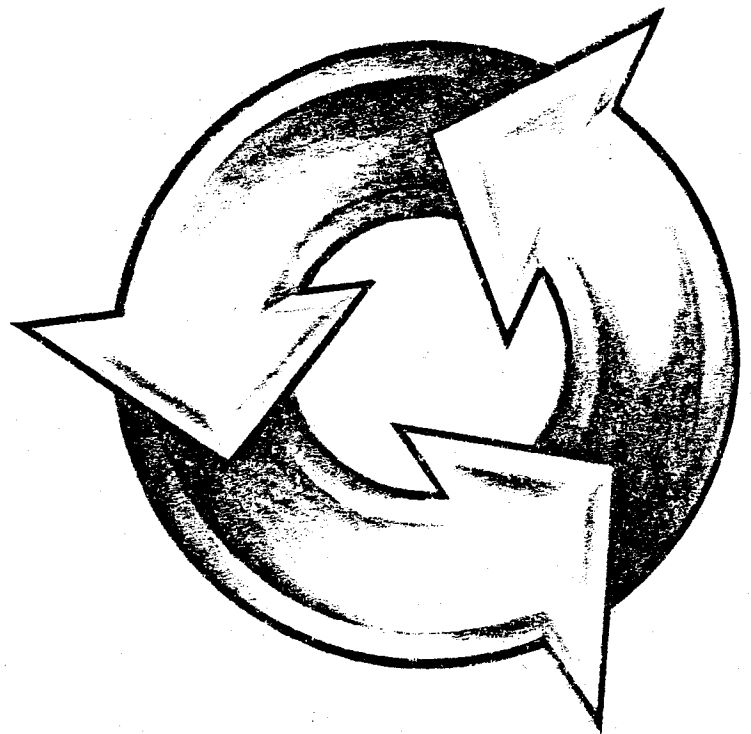


September 30, 1980
Indiana State
Solid Waste
Management
Plan*



*Portions developed under contract with the State Board of Health by the State Planning Services Agency, Suite 300, Harrison Building, 143 West Market Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

INDIANA STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

STATE OF INDIANA
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*PORTIONS DEVELOPED UNDER CONTRACT WITH
THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS
INDIANA STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
STATE PLANNING SERVICES AGENCY

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to an inter-agency contract with the Solid Waste Management Section of the State Board of Health, the State Planning Services Agency (SPSA) has been working for the past year on developing portions of a State Solid Waste Management Plan. The development of such plans was mandated by the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 as a prerequisite for continued funding by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for state solid waste management programs. The SPSA circulated draft copies of the portions of the Plan that it was responsible for under the contract for review and comment. Copies were then submitted to the State Board of Health on September 30, 1980 in compliance with the contract. After the State Board of Health completes it's portions of the Plan, the entire Plan must be approved by the Environmental Management Board (EMB) and submitted to the EPA by January 31, 1981.

The recommendations adopted by the EMB will be implemented between January 1981 and January 1986. Many of the recommended activities will require that additional funds be provided for solid waste management by the State Legislature. Therefore, some activities may be delayed due to uncertainties inherent in the legislative process. For example, it is not possible to predict when suggested funding legislation will be adopted or the level of funding that will be provided.

In April, 1980 a Solid Waste Management Subcommittee to SPSA's Advisory Committee was formed to assist with the final decision-making responsibilities regarding development of the State Plan. The Subcommittee met monthly and was instrumental in helping the SPSA staff develop parts of a State Plan that reflect the needs and priorities for a sound solid waste management program for Indiana.

To further ensure that any recommended actions in the State Plan were appropriate for addressing the State's solid waste problems and reflective of public opinion, a solid waste management survey was conducted in June and July, 1980. One thousand and thirty-three (1,033) survey questionnaires were sent to all of the mayors, county commissioners, State legislators and congressmen, county extension agents, local health departments, landfill operators, and selected town board presidents and private businessmen. Five hundred and seventy (570), or 56%, of all the questionnaires were returned and the results were very useful for developing several sections of the State Plan. A final survey report was prepared and distributed to over two thousand persons.

The development of a resource recovery and conservation strategy was a major aspect of the SPSA contract and is a significant section of the

State Plan. Initially, several options were developed suggesting potential roles for the State in the area of resource recovery and conservation. In August, 1980 the SPSA, along with the Board of Health, Indiana Association of Regional Councils, Association of Indiana Counties, Inc., and Indiana Association of Cities and Towns, conducted five (5) resource recovery and conservation workshops around the State. The purpose of the workshops was to receive input from local officials, businessmen and citizens regarding what role the State should have in resource recovery and conservation, and what activities should receive the highest priorities for implementation. Approximately 250 people attended the workshops and participated in small group discussions.

In addition to developing the resource recovery and conservation strategy, the SPSA was responsible for other portions of the State Plan as well. One section of the Plan is an analysis of the existing legal and regulatory authorities in the State to prohibit, close or upgrade open dumps. Another section examines existing State law and identifies deficiencies which will act as barriers to the development of resource recovery systems. Both of the above sections include recommendations to remove any legal impediments or deficiencies in the State administrative regulations. The SPSA parts of the State Plan also include an assessment of the existing coordination mechanisms between the various State environmental programs, and a discussion of the future funding alternatives for solid waste management activities in the State.

The major recommendations made in each section of the State Plan, that SPSA was responsible for developing, are described in summary form below. For a detailed description of all the recommendations, the State Plan should be consulted. Copies are available at all libraries participating in the State Depository System as well as the offices of the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH and SPSA.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY

This section of the State Solid Waste Management Plan is an assessment of existing State laws and regulations to determine if they are adequate to: (1) prohibit new open dumps, (2) close or upgrade existing open dumps, and (3) enforce solid waste disposal standards which are equivalent to or more stringent than the established Federal criteria for classifying solid waste disposal facilities.

The existing legislation and administrative regulations clearly establish a prohibition against open dumping in Indiana, and the Environmental Management Board has the adequate legal authority to close or upgrade any existing dumps. There are some deficiencies in the existing regulation; however, in terms of satisfying the third requirement mentioned above.

Major recommendations include the revision of Regulation SPC-18 to ensure that Indiana's disposal standards are as stringent as the Federal criteria, to better define the regulation's applicability to recycling

centers, and to expand the operating standards required of solid waste processing facilities. It is further recommended that the State set forth a formal policy regarding inspection procedures and provide additional training for state field inspectors on regulatory changes. Three subjects are recommended for further study - the feasibility of establishing a licensing program for sanitary landfill operators, the investigation of the existing enforcement program to determine reasons for delays caused by the judicial or administrative systems, and the examination of methods which would facilitate the process of locating solid waste management facilities in the State.

RESOURCE RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION STRATEGY

This section of the Plan describes the resource recovery and conservation activities that are recommended to be undertaken or encouraged by the State. Objectives and existing programs in waste reduction, resource recovery, and technical and financial assistance are discussed, followed by the recommendations. The Strategy concludes with a discussion of how the recommended activities should be implemented.

Three recommendations are made under waste reduction. First, it is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, assist the Solid Waste Management Study Commission in the development of a bill establishing a mandatory deposit system on all beverage containers sold within the State. A second recommendation calls for the collection and distribution of information on waste reduction techniques. Educational materials should be disseminated to schools, clubs, organizations and individuals explaining waste reduction and its benefits. Thirdly, it is recommended that the State provide a greater level of technical assistance to local agencies on waste reduction methods and practices.

Major recommendations under resource recovery include the establishment of an inter-agency committee which would review the State's procurement practices vis-a-vis the purchase of recycled products. The committee is also recommended to consider the establishment of a "pilot" project to source separate the high-grade wastepaper generated by a selected State agency. The State should work with the private sector to promote growth and development in the resource recovery, recycling and waste management industries. In addition, Indiana's Waste Materials Clearinghouse operated by Environmental Quality Control, Inc. should continue to receive State support. The Strategy also recommends an expansion of the State's role in educating the general public about solid waste management problems and the benefits of source separation and recycling. Specifically, the Strategy calls for an expanded effort to educate citizens, groups and institutions about our society's mounting solid waste management problems and alternative solutions. In this educational effort, waste reduction and source separation are to be stressed as the most economical ways to deal with the solid waste problems in most Indiana communities.

In the area of technical and financial assistance, the Strategy recommends an increased level of State technical and financial assistance be

provided to help local and regional agencies improve their solid waste programs. Since legislation will be necessary to appropriate State funds for local and regional planning and implementation activities, the development of proposed legislation is also recommended. Technical assistance in the form of statewide market studies on materials and energy recoverable from solid waste and the assessment of technologies are also included as recommendations. The final major recommendation is that the State study alternative methods for financing state and local resource recovery and conservation activities (e.g. - tax incentives, local user fees). In addition to raising revenues, financing mechanisms can also be used to reduce waste generation, encourage research into new uses for recovered materials and stimulate the purchase of recycled products.

LEGAL IMPEDIMENTS TO RESOURCE RECOVERY

This section of the State Plan examines the legal issues that are relevant to resource recovery projects along with the applicable Indiana law concerning those issues. Existing legal constraints to implementing resource recovery, as an alternative to landfilling, are identified and recommendations are made for removing those constraints. It is recommended that the State increase its enforcement efforts to upgrade existing solid waste facilities in order that resource recovery will be enhanced as an alternative to landfilling.

Another recommendation is that legislation be developed which will remove the identified legal barriers to resource recovery in Indiana. The legislation should be statewide in applicability but the drafting of such legislation should be coordinated with the City of Indianapolis who is presently attempting to have similar legislation enacted. This section also recommends that new institutional arrangements for financing resource recovery facilities be examined. (e.g. - a statewide resource recovery authority).

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

In order to achieve the objectives set forth in the State Solid Waste Management Plan, the amount of financial assistance available to implement the recommended activities must be increased. Federal funds for conventional solid waste planning and implementation have been decreasing and are expected to disappear by 1985. This section of the State Plan looks at the current funding status of the State's solid waste management program and examines potential funding alternatives for the future.

Recommendations include the development of legislation which would provide State funding for the planning and implementation of solid waste management activities. Prior to the development of such legislation, several issues must be examined including what activities would be eligible for assistance, who should receive the assistance and what

entity should be responsible for distributing the funds. Other recommendations to increase the amount of funding for solid waste management activities include the identification of all potential sources of funding and the dissemination of this information to interested groups and agencies. Also, the State should encourage EPA and Congress to increase rather than decrease the amount of Federal funds distributed to the states for solid waste programs.

COORDINATION

This section of the State Plan examines the existing environmental programs and agencies in the State, and assesses the type and degree of coordination being maintained between those programs and agencies. Recommendations are made to improve coordination of the State solid waste management program with other environmental programs affecting the State of Indiana.

The Plan recommends that the State establish a consolidated permit system for all the air, water and solid waste programs. In addition, it is recommended that central functions common to pollution control programs such as training programs, laboratory facilities, grant coordination and legal support be consolidated where practicable. Another recommendation is to upgrade the Solid Waste Management Section in the State Board of Health to "division" status due to the increased size and scope of the State's role in solid waste management.

Other recommended coordination measures include better use of the A-95 review process to coordinate solid waste projects with State, areawide and local plans; and the establishment of formal coordination mechanisms between the State Board of Health and the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Commerce and the nineteen regional solid waste planning agencies.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Future public participation will include several public hearings to be held around the State during December, 1980 as part of the plan adoption process before submission to the EMB and the EPA. The on-going technical assistance and educational programs recommended in the Plan should encourage and promote citizen input concerning important solid waste management issues. This input should be encouraged at public meetings, workshops, seminars; as well as through newsletters, media releases, and other forms of disseminating information.

The legislative Solid Waste Management Study Commission will continue to be involved in the development of important legislation concerning solid waste management. The Commission meets on a monthly basis when the General Assembly is not in session, and public participation is both encouraged and solicited at those meetings.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY

LEGAL AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY

INTRODUCTION

One of the major objectives of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) is "to promote the protection of health and the environment and to conserve valuable material and energy resources by prohibiting future open dumping on the land and requiring the conversion of existing open dumps to facilities which do not pose a danger to the environment or to health." Congress determined that the prohibition of open dumping was an essential element for state solid waste management programs after finding that open dumps may contaminate drinking water from underground and surface supplies.

On July 31, 1979, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued guidelines for developing and implementing state solid waste management plans pursuant to the RCRA requirements. Those guidelines required that state plans "assure that the State has adequate legal authority to prohibit the establishment of new open dumps and to close or upgrade existing open dumps." 40 CFR 256.20. In addition to assuring that the State has the described adequate legal authority, the Plan must also provide for the establishment of regulatory powers. These powers must "be adequate to enforce solid waste disposal standards which are equivalent to or more stringent than the criteria for classification of solid waste disposal facilities (40 CFR Part 257)," 40 CFR 256.21(a).

There are two (2) State statutes, as well as administrative rules and regulations, that specifically address the issue of open dumping in Indiana. These are: The Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Act, Indiana Code Sections 19-2-1-1--19-2-1-32; The Environmental Management Act, Indiana Code Sections 13-7-1-1--13-7-21; and Administrative Rules and Regulations, 330 IAC 4-1-1-1--IAC 4-10-10. These laws and regulations will be discussed as they apply to prohibiting open dumps and closing or upgrading existing open dumps in the State. Following the discussion and analysis of existing legal authority to prohibit and close or upgrade open dumps, the existing regulatory authority and procedures will be examined.

LEGAL AUTHORITY

The Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Act, known as the "Refuse Disposal Act", was originally passed into law in 1965 and was under the administration of the State Board of Health. The purpose of the Act was ". . . to authorize counties, cities and towns to establish, acquire, construct, install, operate and maintain certain facilities for the collection and disposal of refuse and to declare open dumps to be inimical to human health." (Emphasis supplied). IC 19-2-1-1.

Section IC 19-2-1-31, as last amended by Acts 1978, P.L. 2 § 1907, p.2, reads as follows:

- "(a) Disposal of garbage, rubbish, and refuse on lands may be made only through use of sanitary landfills or by means of incineration, composting, garbage grinding, or other acceptable methods approved by the state board. No person may operate or maintain an open dump.
- (b) No person may operate or maintain facilities for the collection and disposal of refuse except as set out in section 3 of this chapter or under rules and regulations adopted by the state board. (IC 19-2-1-3).
- (c) Any failure to comply with this section constitutes the operation of a nuisance inimical to human health. The prosecuting attorney of each judicial circuit to whom the secretary of the state board, his authorized agent, or local health officer reports such a failure shall cause appropriate court proceedings to be instituted.
- (d) A person who fails to comply with this section commits a class C infraction. If the offense is of a continuing nature, each day of failure to comply constitutes a separate offense.
- (e) The state board may institute proceedings for injunctive or mandatory relief through the attorney general against any person, political subdivision of Indiana, or any agency of the state or federal government for any failure to comply with this section."
(Emphasis supplied).

Although the Refuse Disposal Act was the first State legislation to prohibit open dumping, enactment of the Environmental Management Act in 1971, established the present mechanism for regulation and enforcement of that prohibition. As a result of the latter act, the State Environmental Management Board was created and all of the powers and duties vested in the State Board of Health under the Refuse Disposal Act were transferred to the new board. (IC 13-7-6-1). The Environmental Management Act was recently amended in 1980 and now provides that "The Environmental Management Board is hereby designated as the solid waste agency for the state for all purposes of the Federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, Public Law 89-272, as amended." [IC 13-7-2-10(b)]. The Board, however, relies on State Board of Health staff to administer and implement the State's solid waste management program on a daily basis.

The Environmental Management Act not only created the Environmental Management Board and granted it broad powers to enforce the Act, but

also elaborated on the express prohibition of open dumping found in the Refuse Disposal Act.

IC 13-7-4-1. "No person shall:

- (a) Discharge, emit, cause, allow or threaten to discharge, emit, cause or allow any contaminant or waste including any noxious odor, either alone or in any combination or into any publicly-owned treatment works in any form which caused or would cause pollution which violates or would violate regulations, standards, or discharge or emission requirements adopted by the board or the appropriate agency pursuant to this article (IC 13-7-1-1--13-7-18-1);
- (b) Increase the quantity or strength of any discharge of contaminants into the waters, or construct or install any new sewer or sewage treatment facility or any new outlet for contaminants into the waters of this state without prior approval of the appropriate agency;
- (c) Deposit any contaminants upon the land in such place and manner which creates, or which would create, a pollution hazard;
- (d) Dump or cause or allow the open dumping of garbage or of any other solid waste in violation of regulations adopted by the appropriate agency;
- (e) Dispose of solid waste in, upon, or within the limits of or adjacent to any public highway, state park, state nature preserve or recreation area, or in or immediately adjacent to any lake or stream except in proper containers provided for sanitary storage of such solid waste, or except as a part of a sanitary landfill operation or other land disposal method approved by the appropriate agency;
- (f) Construct, install, operate, conduct, or modify, without prior approval of the board or an appropriate agency, any equipment or facility of any type which may cause or contribute to pollution or which may be designed to prevent pollution: however, the board or the appropriate agency may approve experimental uses of such equipment, facility or pollution control device as is deemed necessary for the further development of the state of the art of pollution control;
- (g) Conduct any salvage operation or open dump by open burning or burn or cause or allow the burning of any solid waste in a manner which violates either IC 13-1-1 or the regulations adopted by the board or by an appropriate agency." (Emphasis supplied).

The Act defined the term "open dump" as "the consolidation of solid waste from one (1) or more sources or the disposal of solid waste at a single disposal site that does not fulfill the requirements of a sanitary landfill or other land disposal method as may be prescribed by law or regulations, all without cover and without regard to the possibilities of contamination of surface or subsurface water resources; the term 'open dumping' means the act of disposing of solid waste at an open dump." [IC 13-7-1-2(8)], as last amended by Acts 1980.

Pursuant to its authority, the Environmental Management Board has promulgated a regulation which provides standards for approval of solid waste processing and disposal facilities. This regulation is the third source of an explicit prohibition against open dumping. [330 IAC 4-1-2(b)] provides that "no person shall dispose of refuse by open dumping or open burning." Clearly, the legislation and administrative regulation cited here establish a prohibition against open dumping in Indiana, and provide the Environmental Management Board with the proper legal authority to close or upgrade any existing dumps.

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Under the Environmental Management Act, the Board was given the responsibility of establishing standards and regulations for the issuance of permits to control solid waste disposal. The power to develop such regulations for the issuance of permits is quite broad, as the Act states that the Board may "impose such conditions as deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes of this article." [IC 13-7-10-1(b)] In addition to establishing standards and regulations, the board is empowered to conduct a continuing surveillance and inspection program of all solid waste management facilities. Pursuant to this authority, the Board has promulgated a regulation, commonly referred to as SPC-18, which prescribes the policy and procedure to be followed in connection with the issuance of construction and operating permits for solid waste management facilities in the State. (330 IAC 4-1-1-1 -- IAC 4-10-10).

During June and July of 1980, a survey was conducted to determine the opinions of local officials, businessmen, and other selected groups about solid waste management issues in Indiana. Several questions on the survey addressed the existing State regulatory program. Sixty percent (60%) of all the respondents are familiar with Regulation SPC-18, and a large majority (67%) think the standards set forth in the Regulation are "about right." A significant percentage of the respondents (24%); however, think the standards are "not strict enough." Most of the landfill operators who responded (89%) also agreed that the operating standards for landfills are "about right." The responses to the survey indicate a general feeling of satisfaction with the State's regulatory program for solid waste disposal practices with the exception of the existing enforcement activities. This will be discussed further in a later section of this analysis.

The existing State regulatory program dealing with solid waste management functions can be divided into four (4) major categories: standards for classifying solid waste disposal facilities, a permit system, a

surveillance and inspection program, and enforcement capabilities. The existing procedures and regulations within each of these categories will be examined next to determine if there are any deficiencies in the State's regulatory program.

Classification Standards

Under the authority of RCRA, the EPA issued a regulation in the fall of 1979 that contained minimum criteria for determining what solid waste disposal facilities and practices could pose a reasonable probability of adverse effects on health or the environment. Any facility that does not satisfy the minimum criteria set forth in the regulation will be considered an "open dump" and subject to closure or upgrading actions. These criteria, adopted by EPA, address protection of ground and surface water quality and maintenance of air quality. Facilities or disposal practices in flood plains must be designated to prevent threats to human health, wildlife, and physical resources. Endangered species of wildlife may not be taken, harmed or harassed, and critical habitat must not be adversely modified. Hazards originating from explosive gases must be avoided, fires controlled, bird hazards to aircraft prevented, and public access restricted near heavy equipment operation or exposed wastes at disposal facilities. Rats, flies, and other disease vectors must be controlled through the periodic application of cover material. Finally, the criteria address the application of wastes to lands used to produce food-chain crops.

Under the authority of Section 1008 of RCRA, suggested guidelines will be issued by EPA for landfill disposal of solid waste, landspreading of solid waste, and for surface impoundments. These guidelines will discuss design and operation of a landfill and recommend practices for leachate control, gas migration control, and ground water monitoring. In effect, these guidelines will suggest methods which can help a facility meet the criteria adopted under Section 4004 of RCRA and discussed above.

The minimum Federal criteria concerning air pollution, disease and vector control, flood plains, and surface and groundwater quality are all addressed in the existing State regulation, SPC-18. The Regulation needs to be revised and expanded; however, to include the protection of endangered species, and the concentration and migration of methane gases as minimum criteria. Additionally, existing regulations do not address the proper application of sludge to land which is used for the production of food-chain crops. This criterion, however, is being considered by the Water Pollution Control Division, ISBH, and has been added to a proposed revision of Regulation SPC-15. That regulation prescribes the policy and procedures to be followed in connection with the issuance of construction, operation and discharge permits under the Environmental Management Act. It also delineates the procedures for the issuance of discharge permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. The Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, is presently in the process of revising SPC-18 to meet the new Federal criteria, and it will be submitted to the Environmental Management Board for adoption following the required public hearings.

The issue of locating acceptable sites for solid waste disposal facilities is one of the most serious solid waste problems facing the State today. Although there is sufficient land available which would meet the State's standards, the increasing amount of public opposition and restrictive zoning practices makes it difficult to even permit an acceptable site. The legislative Solid Waste Management Study Commission has been studying this issue and is developing legislation for the 1981 Session of the General Assembly, which would create an Indiana Solid Waste Siting Authority. Depending on the outcome of the proposed bill, it may be necessary to study other alternative methods which will facilitate the process of locating solid waste management facilities in the State.

There are essentially two types of standards delineated in SPC-18 - minimum standards for determining an acceptable location for a solid waste management facility and minimum acceptable operating standards for a facility. The Regulation addresses both types of criteria or standards through the permit system. Any person wishing to construct and operate a solid waste facility must obtain two permits, one for each function. An applicant for a construction permit must submit a detailed application, required plans, specifications, and a description of the proposed project to the Environmental Management Board for approval. The Solid Waste Management Section provides numerous brochures and materials to potential applicants concerning preferred soil types, engineering specifications and other standards for preparing an acceptable permit application. The Section also has personnel available to assist the applicant, and referrals are often made through the local health departments.

Once the Board has reviewed an application, it "shall make a determination of the acceptability of the proposed project with regard to protection of the public health and environment. If the finding is favorable, a construction plan permit for the facility will be issued. If the finding is unfavorable, a notice of permit denial will be issued."

