hundred and one thousand.
MS. WESSELER-HENRY: And 11 dollars.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: And 11 dollars.
MS. WEGER: Sorry, Deanna.
MS. GARNER: That's why I make the spreadsheet; right?
MR. NUNAN: That's why you've got a formula, Deanna.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Now we're down --
MS. GARNER: Yeah, I'll share it.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- to 698 --
MS. GARNER: The math was easy until

now.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, we have 698,000 left.

MS. WEGER: I would like to make a motion.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Weger.

MS. WEGER: I would like to move to fund the Trustees of Indiana University for 45,000, even number, 45,000.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I have a motion by Ms. Weger to fund the Indiana -- or Trustees of Indiana University, $45,000.

MR. NUNAN: Second.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Second by Mr. Nunan. Any additional discussion?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Roll-call vote. Ms. Weger?

MS. WEGER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman?

MS. HACKMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Henry?
MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz?
MR. GRATZ: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Nunan?
MR. NUNAN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?
MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: And I vote yes.
Congratulations.
The motion carries unanimously.
MS. DAVIS: Thank you. Our students thank you, too.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: Thank you.
(Discussion off the record.)
MR. NUNAN: I'd like to make a motion with PRI, Plastic Recycling, for the whole 200k for those guys.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: A motion by Mr. Nunan for Plastics Recycling, Incorporated --
MS. WEGER: I'll second.
CHAIRMAN BURROW: -- to receive

200,000. Second by Ms. Weger. Any discussion?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, roll-call vote.

MS. WEGER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Hackman.

MS. HACKMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: Recuse.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Henry?

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz?

MR. GRATZ: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Nunan?

MR. NUNAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I vote yes. Motion carries, six yeses, one recusal.

Next on the list.

MS. WEGER: Can I ask a question?

For GreenCycle, would your project be able to move forward with $453,989?

MR. REPENNING: Yes.

MS. WEGER: I would like to make a motion to fund GreenCycle for that amount.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Weger has made a motion to fund GreenCycle for that amount, four hundred fifty-three thousand --

MS. GARNER: Nine hundred and eighty-nine.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Nine eighty-nine.

MR. NUNAN: I'll second.

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

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, roll-call vote.

Ms. Weger?

MS. WEGER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Hackman?

MS. HACKMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Guerin?

MR. GUERIN: Recuse.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Henry?

MS. WESSELER-HENRY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Gratz?

MR. GRATZ: No.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Mr. Nunan?

MR. NUNAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Ms. Whitehead?

MS. WHITEHEAD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: I vote yes. We have one recusal, one no, and five yeses. Motion carries. With that, we've depleted our funds, I believe.

And I would like to thank all of you for your applications. For those of you who were not successful, please don't give up. We have hopefully another round coming next year. We're excited by the number of applicants, in all honesty. A lot of good things happening out there.

We -- the people on this Board, I will tell you, wish we could fund every -- every application sent in, and unfortunately we're not able to. And so, it is a competitive grant application. You know, polish your pencil and get things resubmitted, and we'll consider it

again, and hopefully you'll be more successful next time.

For those of you who were awarded, congratulations. We truly look forward to seeing the end product, and wishing you the best of luck.

Anything else, Deanna?

MS. GARNER: For those that were awarded funding, I'll send you a quick note probably tomorrow, and then more detailed information next week as we move forward through the process.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: With that, do we have any other --

MR. NUNAN: Do you have any reply back as far as our status on the Board?

MS. GARNER: I am going to let Carl answer that.

(Laughter.)

MR. NUNAN: I'm sorry.

Carl, do you have any update?

MR. WODRICH: Yes. I talk about it to our Commissioner every opportunity I get, and

they're talking to the Governor's Office regularly about it, so, you know, operating as you were appointed until we get different appointments, new appointments, or replacements, whatever that may be.

You know, obviously we have the vacancy with Craig Lutz's seat on the Board, with his passing earlier this year, and then, you know, we'll have to evaluate what, you know, Title 13 requires us to have for Board membership and representation, and see if we can -- you know, who can wear what hat, I guess, to fulfill those roles.

And I think the way that the legislation is written is half of the Board appointments are -- were supposed to be for 2025 -- through 2025, and then the other half were supposed to be for two years from then, so 2027, I believe.