The standards for operating solid waste management facilities are clearly defined and the surveillance and inspection program is utilized to ensure that the actual operational practices meet the State standards. It is unclear; however, if the standards for operating a refuse processing facility apply to recycling centers. In the definitions, a "recycling station" is a facility for the storage of separated solid wastes, and a "refuse processing facility" is one which changes the chemical or physical form of the refuse, or affects it for disposal or recovery of materials. Presumably, if a recycling center undertakes to separate instead of store the waste, it becomes a processing facility and is subject to the standards applicable to such facilities. The Solid Waste Management Section is aware of this definitional problem and has proposed to delete the reference to "recycling stations" completely in the amended SPC-18. The Regulation would be applicable to all "solid waste management facilities" instead.

The operating standards for refuse processing facilities are not as detailed as those applying to sanitary landfills, and therefore, need to be expanded. The operating standards for refuse processing facilities

address only three issues. The facilities must be maintained in litter-free condition, incinerator residue must be disposed of properly, and there must be a contingency plan for disposal of the refuse in the event of breakdown or failure of the facility. There are numerous refuse processing systems that could present threats to health and the environment beyond that caused by litter or mechanical breakdown. The initial drafts of the revised SPC-18 do address this weakness in the Regulation and expand on the minimum operational standards for processing facilities.

Permit System

Regulation SPC-18 clearly establishes the procedures to be followed for the issuance of construction and operation permits for sanitary landfills and refuse processing facilities. The Regulation defines a facility as "any operation for the disposal or processing of refuse, including the site upon which the operation rests." This definition is sufficiently broad to include on-site, private disposal operations.

The applicability of the standards to recycling centers has already been raised as an unclear issue. The existing permit system is applicable to both sanitary landfills and refuse processing facilities. If a recycling center does not meet the definition of a refuse processing facility, then technically, a permit would not be required to operate or construct a recycling center. As previously mentioned, the amended SPC-18 will address this problem and clarify the scope of the permit system.

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Aside from needing some clarification concerning its scope, the existing permit system provides adequate administrative control to prohibit the establishment of new open dumps. The owner of a disposal facility must receive an operating permit from the Environmental Management Board in order to maintain the facility. Without an approved permit, the State has the legal and regulatory authority to close down the facility. The permit application process requires the owner to describe all general operations of the facility and indicate how the facility will comply with the minimum State standards. The permit system also delineates those causes which will justify the revocation or modification of any permit that has been issued. These causes include the violation of any condition of the permit, failure to disclose any relevant facts or a misrepresentation of facts, and any changes in the circumstances relating to the use of the permit.

One major area in which the permit system could be revised is the need for landfill and facility operators to meet minimum qualifications as a condition to receiving an operating permit. The Board of Health staff presently conduct half-day training sessions for the operators, but SPC-18 does not require any minimum qualifications. A very high percentage (70%) of all respondents to the solid waste management survey indicated that in their opinion, SPC-18 should be amended to require minimum qualifications for sanitary landfill operators. The State presently requires such minimum qualifications for wastewater treatment facility operators, and they must be licensed prior to receiving an operating permit.

Surveillance and Inspection Program

The Environmental Management Act provides the Board with broad powers to establish and administer a surveillance and inspection program for all solid waste disposal facilities.

Section IC 13-7-5-1, as last amended by Acts 1980 reads in part as follows:

". . . the board and the agencies shall have the power to:

- (b) Have a designated agent upon presentation of proper credentials enter upon any private or public property to inspect for and investigate possible violations of this article or regulations promulgated by the board or the appropriate agency or to enter by directive of the board or the appropriate agency;
- (d) Establish and administer such monitoring and reporting requirements as are deemed necessary by the board or agency to carry out the duties and exercise the power of the board and agencies under this article, and prescribe fees for the filing of such reports."

Regulation SPC-18 provides that both construction plan and operating permits will be valid for two years. Prior to the expiration date of a permit, the owner must submit a complete application for a renewal of the permit. The evaluation of a renewal permit application is to be based on the quality of the facility operation during the previous two years. In order to evaluate the quality of operation in that time period, the regulation requires that the facility be inspected at least eight (8) times. In actual practice, the State Board of Health personnel inspect all approved facilities in the State more frequently than quarterly. If a landfill has experienced particular problems in complying with the operating standards, the Board of Health makes more regular inspections of the site.

The responses to the solid waste management survey indicate that all sanitary landfills in the state should continue to be inspected at least four times a year. Over one-half of the respondents (53%) are satisfied with the present requirement. Fifteen percent (15%) of all persons thought the sites should be inspected at least six times per year, and twenty percent (20%) were in favor of monthly inspections. The survey respondents were also generally in favor of state government remaining responsible for inspecting and monitoring the landfills in the State. The next highest response came from nineteen percent (19%) of the respondents who thought that the county governments should have the responsibility. The existing regulation does permit the representatives from local boards of health to conduct additional inspections of solid waste disposal facilities if they choose. This is a voluntary action and the local boards may submit their inspection reports to the State Board of Health for review.

A ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1978 may require some changes in the existing State inspection program. In Marshall v. Barlow's Inc., the Supreme Court held that an agency inspector could not enter the non-public areas of a work site without the owner's or operator's consent or unless he has a search warrant. The case involved the constitutionality of part of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). The Barlow decision did set forth three standards for when a search warrant could be issued to inspect non-public areas of a work site: when there is a showing of criminal probable cause, a showing of civil probable cause, or when the work establishment was selected for inspection pursuant to a neutral administrative inspection scheme. The third standard is the most relevant to inspection programs such as the State's for monitoring the operations of sanitary landfills.

A "neutral administrative inspection scheme" is one that is non-discriminatory in nature, and is designed to be a safeguard against agency arbitrariness. An undefined standard of conducting inspections whenever "reasonable" will no longer be sufficient under the Barlow decision. The neutral scheme should apply to all landfills and disposal facilities in the State and should set forth a pre-existing plan for conducting all inspections. Setting limits on the frequency of inspections is one way to prevent arbitrary inspections.

Since the present inspection program does not permit an inspector to inspect a site through forcible entry, the requirements of Barlow should not effect the State's program in a substantial way. If an inspector is refused entry to a landfill or other solid waste facility, he must then obtain an administrative search warrant. The Barlow opinion, however, indicates that an inspector cannot use a threat of enforcement liability to gain admittance to the site. If the inspector does gain admittance in such a manner and then proceeds with the inspection, the evidence obtained would probably not be admissible in a subsequent judicial or administrative proceeding. The case ruling; however, does not affect the procedures to be utilized for an inspection in an emergency situation at all. An emergency situation would include potential imminent hazards, as well as, situations where there is potential for destruction of evidence or where evidence of a suspected violation might disappear during the time that a warrant is being obtained. In these types of situations, an inspector would not be required to obtain a search warrant prior to completing the inspection.

Although the State regulation can stipulate that the willingness to comply with inspection requirements will be a condition for receiving an operating permit, it cannot penalize an operator or owner solely for refusal to allow an inspection without a search warrant. State inspectors should be informed of this procedure and trained on what steps to take if they are refused entry to a facility.

The greatest effect of the Barlow decision on the State's inspection program is that a formal policy needs to be stated by the Board regarding how and when inspections of solid waste management facilities will be conducted in the State. This is necessary to ensure that there will be sufficient probable cause to justify the issuance of administrative search warrants when needed.

Enforcement Capabilities

In addition to the powers and duties discussed above, the EMB has the legal authority to initiate an investigation of any violation of the State regulations and may take appropriate enforcement actions. Existing remedies for the violations include obtaining a cease and desist order, monetary penalties, mandating corrective actions, and bringing court actions. There are adequate procedures set forth in the Environmental Management Act and in regulation SPC-18 to address any emergency situations caused by inadequate waste disposal practices. The 1980 amendment of the Environmental Management Act increased the maximum penalties for a violation from ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per day.

Existing enforcement capabilities seem to be adequate, but there is a need to investigate what efforts can be taken to facilitate court access as a tool to hasten any enforcement actions. The delay in enforcing actions against violators was viewed as a major deficiency in the State's regulatory program by a significant number of the survey respondents.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, the existing State regulatory program designed to control all solid waste disposal practices is sufficiently broad. The Environmental Management Board, as the lead solid waste management agency for the State, has sufficient legal authority to prohibit open dumping and to regulate all disposal practices. The Board has properly exercised that authority and promulgated administrative rules and regulations to administer the State's solid waste management program. The preceding discussion; however, has indicated that the existing regulations need to be revised, amended or clarified in some instances. The Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, is presently in the process of revising Regulation SPC-18, and as noted, some of the deficiencies which have been pointed out in this assessment are already being addressed in that revision process. Below is a summary of recommendations which addresses the need to change or expand the regulations.

1. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, continue to revise Regulation SPC-18 to ensure that the State disposal standards are as stringent as the Federal criteria for classification of solid waste disposal facilities.
2. When revising Regulation SPC-18, it is recommended that the scope and applicability of the regulation be assessed and properly defined. This should specifically include the issue of the applicability of the standards and permit system to recycling centers.
3. It is recommended that the Regulation be expanded to more adequately address operating standards for refuse processing facilities.

4. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, study various methods which will facilitate the process of locating solid waste management facilities in the State.
5. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, study the feasibility of establishing a licensing program for sanitary landfill operators. If such a program is not feasible, the Section should consider other alternatives for ensuring that landfill and other facility operators satisfy certain minimum qualifications prior to receiving an operating permit. One such alternative would be to expand the existing half-day training session which is conducted for operators.
6. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, continue to inform the staff inspectors of necessary changes in inspection procedures, which may occur as a result of court actions such as Barlow. Administrative procedures should clearly explain what steps an inspector should take if he is refused admission to a site.
7. It is recommended that the Environmental Management Board set forth a formal policy regarding the process to be used for inspecting all solid waste management facilities in the State in order to comply with the standards set forth in Barlow by the U.S. Supreme Court.
8. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, compile information and statistics concerning the existing enforcement program and encourage the creation of a legislative study committee to assess the reasons for enforcement difficulties and delays caused by either the judicial or administrative systems.

RESOURCE RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION STRATEGY

RESOURCE RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION STRATEGY

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is to describe the resource recovery and conservation activities that will be undertaken or encouraged over the next five years by the State of Indiana. This strategy is intended to meet the requirements of EPA regulations issued under the authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976.

Indiana's Refuse Disposal Act of 1965 prohibited open dumping after January 1, 1971. This act spurred the development and use of sanitary landfills, now the primary facilities for disposal of solid wastes in Indiana.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act set another new direction for solid waste management in Indiana. Now, with RCRA, all solid waste must be utilized for resource recovery, disposed of in sanitary landfills or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. The goal of RCRA is not to eliminate sanitary landfills but to promote the protection of health and the environment through safe disposal practices, the recovery of valuable materials and energy from solid waste, and the development of State and local solid waste management plans which will promote improved solid waste management techniques. This new direction in solid waste management is already recognized at the State level and encouraged by Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board policy, "Increased recovery of materials from refuse should be encouraged." (330 IAC 4-1-2)

As land disposal becomes more costly and solid waste becomes more valuable as a source of reusable materials and energy, alternatives to land disposal should become more economical. However, an economically efficient level of resource recovery will be slow to develop due to legal and institutional impediments, lack of public awareness and low waste disposal fees. Government assistance and encouragement will be needed to overcome these obstacles.

The goal of Indiana's resource recovery and conservation strategy is to encourage the conservation of natural resources, minimize the pollution or misuse of land and water resources and provide a coordinated state-wide solid waste management and resource recovery program of which both the public and private sectors should be key participants. The strategy covers all solid wastes generated within the State. This includes both conventional and hazardous wastes.

General Policies

To attain and consistently maintain the above-stated goal, it shall be the policy of the State of Indiana to:

1. minimize the potential for environmental damage by upgrading disposal practices via the strict enforcement of regulations relating to the construction and operation of sanitary landfills.
2. promote the development of systems to collect, separate, reclaim and recycle valuable materials and produce energy from solid waste.
3. foster increased public awareness of solid waste management problems.
4. promote and encourage waste reduction practices whenever feasible.
5. assist local and regional agencies in their capacities as planners and implementors of solid waste programs and activities.

How the Strategy was Developed

The State Planning Services Agency's (SPSA) Solid Waste Management Subcommittee was formed in April 1980 to advise SPSA staff on what recommendations to include in the strategy. At the Subcommittee's June meeting, members heard from two representatives of Michigan's Department of Natural Resources on what techniques are being used in that state to promote resource recovery and conservation.

One month later, the subcommittee reviewed a list of fifteen options that the State could undertake or encourage to promote resource recovery and conservation. Ideas for the options were obtained from several sources including but not limited to: the staff of the Solid Waste Management Section of the State Board of Health, State Planning Services Agency staff, an EPA guidance document titled "Developing a State Resource Conservation and Recovery Program," EPA guidelines on the development of state solid waste management plans and the Resource Conservation Committee's Final Report to the President and Congress (1979). Also at the July meeting, the subcommittee reviewed highlights of the preliminary survey results of the Solid Waste Management Plan Survey. The survey questionnaire included questions on most of the fifteen options. Questionnaires were mailed to 1,033 local government officials, county extension agents, landfill operators, state legislators and private businessmen. Fifty-six percent (56%) of the questionnaires were returned. The Subcommittee reviewed the survey results and advised SPSA on the fifteen options. Suggested changes to the options were made.

In August 1980, SPSA conducted five public workshops around the State to obtain citizen input on the resource recovery and conservation strategy. A workshop announcement and agenda were mailed to over 1900 persons throughout the State. Many of the regional planning and development agencies assisted with publicity through newsletters, announcements and mailings. After an overview of RCRA, each workshop broke into small discussion groups. Each group assessed the list of fifteen resource recovery options reviewed earlier by the SPSA Subcommittee. The groups were asked to determine if the State should be involved in each activity, and if so, what priority should be assigned to each activity and who should implement it. Workshop participants were encouraged to add or delete options and to modify any of the ones listed. Group recommendations and priorities were recorded on flip-charts for later study and analysis by SPSA staff. A "draft" strategy was then written and presented to the Subcommittee at its August meeting. After revisions were made, it was submitted to all regional planning agency directors and, once again, to the Subcommittee members and the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH. A second round of revisions was made before endorsement by the subcommittee and final submission to the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH.

In summary, the Solid Waste Management Subcommittee, the 570 survey respondents, the 233 workshop participants, the regional planning agencies, and the staffs of the SPSA and the ISBH assisted in formulating the strategy presented here.

The remainder of this section is divided into four parts: waste reduction, resource recovery, technical and financial assistance, and implementation. The first three of these parts are organized to provide some objectives and definitions, a discussion of the issues involved, and a listing of the activities which will be undertaken by the State.

WASTE REDUCTION

In waste reduction, the State has two objectives. One is to reduce generation of waste and avoid the management costs associated with increasing volumes of waste by supporting waste reduction as a preferred solid waste management approach whenever technically and economically feasible. The other objective is to promote efforts which serve to educate citizens and public officials of waste reduction practices which conserve energy and materials.

Waste reduction is the lessening of waste at its source by making products more durable, using less packaging, or using more efficient production methods. It can be achieved in at least four ways:

- (1) Replacing goods designed to be used once and thrown away with reusable products. A prime example of this option is the use of refillable beverage containers.
- (2) Decreasing the materials consumed in each product; for example, the elimination of excess packaging or the selection of smaller automobiles.

- (3) Redesigning products for sturdier construction and longer lifetimes.
- (4) Decreasing the per capita consumption of packaging or disposable products through consumer education.

Several benefits may result when waste reduction practices are undertaken. A waste reduction approach reduces the volume of materials requiring handling and disposal, thus conserving tax dollars and land-fill space. Lower waste generation also means less material and energy used in production and a lessening of the environmental impacts that result from the entire cycle of resource use, from extraction of raw materials to disposal of wastes. The depletion of virgin materials and energy resources will be slowed to the extent that support for waste reduction is achieved.

Local governments, businesses and industries can experience economic savings to the extent that solid waste collection, transportation and disposal costs are reduced.

Since production and distribution systems are often national in scope, state and local governments are generally limited in their ability to implement a waste reduction program beyond their own procurement policies (e.g., the purchase of longer life radial tires for vehicles). When change is desired, the result is usually voluntary action by citizens, industry and organizations.

The most commonly proposed regulatory approach at the state level has been mandatory deposits on beverage containers. A beverage container deposit is a fee added to the price of a beverage which is refunded when the container is returned. Containers may then be reused or recycled, although this is not required. Since Oregon's deposit legislation was passed in 1972, the voters of Maine and Michigan and the legislatures of Vermont, Connecticut, Iowa and Delaware have approved of deposits on containers. (Delaware's law is not effective until Maryland and Pennsylvania enact similar laws).

Since 1975, the Indiana General Assembly has considered passing beverage container deposit legislation on several occasions without success. However, only in 1975 was such legislation reported out of committee for a full vote of the House or Senate. The legislative Solid Waste Management Study Commission is working on a deposit bill to be introduced in the 1981 legislative session. The Commission held a public hearing on August 14, 1980 regarding a draft of the proposed bill.

SPSA's solid waste survey results indicate that fifty-six percent (56%) of all respondents think that Indiana should enact legislation requiring deposits on beverage containers sold within the State. Participants in SPSA's five resource recovery workshops held in various parts of the State also indicated strong support for deposit legislation. During the five workshops, seventeen group discussions involving two hundred and

thirty-three persons took place. Eleven of the seventeen groups felt that the State should at least study the long-term costs and benefits of implementing beverage container deposit legislation, five groups were opposed and one was neutral.

Regulations on packaging have also received attention in some states. Presently, Minnesota's pollution control agency is authorized, by a 1973 law, to review and temporarily ban new or revised packages as a means of controlling solid waste generation. A permanent ban is possible if enacted into law by the legislature. This law was recently challenged and upheld by the Minnesota Supreme Court; it will be implemented in January, 1981. The program will also define an environmentally sound package and educate the public on wasteful packaging.

Since mandatory waste reduction measures are aimed at reducing consumption of materials, the operation of certain businesses and industries are affected. There may be negative impacts on sales, employment and prices. It is clear, however, that without an education program on waste reduction methods or the establishment of economic incentives to reduce waste, purchasing decisions will continue to be made based on product convenience, initial sales price, packaging and product advertising. Product durability and reliability may continue to receive secondary consideration by consumers as criteria for product selection.

To date, the role of the State of Indiana in promoting waste reduction has been minimal. Much more attention has been focused on needed upgrading of solid waste disposal practices and facilities.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, assist the Solid Waste Management Study Commission in the development of a bill establishing a mandatory deposit system on all beverage containers sold within the State. Specific provisions should be provided in the legislation that would allow sufficient transition time before its effective date. Also, for persons who might be affected by layoffs, consideration should be given to providing some form of compensation, retraining or job relocation assistance.
2. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, collect, maintain and distribute information on various waste reduction techniques. Informational materials should be distributed to schools, clubs, organizations and individuals explaining waste reduction and its benefits.
3. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, offer a greater level of technical assistance to local governments on waste reduction methods and practices.

RESOURCE RECOVERY

The State intends to minimize the quantities of solid waste subject to land disposal by encouraging resource recovery as a preferred solid waste management approach whenever technically and economically feasible. Additionally, the State intends to inform, educate and involve citizens, government officials, institutions and interest groups in resource recovery as an alternative to land disposal.

There are several terms relating to resource recovery which should be defined.

1. Resource recovery is the process of obtaining useful material or energy from solid waste by source separation or mixed waste processing.
2. Source separation is the setting aside of recyclable waste materials (paper, glass, metals) at their point of generation (home, store, office) by the generator.
3. Mixed waste processing is the use of capital-intensive machinery and processes to separate recyclable metals and glass and, in some cases, extract energy or produce energy products.
4. Recycling, in general, is the process of using discarded materials in original or changed form. More specifically, recycling can be defined as a process in which a material is returned to the manufacturing process by which it was first formed, to create new products (e.g. - the use of scrap iron in steel mills).

As with waste reduction, resource recovery reduces the quantity of material subject to land disposal. This saves landfill space and extends the operating lives of these vital facilities. Some experts say source separation can reduce landfill load by 50%. In addition, the potential for pollution of land and water resources may be lessened if wastes are recovered instead of buried.

The use of recovered materials reduces the need for virgin materials. As a result, the adverse impacts on land, air and water quality associated with the extraction, transportation and processing of raw materials may be reduced.

The Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, fully endorses and encourages source separation projects for household, commercial, and/or industrial refuse provided that all phases of the operation are conducted in an environmentally safe and nuisance-free condition. It is recognized that sophisticated mixed-waste processing systems are available to communities. Unfortunately, most of these require considerable capital expenditures, lengthy investigation, and a large degree of risk which may be prohibitive to many communities. Therefore, it is the Board's

policy that the source separation method, which is within the financial scope of nearly every community, be recommended to those communities not ready to implement more elaborate resource recovery systems.

Various State agencies are currently involved in several resource recovery programs. These efforts, as well as some activities that have significant potential for increasing resource recovery in the future, are described in the next several pages.

Indiana's Used Oil Recycling Program is a cooperative effort between the Energy Group of the Indiana Department of Commerce, the Indiana Oil Marketers Association, the Indiana Petroleum Council, and a number of individuals and companies involved in the oil recycling business. It is designed to assist industry, agriculture and the public in finding viable alternatives for the disposal and reuse of their used oil.

Lists of used oil haulers and recyclers are available to anyone with oil to be disposed of. Used oil collection centers are established at service stations, auto supply houses and retail chain stores to provide the public with an environmentally safe place to dispose of their used oil. These collection centers display a Used Oil Program decal and are supplied with posters and pamphlets which explain the how and why of recycling used oil.

Technical experts say lubricating oil never wears out - it just gets dirty. It can be recycled again and again, restored to its original quality and marketed. Many motorists, however, are reluctant to buy recycled oil, believing it will "damage" their engines. Yet taxi fleets in Chicago and Houston, and many bus and truck lines elsewhere have run on recycled oil for decades. The U.S. Department of Defense found recycled oil to be as good as virgin oil and recently revised its military specifications to permit the purchase of recycled oil.

Another program sponsored by the State is the Waste Materials Clearinghouse. In 1978, Environmental Quality Control, Inc. (EQC), an association of industries interested in environmental policy, agreed with the Solid Waste Management Study Commission to operate a waste clearinghouse in the state. EQC has received modest one-year grants since 1978 to coordinate and monitor the clearinghouse's operations.

The purpose of a waste clearinghouse is to connect waste generators with potential waste users. Solid waste volumes will decrease by finding suitable uses for used materials, thereby lowering disposal and treatment costs for the generator, and lowering the cost of raw materials for the potential user. In addition, usable waste is then kept out of the State's landfills.

The clearinghouse has been well received by businesses around the State. During fiscal year 1979, one hundred and eighty-eight firms used the clearinghouse by either having their waste materials or request for waste materials listed in EQC's catalog. Sixteen waste transactions were successfully negotiated, however EQC believes approximately one-fourth of all waste items listed in their catalog are transferred to another company for productive use.

The Indiana State Highway Commission has for over thirty years reused certain paving or aggregate materials used in the construction of roads. Three years ago, the Commission began recycling the asphalt removed from city streets in order to re-establish appropriate curb height. The old asphalt is reprocessed by mixing in a small amount of new asphalt. Under these circumstances, the recycling of asphalt is economical and results in less consumption of asphalt by the State.

Some state and local governments and universities purchase recycled paper, motor oil and tires regularly. This promotes the development of markets for recovered materials and saves scarce tax dollars. Few recycled products of any kind are purchased by the State of Indiana.

By participating in the Federal Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, the Energy Group of the Indiana Department of Commerce and the Department of Administration have been applying energy conservation criteria to procurement practices. However, this review effort does not include the review of procurement practices which inhibit the purchase of products containing secondary or recycled materials. Such products usually typify the shift toward less energy-intensive procurement.