So, how that all shakes out once we get appointments -- I know the Governor's Administration has been looking at all of the boards and commissions, and, you know, there's a lot of them, in the hundreds, of boards and

commissions across Indiana. So, I'm not sure where the RMDB is on that long list of trying to get all of those appointments made, but I know our Commissioner is talking to our secretary in the cabinet as well as, you know, everybody else in the administration that will listen to him.

MR. NUNAN: So, business as usual for right now?

MR. WODRICH: Correct, yes, until you hear from us otherwise.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Go ahead, Deb.

MS. HACKMAN: I have another question. The maximum grant, which is now set at 500,000, is that set by --

MS. GARNER: You, the Board.

MS. HACKMAN: Okay. So, we could change that if we thought that would be a good idea?

MS. GARNER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Well, I would like to thank the Board members. I know it takes a lot of time out of your day to volunteer, to -- you know, we don't get paid to do this. It's all

volunteered time, and thank you for your efforts in reviewing these grants. It is a process we've come to grips with. It may not seem like we do a lot of evaluation from the audience's perspective, but there's a lot of back and forth that goes on. So, thank you very much.

Yes, Carl.

MR. WODRICH: I was just going to go back to your note about the not being able to award as -- you know, we get a lot of applications. I mean this is my fourth meeting where you guys have awarded funds since I've been in my role in 2022, and I think we pretty consistently get about -- at least approximately two and a half times the amount we have available in applications and requests for actual state funding through this program, and similarly with our Community Recycle Grant Program, which is a smaller grant award program that we run just in-house in IDEM and make those decisions. We have half a million annually that we give out in that program, but again, we also get about two and a half times the ask of what we have

available. So, I just wanted to make note of that for the folks here in the room and on-line, so --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Deanna or Carl, is the Waste Tire Fund still in existence?

MS. HACKMAN: Uh-huh.

MR. WODRICH: Yes.

MS. GARNER: Yeah. Actually, in the last couple of years, IDEM has renewed those grants, and they are awarding grants to Solid Waste Management Districts for waste tire collections and management.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay.

MS. GARNER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: So, kind of a hint to Larry Tucker.

MR. WODRICH: Correct.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Being that this is a public meeting, do I have any comments from the gallery? Anybody want to speak up or ask any questions?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Okay. Well, good

enough. Terry?

MR. GUERIN: I just --

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Everybody but Terry.

(Laughter.)

MR. GUERIN: Well, we abide by pretty strict rules, and if there's any hint that one of us on this Board has an interaction or a conflict of interest with an applicant, we excuse ourselves from any evaluation or comment or voting or anything else.

In a way, it's kind of unfortunate, because in my own case, there are several cases where I had to recuse myself where, if I had a chance to vote, I'd vote for that project, even though it may not be in the best interest of the companies that I represent.

So, there are some flaws in the system, and I'm not quite sure how you address those, but just so those of you in the audience knows, if there's any hint at all that we have a conflict, we excuse ourselves totally.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: And we do have

legal representation here as well, so Mr. French is in the audience somewhere.

MR. GUERIN: He runs a tight ship.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: All right. Well, if there's no other business, I -- again, thanks, all, and the only thing I would ask for would be a motion to adjourn.

MR. NUNAN: I have a motion to adjourn.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Motion by Mr. Nunan.

MR. GRATZ: Second.

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Second by Mr. Gratz. All in favor?

(Board members responded, "Aye.")

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Opposed?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BURROW: Hearing none, motion carries unanimously. Thank you, everyone. I appreciate your time.

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Thereupon, the proceedings of October 23, 2025 were concluded at 11:22 o'clock a.m.

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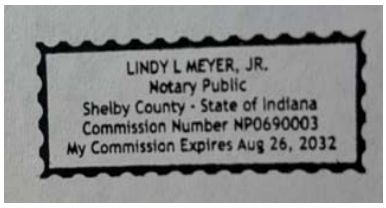
CERTIFICATE

I, Lindy L. Meyer, Jr., the undersigned Court Reporter and Notary Public residing in the City of Shelbyville, Shelby County, Indiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me on Thursday, October 23, 2025 in this matter and transcribed by me.

Lindy L. Meyer, Jr.



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

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

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