Michigan's Department of Natural Resources has established a "pilot" project involving the source separation of high-grade wastepaper generated by the agency. In 1980, the segregated waste paper was sold to a recycler for sixty dollars (\$60.00) per ton. If the project is successful, it will be expanded to all state offices in Lansing.

The State Office Building in Indianapolis generates three to five tons of waste per day - most of it paper. Unless separated, this waste is presently considered to be of little value to recyclers and waste brokers since it is a mixture of paper, beverage containers, carbon paper, plastic and other materials. As a result, the State presently sends its daily tonnage to a landfill for burial at a cost of about \$50.00 per day. If the State undertook a source separation program, recoverable materials would be sold rather than disposed of and landfill space would be conserved.

Many persons view solid waste disposal as just an environmental or health problem; however, it also represents an opportunity for creating jobs and economic development, recovering materials and conserving energy. This can be accomplished by industry and government working together to promote the development and expansion of industries and commercial enterprises engaged in resource recovery and a wide range of waste management services. Such services include the collection, transportation, processing, distribution, marketing and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. These kinds of services and facilities are regarded as vital to most businesses and industries. Therefore, they can be viewed by economic development agencies and project developers as another tool to be added to their list of incentives which can attract or retain industries in their areas.

Several obstacles to the growth and development of the resource recovery and secondary materials industries exist. In some cases, local public opinion encourages the adoption of zoning controls which either

force such enterprises into remote areas or prevent their expansion to meet growing industry demand. In some areas, overly restrictive licensing practices are followed for businesses engaged in salvaging or recycling. These practices reduce the ability of secondary materials industries to operate profitably. (Other obstacles to resource recovery are covered in the Legal Impediments to Resource Recovery section).

Local source separation programs are an important means of recovering valuable materials from solid waste. It is an objective of this strategy to promote such efforts. Nonetheless, certain problems have traditionally plagued the efficient operation of recycling centers and the secondary materials markets. First, the lack of facilities to store large volumes of recovered materials for extended periods is a major impediment to greater economic efficiency for many source separation programs. Storage is sometimes necessary to avoid revenue losses during periodic stalls and price fluctuations in the secondary materials markets. A second problem is the need for every collector of recyclable materials to undertake a separate marketing campaign to locate buyers. A third problem for local source separation programs, especially those located in non-metropolitan areas, is the need to transport their materials to the buyer.

The collection or separation of recyclable materials at the local level can be very worthwhile and productive, however, the post-collection handling of recovered materials by local source separation programs is inefficient and usually not feasible except in communities fortunate enough to have a local user/buyer of recovered materials. This is evidenced by the fact that only about twenty Indiana cities and towns have an established source separation program.

The Wisconsin legislature addressed these kinds of problems when it created the Wisconsin Solid Waste Recycling Authority in 1973. The Authority is empowered to identify recycling regions; issue bonds for the construction of regional transfer stations; and involve private industry to perform planning, design, management, construction and operation functions. In addition, the Authority is enabled to assist participating communities with many post-collection aspects of resource recovery including the storage of recyclables for economical processing and marketing, the marketing and transportation of recovered materials to buyers, grantsmanship, and direct funding for equipment purchases.

The State's Department of Public Instruction provides curriculum guides on broad environmental topics to primary and secondary school teachers. However, there is little in-depth material on waste reduction or source separation which is readily available to school teachers for classroom use.

The Solid Waste Management Section makes presentations upon request before groups and organizations to increase their awareness of alternative disposal methods and solid waste management programs.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the Governor establish an inter-agency committee of policy level administrators to review state procurement practices. The committee should include a representative of the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH; the Department of Administration; and the Energy Group of the Department of Commerce. Specifically, the committee should review state procurement practices and establish policies encouraging the purchase of products made with the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable. Under Section 6002 of RCRA, all state and local agencies must procure items composed of recovered materials to the extent practicable whenever federal funds are used. Any decision not to procure such items must be due to cost, availability, and performance limitations.
2. It is recommended that the same inter-agency committee described above also consider the establishment of a "pilot" project to source separate the high-grade waste paper generated by one selected state agency. If the "pilot" project is successful, it should be expanded to include other State agencies and recoverable materials. Other materials which could be included in a source separation program are oil, tires, computer cards and other grades of paper.
3. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, and the Indiana Department of Commerce work with the private sector to promote growth and development in the resource recovery, recycling and waste management industries in the State.
4. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, encourage local governments to improve licensing and zoning practices regarding recycling and waste handling industries. Nuisance conditions created by the improper management of facilities should be remedied through strict monitoring and enforcement.
5. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Study Commission study the State of Wisconsin's Solid Waste Recycling Authority for aspects of that system that may be pertinent to Indiana. There should be strong market demand for recovered or secondary materials and industry support assured before such a system is established.
6. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Study Commission continue to fund Indiana's Waste Materials Clearinghouse operated by Environmental Quality Control, Inc. and maintain coordinative efforts with the operators of this important service.

7. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, develop up-to-date educational programs to heighten public awareness of alternatives to land disposal and, in particular, the benefits of source separation and recycling. The public institutions of higher education in the State should be considered for assisting in this role.

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The State intends to provide sound technical assistance to local governments, regional agencies, private industries and citizens to encourage the planning, development and implementation of efficient and effective solid waste management and resource recovery programs. To attain this objective, the State would need to encourage the development of a financial assistance program to provide state or Federal funds to local governments and regional agencies.

For clarification, technical and financial assistance are defined below.

1. Technical Assistance refers to supplying information, providing training, or educating individuals to solve specific solid waste management problems. This form of assistance differs from public education in that technical assistance deals with more specialized information and is intended to aid those persons directly responsible for handling or managing wastes.
2. Financial Assistance is the granting or lending of funds to other units of government. It may originate at the state level through legislative appropriation or the sale of general obligation bonds, or it may originate from federal sources.

Technical and financial assistance is designed to minimize problems and improve waste management practices. Depending upon the use of these aids, greater effectiveness in waste management can be achieved, costs can be reduced, resources can be conserved, and the potential for pollution and threats to public health can be lessened.

Currently, the Solid Waste Management Section conducts basic technical assistance functions which aid local government officials in dealing with their solid waste problems. Resource recovery projects in the State and elsewhere are identified and monitored for efficiency and effectiveness. A limited number of market studies have been conducted to identify potential markets for recovered materials. Assistance is provided on the feasibility, procurement, review of design proposals and marketing aspects of resource recovery facilities and source separation programs. Section staff attend local meetings, present the State's viewpoint and encourage appropriate solutions.

Opinions gathered during SPSA's public workshops, as well as from the solid waste survey, were heavily in favor of:

- (1) greater efforts to educate the public on solid waste management issues, particularly on the need to reduce waste generation.
- (2) the State serving as an information clearinghouse, developing and disseminating market and technical information to localities and serving as a channel for information between industry and local governments.
- (3) increased technical and financial assistance to localities and regions in planning and developing alternatives to land disposal, determining the markets for recovered materials, and establishing source separation and recycling programs.

Financing the investment required for environmentally sound solid waste management demands major expenditures. Some local governments may be successful in supporting their solid waste programs without State or Federal financial assistance, however many will require assistance to acquire even simple machinery, such as a conveyor for a recycling facility or to develop a county solid waste plan.

The State of Ohio is planning to spend one billion dollars on resource recovery over the next five years. The Indiana legislature has not provided funds to local governments for any aspect of solid waste management, believing that solid waste management should remain a local function supported by local funds.

Federal financial assistance, currently provided to the State under Subtitle D of RCRA, is decreasing and will be completely phased out by the year 1985.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, continue to provide technical assistance to local and regional agencies in the planning, development and implementation of solid waste management programs.
2. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section expand its technical assistance efforts in the area of educational and training programs for local officials, landfill operators and anyone wanting to establish a resource recovery program.
3. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, expand its technology assessment functions. Successful resource recovery technologies in Indiana or elsewhere should be identified, monitored and evaluated. Such information should be used to inform and advise Indiana communities interested in resource

recovery and to encourage the selection and procurement of technologies that are appropriate to a community's needs and financial capacity. The Section should also continue to review design plans of proposed resource recovery facilities.

4. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, develop statewide market studies on materials and energy recoverable from solid waste.
5. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, publish a solid waste management newsletter. This publication should be made available to anyone interested in solid waste management, advising them of meetings and workshops, new legislation, innovations in technology, new recycling programs in the State, and trends in market development. Other publications, such as brochures and pamphlets, on solid waste management should be provided to the public.
6. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, assist the Solid Waste Management Study Commission develop proposed legislation to provide financial assistance to local and regional solid waste agencies. Such funding should be available for the planning, development and implementation of solid waste management programs and activities.
7. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Study Commission study the potential of local user fees, tax incentives and other alternative methods for financing State and local resource recovery and conservation activities.

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the carrying out of specified activities or programs which have been agreed upon by a legislative or administrative group. The recommended activities in this strategy will be carried out between January 1981 and January 1986. Some activities may be delayed due to legislative and administrative uncertainties. For example, it is not possible to predict when suggested funding legislation will be adopted by the Legislature or the level of funding that will be provided. Despite these constraints, the Solid Waste Management Section will make every effort to carry out the recommended activities during the time frame specified above.

As will be described in the section on Financial Assistance, state solid waste management programs are funded with state and Federal funds, the ratio being approximately 75% Federal and 25% state. Federal funds for resource recovery programs have already been reduced and are expected to be phased out completely by 1985. It is obvious that a substantial increase in State funding for solid waste management will be needed just to maintain existing programs. In addition, this strategy recommends new and expanded activities that are needed to deal effectively with the State's mounting solid waste problems and meet the

RCRA requirements. These activities will also require adequate funds for implementation. In summary, Federal funding of resource recovery activities is decreasing and an increase in State funding will be necessary to maintain the State's role in solid waste management and implement the recommendations in this strategy.

Participants in SPSA's five public workshops and members of SPSA's Solid Waste Management Subcommittee were asked to select which of the recommended resource recovery options should be "high priority" activities in the overall strategy. The options most often mentioned as priorities are listed below.

- * The State should strictly enforce regulations pertaining to the land disposal of solid wastes. Recommendations on this activity are described in the section on Legal and Regulatory Authority. This was not originally listed by SPSA staff as an option for discussion at the workshops. It was brought up by workshop participants as being necessary before resource recovery can ever become economically feasible on a large scale.
- * The State should more actively support and encourage efforts which reduce the generation of waste.
- * The State should expand efforts to educate citizens, businesses and institutions about solid waste management problems and solutions.
- * The State should increase the levels of technical and financial assistance it provides to substate agencies.
- * The State should study alternative methods for financing State and local resource recovery and conservation activities (e.g. - local user fees and tax incentives).

These options were favored also by the majority of respondents to SPSA's solid waste management survey and generally reflect the policies stated in the introduction of this section.

The reason for prioritizing these options is to indicate which ones should continue to be funded and implemented in the event additional State funds are not appropriated. Some programs may have to be discontinued, therefore the activities listed above should receive priority attention when the Solid Waste Management Section allocates limited financial resources among the recommended solid waste management activities.

In the time allocated to develop this Plan, it was not possible to research every activity being undertaken by each State agency to promote resource recovery and conservation. Most programs were taken into account; however, some efforts to reduce waste or promote the reuse of materials may have been overlooked. Therefore, the agencies responsible for implementing a part of this strategy should take efforts to ensure that the activity involved is not already underway. Also, when

implementing a recommendation that calls for studying an issue or problem, past research or activities should be investigated before undertaking a new study. In the section on Coordination, recommendations are made to prevent duplication, as well as to eliminate gaps in program coverage.

On November 17, 1978, the Environmental Management Board designated seventeen of the eighteen regional planning and development agencies (all except Region 5) and the State's two regional solid waste districts as coordinators of solid waste management planning in Indiana. The districts have the full range of planning and implementation powers, including the authority to procure, construct, own and operate resource recovery facilities. The planning and development agencies, on the other hand, do not have the authority to contract for the development of resource recovery facilities. The use of regional solid waste districts is increasingly popular. In many states, groups of adjoining counties have formed districts capable of handling their region's solid waste problems. In addition to having full implementation authority to carry out solid waste activities, regional districts can assist local communities by providing economical storage, processing, marketing and transportation of recovered materials. Several states have gone even further by creating statewide solid waste authorities which provide state funds to the regional districts for implementation of programs and facilities. These efforts in other states appear to be attaining some success. Therefore, if the feasibility of recovering valuable materials and energy from solid waste continues to improve relative to land disposal, the State should assist or encourage the establishment of additional regional solid waste districts in the State. If more regional districts are created, the Environmental Management Board may have to reconsider its designation of the seventeen regional planning agencies as coordinators for solid waste planning in the State.

During two of SPSA's resource recovery workshops, some participants were concerned that one State agency would continue to implement the traditional regulatory functions as well as an expanded role in planning, educational and technical assistance. Regulatory functions involve the inspection of landfills and the enforcement of regulations through the use of court orders and injunctions if necessary. Planning, educational and technical assistance functions, on the other hand, involve activities which require close working relationships between State and local solid waste officials. In view of the comments and recommendations made in this strategy, various organizational structures should be studied. The Solid Waste Management Study Commission is one possible group that could study this issue.

LEGAL IMPEDIMENTS TO RESOURCE RECOVERY

LEGAL IMPEDIMENTS TO RESOURCE RECOVERY

INTRODUCTION

Resource recovery is a general concept referring to any productive use of waste materials that normally would be discarded. It includes the narrower concepts of recycling, material conversion and energy recovery. Resource recovery from mixed municipal refuse involves the centralized processing of raw waste in order to remove useful energy and recyclable materials. Recovery of energy or fuel is an ingredient in most resource recovery systems, along with recovery of ferrous metals. Some systems also include recovery of nonferrous metals and glass. Most systems are designed to leave no more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the waste for landfilling.

Resource recovery systems are often referred to as the "high-technology" approach to solving the solid waste management problem. This approach requires sophisticated planning, management and marketing expertise, as well as favorable long-term market possibilities. Due to the large capital and operating costs involved with this approach, resource recovery facilities in the near future may be limited to large cities, counties or regions (multi-county areas). Although there are certain disadvantages and inherent risks to the high technology approach, factors do exist which will increase its long-term viability as an alternative waste management solution.

First of all, no single approach will satisfactorily solve the solid waste management problem; for even if resource recovery were to become a major force in addressing the problem, landfills would still be needed for the disposal of the residue from the facilities. Additionally, the rising cost and decreased availability of energy from conventional sources will tend to make solid waste an attractive alternative energy source. Energy cost increases are expected to continue and the costs for conventional waste disposal are also expected to rise. Both of these factors will make energy recovery more attractive as a waste management option. The availability of land which is suitable for sanitary landfills already is a major problem in some areas. The State is presently revising the existing regulations concerning solid waste disposal standards and making them more stringent. Once the State begins enforcing the stricter standards, the number of approved landfills is expected to diminish and present an even greater waste disposal problem for the State. Often, where land does exist which could be utilized for sanitary landfills, strong public opposition prevents the selection of a site for the landfill. Therefore, all of the above factors act to enhance the need for, and viability of, resource recovery.

If a municipality, county or regional district chooses to consider resource recovery as one alternative to address its solid waste management problems, environment and economic factors, technical risks and potential institutional barriers must all be examined carefully. The

economic feasibility of a resource recovery project is a foremost consideration due to the high initial capital costs of such systems. This can be done by comparing a community's current or projected disposal costs with those for processing the waste and marketing the recovered materials. The availability of local or nearby markets is crucial to the success of a resource recovery project. Often, there is a lack of management or operating experience at the local level since resource recovery is a relatively recent development and the technologies involved are still changing.

Once the feasibility for a resource recovery system has been examined and a decision to go ahead is reached, the community or multi-jurisdictional body must make some basic decisions regarding how the system will be managed and operated. This involves how the system will be financed, which level of government will administer it, and whether a public agency or private firm will be responsible for the collection, transport, processing, and disposal functions. The criteria most relevant for making these decisions are the institutional factors of political feasibility and legislative constraints.

The rate of resource recovery implementation in Indiana will depend to a great extent on the degree of success in overcoming various institutional barriers to implementation at both the State and local levels. The remainder of this section will focus on those institutional barriers and what can be done to remove them. First, a brief description of the possible organizational approaches for deciding who should own, operate and finance resource recovery facilities will be given. Second, the legal issues relevant to resource recovery projects will be examined with a discussion of the applicable Indiana law concerning those issues. Third, identified legal constraints will be described, and finally, recommendations for removing the legal constraints will be made. The recommendations will include legislative and administrative changes, along with suggested organizational approaches for addressing resource recovery in Indiana.

INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL APPROACHES

Efforts to implement resource recovery have been slow in occurring despite the advantages of such activities. One of the major obstacles to implementation is the fact that resource recovery involves the utilization of new technologies and institutional arrangements between government and industry. Since there has been little experience in planning for and purchasing resource recovery systems, the public sector has relied considerably on the private sector to design, construct and operate resource recovery facilities. Essentially, a resource recovery project is a business endeavor with certain relative risks and financial requirements that are an integral part of any business venture.

The selection of a procurement method is an important determinant of how the risks will be allocated. There are four (4) primary institutional arrangements which can be utilized for allocating the risks of ownership, operation and financing of resource recovery facilities. These institutional arrangements vary from totally private to totally public ownership and operation with variations in between. See attached

Table. The first option is frequently referred to as a "full service contract." Under a full service contract, a private firm is generally responsible for all aspects of a project including design, construction, ownership, operation and financing. This is frequently a popular alternative from the viewpoint of a public entity, because the private firm must assume most of the risks. The community involved may assume some of the risks in this arrangement by assisting with the financing requirements. Financing a project is a reflection of the risk-taking strategies being utilized in implementation. Even if the private sector finances the project, however, a certain degree of risk to the city will always be present. Thus, if a system owned and operated by a private firm fails, the city may be in a position of not having adequate disposal facilities. One major disadvantage of this option, however, is the limited control a city or public entity will have over the facility. The private firm may be more concerned with profits and financial rewards than the community's disposal needs. In order to choose this option, a city must be able to negotiate a contract with a private firm for the essential components of designing, constructing, and operating a facility. This enables the city to discuss the proposal with bidders before a selection is made. The potential obstacle to negotiating contracts will be discussed further in the next section.

The second option provides for public ownership and operation of the facility after a private firm has designed and constructed it. There are two major methods which the public entity can use to contract for the design and construction phases. Under a "turnkey contract", a private firm designs and constructs the facility, and once the plant has passed several performance tests, it is turned over to the city to operate. With an architectural and engineering contract ("A & E contract"), a consulting engineer is hired to design the facility, and then a general contractor is responsible for the construction. In both situations, the plant is then operated by the community. The major problem with public operation of a resource recovery facility is often the city's lack of technical expertise to run the facility effectively.

A third option for the ownership and operation of a resource recovery facility is similar to the second option discussed above, with the exception that a private firm operates the completed plant. This alternative has the advantage of qualified, technical personnel responsible for the operation of the facility. The city is still able to maintain control over the operation of the facility by virtue of its ownership rights.

Finally, a fourth possibility exists for a private firm to own the facility, while a separate group or corporation operates it. This is a rare option but may take place under a leveraged lease. The city leases the facility from investors who help the city finance the facility in exchange for ownership of it and the resulting tax advantages of ownership. The concept of leveraged leasing is based upon the benefits (lower long-term capital and interest costs) that will accrue to a city if a financial intermediary is interposed between a long-term source of capital and the city. Leveraged leasing differs from traditional leasing in that both the financial intermediary and the city provide capital funds to purchase the resource recovery system. Usually, the intermediary or lessor will put up twenty to thirty percent of the cost and

the city will finance the rest. The intermediary is able to acquire the tax advantages of complete ownership in this manner and can pass on to the city a very low interest rate on his share of the cost. This source of financing a resource recovery project is even lower than general obligation bond financing when private equity is contributed to the project initially. Under this option, the city will not own the facility unless it purchases it upon completion of the lease period. The newness and complexity of this approach are the major reasons that it has seldom been used to date.

Congress has enacted new legislation which provides for four types of business tax incentives for waste-to-energy facilities. One, there is a ten percent (10%) energy investment tax credit for property used to produce synthetic fuel or energy from solid waste. Two, there is a credit for producing alternative fuels from solid waste equal to three dollars for each unit of 5.8 million Btu's, or the energy equivalent of a barrel of oil. Three, gasohol and other alcohol fuels, including those made from solid waste are eligible for an excise tax exemption. Finally, tax-exempt industrial development bonds have been authorized for use to finance systems that convert solid waste and waste-derived fuels into steam or alcohol.

In Indiana, there are several public entities which can undertake the construction and operation of a resource recovery facility. All cities, towns and counties have the power to individually or jointly construct, maintain and operate solid waste facilities. In addition, a municipality or county may establish an economic development commission for the purpose of financing pollution control facilities. The Indiana Code defines such facilities as those constructed for the "abatement, reduction or prevention of pollution or the removal or treatment of any substances in materials being processed which otherwise would cause pollution when used." As used in the above definition, "pollution" includes solid and radioactive waste disposal. IC 18-6-4.5-2(j)(k). Finally, existing State law provides for the organization of any area in the State as a regional solid waste district. A regional district may also construct, maintain and operate solid waste facilities and systems. The specific powers of these public entities will be discussed in the following sections in relation to each legal issue affecting resource recovery in Indiana.

It is the responsibility of the public sector to ensure that solid waste is processed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner, whether or not resource recovery facilities are owned and operated by a unit of government or the private sector. However, if the public sector is not willing to accept some of the risks involved in resource recovery, it must contract resource recovery ownership and operation to the private sector and be willing to share the risks with them. It is unrealistic to expect the private sector to assume all the risk if the public sector is unwilling to do so. As resource recovery becomes more recognized and utilized, the inherent risks present today should diminish and risk allocation will cease to be a major issue of implementation.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROCURING RESOURCE RECOVERY SYSTEMS

Option	Responsible Agent	Design	Construction	Ownership	Operation	Financing
Option 1	Private Sector	X	X	X	X	X
	Public Sector					
Option 2	Private Sector	X	X			
	Public Sector			X	X	X
Option 3	Private Sector	X	X		X	
	Public Sector			X		X
Option 4	Private Sector	X	X	X		X
	Public Sector				X	X

REVIEW OF EXISTING LAWS

Each of the institutional arrangements described in the preceding section has its own legal ramifications that must be addressed before a community selects a specific resource recovery system. In Indiana, there are a number of State laws that either directly or indirectly affect the ability of governmental entities to construct, finance and operate resource recovery facilities. The relevant legal issues have been divided into four (4) major categories: enabling authority; contracting authority and procedures; financing; and control of the waste stream. The discussion that follows will give an overview of the legal issues by category and show what State laws exist to address each issue.

For the past year, the Local Government Study Commission has been preparing draft legislation which codifies and relocates many of the local government laws found in Titles 17, 18 and 19 of the Indiana Code. The purpose of a codification process is to standardize the drafting language and style found in numerous laws and to eliminate duplication of terms and procedures. The efforts of the Local Government Study Commission were culminated in the passage of Public Law No. 211 by the General Assembly in the 1980 Session. This law repeals a number of existing local government laws, adds a new Title 36 to the Code entitled "Local Government", and will take effect on September 1, 1981. At the present time, this codification and revision process continues and additional legislation will be introduced at the 1981 Session of the General Assembly to effectively eliminate Titles 17, 18 and 19. Since most of the statutes related to solid waste management functions of local governments are found in these three (3) Titles, it should be noted that the statutory references found in the following discussion will change after September, 1981. If a relevant solid waste statute has already been codified into Title 36, that language will be used in this discussion, but both the old and new citations will be given for easy reference.

Enabling Authority

The general rule is that local governments can only perform those functions assigned to them by State enabling legislation, and traditionally, the courts have tended to interpret local powers narrowly. Indiana's "Home Rule" statute, which has been relocated to Title 36 in the codification process, explicitly eliminates the general rule as applied in Indiana. (IC 18-1-1.5 and IC 36-1-3).

The home rule statute applies to all local governmental units except townships. Since this statute will have broad application to the discussions relating to specific resource recovery issues, much of the relevant language will be set forth below.

IC 36-1-3

Sec. 2: "The policy of the State is to grant units all powers that they need for the effective operation of government as to local affairs.

Sec.3: (a) The rule of law that any doubt as to the existence of a power of a unit shall be resolved against its existence is abrogated.
(b) Any doubt as to the existence of a power of a unit shall be resolved in favor to its existence. This rule applies even though a statute granting the power has been repealed. (Emphasis Supplied).

Sec. 4: (a) The rule of law that a unit has only:
(1) powers expressly granted by statute;
(2) powers necessarily or fairly implied in or incident to powers expressly granted; and
(3) powers indispensable to the declared purposes of the unit; is abrogated.

(b) A unit has:
(1) All powers granted it by statute; and
(2) All other powers necessary or desirable in the conduct of its affairs, even through not granted by statute. (Emphasis Supplied).

Sec. 5: A unit may exercise any power it has to the extent that the power:
(1) is not expressly denied by the Indiana Constitution or by statute; and
(2) is not expressly granted to another entity."

With regard to solid waste management functions, the local government statute specifically grants units of local government the power to collect, process and dispose of waste substances. They may also regulate persons who are hired to collect, process and dispose of waste substances, and units have the power to fix the price to be charged for those services. Finally, the statute enables local government units to establish, maintain and operate systems to collect and dispose of waste substances. A municipality may exercise those powers within four (4) miles outside the corporate boundaries. (IC 18-1-1.5-13, IC 18-1-1.5-14, IC 17-2-24-1, and IC 36-9-1-16 - IC 36-9-1-18).

In 1965, the Indiana General Assembly passed the "Refuse Disposal Act" for the purpose of authorizing "counties, cities and towns to establish, acquire, construct, install, operate and maintain certain facilities for the collection and disposal of refuse and to declare open dumps to be inimical to human health." (IC 19-2-1-1). As one means of addressing the solid waste disposal problem, any municipality or county in the

State may create an economic development commission to finance needed pollution control facilities. (IC 18-6-4.5-3 and IC 18-6-4.5-4).

Although solid waste management functions traditionally have been within the province of local units of government, existing State laws also provide for a regional approach to the problem. Any area in the State may be organized as a solid waste district to provide for the collection, treatment and disposal of solid waste and refuse within and outside the district. (IC 19-3-1.1-27). Although the statutes cited above are the major sources of provisions that effect resource recovery in Indiana, there are numerous other statutes that relate to specific issues, such as bonding and contractual procedures. These applicable laws will be discussed in relation to the appropriate legal issue.

Contracting Authority And Procedures

The contractual process is an essential part of the total resource recovery implementation process, as it consolidates all of the various elements of a project into an agreement. The procurement method and institutional arrangement selected for a particular resource recovery system will largely dictate the form and substance of the contract.

Due to the large capital costs involved in resource recovery projects, most facilities take 10 to 20 years to amortize. As a result, it is imperative that a community be able to enter into long-term contracts to supply solid waste to the facility. Long-term contracts are generally defined as those entered into for more than twenty (20) years. All local government units in Indiana have the statutory power to enter into contracts. (IC 18-1-1.5-2 and IC 36-1-4-7). The boards of public works in such cities may contract for the collection, removal and disposal of refuse for a period not exceeding 25 years. (Emphasis Supplied). All contracts must be authorized by city ordinance first. (IC 18-1-6-8). The same Act provides that the boards of public works also have the power to remove all garbage by contract and to build plants for the destruction and disposal of garbage. (IC 18-1-6-15 and IC 18-1-6-16).

The Refuse Disposal Act also addresses the power of municipalities and counties to enter into contracts. It provides that municipal or county boards of sanitary commissioners may contract with other governmental agencies or private contractors for the collection and disposal of waste. The boards may also contract for the construction, installation, operation or maintenance of facilities for the disposal of waste. This power includes the authority to contract for the use of private refuse disposal facilities. The Act states that such contracts may not exceed 25 years. (Emphasis Supplied). In addition to supplying solid waste to a resource recovery facility for a long period of time, it is also essential that a municipality be able to contract for the sale of by-products from the facility. The Refuse Disposal Act provides for this authority and defines by-products to include salvage materials, steam and compost. Any contract authorized by the Act must also be authorized by ordinance of the participating unit of government first. (IC 19-2-6-1, IC 19-2-6-2, and IC 19-2-1-4).

Any regional solid waste district in the State has the power to make contracts as may be necessary to carry out any of its rights and duties. This includes the ability to contract for the construction or operation of any solid waste facilities, even if the facilities are owned by another public or private entity. The regional district may also contract with others to provide services for the collection, disposal or recovery of solid waste. Similar to the Refuse Disposal Act, the statute provides that regional districts may contract for and sell any of the by-products or waste from a solid waste facility. (IC 19-3-1.1-8).

There are essentially two standard contracting methods used to procure resource recovery systems. One is the competitive bidding process through formal advertising, and the other, is the negotiated contract process. Traditionally, municipalities have used only the competitive bidding procedure for any public works projects, although in some situations, the procurement of professional services may be acquired on a negotiated basis. The competitive bid process provides that the "lowest and best" qualified bidder will be awarded the contract. Due to the complexities of technology, capital requirements and marketing agreements involved in resource recovery projects, the competitive bidding process is prohibitive. The negotiated contract removes the lowest bid as the major factor for selection and allows a sponsor to discuss proposals with a bidder before the selection is made. The process is quite complex and includes the following steps: solicitation and evaluation of bidder qualifications, preparation of a Request for Proposals (RFP), evaluation of proposals, and involvement in a discussion-negotiation process to select one bidder.

With a couple of exceptions, Indiana law requires that municipalities, counties and regional solid waste districts use the competitive bidding process and accept the "lowest and best" bid. (IC 18-1-6-18, IC 5-16-1-1, and IC 19-3-1.1-11). If a project is financed through an economic development commission, "contracts for construction and equipment need not be let in accordance with IC 1971, 5-16, 5-17 or any other general law of the State relating to public contracts." (IC 18-6-4.5-13).

Another exception arises when a regional solid waste district contracts for the acquisition of real estate, personal services, or the products or services of public utilities. In those instances only, the contract does not have to bid, but can be for a negotiated amount. (IC 19-3-1.1-11).

Financing

Financing is one of the most important considerations in resource recovery procurement. In the past, municipalities have used either borrowed funds or current revenues to finance public works projects. A third possibility is to contract with private firms for the service and shift the capital raising burden to them. Many factors, including the financial status of the city, legal constraints on debt limits or long-term contracts, and the size of the project must be considered before selecting a financing method.

Current revenues from general funds have been used frequently to purchase waste collection vehicles and other equipment for solid waste activities, but it probably will not be feasible for large capital intensive projects like resource recovery facilities. Such facilities often cost \$10 to \$100 million dollars.

Public borrowing mechanisms for capital intensive projects usually include general obligation (GO) bonds and municipal revenue bonds. The general obligation bonds are the most flexible and least costly alternative. The issuing municipality guarantees a general obligation bond with its full faith and credit based on its ability to levy on all taxable real property such as ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the principal and interest on the bonds. Two major constraints of this mechanism are the requirement of voter approval for the bond issue and they may not exceed the municipality's debt limit. The Indiana Constitution provides that "no political or municipal corporation in this State shall ever become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount in the aggregate exceeding two per centum on the value of the taxable property within such corporation ... and all bonds and obligations, in excess of such amount, given by such corporation shall be void." (Emphasis Supplied). (Article 13, Section 1, Constitution of Indiana, 1851).

With general obligation financing, the capital market determines the creditworthiness of the local government instead of specifically evaluating the technical risks of a particular project. The credit-rating of the municipality, as well as the availability of money in the capital market determines what the interest rates for the bonds will be.

Municipal revenue bonds are also tax-exempt, long-term obligations like GO bonds, but project revenues are pledged to guarantee repayment of the debt instead of being backed by the municipality's full faith and credit. Projects financed by revenue bonds do not constrain a municipality's debt limit, since they are not backed by the taxing power of the municipality. Another advantage of the revenue bonds is the fact that voter approval is not required, although a municipality must approve of the bond issue by ordinance first. Revenue bonds may only be issued for single project financing and interest rates are higher than those of general obligation bonds. Due to the dependence on revenues from the project for payment of the principal and interest, revenue bond issuance requires a detailed technical and market analysis by experts.

The Refuse Disposal Act provides that solid waste facilities may be financed through general taxation, service rates or the by issuance of revenue bonds. Revenue bonds cannot be a corporate indebtedness of the local government unit. (IC 19-2-1-9 and IC 19-2-1-12). Generally, all bonds issued by local government units must be sold at public sales. (IC 19-8-5-1). Any unit of government authorized to issue or sell bonds may not enter into a contract, prior to the award of the bonds, with anyone interested in bidding on, or purchasing, the bonds. This includes a contract for furnishing legal, engineering or other technical services, but it does not apply to firms that would not be involved in the bidding process. (IC 19-8-5-4).

Regional Solid Waste Districts may also issue revenue bonds to finance the construction of solid waste facilities. The principal and interest of the bonds must be paid solely from the net revenues of the facility. (IC 19-3-1.1-14). The district board has the authority to determine the interest rate for the bonds, and the bonds may be redeemable prior to maturity at no more than par value and a premium of 5% or less, at the option of the board. The bonds must contain a statement on their face that the district will not be obligated to pay the bonds or the interest except from the special fund provided from the revenues of the facility. When issued, the bonds must be sold for at least par value and at a public sale. (IC 19-3-1.1-15). In addition to issuing revenue bonds to finance a facility, a regional district may charge and collect reasonable rates and other charges in the area serviced by the facilities. The rates or charges may be fixed on the basis of a flat charge, on the weight of the refuse, on the hazardousness of the waste or on combination of weight and hazardousness of the refuse. The rates do not have to be uniform throughout the district or for all users. (IC 19-3-1.1-8 (g) and IC 19-3-1.1-20).

The third alternative, for a community to finance resource recovery facilities, is to contract with a private firm and let that firm raise the capital for the system. A municipality, however, may issue pollution control revenue bonds on behalf of the private firm. The municipality technically owns the facility, but leases it to the private firm, and the lease payments are specified to meet the scheduled payments of debt and interest on the bonds. If the payments between the private firm and the local government are structured as an installment sale or as a financing lease, the private firm may be able to claim ownership of the facility for tax purposes. This gives the firm benefits in the form of accelerated depreciation or investment tax credits. In 1979, the Indiana General Assembly enacted a new law that allows the owner of a resource recovery system to deduct annually from the assessed value of the system an amount equal to ninety-five percent (95%) of that assessed value. (IC 6-1.1-12-28.5). Due to the administrative complexities, pollution control revenue bonds have not been utilized much. Frequently, broad tax guidelines require a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service and this may delay financing by six (6) months.

Through an economic development commission, any local government unit in the State may issue pollution control revenue bonds, if authorized by an ordinance or resolution. The bonds cannot be a general obligation of the municipality nor may they be payable from funds raised through taxation. The bonds may be sold at public or private sale and at such price as is determined by the municipality. A commission may enter into negotiations concerning the terms and conditions of the financing agreement. The financing agreement may not exceed thirty (30) years, and if the municipality retains an interest in the facilities, the agreement must require the user or developer to pay all costs of maintenance, taxes, insurance and other related expenses. (IC 18-6-4.5-1 - IC 18-6-4.5-23).

Control Of Waste Stream

The availability of a predictable flow of solid waste to a resource recovery facility is essential for any project to be successful. A minimum amount of solid waste must be committed for delivery to a facility in order to guarantee disposal fee revenues. This issue must be addressed early in the planning stages of a resource recovery project, because the expected quantity of waste will also influence the design considerations. Indiana's local government statutes grant local government units the power to collect, process and dispose of solid waste, but it is largely a matter of interpretation as to whether this includes the power to control the flow of the waste as well. The home rule statute, which was discussed earlier, provides that a local government unit may exercise any power granted to it by statute or necessary in the conduct of its affairs, even though it is not granted by statute. The only limitation to this provision is if the power is expressly denied by statute, by the State Constitution, or granted to another entity by statute. There is no evidence that any such limitation exists in the State laws with regard to flow control. (IC 36-1-3-4(b), IC 36-1-3-5, IC 18-1-1.5-7(j), and IC 18-5-10-7).

One major way a local government unit can control the solid waste stream is to collect all of the solid waste within its boundaries using the unit's own personnel and equipment. This power is expressly granted by the local government statute, the Refuse Disposal Act, and the statute providing for the creation of regional solid waste districts. This is not always a practical solution, however, and particularly so for the rural communities and counties in the State. In many communities, the local government will prefer to contract for the service of solid waste collection and disposal. Another option available to local government units is the power to license private haulers to make certain that the solid waste which they are handling is disposed of in a sanitary and environmentally sound manner. Under Indiana's home rule statute, this power can be carried to the logical conclusion that a local governmental unit can designate the place at which the licensed hauler will dispose of the waste. In order to designate a specific disposal site, a municipality or county would have to adopt an ordinance, or incorporate the provision in the contracts with the private haulers.

The legality of flow control ordinances has been questioned on various constitutional grounds. In December, 1979, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, ruled that the city of Akron has the authority to compel private refuse collectors and haulers to take their wastes to the city's resource recovery facility. (Glenevillot Landfill, et al v. City of Akron, Civil Action C78-65A). The Akron ordinance was challenged as a taking of property without just compensation in violation of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, as violative of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and as regulation of interstate commerce in violation of Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution. In addition to the three constitutional arguments, the plaintiffs in the Akron case also contested the city's ordinance as a violation of Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act, which provides that an agreement in restraint of trade is illegal. Although the District Court upheld the city's authority to pass and

enforce the flow control ordinance, the case has been taken to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, and the final outcome may not be known for some time.

IDENTIFIED LEGAL IMPEDIMENTS

Generally, the existing State laws are sufficiently broad to enable local government units to carry out various solid waste management functions. The home rule statute, which applies to all local government units except townships, clearly authorizes such entities to construct, finance and operate solid waste facilities in Indiana. Such facilities include resource recovery systems as one way to dispose of solid waste. If several units prefer to address the problem in a joint manner, the State law providing for the creation of regional solid waste districts also is adequate to authorize the establishment, maintenance and operation of resource recovery systems. Although the general statutory authority exists to initiate resource recovery activities in the State, the specific contracting procedures and financing mechanisms needed to implement resource recovery may impede the development of such facilities.

As indicated in the previous section, existing laws provide that municipalities and counties may enter into long-term contracts for the collection and disposal of solid waste. Both the local government statutes and the Refuse Disposal act indicate that such contracts may be entered into for a period not to exceed twenty-five (25) years. One particular statute regarding contracts entered into by cities and towns, however, may be in conflict with the general authority statutes.

IC 18-1-6-8 provides:

"No executive department, officer or employee thereof shall have power to bind such city to any contract or agreement, or in any other way, to any extent beyond the amount of money at the time already appropriated by ordinance for the purposes of such department; and all contracts and agreements, express and implied, and all obligations of any and every sort, beyond such existing appropriations are declared to be absolutely void . . ." (Emphasis Supplied).

This statute has been interpreted by some to indicate a limitation of one (1) year for service contracts, since municipal budgets and appropriations are made on an annual basis. The qualifying statement which follows the above language, however, indicates that another interpretation of that statute is possible. The statute further states:

"Provided, that the board of public works shall have power to contract with any individual or corporation for . . . the collection, removal and disposal of garbage, ashes or refuse, on such terms and for such times, not exceeding the term fixed by section 254 of this act, as may be agreed upon; but any such contract shall be submitted to the common council of

such city and approved by ordinance before the same shall take effect, and, if so approved, shall immediately become effective ..." (Emphasis Supplied). (IC 18-1-6-8).

The mention of section 254 of the act is a cross-reference to IC 18-1-21-6 which deals with contracts with corporations to provide utility services. This statute authorizes contracts which do not exceed twenty-five (25) years in length, if approved by city ordinance. Although the collection and disposal of garbage and refuse is specifically mentioned in IC 18-1-6-8, this service is not addressed in the cross-reference section, IC 18-1-21-6. Instead, only the traditional utility services; water, heat, light, drainage and sewerage facilities, etc. are mentioned, which results in a certain amount of ambiguity regarding the interpretation of the statutes. In 1944, the State Attorney General rendered an opinion concerning IC 18-1-6-8 in which it was stated that a contract to pay money, made by city officials without a prior appropriation was invalid. A subsequent ordinance making the appropriation along with an agreement to consummate the illegal agreement would also be without effect. (1944, Attorney General's Opinion No. 109, p. 464).

Due to the large capital costs, technical difficulties and marketing requirements involved in resource recovery projects, proper risk management is a major concern. As previously discussed, the requirement of competitive bidding to construct and finance such facilities may be prohibitive. Competitive bidding may deter qualified bidders and result in higher construction and financing costs because of the inherent risks involved with resource recovery at this time. Unless a resource recovery project is financed through an economic development commission, State laws require municipalities, counties and regional districts to use the competitive bidding process. The State Attorney General has ruled that a local government unit desiring to contract with a person or firm to manage and operate a sanitary landfill or to collect refuse must award the contract on the basis of competitive bids, whether or not the local government unit owns the landfill. (1976, Attorney General's Opinion No. 27). This requirement may pose a severe limitation to establishing resource recovery projects in Indiana.

There are several other legal issues that also effect the ability of a community to procure a resource recovery system. If a local government unit decides to let a private firm finance the project through revenue bonds, that firm must be able to guarantee a source of revenue for ten to twenty years to pay off the debt service for the bonds. Usually, the community must be able to guarantee in the contract that it will deliver the minimum amount of solid waste or else pay the service fees regardless of the amount of waste delivered. This is commonly referred to as a "put-or-pay" contract. There is no express prohibition against this type of contract in existing State laws, and the broad home rule powers are sufficient to enable a local government unit to enter this type of arrangement. Of course, the contract would still have to be approved and authorized by local ordinance. If a unit of government enters into this arrangement, it may be considered a long-term debt and applied to the community's debt limit, which is restricted

by the Indiana Constitution. Thus, the advantage of private financing for the project would be negated.

Another issue affecting resource recovery projects is the ability of a local government unit to provide for escalation clauses and termination or renegotiation procedures in the contract with the developer. Since most of these contracts are entered into for long periods of time, it is impossible to predict accurately all of the potential cost increases due to inflation. Once again the home rule statute in Indiana is broad enough to authorize escalator clauses and termination procedures, at the option of a local government, if approved by ordinance. Where the escalator clause in a bid submitted to a city later results in the total contract amount exceeding the amount appropriated for the contract, the agreement will be valid only to the extent of the appropriation. (1946, Attorney General's Opinion No. 63, p.233). In the same opinion, the Attorney General also ruled that if the escalator clause results in a contract for an amount exceeding the municipal debt limit, the obligation will only be binding to the extent of the limitation. An escalator clause in a bid covering labor costs of the sale and installation of equipment was ruled invalid by the Attorney General. It is obviously to a community's advantage to provide for such clauses compared to the alternative of attracting inflated bids from private firms. The Attorney General's opinion raises a couple of the same issues mentioned previously; the potential limitation on long-term contracts by requiring an annual appropriation, and the effect of such contracts on a community's debt limit.

In addition to the issues discussed above, there is also a concern regarding the ability of local governments to contract with only one private firm, as in a full service contract, without contracting separately for the construction, plumbing, electrical work and the like. This is referred to as "split-bidding." There is no State law requiring split-bidding, although it is an option left up to the governmental unit, and may be required as a practical matter for large projects. For example, if a public works project is State financed, present administrative regulations would require split-bidding since none of the prequalified bidders are bonded to handle a multi-million dollar project like a resource recovery system.

Prior to 1969, one major restriction on issuing revenue bonds in Indiana was a six percent (6%) maximum interest rate. This restriction was removed by legislation, and any bonds or notes issued by or in the name of a State agency; a political subdivision; a special assessment district; or any other political, municipal, public, or quasi-public corporation are not subject to that limitation. (IC 6-1.1-20-8).

Special problems may arise when a community wishes to sell energy or by-products created by the resource recovery system. One such problem is the complications which can occur regarding the public service commission law if the by-product is sold to more than one customer. Also, if there is only one potential customer for the energy, such as steam or electricity, the contract would still have to be obtained through a public sale. Questions also exist as to who should be responsible for the cost of constructing a steam-line to the customer.

Although it is beyond the scope of this report, any local government unit pursuing a resource recovery system should be aware of the complex problems which may occur as a result of State laws controlling utility companies and the ability to contract for the recovered energy from the system.

The issue of controlling the flow of the solid waste stream is primarily a constitutional one. Local government units in Indiana have the power under the home rule statute to approve an ordinance which will effectively direct the flow of waste to a specific designation. The outcome of the Akron case and others which may arise in the near future should resolve the constitutional questions surrounding the issue.

This discussion should indicate that there are existing constraints and problems to establishing resource recovery systems in Indiana and many of them are interfaced with regulatory laws affecting financing, contracting, and utility services. The next section will make specific recommendations for eliminating those legal impediments in Indiana.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As the preceding sections have indicated, there are a number of inter-related legal constraints to procuring, financing and operating resource recovery facilities in Indiana. In order to remove these legal impediments, the applicable existing State laws will need to be amended or new legislation enacted. A legislative Solid Waste Management Study Commission was created in 1975 by Public Law 350 for the purpose of establishing State goals and objectives for solid waste management. The Commission was also charged with developing a State solid waste management plan and evaluating alternative methods of solid waste disposal. In 1978, a resource recovery subcommittee to the Commission was formed to examine some of the legal barriers and financing problems effecting resource recovery in the State, but no new legislation resulted from that study. For the past two sessions of the General Assembly the Commission has primarily dealt with new State legislation authorizing a State hazardous waste program. Although a new commission could be established to address any needed changes or new legislation concerning resource recovery, this existing body already has the background and expertise and should be considered as the appropriate group to examine resource recovery legislation. Therefore, it is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, work with the Solid Waste Management Study Commission to examine the legal issues raised in this analysis and to encourage the development of new legislation to remove these legal impediments.

For the past several years, the City of Indianapolis has been examining resource recovery options and presently has an active Solid Waste Task Force selected by the Mayor to address the issue. In October, 1979, a formal study was undertaken with the assistance of a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the President's Urban Development Program to analyze the feasibility of a co-disposal facility, which would burn both refuse and sewage sludge to produce energy for the community. With the assistance of a private legal firm, the Department of Public Works' legal staff has also determined that there are

some existing deficiencies in State laws that could preclude establishing such a facility in Indianapolis. As a result, the City is presently drafting new legislation which essentially would be a broad financing law applicable to resource recovery facilities. The State has coordinated with the City's legal staff throughout the legal analysis process in order to eliminate any duplicative efforts. Since Indianapolis is pursuing a specific course of action to develop a resource recovery facility, it is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, continue to coordinate with the City's project staff, and assist in their efforts to have new legislation enacted. It is uncertain at this time whether the draft legislation will be specifically designed as applicable only to first class cities, or whether it will be broad in scope and apply to any local government unit in the State. Since Indianapolis is the only first class city in the State, it is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section encourage the presentation of a bill which would apply to all cities, towns and counties. This would avoid the need for an amendment to the legislation at a later date if another city in the State attempted to construct and operate a resource recovery facility.

Several of the legal deficiencies identified during this analysis are interrelated, and ideally, new legislation should address as many of these issues as possible. One such issue concerns waste ownership and flow control. The General Assembly introduced a waste ownership bill in 1977, which did not pass, but it may be advisable to reconsider this issue in conjunction with a broad resource recovery financing bill. As previously mentioned, Indiana's home rule statute arguably is broad enough to authorize a local government unit to control the waste stream, but any future decisions by the federal courts may require legislation which explicitly grants this power.

Also, in conjunction with any new resource recovery legislation, the Commission should be encouraged to examine new institutional arrangements for assisting local governments with the financing of resource recovery facilities. A recommendation has already been made in the "Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy" to draft legislation that would provide State funding for the planning and implementation of local and regional solid waste management activities. Financial assistance for resource recovery feasibility studies and construction of facilities could be addressed as one aspect of such draft legislation, instead of proposing a separate bill. Several states have established authorities for statewide planning and implementation of resource recovery. In May, 1980, the Governor of Ohio announced plans for the Ohio Water Development Authority to issue one billion dollars in bonds by 1985. The bonds will be used to finance a statewide system of resource recovery facilities and will be paid off with the revenues from the sale of energy and fees assessed to users. Other states, including California, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Delaware, have authorities which may provide seed money for resource recovery planning, market studies and site acquisition. Some states have provided funds in the form of loans, loan guarantees or matching grants to local governments for construction of resource recovery facilities without creating a new state entity.

The available means for financing facilities should be a primary factor considered when amending or creating new legislation that addresses financing problems.

The strict and fair enforcement of environmental regulations pertaining to landfills can be a major force for encouraging resource recovery as a viable alternative for disposal of solid waste. As long as there are open dumps and landfills not meeting State regulations, the costs of landfilling will be perceived as considerably less than for resource recovery. Many communities do not consider landfill acquisition costs, depreciation expenses, or administrative and overhead costs when determining the total cost of operating such a facility. Therefore, it is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section increase its enforcement efforts to effectively close or upgrade existing facilities which do not satisfy the State's environmental regulations. Specific recommendations for improving the State's regulations regarding the establishment and operation of solid waste disposal facilities have already been discussed in the "Legal and Regulatory Authority" section of this Plan.

In summary, it is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section attempt to eliminate the identified legal impediments to resource recovery in a two-prong fashion. One, the Section should strictly enforce existing or amended regulations concerning the operation of disposal facilities to enhance resource recovery as a feasible option for disposal of solid waste. Two, the Section should encourage and work with the Solid Waste Management Study Commission to introduce new, comprehensive legislation for the financing of resource recovery facilities in the State. Until these legal barriers are removed, resource recovery cannot be considered as a viable alternative for disposing of solid waste in Indiana.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

INTRODUCTION

Financial assistance, whether it is directed to the State, local governments, regional agencies or the private sector, is essential for achieving most of the objectives identified in this State Solid Waste Management Plan. The successful application of financial assistance can bring about greater efficiency and effectiveness in solid waste management, conserve natural resources, and lessen the potential for pollution and threats to public health.

Several factors are presently effecting the ability of local governments in Indiana to address their solid waste management problems. The future of revenue sharing is unclear and this has been one of the major funding sources, in the past. Additionally, the present freeze on tax levies limits the amount of tax funds that are available for solid waste management activities and other local services. Finally, there have not been sufficient Federal funds granted to the State under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act that could be passed through to local governments for planning or implementation of solid waste management functions. Some of the guidelines issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have even limited the ability of the State to pass through dollars for local projects and activities.

At the State level, the nature and level of solid waste management activities which can be undertaken are limited by the amount of the annual grants received from EPA and funds appropriated by the State legislature. The State cannot determine well in advance the level of funds which will be provided by EPA, nor can it be certain which specific activities will be allowable expenditures under Federal funding. The amount of State legislative appropriations and allocations can only be predicted with any certainty for the current biennium.

CURRENT STATUS

The development of state solid waste management plans was authorized by Subtitle D of RCRA, and Federal funding for planning under this section is scheduled to be phased out by 1985. The amount of Federal funds awarded to the State of Indiana for the fiscal year 1980-81 under Subtitle D are approximately twenty percent (20%) less than those granted to the State for 1979-80. Congress has shifted the emphasis from solid waste management planning to regulating the storage, collection, transporting and disposal of hazardous wastes.

Under Subtitle C of RCRA, the State is seeking to obtain EPA authorization to establish a hazardous waste regulatory program which will entail large increases in staff and funding within the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH. Unlike the decrease in funding for Subtitle D planning and implementation activities, the funding for Subtitle C or hazardous waste programs has increased substantially and is expected

to continue for the next few years. The amount of Federal funds granted to Indiana for these activities increased from \$572,880.00 for 1979-80 to \$924,000.00 for 1980-81. These Subtitle C funds will be used to develop the State's hazardous waste regulatory program and will not be passed through to local governments for conventional solid waste planning or implementation activities.

In order to receive the Federal funds mentioned above for solid waste management, State funds must be appropriated to serve as a match. Generally, this match involves approximately 25% of State funds to 75% of Federal funds. For the two years, 1979-80 and 1980-81, the amount of appropriated State funds has remained relatively constant. The percentage of the total solid waste management budget which comes from State funds, however, has decreased from approximately 31% to 26%. This is primarily a result of the increased Federal Subtitle C funds. See table below.

STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BUDGET FOR
FY 1979-80 and FY 1980-81

Authorizing Program	Federal Funds		State Funds		Combined Federal & State Funds	
	79-80	80-81	79-80	80-81	79-80	80-81
Subtitle C	\$572,880	\$924,000	----*	----*	----*	----*
Subtitle D	\$239,100	191,200	----*	----*	----*	----*
TOTAL	\$811,980	\$1,115,200	\$361,412	\$386,185	\$1,173,392	\$1,501,385

*State funds are appropriated for total solid waste management program and not by Subtitles from the Federal Act.

FUTURE FUNDING ALTERNATIVES

This Plan has delineated an increased role for the State in solid waste management and resource recovery, which can only be achieved with increased funding. Some of the activities suggest a greater role for local governments and regional agencies as well, and without State or Federal financial assistance, these bodies probably will not be able to implement those tasks. Public input received through the solid waste management plan questionnaire and at the resource recovery and conser-

vation workshops indicate that there is strong support for new legislation which would provide State funding for the planning and implementation of local and regional solid waste management activities. Over two-thirds (68%) of the survey respondents were in favor of State financial assistance and the legislators favored this by nearly a 2-1 margin (61% to 33%). State financial assistance was rated as one of the top five priorities for State involvement by a large number of the workshop participants as well.

The reduction of Federal funds which will be available for conventional solid waste management activities in the next few years will shift much of the responsibility for financing such activities to the state governments. Several states have already taken the initiative and provide financial assistance to local governments. Utilizing the Ohio Water Development Authority, that state intends to issue one billion dollars in bonds by 1985 to finance a statewide system of resource recovery facilities. In 1972, the voters of Washington approved a referendum which authorized \$225 million dollars for the construction of water pollution control and solid waste facilities. Those funds have been provided in part to local governments at a level of up to fifty percent (50%) to cover the costs of feasibility studies, development of plans, and acquisition and construction of solid waste facilities. A similar referendum will be on the ballot this fall to authorize a \$450 million dollar bond issue for loans and grants to construct pollution control facilities.

Other states; including California, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Delaware; have established authorities which may provide seed money for resource recovery planning, market studies and site acquisition. Some states have provided funds to local governments in the form of loans, loan guarantees or matching grants for solid waste management activities. It has been recommended in the resource recovery and conservation strategy of this Plan that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, should work with the Solid Waste Management Study Commission to draft legislation which would provide funding for local and regional solid waste planning and implementation activities. Before drafting such legislation, several issues must be addressed first.

One, it should be determined what activities would be eligible for the funding. There are Federal guidelines that stipulate what activities are eligible or ineligible under EPA funds, and such guidelines would also be necessary for the distribution of any State funds. For example, EPA Subtitle D funds cannot be used to finance the acquisition of land and construction of solid waste facilities, or as subsidies for the price of recovered materials. According to the solid waste management survey, the respondents feel that State funding is most needed for research and development, planning, operating solid waste facilities, and monitoring and enforcement functions. These activities, along with others, should be examined and prioritized before developing new legislation.

Two, minimum criteria for determining who should receive the funds must be developed. The amount of funds to be appropriated for solid waste management activities would significantly effect the number and

size of available loans or grants. The financial assistance could be provided to cities, towns, counties, regional planning and development agencies, regional solid waste districts, non-profit organizations, and/or private businesses. Since the amount of available funds is usually not enough to satisfy all requests for assistance of this type, some states require that an applicant, if a governmental entity, develop and have approved a solid waste management plan prior to receiving financial assistance. In some cases, funding may be provided to pay for the planning process as well. Other criteria which could be considered is an area's solid waste disposal needs, as in the remaining life expectancy of a sanitary landfill, or the area's population.

Three, the type of financial assistance to be given must also receive serious consideration. This decision involves examining the advantages and disadvantages of grants, loans, loan guarantees, bond issues, tax incentives, and other available forms of financial assistance. If the funds are to be provided as a grant, it must be determined if a matching amount will be required of the recipient, and if so, in what amount.

Finally, before drafting legislation to provide State financial assistance, some thought should be given to what mechanism would be used to distribute the funds. As previously mentioned, some states have established statewide solid waste authorities for that purpose. Over sixty percent (61%) of the survey respondents favor the establishment of such an authority in Indiana. The legislators and landfill operators were least in favor of this mechanism. Other alternative mechanisms for distributing any financial assistance would include an existing State agency, such as the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, or the creation of a new agency which would be responsible for all environmental programs, including solid waste management.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, assist the legislative Solid Waste Management Study Commission, or a similar legislative group, in drafting legislation which would provide State funding for the planning and implementation of solid waste management activities.
2. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, and the Solid Waste Management Study Commission examine the following issues prior to drafting funding legislation:
 - What activities would be eligible for the financial assistance? After determining which activities would be eligible, they should be prioritized for the purpose of distributing the funds.

- Who should be eligible to receive the financial assistance? Criteria should be established that determine in what order or preference governmental entities, non-profit organizations, or private businesses would receive the funds. The ranking of preferences should be consistent with the roles delineated in the State Solid Waste Management Plan.
 - What type of financial assistance should be preferred? Alternatives such as loans, grants, loan guarantees, tax incentives, and bond issues should all be considered.
 - What entity should be responsible for distributing the available funds? Consideration should be given to existing State agencies with experience in passing through funds to substate agencies, as well as to the need for a new agency or authority to administer the financial assistance program.
3. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, identify and investigate all potential sources of funding for solid waste management activities at the Federal, State and local government levels, and within the private sector. This information should be updated regularly and disseminated to all interested agencies and groups within the State.
 4. It is recommended that the Governor encourage Congress to continue and increase the amount of Federal funding for solid waste management planning and implementation activities. This should include an emphasis on the ability of the state governments to pass Federal funding through to local governments and regional agencies.

COORDINATION

COORDINATION

INTRODUCTION

During the 1970's, Americans' increased awareness of environmental issues brought about the passage of significant environmental legislation at the federal and state levels. As a result, many laws, regulations and programs have been developed to control pollution.

First, air and water pollution control laws were enacted and implemented. Separate air and water programs were established. Coordination at the policy or implementation level was either not recognized as being necessary or considered too complicated to achieve. In 1976 the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was passed to address, among other things, pollution of the land caused by inappropriate solid waste disposal techniques. This law requires that state solid waste management plans be developed in coordination with existing federal, state and substate environmental programs.

Coordination is necessary to define the roles and responsibilities of different programs and governmental agencies so as to avoid duplication and gaps in program coverage. The purpose of this section, then is to present a plan for coordination of the state solid waste management program with other environmental programs affecting the State of Indiana. First, an inventory of pollution control programs and agencies in Indiana is presented. Following that is an analysis of how coordination deficiencies were determined. Finally, the deficiencies are identified and recommendations made for correcting those deficiencies.

INVENTORY

Federal Programs Affecting Solid Waste Management In Indiana

Table 1 is a list of Federal environmental legislation and programs affecting solid waste management in Indiana. The agency or commission responsible for administering each program is included. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 is the federal government's major piece of solid waste legislation. It is broad in scope, touching all aspects of solid waste management. Other legislation in Table 1 relates to solid waste management in more specific ways, i.e. - the siting of landfills in floodways, the disposal of pesticides, etc.

Major State Legislation And Activity Affecting Solid Waste Management In Indiana

The major Indiana laws affecting solid waste management in the State are listed in Table 2. The Environmental Management Act (IC 13-7) is Indiana's major environmental policy legislation. The Act authorized the establishment of the Environmental Management Board which serves as the final authority for solid waste management in the State. Other state

laws enable the State and local governments to engage in specific activities intended to protect the environment, maintain public health and conserve resources. At present, there are no nuclear power generating facilities or radioactive waste disposal sites in operation in Indiana, therefore no planning, regulatory or implementation activities controlling the disposal of radioactive waste are established. There is no statewide noise pollution control program in Indiana. The State has a noise control law for trucks and motorcycles but convictions for violations are difficult to obtain. As a result, the law is seldom enforced.

The Solid Waste Management Section of the State Board of Health is the lead agency for carrying out the provisions of RCRA and for the planning and implementation of solid waste programs in Indiana. The Indiana legislative Solid Waste Management Study Commission is active between legislative sessions developing proposed solid and hazardous waste management legislation.

The State/EPA Agreement is negotiated annually by the Board of Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It identifies several important issues within several pollution control programs that require coordination. The Agreement is significant because it is the formal coordinating mechanism within the Board of Health for coordinating pollution control programs and between the Board of Health and the EPA.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act requires the State to identify agencies who can plan and implement solid waste management functions within their jurisdictions. This responsibility was delegated to Indiana's Environmental Management Board. In November, 1978, the Board, after a lengthy public participation effort, designated the nineteen (19) regional agencies depicted on Map 1 as the agencies responsible for most solid waste planning functions. These designated agencies include the regional planning and development agencies, with the exception of Region 5, plus two regional solid waste districts. The regional planning and development agencies, however, are not authorized to do implementation. Therefore, the implementation of solid waste activities will be the responsibility of participating counties, cities and towns.

Liaison Between Environmental Agencies

A coordinative link exists between all of Indiana's environmental agencies. Table 3 shows that members or representatives of one agency hold ex-officio membership on other agency boards or commissions. In addition, the Technical Secretary of the EMB, is the Assistant Commissioner for Environmental Health, Board of Health; and the Technical Secretaries of the Stream Pollution Control Board and Air Pollution Control Board are appointed by the State Health Commissioner. These Technical Secretaries are responsible for conducting the business of the Boards. A description of each of the five Boards follows.

In 1972, the Environmental Management Board was created to provide a comprehensive environmental program for the State, to coordinate air and water pollution control activities and to serve as the final authority

for drinking water and solid waste management programs. The Stream Pollution Control Board has broad powers to control and prevent pollution of waters in Indiana from substances injurious to public health, industry or wildlife. The Board can establish water quality standards and effluent limits and monitor for compliance. The Air Pollution Control Board has authority to establish air quality basins and certify air pollution abatement equipment. Primary responsibility for control of air pollution rests with units of local government. The Board operates only in areas having no local air pollution laws or where such local laws are not being enforced properly. The Natural Resources Commission is Indiana's major policymaking body regarding the State's natural resources and is the mechanism for coordinating natural resource regulation, conservation and development. The Pesticide Review Board assists the State Chemist in administering the pesticide control law. It can restrict the use of certain pesticides and provides for the safe transportation, storage and disposal of pesticides.

Relationship Of Pollution Control Programs and Agencies In Indiana

The relationship between the major pollution control programs and the State and Federal agencies involved in those programs in Indiana is shown in Table 4. The letters in the Table indicate what boards and agencies are performing the planning, regulating and decision-making functions as defined in the legend. A circle around the letter indicates the agency responsible for carrying out program responsibilities on a daily basis. The environmental boards are the final authorities in the areas of solid waste, drinking water, water quality and air quality. The Board of Health serves as staff to the boards, implementing the pollution control programs at the state level. The EPA and the Board of Health share implementation responsibilities under the Safe Drinking Water Act but the EPA retains primary responsibility. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers implements the Dredge/Fill Permit Program and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers the Endangered Species Act.

ANALYSIS

Information for this coordination plan was gathered by telephone conversations with the managers of State and Federal environmental programs affecting solid waste management in Indiana. In addition, Indiana's State/EPA Agreement, other State Board of Health publications and EPA program descriptions were used in determining what coordination measures already exist. "Integration and Coordination of State Environmental Programs" published by the Council of State Governments was particularly helpful in guiding the development of recommendations.

The programs affecting solid waste management in Indiana are of three types - pollution control programs which aim to protect the public health and the environment from the discharge of waste into air, land and water; conservation programs which protect valuable natural resources such as water, timber and wildlife; and development programs

which have goals of promoting a healthy economy and job development. These three types of programs deal with the quality of the natural or built environments. For example, efforts to control pollution can maintain or improve the quality of the State's natural resources. This, in turn, can affect the potential for growth, new construction and job opportunities in the State. It should be recognized, then, that pollution control, conservation and development programs are interrelated and some degree of coordination should exist between them.

In Indiana, pollution control, conservation and development programs are administered by three different State agencies - Board of Health, Department of Natural Resources and Department of Commerce. Each agency is represented on the environmental boards, however, effective coordination between three large agencies cannot be achieved by one mechanism alone.

The State/EPA Agreement and agency representation on environmental boards are the only formal mechanisms coordinating the pollution control programs within the Board of Health. The Agreement is a start at integrated management of air, water and solid waste programs. In some areas the programs continue to rely on informal coordination which may be sufficient in some cases but cannot be relied upon to provide consistent coordination. The Board of Health is conducting an in-house review of existing pollution control permit procedures.

Various techniques are being used in other states to consolidate and simplify the permitting procedures of pollution control agencies. A consolidated permit system can be achieved in several ways. One technique is to have applicants complete a master application form which is then circulated to participating state agencies to determine the need for various permits. Agencies are given a limited time to respond. A permits coordinator serves as a "middleman" between the applicant and the permitting agencies. Another system is the onestop permit service. A service center is established which contains all the forms, etc. needed for any project. The center's staff assist applicants by completing forms, keeping track of state actions and scheduling agency hearings. A third type of consolidated permit system used by some states involves the use of uniform permit procedures. Forms, public hearings, appeal procedures and time limits are the same for all permits.

With local governments implementing most solid waste management activities, it is imperative for the Board of Health to assist and coordinate with these entities as much as possible. Currently, many local governments are not involved in the planning of solid waste management activities and facilities that will be needed in their jurisdictions. (In some states, counties are required to do county solid waste plans, which form the basis for the State plan.) In addition, state solid waste planning is often perceived as a regulatory activity having no benefit to local government. A lack of coordination between the state and local levels of government can slow the development of needed solid waste management facilities and, eventually, retard economic growth and development in the State.

As mentioned previously, the regional planning and development agencies (except Region 5) and the State's two solid waste districts were designated by the Environmental Management Board pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as solid waste planning agencies. However, these agencies have been underutilized by the State and Federal governments in solid waste planning efforts because of limited funds. In many cases, the regions are in a good position to generate data and perform other planning functions necessary to develop local and regional solid waste plans.

COORDINATION WITHIN THE BOARD OF HEALTH - DEFICIENCIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One deficiency within the Board of Health is the lack of formal coordination mechanisms between air, water and solid waste programs - other than the State/EPA Agreement and agency representation on environmental boards.

Listed below are recommendations to improve coordination within the agency.

1. It is recommended that the Environmental Management Board study the possibility of establishing a consolidated permit system by consolidating and simplifying the administrative permit procedures required under the air, water and solid waste programs.
2. It is recommended that the Environmental Management Board consolidate central functions common to pollution control programs where practicable. Although some central functions are already consolidated, training programs, laboratory facilities, grant coordination and legal support should be studied for further improvements in efficiency and coordination.
3. It is recommended that the Environmental Management Board continue to establish procedures preventing actions that result in modifications to one environmental medium (air, water or land) at the expense of another, resulting in a negative impact on the environment overall. The 1980 State/EPA Agreement addresses this issue.
4. It is recommended that the Environmental Management Board upgrade the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, to 'division' status within the Bureau of Engineering. This action should give the Section greater visibility within the Board of Health and improved coordinative capability with the air and water divisions.
5. It is recommended that the Environmental Management Board develop standardized public participation procedures for all environmental programs. Such procedures should be developed to facilitate the planning process and encourage the participation of affected and concerned persons.

COORDINATION BETWEEN THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND OTHER STATE AGENCIES - DEFICIENCIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The deficiencies are identified below.

1. Formal coordination mechanisms do not appear to exist between conservation and development programs in the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the solid waste programs in the Board of Health other than agency representation on environmental boards. In processing an application to construct a sanitary landfill, the Board of Health, first, only advises an applicant to contact DNR to see if their project will need any DNR permits. Secondly, it is an informal policy and, thirdly, Board of Health approval is not dependent on the applicant obtaining any needed DNR permits.
2. Formal coordination mechanisms between the Indiana Department of Commerce and the Board of Health do not appear to exist other than Commerce's representation on the environmental boards.

Listed below are recommendations to improve coordination among identified state agencies.

1. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, and the Divisions of Water, Fish and Wildlife, Reclamation, and Natural Preserves in the Department of Natural Resources establish formal coordination mechanisms. Memoranda of understanding, letters of agreement or a consolidated permit system may be suitable means of coordination.
2. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, and the Economic Development Group and Energy Division in the Department of Commerce establish formal coordination mechanisms. Better use of the A-95 review process, memoranda of understanding or letters of agreement should improve coordination of resource recovery programs. The Solid Waste Management Section and the Department of Commerce should also coordinate in providing technical assistance on resource recovery to local and regional officials.
3. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, encourage all agencies in the State to better utilize the A-95 review process to coordinate federally-funded projects (or State-funded projects, if and when the State funds local solid waste activities) with State, areawide and local plans. Specific criteria should be developed to determine project eligibility and priority.

COORDINATION BETWEEN THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND SUBSTATE AGENCIES
- DEFICIENCIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The deficiencies are identified below.

1. Formal coordination mechanisms between State solid waste planning activities and local implementation do not exist.
2. Formal coordination mechanisms between the Solid Waste Management Section and the regional solid waste planning agencies do not appear to exist.
3. There is a lack of involvement by some local governments in regional planning activities, thus impeding a regional approach to solid waste management.

Listed below are recommendations to improve coordination between the Board of Health and substate agencies.

1. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, and the regional solid waste planning agencies develop a Memorandum-of-Understanding, or some other formal coordination mechanism, to establish the roles and responsibilities of each with respect to solid waste management planning.
2. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, encourage the regional solid waste planning agencies to host conferences, workshops and training sessions, and provide technical assistance to local governments to enhance coordination among local officials. This will depend on the availability of funds.
3. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, encourage all cities and counties to provide the Section with a regular update on local solid waste problems, issues and activities so State officials are aware of local needs and constraints.
4. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, encourage all agencies in the State to better utilize the A-95 review process to coordinate federally-funded projects (or state-funded projects, if and when the State funds local solid waste activities) with State, areawide and local plans.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the Environmental Management Board continue to refine the State/EPA Agreement as a means of highlighting critical issues and providing formal coordination between the State and the EPA.

2. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, establish coordination, where practicable, with solid waste management plans in neighboring states. Local governments near state boundaries may want to form an inter-state solid waste district.
3. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, and private businesses and industry coordinate on developing resource recovery strategies, implementing resource recovery plans, holding regional conferences and workshops, and exchanging information. Resource recovery projects should benefit from a partnership approach between the public and private sectors.
4. It is recommended that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, publish a newsletter on resource recovery and other solid waste management topics. Statewide distribution of such a newsletter would disseminate useful information collected from around the State to local officials, businessmen, landfill operators and anyone else interested in solid waste management. Other publications, such as brochures and pamphlets, on solid waste management should be provided to the public.

SUMMARY

Priority issues in coordinating Indiana's growing solid waste management program with other environmental programs should be:

1. to insure the smooth operation of the major pollution control programs - air, water and solid waste. Development of formal inter-program coordination mechanisms and the simplification of permit procedures should be stressed.
2. to improve relations between State, regional and local agencies involved in solid waste management. There should be frequent information-sharing between all agencies.
3. to develop formal coordination mechanisms between the State's pollution control, conservation and development programs resulting in a comprehensive approach to solid waste management and the development of resource recovery facilities.

TABLE 1

FEDERAL PROGRAMS AFFECTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIANA

ENABLING LEGISLATION	SUBJECT AREA	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	PROGRAM PROVISIONS
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, P.L. 94-580	Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery	Environmental Management Board, Solid Waste Management Section, State Board of Health	Promotes state and regional solid waste management planning, provides for the elimination of open dumping, and provides technical assistance for solid waste planning and resource recovery.
	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmental Management Board, Solid Waste Management Section, State Board of Health	Provides for the establishment of standards and criteria for generators, transporters, processors and disposers of hazardous wastes.
Clean Water Act as amended by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act P.L. 92-500			
Section 208	Water Quality Planning	Stream Pollution Control Board, Water Pollution Control Division State Board of Health	Requires states to develop plans for abating pollution from industrial and municipal dischargers, and to identify non-point sources of pollution and set forth procedures and methods for controlling such sources.
Section 402	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	Stream Pollution Control Board, Water Pollution Control Division State Board of Health	Controls all discharges of pollutants from point sources into U.S. waterways.
Section 405	Municipal Sewage Sludge	Stream Pollution Control Board, Water Pollution Control Division State Board of Health	Regulates the utilization and disposal of municipal sewage sludge.
Section 201	Publicly Owned Treatment Works	Stream Pollution Control Board, Water Pollution Control Division State Board of Health	Administers grants to assist in the planning and construction of publicly owned treatment plants that provide treatment needed to meet water quality standards.
Section 307	Pretreatment Standards	Stream Pollution Control Board, Water Pollution Control Division State Board of Health	Establishes pretreatment standards for industrial wastes before discharge to the municipal sewer system.
Section 404	Disposal of Dredge or Fill Material	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Regulates all discharges of dredged or fill material into U.S. waters. Permits are required.

TABLE 1 (continued)

FEDERAL PROGRAMS AFFECTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIANA

ENABLING LEGISLATION	SUBJECT AREA	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	PROGRAM PROVISIONS
Safe Drinking Water Act, P.L. 93-523	Safe Drinking Water Underground Injection Control	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	To ensure that water supplied to the public is safe to drink. All water supply systems, whether publicly or privately owned, must meet minimum national drinking water standards. Provides for the protection of ground water by regulating the injection of toxic and hazardous wastes into wells. Aquifers capable of yielding drinking quality water are being mapped under this program.
Clean Air Act P.L. 88-206, as amended	Air Pollution Control	Air Pollution Control Board, Air Pollution Control Division State Board of Health	This law mandates state plans describing air pollution control planning and implementation efforts needed to attain national air quality standards. Incineration of solid waste is directly affected.
Endangered Species Act	Fish and Wildlife	Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior	Provides for the protection of rare and endangered species and their habitats. Solid waste management activities, especially the siting of disposal facilities, should not jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered or threatened species nor result in the destruction or adverse modification of a critical habitat.
Toxic Substances Control Act P.L. 94-469	Chemical Substances and Mixtures	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Regulates the production, use and disposal of chemical substances and mixtures.
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act	Pesticides	State Chemist's Office, Purdue University	Regulates the storage and disposal of pesticides and pesticide containers.
Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act P.L. 95-87	Mining Waste	Office of Surface Mining, U.S. Dept. of Interior	Regulates the disposal of coal mining wastes, coal processing waste and the use of sludge in the reclamation of coal mined land.
Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act P.L. 92-419	Rural Waste Disposal Systems	Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Rural areas and municipalities under 10,000 population, are eligible for 75% project grants and insured loans. This assistance is meant to be applied towards alleviating health hazards by constructing or improving solid waste disposal systems.

TABLE 1 (continued)
FEDERAL PROGRAMS AFFECTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIANA

ENABLING LEGISLATION	SUBJECT AREA	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	PROGRAM PROVISIONS
National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 as amended by the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, P.L. 93-234	Flood Insurance Program	Natural Resources Commission, Division of Water Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources	Provides flood insurance at actuarial rates as an incentive for communities to adopt certain floodplain management practices and land use policies. The program can serve as a deterrent to the siting of landfills in floodways.
Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 P.L. 92-583	Protection of Coastal Zone Areas	State Planning Services Agency	Provides project grants to assist in the development and administration of a coastal zone management program for the Lake Michigan shoreline within Indiana. Solid waste facility siting within the coastal zone area could be affected.
Highway Beautification Act, P.L. 89-285	Junkyards	State Highway Commission	Provides formula and project grants to assist in beautifying highways and communities by controlling adjacent junkyards.
Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970, P.L. 91-258	Landfills On or Near Airports	Aeronautics Commission of Indiana	Authorizes the development of a state airport systems plan addressing solid waste disposal facilities on or near airports. The attraction of birds to landfills on or near airports can create an air safety problem.
Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, P.L. 89-136, as amended	Economic Development	Economic Development Group, Indiana Dept. of Commerce	Responsible for developing and implementing a state economic strategy. A resource recovery and recycling industry could provide jobs, attract new industries to the state, conserve local tax dollars and extend the life of existing landfills.
Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, P.L. 94-163	Energy Conservation	Energy Division, Indiana Dept. of Commerce	Promotes development of a state energy policy and conservation plan. The use of waste as a fuel, as opposed to disposal, is becoming feasible due to higher prices of conventional fuels.

TABLE 2

MAJOR STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIANA

SUBJECT AREAS	AUTHORIZING STATE LEGISLATION	
	CITATION	TITLE
LAND-RELATED		
Solid Waste Management & Resource Recovery	IC 13-7 (P.L. 103, Acts 1980)	Environmental Management Act
Hazardous Waste Management	IC 13-7-8.5 (P.L. 103, Acts 1980)	Environmental Management Act
	IC 16-6-9	Chemical Substances & Mixtures
Rural Waste Disposal Systems	IC 4-4-9 (P.L. 8, Acts 1980)	-----
Mining Wastes	IC 13-4.1 (P.L. 101, Acts 1980) under protest	-----
Pesticides	IC 15-3-3.6-4 IC 15-3-3.5-36	Pesticide Use & Application
Landfills On or Near Airports	IC 8-21-1	Aeronautics Commission of Indiana Law
	IC 8-21-8	Federal Aid to Airports Channeled Through State
Junkyards	IC 8-12-1	Junkyard Control
Disposal of Motor Vehicles	IC 9-9-1.5	Removal & Disposal of Abandoned Vehicles
	IC 9-9-2	Disposition of Certain Motor Vehicles for Scrap Metal
Disposal of Dead Animals	IC 15-2.1-16	Disposal of Dead Animals
Sanitation Services	IC 18-1-1.5	City & Town Government
	IC 19-2	Sanitation & Waste Disposal
WATER-RELATED		
Water Quality Planning	IC 13-7 (P.L. 103, Acts 1980)	Environmental Management Act
	IC 13-1-3	Stream Pollution Control Board
	IC 13-1-4	Stream Pollution Control Board - State Agent Under Federal Law
	IC 13-1-6	Waste Water Treatment Control
	IC 16-1-26	Sanitation: Water Supply
Coastal Zone Management	IC 4-3-7	State Planning Services Agency
Flood Control	IC 13-2-22.5	Flood Plain Management
Conservation of Endangered Species	IC 14-2-8.5-1(c)	Fish & Wildlife Act
Special Districts	IC 19-3-1.1	Regional Water & Sewage Districts
AIR-RELATED		
Air Pollution Control	IC 13-1-1	Air Pollution Control Board
	IC 13-7 (P.L. 103, Acts 1980)	Environmental Management Act
OTHER		
Economic Development	IC 4-4-3	Lt. Governor Made Director of Dept. of Commerce - Dept. Created
Energy Conservation	IC 4-4-3	Same as above
General	IC 13-1-10	Environmental Policy

Table 3
LIAISON BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCIES

	EMB	SPCB	APCB	Natural Resources Commission	Pesticide Review Board
Secretary	Technical Secretary	Technical Secretary	Technical Secretary	Director, Dept. of Natural Resources	State Chemist
Staff	State Board of Health	State Board of Health	State Board of Health	Dept. of Natural Resources	State Chemist's Office
Ex-Officio Members*	Secretary, State Board of Health Chairman, SPCB Chairman, APCB Director, DNR Director, Division of Economic Planning, DOC	Secretary, State Board of Health Director, DNR Lt. Governor, DOC	Secretary, State Board of Health	Technical Secretary, SPCB Director, DNR Director, DOC Chief Engineer, State Highway Commission Chairman, Advisory Council on Water & Mineral Resources Chairman, Advisory Council on Land, Forest & Wildlife Resources	State Toxicologist State Veterinarian ONE REPRESENTATIVE EACH OF: State Board of Health DNR Cooperative Ext. Service Agricultural Exp. Station, Purdue University

*Non Ex-Officio Members of the Boards are appointed by the Governor.

TABLE 4

RELATIONSHIP OF POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAMS AND AGENCIES IN INDIANA

FEDERAL LEGISLATION		STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES			ENVIRONMENTAL BOARDS			STATE BOARD OF HEALTH			DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES			FEDERAL AGENCIES		
		Environmental Management Board	Stream Pollution Control Board	Air Pollution Control Board	Water Pollution Control Board	Air Pollution Control Division	Solid Waste Management Division	Public Water Supply Section	Natural Resources Commission	Division of Water	Division of Fish & Wildlife	Fish & Wildlife Service, Dept. of Interior	Corps of Engineers, Dept. of the Army	Environmental Protection Agency		
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT	Solid Waste Management	R													RP	D
	Hazardous Waste Management	R													RP	D
SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT	Drinking Water	R								P					(R)	(PD)
	Underground Injection Control	R				P									(R)	(PD)
CLEAN WATER ACT	Water Quality Planning		R			(P)									RP	D
	NPDES		R			(P)									RP	D
	Municipal Sewage Sludge		R			(P)									RP	D
	Publicly Owned Treatment Works		R			(P)									RP	D
	Pretreatment Standards		R			(P)									RP	D
	Dredge/Fill Permits		R			P				R	P				(R)	(PD)
CLEAN AIR ACT					R			(P)							RP	D
ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT											RP	D	(R)	(PD)		

LEGEND

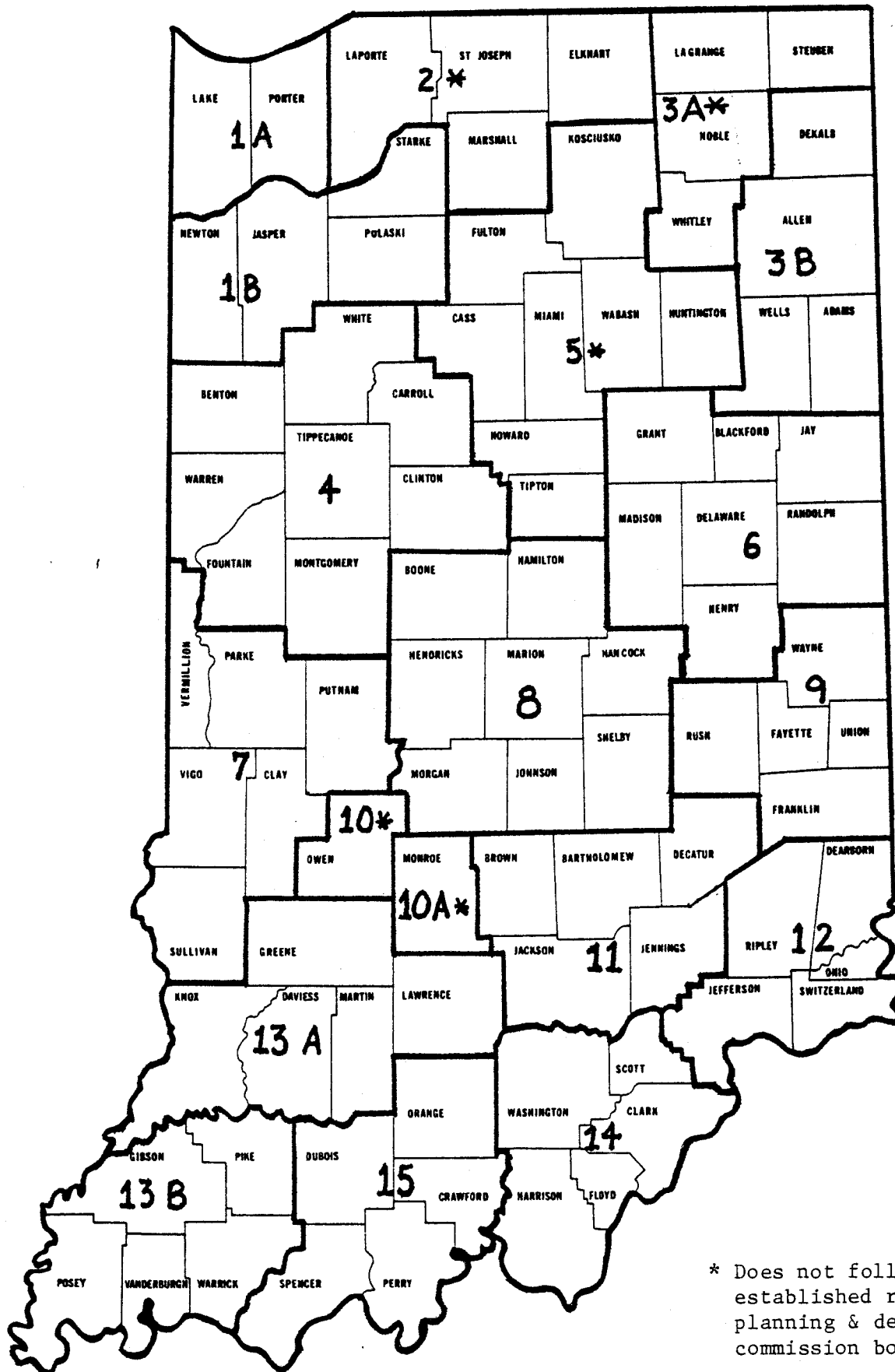
P Planning — conduct research and analysis; provide technical assistance.

R Regulating — issue permits; enforce regulations.

D Decision-making — establish official policy and program direction.

○ Agency primarily responsible for implementing program on daily basis.

DESIGNATED SOLID WASTE PLANNING BOUNDARIES AND AGENCIES



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

INTRODUCTION

Solid waste management issues have been receiving increased attention in recent years and the public today is more educated than ever about those issues. One of the most pressing solid waste management issues involve locating acceptable areas for the disposal of wastes, and the degree of public involvement can ultimately determine if a particular site is approved or not. Since public opinion can have such a significant impact on solid waste activities, public input was strongly encouraged during the developmental stages of the State Solid Waste Management Plan. Many of the recommendations made in this Plan will succeed or fail, depending on the degree of public awareness of existing solid waste problems and the amount of support for the State solid waste management program.

The State Planning Services Agency (SPSA), under contract with the State Board of Health, utilized several mechanisms to enhance the degree of public involvement in development of the State Solid Waste Management Plan. Initially, a mailing list consisting of over two thousand (2000) persons who are interested in or affected by solid waste management in Indiana was compiled. This list was used throughout the planning process to identify selected groups to receive notices of meetings and workshops, survey questionnaires, and general information about the State Plan. A copy of the mailing list is attached as Appendix A. In addition to utilizing the mailing list for dissemination of information to the public, copies of the draft State Plan were submitted to the State document depositories for public review. The following is a list of the State document depositories:

- Indiana State Library, Indianapolis
- Valparaiso University, Valparaiso
- South Bend Public Library, South Bend
- Fort Wayne Public Library, Fort Wayne
- Purdue University, West Lafayette
- Kokomo Public Library, Kokomo
- Ball State University, Muncie
- Indiana State University, Terre Haute
- Morrisson-Reeves Public Library, Richmond
- Indiana University, Bloomington
- Bartholomew County Public Library, Columbus
- Evansville Public Library, Evansville
- New Albany Public Library, New Albany

The SPSA also created an advisory group, conducted a solid waste management survey, and held statewide resource recovery and conservation workshops to encourage public involvement in the planning process. Each of these tools will be discussed in the following sections.

ADVISORY SUBCOMMITTEE

In April, 1980, a Solid Waste Management Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee to SPSA's Executive Council was created to assist with the final decision-making responsibility for making recommendations regarding development of the State Plan. The Subcommittee was made up of nineteen (19) members representing public officials from all levels of government, the academic community, private citizens, business and industry, and the legislative branch of government. The members of the Subcommittee are listed below.

STATE PLANNING SERVICES AGENCY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. Robert Bollman
Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

The Honorable George Dingledy
Mayor, City of Wabash

Dr. Wayne Echelberger
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Mr. Greg Gordon
Indiana Department of Commerce
Economic Development Division

Mr. Michael Hert
Region 11 Development
Commission

Mr. Gregory Jones, Council Member
Council Member
City of Kokomo

Mr. Walter Knoop
Indiana Department of
Administration
Public Works Division

Representative Mac E. Love
Indiana Solid Waste Management
Study Commission

Dr. James Mason
Private Citizen

Ms. Christie Menze
Private Citizen

Mrs. Pam Popovich
Private Citizen

Mrs. Margaret Prickett, Chairman
SPSA Advisory Committee

The Honorable Jane A. Reiman
Mayor, City of Carmel

Mr. Dallas Schnitzius
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Mr. Bill Shively
Department of Public Works
City of Indianapolis

Mr. William Steen
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Ground Water Section

Mr. Norman Tufford
Northwest Indiana Regional
Planning Commission

Mr. Joe Yahner
Agronomy Department
Purdue University

Mr. John Peacock
Environmental Quality
Control, Inc.

This Subcommittee met monthly from April through September, and was very instrumental in providing policy direction for the development of the State Plan. Copies of the agendas and minutes of the Subcommittee meetings are attached as Appendix B. The major areas in which the Subcommittee was asked to provide policy direction were coordination of all environmental programs, assessment of existing State laws and regulations, resource recovery and conservation, public participation, and financial assistance.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SURVEY

In order to maximize public input into the development of the State Plan, the SPSA decided to prepare and distribute a solid waste management survey to public officials, businessmen and other persons who are concerned about solid waste management activities in their communities. The Solid Waste Management Subcommittee, discussed above, was responsible for making the final policy decisions and for approving the selected method of conducting the survey. The major objectives for preparing a survey were to determine opinions about: (1) the present degree of involvement in solid waste management in Indiana, (2) who should be involved in solid waste management activities and to what extent, and (3) what role the State should have in promoting resource recovery and conservation activities.

Due to time and financial constraints, the Subcommittee decided that the survey should be sent only to a targeted group of public officials and other persons involved in solid waste management activities instead of to the general public. The Subcommittee, however, felt that a need exists to conduct another survey at a later time of the general population. Twelve (12) specific groups were selected to receive the survey questionnaire: mayors, town board presidents, county commissioners, town plan commissions, city plan commissions, county/area plan commissions, regional plan commissions and solid waste districts, state legislators and congressmen, county extension agents, local/county health departments, landfill operators, and private businessmen. All persons within each classification received a questionnaire, with the exception of three groups. Due to the large number of town board presidents and town plan commissions; as well as the indeterminate number of businessmen interested in solid waste management; a smaller sample from each of these groups was selected.

In mid-June, 1,033 questionnaires were distributed to the selected groups. Five hundred and seventy (570) or 56% of all the questionnaires were returned, and the results were very useful for developing several sections of the State Plan. A copy of the survey report entitled An Opinion Survey Concerning Solid Waste Management Issues in Indiana is attached as Appendix C. A copy of the survey report was mailed to each person on the solid waste management mailing list.

RESOURCE RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION WORKSHOPS

The development of the Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy, found in this State Plan, was aided by the participation of 233 persons at five (5) resource recovery and conservation workshops held around the State in August 1980. The SPSA, along with the State Board of Health, Indiana Association of Regional Councils, Association of Indiana Counties, Inc., and Indiana Association of Cities and Towns, were the sponsors for the workshops. The dates and locations of the workshops were: August 5, Fort Wayne; August 6, Indianapolis; August 7, Valparaiso; August 12, Jasper; and August 14, Scottsburg. Over 2000 persons were mailed an announcement and agenda for the workshops. Many of the regional planning and development agencies and other organizations assisted with publicity efforts through newsletters, announcements and media releases. Two hundred and thirty-three (233) people attended the workshops.

Since the purpose for the workshops was to receive as much public input as possible into the development of the resource recovery and conservation strategy, they were conducted in small group discussions. A list of fifteen (15) options for activities which the State could be involved in was the source of discussion for the groups. Each group was asked to determine if the State should be involved in an activity, and if so, what priority should be assigned to that activity. The groups were also asked to discuss who should be responsible for implementing those activities. The workshop participants were encouraged to add or delete options and to modify any of the ones listed. Group recommendations and priorities were recorded on flip charts and then a summary was presented to all of the workshop participants by each group leader.

After all five workshops were conducted, the SPSA staff summarized the highlights from each workshop and compiled a mailing list of all the participants. This summary was then mailed to each participant as a means of demonstrating how his input was being used to develop the State Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy. A copy of that summary, along with the materials which were distributed to announce the workshops, is attached as Appendix D.

FUTURE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

As the previous discussion indicates, public involvement was an important contributing factor in the development of the State Solid Waste Management Plan. Although public input is essential to a valid planning process, it is just as important in the implementation stages. The State Plan covers a five year period beginning February 1, 1981, with many of the recommended activities being implemented on an ongoing basis. Other activities will be phased-in as funding becomes available.

Many of the activities that have been recommended in this Plan for State involvement in solid waste management functions include an increased role for public participation. The technical assistance and educational programs developed and implemented by the Solid Waste

Management Section, ISBH, are particularly geared toward increased public involvement. The Section will be actively encouraging citizen input concerning important solid waste management issues. This input will be encouraged at public meetings, workshops, seminars; as well as through newsletters, media releases, and other forms of disseminating information.

Several of the recommended activities to be implemented call for the development of new State legislation to address existing solid waste management problems. The legislative Solid Waste Management Study Commission meets on a monthly basis when the General Assembly is not in session, and public participation is both encouraged and solicited at those meetings. Everyone is welcome to attend the meetings and provide written and/or oral comments to the Commission on any proposed bill.

Other recommendations in the State Plan will involve the State amending existing administrative regulations pertaining to solid waste management functions. The Indiana Administrative Adjudication Act sets forth procedures for the promulgation of new rules and regulations by a State agency, and required public hearings are one element of those procedures.

Solid waste management problems should be a concern to all Indiana citizens, and the amount of public participation received during the developmental stages of the State Solid Waste Management Plan indicate that there is a growing awareness of these problems. The activities recommended in this Plan will be implemented by the State over the next five years in such a way as to encourage an even greater degree of public involvement.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
MAILING LIST

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Board of Jay County Commissioners
Court House
Portland, IN 47371

President
Board of Jefferson County
Commissioner
Court House
Madison, IN 47250

President
Board of Jennings County
Commissioners
County Court House
North Vernon, IN 47382

President
Board of Johnson County Commissioners
Court House
Franklin, IN 46131

President
Board of Knox County Commissioners
Court House
Vincennes, IN 47591

President
Board of Kosciusko County
Commissioners
Court House
Warsaw, IN 46580

President
Board of LaGrange County
Commissioners
County Court House
LaGrange, IN 46761

President
Board of LaPorte County Commissioners
Court House
LaPorte, IN 46350

President
Board of Lawrence County
Commissioners
Court House
Bedford, IN 47421

President
Board of Madison County Commissioners
County Court House
Anderson, IN 46016

President
Board of Marshall County
Commissioners
County Court House
Plymouth, IN 46563

President
Board of Martin County Commissioners
County Court House
Shoals, IN 47581

President
Board of Miami County Commissioners
County Court House
Peru, IN 46970

President
Board of Montgomery County
Commissioners
Court House
Crawfordsville, IN 47933

President
Board of Morgan County Commissioners
County Court House
Martinsville, IN 46151

President
Board of Newton County Commissioners
County Court House
Kentland, IN 47451

President
Board of Noble County Commissioners
Court House
Noble, IN 46701

President
Board of Ohio County Commissioners
Court House
Rising Sun, IN 47040

President
Board of Rush County Commissioners
Court House
Rushville, IN 46173

President
Board of Owen County Commissioners
County Court House
Spencer, IN 47872

President
Board of Scott County Commissioners
County Office Building
South Main Street
Scottsburg, IN 47170

President
Board of Parke County Commissioners
Court House
Rockville, IN 47872

President
Board of Shelby County Commissioners
Court House
Shelbyville, IN 46176

President
Board of Perry County Commissioners
County Court House
Cannelton, IN 47520

President
Board of Spencer County Commissioners
County Court House
Rockport, IN 47653

President
Board of Posey County Commissioners
County Court House
Mt. Vernon, IN 47620

President
Board of Starke County Commissioners
Court House
Knox, IN 46534

President
Board of Putnam County Commissioners
County Court House
Greencastle, IN 46135

President
Board of Steuben County Commissioners
County Court House
Angola, IN 46703

President
Board of Randolph County
Commissioners
County Court House
Winchester, IN 47394

President
Board of Sullivan County
Commissioners
Court House
Sullivan, IN 47882

President
Board of Ripley County Commissioners
County Court House
Versailles, IN 47042

President
Board of Switzerland County
Commissioners
County Court House
Vevay, IN 47043

President
Board of Tippecanoe County
Commissioners
County Court House
Lafayette, IN 47901

President
Board of Tipton County Commissioners
Court House
Tipton, IN 46072

President
Board of Union County Commissioners
County Court House
Liberty, IN 47353

President
Board of Vermillion County
Commissioners
Court House
Newport, IN 47966

President
Board of Wabash County Commissioners
Court House
Wabash, IN 46992

President
Board of Warren County Commissioners
Court House
Williamsport, IN 47993

President
Board of Warrick County Commissioners
Court House
Boonville, IN 47601

President
Board of Wayne County Commissioners
Court House
Richmond, IN 47374

President
Board of Wells County Commissioners
Court House
Bluffton, IN 46714

President
Board of White County Commissioners
County Court House
Monticello, IN 47950

President
Board of Whitley County Commissioners
Court House
Columbia City, IN 47625

PRESIDENTS, TOWN BOARDS

President
Advance Town Board
Town Hall
Advance, IN 46102

President
Ambia Town Board
Town Hall
Ambia, IN 47911

President
Akron Town Board
Town Hall
Akron, IN 46910

President
Amboy Town Board
Town Hall
Amboy, IN 46911

President
Alamo Town Board
Town Hall
Alamo, IN 47916

President
Amo Town Board
Town Hall
Amo, IN 46103

President
Albany Town Board
Town Hall
Albany, IN 47320

President
Andrews Town Board
Town Hall
Andrews, IN 46702

President
Albion Town Board
Town Hall
Albion, IN 46701

President
Arcadia Town Board
Town Hall
Arcadia, IN 46030

President
Alfordsville Town Board
Town Hall
Alfordsville, IN 47511

President
Argos Town Board
Town Hall
Argos, IN 46501

President
Alton Town Board
Town Hall
Alton, IN 47137

President
Ashley Town Board
Town Hall
Ashley, IN 46705

President
Altona Town Board
Town Hall
Altona, IN 46738

President
Atlanta Town Board
Town Hall
Atlanta, IN 46031

President
Austin Town Board
Town Hall
Austin, IN 47102

President
Bloomfield Town Board
Town Hall
Bloomfield, IN 47424

President
Avilla Town Board
Town Hall
Avilla, IN 46710

President
Bloomingdale Town Board
Town Hall
Bloomingdale, IN 47832

President
Bainbridge Town Board
Town Hall
Bainbridge, IN 46105

President
Boston Town Board
Town Hall
Boston, IN 47324

President
Bargersville Town Board
Town Hall
Bargersville, IN 46106

President
Boswell Town Board
Town Hall
Boswell, IN 47921

President
Batesville Town Board
Town Hall
Batesville, IN 47006

President
Bourbon Town Board
Town Hall
Bourbon, IN 46505

President
Battleground Town Board
Town Hall
Battleground, IN 47920

President
Bremen Town Board
Town Hall
Bremen, IN 46505

President
Beverly Shores Town Board
Town Hall
Beverly Shores, IN 46301

President
Bristol Town Board
Town Hall
Bristol, IN 46507

President
Birdseye Town Board
Town Hall
Birdseye, IN 47513

President
Brook Town Board
Town Hall
Brook, IN 47922

President
Brooklyn Town Board
Town Hall
Brooklyn, IN 46111

President
Brookston Town Board
Town Hall
Brookston, IN 47923

President
Brookville Town Board
Town Hall
Brookville, IN 47012

President
Brownsburg Town Board
Town Hall
Brownsburg, IN 46112

President
Brownstown Town Board
Town Hall
Brownstown, IN 47220

President
Bruceville Town Board
Town Hall
Bruceville, IN 47516

President
Bryant Town Board
Town Hall
Bryant, IN 47326

President
Bunker Hill Town Board
Town Hall
Bunker Hill, IN 46914

President
Burkett Town Board
Town Hall
Burkett, IN 46508

President
Burlington Town Board
Town Hall
Burlington, IN 46915

President
Burnettsville Town Board
Town Hall
Burnettsville, IN 47926

President
Burns Harbor Town Board
Town Hall
Chesterton, IN 46304

President
Butler Town Board
Town Hall
Butler, IN 46721

President
Cambridge City Town Board
Town Hall
Cambridge, IN 47327

President
Camden Town Board
Town Hall
Camden, IN 46917

President
Campbellsburg Town Board
Town Hall
Campbellsburg, IN 47108

President
Cannelburg Town Board
Town Hall
Cannelburg, IN 47319

President
Cannelton Town Board
Town Hall
Cannelton, IN 47520

President
Carbon Town Board
Town Hall
Carbon, IN 47837

President
Carlise Town Board
Town Hall
Carlise, IN 47838

President
Carthage Town Board
Town Hall
Carthage, IN 46115

President
Castleton Town Board
Town Hall
Castleton, IN 46250

President
Cayuga Town Board
Town Hall
Cayuga, IN 47928

President
Cedar Grove Town Board
Town Hall
Cedar Grove, IN 47016

President
Cedar Lake Town Board
Town Hall
Cedar Lake, IN 46303

President
Center Point Town Board
Town Hall
Center Point, IN 47840

President
Centerville Town Board
Town Hall
Centerville, IN 47330

President
Chalmers Town Board
Town Hall
Chalmers, IN 47929

President
Chandler Town Board
Town Hall
Chandler, IN 47610

President
Chesterfield Town Board
Town Hall
Chesterfield, IN 46017

President
Chesterton Town Board
Town Hall
Chesterton, IN 46304

President
Chrisney Town Board
Town Hall
Chrisney, IN 47611

President
Churubusco Town Board
Town Hall
Churubusco, IN 46723

President
Clermont Town Board
Town Hall
Clermont, IN 46119

President
Cicero Town Board
Town Hall
Cicero, IN 46034

President
Clifford Town Board
Town Hall
Clifford, IN 47226

President
Clarkshill Town Board
Town Hall
Clarkshill, IN 47930

President
Cloverdale Town Board
Town Hall
Cloverdale, IN 46121

President
Clarksville Town Board
Town Hall
Clarksville, IN 47130

President
Coatsville Town Board
Town Hall
Coatsville, IN 46121

President
Clay City Town Board
Town Hall
Clay City, IN 47841

President
Colfax Town Board
Town Hall
Colfax, IN 46035

President
Claypool Town Board
Town Hall
Claypool, IN 46510

President
Converse Town Board
Town Hall
Converse, IN 46919

President
Clayton Town Board
Town Hall
Clayton, IN 46118

President
Corunna Town Board
Town Hall
Corunna, IN 46730

President
Clear Lake Town Board
Town Hall
Fremont, IN 46737

President
Corydon Town Board
Town Hall
Corydon, IN 47112

President
Crandall Town Board
Town Hall
Crandall, IN 47114

President
Crane Town Board
Town Hall
Crane, IN 47522

President
Cromwell Town Board
Town Hall
Cromwell, IN 46732

President
Crothersville Town Board
Town Hall
Crothersville, IN 47229

President
Culver Town Board
Town Hall
Culver, IN 46511

President
Cumberland Town Board
Town Hall
Cumberland, IN 46229

President
Cynthiana Town Board
Town Hall
Cynthiana, IN 47612

President
Dale Town Board
Town Hall
Dale, IN 47523

President
Dana Town Board
Town Hall
Dana, IN 47847

President
Danville Town Board
Town Hall
Danville, IN 46122

President
Darlington Town Board
Town Hall
Darlington, IN 47940

President
Darmstadt Town Board
Town Hall
Evansville, IN 47711

President
Dayton Town Board
Town Hall
Dayton, IN 47941

President
Demotte Town Board
Town Hall
Demotte, IN 46310

President
Denver Town Board
Town Hall
Denver, IN 46926

President
Dillsboro Town Board
Town Hall
Dillsboro, IN 47018

President
Dublin Town Board
Town Hall
Dublin, IN 47335

President
Dugger Town Board
Town Hall
Dugger, IN 47848

President
Dune Acres Town Board
Town Hall
Chesterton, IN 46304

President
Dunreith Town Board
Town Hall
Dunreith, IN 47337

President
Dupont Town Board
Town Hall
Dupont, IN 47231

President
Dyer Town Board
Town Hall
Dyer, IN 46311

President
Earl Park Town Board
Town Hall
Earl Park, IN 47942

President
Eaton Town Board
Town Hall
Eaton, IN 47338

President
Economy Town Board
Town Hall
Economy, IN 47339

President
Edinburg Town Board
Town Hall
Edinburg, IN 46124

President
Edwardsport Town Board
Town Hall
Edwardsport, IN 47528

President
Elberfeld Town Board
Town Hall
Elberfeld, IN 47613

President
Elizabeth Town Board
Town Hall
Elizabeth, IN 47117

President
Elizabethtown Town Board
Town Hall
Elizabethtown, IN 47232

President
Ellettsville Town Board
Town Hall
Ellettsville, IN 47429

President
Elnora Town Board
Town Hall
Elnora, IN 47529

President
English Town Board
Town Hall
English, IN 47118

President
Flora Town Board
Town Hall
Flora, IN 46929

President
Etna Green Town Board
Town Hall
Etna Green, IN 46524

President
Fort Branch Town Board
Town Hall
Fort Branch, IN 47533

President
Fairmount Town Board
Town Hall
Fairmount, IN 46928

President
Fortville Town Board
Town Hall
Fortville, IN 46040

President
Fairview Park Town Board
Town Hall
Clinton, IN 47842

President
Fountain City Town Board
Town Hall
Fountain City, IN 47341

President
Farmersburg Town Board
Town Hall
Farmersburg, IN 47850

President
Fowler Town Board
Town Hall
Fowler, IN 47944

President
Farmland Town Board
Town Hall
Farmland, IN 47340

President
Fowlerton Town Board
Town Hall
Fowlerton, IN 46930

President
Ferdinand Town Board
Town Hall
Ferdinand, IN 47532

President
Francesville Town Board
Town Hall
Francesville, IN 47946

President
Fishers Town Board
Town Hall
Fishers, IN 46038

President
Francisco Town Board
Town Hall
Francisco, IN 47649

President
Franklin Town Board
Town Hall
Franklin, IN 46131

President
Geneva Town Board
Town Hall
Geneva, IN 46740

President
Frankton Town Board
Town Hall
Frankton, IN 46044

President
Gentryville Town Board
Town Hall
Gentryville, IN 47537

President
Fredericksburg Town Board
Town Hall
Fredericksburg, IN 47120

President
Georgetown Town Board
Town Hall
Georgetown, IN 47122

President
Fremont Town Board
Town Hall
Fremont, IN 46737

President
Glenwood Town Board
Town Hall
Glenwood, IN 47343

President
French Lick Town Board
Town Hall
French Lick, IN 47432

President
Goodland Town Board
Town Hall
Goodland, IN 47948

President
Fulton Town Board
Town Hall
Fulton, IN 46931

President
Gosport Town Board
Town Hall
Gosport, IN 47433

President
Galveston Town Board
Town Hall
Galveston, IN 46932

President
Grabill Town Board
Town Hall
Grabill, IN 46741

President
Gaston Town Board
Town Hall
Gaston, IN 47342

President
Grandview Town Board
Town Hall
Grandview, IN 47615

President
Greendale Town Board
Town Hall
Greendale, IN 47025

President
Greenford Town Board
Town Hall
Greenford, IN 47345

President
Greensboro Town Board
Town Hall
Greensboro, IN 47344

President
Greentown Town Board
Town Hall
Greentown, IN 46936

President
Greenville Town Board
Town Hall
Greenville, IN 47124

President
Griffin Town Board
Town Hall
Griffin, IN 47616

President
Griffith Town Board
Town Hall
Griffith, IN 46319

President
Hagerstown Town Board
Town Hall
Hagerstown, IN 47346

President
Hamlet Town Board
Town Hall
Hamlet, IN 46532

President
Hanover Town Board
Town Hall
Hanover, IN 47243

President
Hardinsburg Town Board
Town Hall
Hardinsburg, IN 47125

President
Harmony Town Board
Town Hall
Harmony, IN 47853

President
Hartsville Town Board
Town Hall
Hope, IN 47246

President
Hartsville Town Board
Town Hall
Hartsville, IN 47244

President
Haubstadt Town Board
Town Hall
Haubstadt, IN 47539

President
Hazelton Town Board
Town Hall
Hazelton, IN 47540

President
Hebron Town Board
Town Hall
Hebron, IN 46341

President
Highland Town Board
Town Hall
Highland, IN 46322

President
Hillsboro Town Board
Town Hall
Hillsboro, IN 47949

President
Holland Town Board
Town Hall
Holland, IN 47541

President
Holton Town Board
Town Hall
Holton, IN 47023

President
Hope Town Board
Town Hall
Hope, IN 47246

President
Hudson Town Board
Town Hall
Hudson, IN 46747

President
Huntertown Town Board
Town Hall
Huntertown, IN 46748

President
Hymera Town Board
Town Hall
Hymera, IN 47855

President
Ingalls Town Board
Town Hall
Ingalls, IN 46048

President
Jamestown Town Board
Town Hall
Jamestown, IN 46147

President
Jonesboro Town Board
Town Hall
Jonesboro, IN 46938

President
Jonesville Town Board
Town Hall
Jonesville, IN 47247

President
Judson Town Board
Town Hall
Judson, IN 47856

President
Kempton Town Board
Town Hall
Kempton, IN 46049

President
Kennard Town Board
Town Hall
Kennard, IN 47351

President
Kentland Town Board
Town Hall
Kentland, IN 47451

President
Kewana Town Board
Town Hall
Kewana, IN 46939

President
Kingman Town Board
Town Hall
Kingman, IN 47952

President
Kingsbury Town Board
Town Hall
Kingsbury, IN 46345

President
Kingsford Heights Town Board
Town Hall
Kingsford Heights, IN 46340

President
Kirklin Town Board
Town Hall
Kirklin, IN 46050

President
Knightstown Town Board
Town Hall
Knightstown, IN 46148

President
Knightsville Town Board
Town Hall
Knightsville, IN 47857

President
Kouts Town Board
Town Hall
Kouts, IN 46351

President
Laconia Town Board
Town Hall
Laconia, IN 47135

President
LaCrosse Town Board
Town Hall
LaCrosse, IN 46348

President
Ladoga Town Board
Town Hall
Ladoga, IN 47954

President
LaFountaine Town Board
Town Hall
LaFountaine, IN 46940

President
LaGrange Town Board
Town Hall
LaGrange, IN 46761

President
Lagro Town Board
Town Hall
Lagro, IN 46941

President
Lakeville Town Board
Town Hall
Lakeville, IN 46536

President
Lanesville Town Board
Town Hall
Lanesville, IN 47136

President
Lapaz Town Board
Town Hall
Lapaz, IN 46537

President
Lapel Town Board
Town Hall
Lapel, IN 46051

President
Larwill Town Board
Town Hall
Larwill, IN 46764

President
Laurel Town Board
Town Hall
Laurel, IN 47024

President
Leavenworth Town Board
Town Hall
Leavenwoth, IN 47137

President
Leavenworth Town Board
Town Hall
Leavenworth, IN 47137

President
Leesburg Town Board
Town Hall
Lessburg, IN 46538

President
Lewisville Town Board
Town Hall
Lewisville, IN 47352

President
Liberty Town Board
Town Hall
Liberty, IN 47353

President
Linden Town Board
Town Hall
Linden, IN 47955

President
Little York Town Board
Town Hall
Little York, IN 47139

President
Lizton Town Board
Town Hall
Lizton, IN 46149

President
Long Beach Town Board
Town Hall
Michigan City, IN 46360

President
Losantville Town Board
Town Hall
Losantville, IN 47354

President
Lowell Town Board
Town Hall
Lowell, IN 46356

President
Lynn Town Board
Town Hall
Lynn, IN 47355

President
Lynville Town Board
Town Hall
Lynville, IN 47619

President
Lyons Town Board
Town Hall
Lyons, IN 47443

President
Mackey Town Board
Town Hall
Mackey, IN 47554

President
Macy Town Board
Town Hall
Macy, IN 46951

President
Marengo Town Board
Town Hall
Marengo, IN 47140

President
Markle Town Board
Town Hall
Markle, IN 46770

President
Markle Town Board
Town Hall
Markle, IN 46770

President
Markleville Town Board
Town Hall
Markleville, IN 46056

President
Marshall Town Board
Town Hall
Marshall, IN 47859

President
Matthews Town Board
Town Hall
Matthews, IN 46957

President
Matthews Town Board
Town Hall
Matthews, IN 46957

President
Mauckport Town Board
Town Hall
Mauckport, IN 47142

President
Medaryville Town Board
Town Hall
Medaryville, IN 47957

President
Medaryville Town Board
Town Hall
Medaryville, IN 47957

President
Medora Town Board
Town Hall
Medora, IN 47260

President
Medora Town Board
Town Hall
Medora, IN 47260

President
Mellott Town Board
Town Hall
Mellott, IN 47958

President
Mentone Town Board
Town Hall
Mentone, IN 46539

President
Mentone Town Board
Town Hall
Mentone, IN 46539

President
Merom Town Board
Town Hall
Merom, IN 47861

President
Merrillville Town Board
Town Hall
Merrillville, IN 46410

President
Michiana Shores Town Board
Town Hall
Michiana Shores, IN 46360

President
Michigantown Town Board
Town Hall
Michigantown, IN 46057

President
Middlebury Town Board
Town Hall
Middlebury, IN 46540

President
Middletown Town Board
Town Hall
Middletown, IN 47356

President
Milan Town Board
Town Hall
Milan, IN 47031

President
Milford Town Board
Town Hall
Milford, IN 46542

President
Milhousen Town Board
Town Hall
Milhousen, IN 47261

President
Millersburg Town Board
Town Hall
Millersburg, IN 46543

President
Milltown Town Board
Town Hall
Milltown, IN 47145

President
Milton Town Board
Town Hall
Milton, IN 47357

President
Modoc Town Board
Town Hall
Modoc, IN 47358

President
Monon Town Board
Town Hall
Monon, IN 47959

President
Monroe City Town Board
Town Hall
Monroe City, IN 47557

President
Monroe Town Board
Town Hall
Monroe, IN 46772

President
Monroeville Town Board
Town Hall
Monroeville, IN 46960

President
Monterey Town Board
Town Hall
Monterey, IN 46960

President
Montezuma Town Board
Town Hall
Montezuma, IN 47862

President
Montgomery Town Board
Town Hall
Montgomery, IN 47558

President
Mooreland Town Board
Town Hall
Mooreland, IN 47360

President
Moores Hill Town Board
Town Hall
Moores Hill, IN 47032

President
Mooresville Town Board
Town Hall
Mooresville, IN 46158

President
Morgantown Town Board
Town Hall
Morgantown, IN 46160

President
Morocco Town Board
Town Hall
Morocco, IN 47963

President
Morristown Town Board
Town Hall
Morristown, IN 46161

President
Mt. Ayr Town Board
Town Hall
Mt. Ayr, IN 47964

President
Mt. Summit Town Board
Town Hall
Mt. Summit, IN 47361

President
Mulberry Town Board
Town Hall
Mulberry, IN 46058

President
Munster Town Board
Town Hall
Munster, IN 46321

President
Napoleon Town Board
Town Hall
Napoleon, IN 47634

President
Nashville Town Board
Town Hall
Nashville, IN 47448

President
New Carlisle Town Board
Town Hall
New Carlisle, IN 46552

President
New Chicago Town Board
Town Hall
New Chicago, IN 46342

President
New Harmony Town Board
Town Hall
New Harmony, IN 47631

President
New Market Town Board
Town Hall
New Market, IN 47965

President
New Middleton Town Board
Town Hall
New Middleton, IN 47160

President
New Palestine Town Board
Town Hall
New Palestine, IN 46163

President
New Pekin Town Board
Town Hall
New Pekin, IN 47165

President
New Richmond Town Board
Town Hall
New Richmond, IN 47967

President
New Ross Town Board
Town Hall
New Ross, IN 47968

President
New Whiteland Town Board
Town Hall
New Whiteland, IN 46184

President
Newberry Town Board
Town Hall
Newberry, IN 47449

President
Newburg Town Board
Town Hall
Evansville, IN 47715

President
Newburgh Town Board
Town Hall
Newburgh, IN 47630

President
Newpoint Town Board
Town Hall
Newpoint, IN 47263

President
Newport Town Board
Town Hall
Newport, IN 47966

President
Newtown Town Board
Town Hall
Newtown, IN 47969

President
North Judson Town Board
Town Hall
North Judson, IN 46366

President
North Liberty Town Board
Town Hall
North Liberty, IN 46564

President
North Manchester Town Board
Town Hall
North Manchester, IN 46962

President
North Salem Town Board
Town Hall
North Salem, IN 46165

President
North Webster Town Board
Town Hall
North Webster, IN 46555

President
Oaktown Town Board
Town Hall
Oaktown, IN 47561

President
Odon Town Board
Town Hall
Odon, IN 47562

President
Oldenburg Town Board
Town Hall
Oldenburg, IN 47036

President
Onward Town Board
Town Hall
Onward, IN 46967

President
Oolitic Town Board
Town Hall
Oolitic, IN 47451

President
Orestes Town Board
Town Hall
Orestes, IN 46063

President
Orland Town Board
Town Hall
Orland, IN 46776

President
Orleans Town Board
Town Hall
Orleand, IN 47452

President
Osceola Town Board
Town Hall
Osceola, IN 46561

President
Osceola Town Board
Town Hall
Osceola, IN 46561

President
Osgood Town Board
Town Hall
Osgood, IN 47037

President
Ossian Town Board
Town Hall
Ossian, IN 46777

President
Otterbein Town Board
Town Hall
Otterbein, IN 47972

President
Owensville Town Board
Town Hall
Owensville, IN 47565

President
Oxford Town Board
Town Hall
Oxford, IN 47971

President
Palmyra Town Board
Town Hall
Palmyra, IN 47164

President
Paoli Town Board
Town Hall
Paoli, IN 47454

President
Paragon Town Board
Town Hall
Paragon, IN 46166

President
Parker City Town Board
Town Hall
Parker City, IN 47368

President
Patoka Town Board
Town Hall
Patoka, IN 47666

President
Patriot Town Board
Town Hall
Patriot, IN 47038

President
Pendleton Town Board
Town Hall
Pendleton, IN 46064

President
Pennville Town Board
Town Hall
Pennville, IN 47369

President
Perrysville Town Board
Town Hall
Perrysville, IN 47974

President
Pierceton Town Board
Town Hall
Pierceton, IN 46562

President
Pine Village Town Board
Town Hall
Pine Village, IN 47975

President
Pittsboro Town Board
Town Hall
Pittsboro, IN 46167

President
Plainfield Town Board
Town Hall
Plainfield, IN 46168

President
Plainville Town Board
Town Hall
Plainville, IN 47568

President
Poneto Town Board
Town Hall
Poneto, IN 46781

President
Porter Town Board
Town Hall
Porter, IN 46304

President
Poseyville Town Board
Town Hall
Poseyville, IN 47633

President
Redkey Town Board
Town Hall
Redkey, IN 47373

President
Remington Town Board
Town Hall
Remington, IN 47977

President
Reynolds Town Board
Town Hall
Reynolds, IN 47980

President
Ridgeville Town Board
Town Hall
Ridgeville, IN 47380

President
Riley Town Board
Town Hall
Riley, IN 47871

President
Roachdale Town Board
Town Hall
Roachdale, IN 46172

President
Roann Town Board
Town Hall
Roann, IN 46974

President
Roanoke Town Board
Town Hall
Roanoke, IN 46783

President
Rockville Town Board
Town Hall
Rockville, IN 47872

President
Rome City Town Board
Town Hall
Rome City, IN 46784

President
Rosedale Town Board
Town Hall
Rosedale, IN 47874

President
Rossville Town Board
Town Hall
Rossville, IN 46055

President
Royal Center Town Board
Town Hall
Royal Center, IN 46978

President
Russellville Town Board
Town Hall
Russellville, IN 46175

President
Russiaville Town Board
Town Hall
Russiaville, IN 46979

President
Salamonia Town Board
Town Hall
Salamonia, IN 47381

President
Sandborn Town Board
Town Hall
Sandborn, IN 47578

President
Santa Claus Town Board
Town Hall
Santa Claus, IN 47579

President
Saratoga Town Board
Town Hall
Saratoga, IN 47382

President
Schererville Town Board
Town Hall
Schererville, IN 46375

President
Schneider Town Board
Town Hall
Schneider, IN 46375

President
Seeleyville Town Board
Town Hall
Seeleyville, IN 47878

President
Sellersburg Town Board
Town Hall
Sellersburg, IN 47172

President
Selma Town Board
Town Hall
Selma, IN 47383

President
Sharpsville Town Board
Town Hall
Sharpsville, IN 46068

President
Shelburn Town Board
Town Hall
Shelburn, IN 47879

President
Sheridan Town Board
Town Hall
Sheridan, IN 46069

President
Shipshewana Town Board
Town Hall
Shipshewana, IN 46565

President
Shirley Town Board
Town Hall
Shirley, IN 47384

President
Shirley Town Board
Town Hall
Shirley, IN 47384

President
Shoals Town Board
Town Hall
Shoals, IN 47581

President
Sidney Town Board
Town Hall
Sidney, IN 46566

President
Silver Lake Town Board
Town Hall
Silver Lake, IN 46982

President
Somerville Town Board
Town Hall
Somerville, IN 47683

President
South Whitley Town Board
Town Hall
South Whitley, IN 46787

President
Speedway Town Board
Town Hall
Speedway, IN 46224

President
Spencer Town Board
Town Hall
Spencer, IN 47460

President
Spiceland Town Board
Town Hall
Spiceland, IN 47385

President
Springport Town Board
Town Hall
Springport, IN 47386

President
Spurgeon Town Board
Town Hall
Spurgeon, IN 47584

President
St. Joe Town Board
Town Hall
St. Joe, IN 46785

President
St. John Town Board
Town Hall
St. John, IN 46373

President
St. Paul Town Board
Town Hall
St. Paul, IN 47272

President
Staunton Town Board
Town Hall
Staunton, IN 47881

President
Stilesville Town Board
Town Hall
Stilesville, IN 46180

President
Stinesville Town Board
Town Hall
Stinesville, IN 47464

President
Straughn Town Board
Town Hall
Straughn, IN 47387

President
Sulphur Springs Town Board
Town Hall
Sulphur Springs, IN 47388

President
Summitville Town Board
Town Hall
Summitville, IN 46070

President
Sunman Town Board
Town Hall
Sunman, IN 47041

President
Swayzee Town Board
Town Hall
Swayzee, IN 46986

President
Switz City Town Board
Town Hall
Switz City, IN 47465

President
Syracuse Town Board
Town Hall
Syracuse, IN 46567

President
Tennyson Town Board
Town Hall
Tennyson, IN 47637

President
Thorntown Town Board
Town Hall
Thorntown, IN 46021

President
Topeka Town Board
Town Hall
Topeka, IN 46571

President
Vernon Town Board
Town Hall
Vernon, IN 47282

President
Trafalgar Town Board
Town Hall
Trafalgar, IN 46181

President
Versailles Town Board
Town Hall
Versailles, IN 47042

President
Trail Creek Town Board
Town Hall
Michigan City, IN 46360

President
Vevay Town Board
Town Hall
Vevay, IN 47043

President
Troy Town Board
Town Hall
Troy, IN 47588

President
Wakarusa Town Board
Town Hall
Wakarusa, IN 46573

President
Universal Town Board
Town Hall
Universal, IN 47884

President
Walkerton Town Board
Town Hall
Walkerton, IN 46574

President
Upland Town Board
Town Hall
Upland, IN 46989

President
Wallace Town Board
Town Hall
Wallace, IN 47988

President
Van Buren Town Board
Town Hall
Van Buren, IN 46991

President
Walton Town Board
Town Hall
Walton, IN 46994

President
Veedersburg Town Board
Town Hall
Veedersburg, IN 47987

President
Wanatah Town Board
Town Hall
Wanatah, IN 46390

President
Wareland Town Board
Town Hall
Wareland, IN 47989

President
Westfield Town Board
Town Hall
Westfield, IN 46074

President
Warren Town Board
Town Hall
Warren, IN 46792

President
Westport Town Board
Town Hall
Westport, IN 47283

President
Waterloo Town Board
Town Hall
Waterloo, IN 46793

President
Westville Town Board
Town Hall
Westville, IN 46391

President
Waveland Town Board
Town Hall
Waveland, IN 47989

President
Wheatfield Town Board
Town Hall
Wheatfield, IN 46392

President
Waynetown Town Board
Town Hall
Waynetown, IN 47990

President
Whiteland Town Board
Town Hall
Whiteland, IN 46184

President
West Baden Springs Town Board
Town Hall
West Baden Springs, IN 47469

President
Whitestown Town Board
Town Hall
Whitestown, IN 46075

President
West Lebanon Town Board
Town Hall
West Lebanon, IN 47991

President
Wilkinson Town Board
Town Hall
Wilkinson, IN 46186

President
West Terre Haute Town Board
Town Hall
West Terre Haute, IN 47885

President
Williamsport Town Board
Town Hall
Williamsport, IN 47993

President
Winamac Town Board
Town Hall
Winamac, IN 46996

President
Yeoman Town Board
Town Hall
Yeoman, IN 47997

President
Windfall Town Board
Town Hall
Windfall, IN 46076

President
Yorktown Town Board
Town Hall
Yorktown, IN 47396

President
Wingate Town Board
Town Hall
Wingate, IN 47994

President
Zionsville Town Board
Town Hall
Zionsville, IN 46077

President
Winona Lake Town Board
Town Hall
Winona Lake, IN 46590

President Alvin Burke
Town Board President
West College Corner Town Board
Box 36
College Corner, OH 45003

President
Winslow Town Board
Town Hall
Winslow, IN 47598

President
Wolcott Town Board
Town Hall
Wolcott, IN 47995

President
Wolcottville Town Board
Town Hall
Wolcottville, IN 46795

President
Worthington Town Board
Town Hall
Worthington, IN 47471

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

Ms. Mary Brown, Executive Director
Southwestern Indiana & Kentucky
Regional Council of Govs.
Civic Center Complex, Rm. 314
Evansville, IN 47708

Mr. Thomas E. Byers, Executive Director
Michiana Area Council of Governments
County-City Building
227 West Jefferson Blvd.
South Bend, IN 46601

Mr. Larry Cash, Richard, Executive Director
Region 9 Development Commission
P. O. Box 347
Connersville, IN 47331

Mr. F. Leroy Crippen
Wabash Valley Solid Waste District
R.R. #2
Kewanna, Indiana 46939

Mr. Gary Evers, Michael, Acting Director
Ouabache Reg. Dev. Commission
Singer-Ross Building, Room 213
25 Court Street
Peru, IN 46970

Mr. Neil Farris, Executive Director
Kentuckiana Regional Planning and
Development Agency, Inc.
505 West Ormsby Avenue
Louisville, KY 40203

Mr. Ronald R. Fletcher, Executive Director
Kankakee-Iroquois Regional Planning
Commission
P. O. Box 708
Francesville, IN 47946

Mr. Richard L. Henderson, Ex. Director
Ind. Region 15 Planning Commission
511 Fourth Street
P. O. Box 70
Huntingburg, IN 47542

Mr. Bill Henderson, Executive Director
Southern Indiana Development
Commission
P. O. Box 442
Loogootee, IN 47553

Mr. Mike Hert, William, Executive Director
Region 11 Development Commission
P. O. Box 904
231 Washington Street
Columbus, IN 47201

Mr. A. H. Hessling, Executive Director
Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional
Council of Governments
426 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, OH 46202

Mr. Richard G. Jentzsch, Director
Indiana Heartland Coordinating
Commission
7212 North Shadeland, Suite 120
Indianapolis, IN 46250

Mr. Fred Lamble, Acting Director
Region III-A Dev. & Reg. Plng. Comm.
119 W. Mitchell
P. O. Box 489
Kendallville, IN 46755

Mr. Frank Lind, Executive Director
River Hills Reg. Plng Comm.
I.U.S.E., P. O. Box 679
4210 Grantline Road
New Albany, IN 47150

Dr. Thomas Middleton
Monroe County Solid Waste District
413 West Howe
P.O. Box 1537
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Mr. Mervin J. Nolot, Executive Director
WCICDD
P. O. Box 627
700 Wabash Avenue
Terre Haute, IN 47808

Mr. Tom O'Brien, Al, Executive Director
Region 6 Development Commission
207 North Talley
Muncie, IN 47303

Mr. Elias Samaan, Executive Director
Northeast Ind. Coordinating Council
One East Main Street
City County Building, Rm 640
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Mr. William Staehle, Dep. Administrator
Illinois-Indiana Bi-State
Commission
1 East Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Mr. Gary Stegner, Executive Director
Southeastern Indiana Regional
Planning Commission
P. O. Box 127
Versailles, IN 47042

Mr. Norman Tufford, Executive Director
Northwest Indiana Regional Planning
Commission
8149 Kennedy Avenue
Highland, IN 46332

Mr. William W. Warren, Executive Director
Region 4 Development Commission
301 Columbia Street
Lafayette, IN 47902

AREA/COUNTY PLAN COMMISSIONS

Adams County Plan Commission
805 High Street
Decatur, IN 46733

Clinton County Area Plan
Commission
Court House
Frankfort, IN 46041

Allen County Plan Commission
City-County Bldg., Rm. 530
One Main Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Dearborn County Plan Commission
City Hall, Room 304
Lawrenceburg, IN 47025

Bartholomew County Plan
Commission
City Hall
Columbus, IN 47201

Decatur County Area Plan
Commission
801 N. Lincoln Street
Greensburg, IN 47240

Benton County Plan Commission
Court House
Fowler, IN 47944

DeKalb County Plan Commission
Court House
Auburn, IN 46706

Blackford County Area Plan
Commission
209 N. High Street
Hartford City, IN 47348

Department of Metro. Dev. Div. of
Planning and Zoning
City-County Building, Rm 2001
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Boone County Area Plan Commission
Court House
Lebanon, IN 46052

Elkhart County Plan Commission
County Courts Building
Elkhart, IN 46514

Carroll County Plan Commission
Court House
Delphi, IN 46923

Fayette County Area Plan
Commission
401 Central Avenue
Connersville, IN 47331

Cass County Plan Commission
200 Court Park
Logansport, IN 46947

Floyd County Plan Commission
City-County Building
New Albany, IN 47150

Franklin County Area Plan
Commission
459 Main Street
Brookville, IN 47012

Jackson County Planning & Zoning
Commission
Court House
Brownstown, IN 47220

Grant County Area Plan Commission
428 S. Washington Street
Court House Annex
Marion, IN 46952

Jasper County Plan Commission
Jasper County Court House
Rensselaer, IN 47978

Hancock County Plan Commission
Court House, 1st Floor
Greenfield, IN 46140

Jefferson County Plan Commission
Jefferson County Court House
Madison, IN 47250

Harrison County Plan Commission
124 S. Mulberry
Corydon, IN 47112

Jennings County Area Plan
Commission
Courthouse Annex, R. R. 2
North Vernon, IN 47265

Hendricks County Plan Commission
Box 313
Courthouse
Danville, IN 46122

Johnson County Plan Commission
County Court House
Franklin, IN 46131

Henry County Plan Commission
Court House
New Castle, IN 47362

Kokomo-Howard County Plan
Commission
Court House
Kokomo, IN 46901

Huntington County Plan Commission
4th Floor, City Building
Huntington, IN 46750

LaGrange County Area Planning
Commission, Court House Annex
100 North Detroit
LaGrange, IN 46761

Indianapolis-Marion Co. Dept. of
Metropolitan Development
2021 City-County Building
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Lake County Planning Commission
2293 North Main Street
Crown Point, IN 46307

LaPorte County Planning
Commission
Court House
LaPorte, IN 46350

Noble County Plan Commission
Court House
Noble, IN 46701

Madison County Planning
Commission
2nd Floor, Court House
Anderson, IN 46016

Ohio County Area Plan Commission
Court House
Rising Sun, IN 47040

Marshall County Planning
Commission
216 West Madison
Plymouth, IN 46563

Parke County Plan Commission
Parke County Court House
Rockville, IN 47872

Miami County Plan Commission
Miami County Court House, Rm. 103
Peru, IN 46970

Perry County Planning & Zoning
Commission
818 Green Meadows
Cannelton, IN 47520

Monroe County Plan Commission
119 W. 7th Street
Bloomington, IN 47401

Posey County Area Plan Commission
126 E. 3rd Street
Mount Vernon, IN 47620

Morgan County Plan Commission
Court House, Rm. 103
Martinsville, IN 46151

Putnam County Plan Commission
Courthouse
Greencastle, IN 46135

Muncie-Delaware County Metro Plan
Commission
100 W. Main, Room 206
Muncie, IN 47305

Ripley County Area Plan
Commission
P. O. Box 443
Versailles, IN 47042

Newton County Plan Commission
County Court House
Kentland, IN 47951

Scott County Area Plan Commission
County Office Bldg., Rm. 104
South Main Street
Scottsburg, IN 47170

Shelby County Plan Commission
Court House
Shelbyville, IN 46176

Wabash County Plan Commission
Court House
Wabash, IN 46992

Spencer County Plan Commission
Court House, 3rd Floor
Rockport, IN 47635

Warren County Area Plan
Commission
Court House
Williamsport, IN 47993

St. Joseph County Area
Plan Commission
1123 City-County Building
South Bend, IN 46601

Warrick County Area Plan
Commission
Warrick County Court House
Boonville, IN 47601

Starke County Plan Commission
County Court House
Knox, IN 46534

Wayne County Plan Commission
Court House
Richmond, IN 47374

Steuben County Plan Commission
Court House Annex
S. E. Public Square
Angola, IN 46703

Wells County Area Planning
Commission
Court House
Bluffton, IN 46714

Tipton County Plan Commission
Court House
Tipton, IN 46072

Whitley County Plan Commission
County Court House, 1st Floor
Columbia City, IN 47625

Union County Area Plan Commission
Courthouse
Liberty, IN 47353

Mr. Joseph S. Cross, Executive Director
Randolph County Area Plan
Commission
Room 207, Court House
Winchester, IN 47394

Vermillion County Area Plan
Commission
Court House
Newport, IN 47966

Ms. Joan P. Fawcett, Director
Brown County Area Plan Commission
P. O. Box 401
R. R. 2
Nashville, IN 47448

Mr. Glenn A. Koby, Executive Director
Knox County Area Plan Commission
Knox County Court House
7th & Busseron Streets
Vincennes, IN 47591

Mr. Charles E. Krecek, Director
White County Area Plan Department
P. O. Box 851
Monticello, IN 47960

Ms. Florence Linville, President
Rush County Area Plan Commission
Court House
Rushville, IN 46992

Mr. Wayne E. Rafferty, Executive Director
Posey County Area Plan Commission
Coliseum Building
Mount Vernon, IN 47620

Mr. Daniel W. Richard, Executive Director
Kosciusko County Area Planning
Commission
Court House, 103 E. Main St.
Warsaw, IN 46580

Mr. Paul Smith, Executive Director
Vigo County Area Plan Department
120 S. Seventh Street
Terre Haute, IN 47807

Mr. Terry Virta, Executive Director
Tippecanoe County Area Plan
Commission
20 North 3rd
Lafayette, IN 47901



CITY PLAN COMMISSIONS

Alexandria City Plan Commission
City Building
125 N. Wayne Street
Alexandria, IN 46601

Bloomington City Plan Commission
Box 100, Municipal Building
Bloomington, IN 47401

Anderson City Plan Commission
120 E. 8th St.
P. O. Box 1200
Anderson, IN 46011

Boonville City Plan Commission
113 South 2nd St.
Boonville, IN 47601

Angola City Plan Commission
202 W. Gilmore
Angola, IN 46703

Brazil City Plan Commission
City Hall
Brazil, IN 47834

Attica City Plan Commission
410 E. Washington
Attica, IN 47918

Butler City Planning Commission
Town Hall
Butler, IN 46721

Auburn City Plan Commission
City Hall
Auburn, IN 46706

Cambridge City Plan Commission
127 N. Foote Street
Cambridge, IN 47327

Aurora City Plan Commission
City Hall
218 3rd St.
Aurora, IN 47001

Carmel Planning & Building Dept.
40 East Main Street
Carmel, IN 46032

Batesville City Plan Commission
City Hall
132 S. Main St.
Batesville, IN 47006

Charlestown City Plan Commission
City Hall
Charlestown, IN 47111

Bedford City Plan Commission
1102 16th Street
Bedford, IN 47421

Clinton City Plan Commission
City Hall
Clinton, IN 47842

Columbia City Plan Commission
City Hall
Columbia City, IN 46725

Elwood City Plan Commission
1601 Main Street
Elwood, IN 46936

Columbus City Plan Commission
City Hall
5th & Franklin Streets
Columbus, IN 47201

Frankfort City Plan Commission
16 North Main Street
Frankfort, IN 46041

Covington City Plan Commission
City Hall
Covington, IN 47932

Franklin City Plan Commission
P. O. Box 216
Franklin, IN 46131

Crawfordsville City Plan
Commission
2nd Floor, City Building
Crawfordsville, IN 47933

Garrett City Plan Commission
City Hall
Garrett, IN 46738

Crown Point City Plan Commission
101 North East Street
Crown Point, IN 46307

Gary City Plan Commission
City Hall
401 Broadway
Gary, IN 46404

Decatur City Plan Commission
Court House
Decatur, IN 47633

Gas City Plan Commission
211 Main Street
City Building
Gas City, IN 46933

East Chicago City Department of
Planning
4225 Indianapolis Boulevard
East Chicago, IN 46312

Goshen City Plan Commission
74 North Main Street
Goshen, IN 46526

Elkhart City Plan Commission
Municipal Building
Elkhart, IN 46514

Greencastle City Plan Commission
City Hall
Greencastle, IN 46135

Greenfield City Plan Commission
110 South State Street
Greenfield, IN 46140

Jeffersonville City Plan
Commission
City-County Building, Rm. 415
Jeffersonville, IN 47130

Greensburg City Plan Commission
City Hall
Greensburg, IN 47240

Kendallville City Plan Commission
City Hall
Kendallville, IN 46755

Greenwood City Plan Commission
City Hall
335 S. Madison Avenue
Greenwood, IN 46142

Knox City Plan Commission
101 W. Washington Street
Knox, IN 46534

Hammond City Plan Commission
5925 Calumet Avenue
Hammond, IN 46320

Lake Station City Plan Commission
3625 Central Ave.
Lake Station, IN 46405

Hobart City Plan Commission
300 Main Street
Hobart, IN 46342

LaPorte City Plan Commission
801 Michigan Avenue
LaPorte, IN 46350

Huntingburg City Plan Commission
511 Fourth Street, City Offices
Huntingburg, IN 47542

Lawrenceburg City Plan Commission
City Hall
Lawrenceburg, IN 47025

Huntington City Plan Commission
2nd Floor, City Building
Huntington, IN 46750

Lebanon City Plan Commission
201 East Main Street
Lebanon, IN 46052

Jasper City Plan Commission
City Offices, 606 Main Street
Jasper, IN 47546

Ligonier City Plan Commission
601 S. Parin St.
Ligonier, IN 46767

Linton City Plan Commission
City Hall
Linton, IN 47441

Nappanee City Plan Commission
300 West Lincoln
P. O. Box 29
Nappanee, IN 46550

Logansport City Plan Commission
City Building
6th & Broadway, Rm. 204
Logansport, IN 46947

New Albany City Plan Commission
City-County Building, Room 329
New Albany, IN 47150

Loogootee City Plan Commission
City Hall
Loogootee, IN 47553

New Castle City Plan Commission
227 North Main Street
New Castle, IN 47362

Madison City Plan Commission
416 West Street
Madison, IN 47250

New Haven City Plan Commission
City Building, 1235 Lincoln Hwy.
New Haven, IN 46774

Martinsville City Plan Commission
City Hall
Martinsville, IN 46151

Noblesville City Plan Commission
50 South 8th Street
Noblesville, IN 46060

Michigan City Plan Department
723 Franklin Square
Michigan City, IN 46360

Peru City Plan Commission
Court House, Room 103
Peru, IN 46970

Mishawaka City Plan Commission
City Hall
204 East First Street
Mishawaka, IN 46544

Plymouth City Plan Commission
City Hall
Plymouth, IN 46563

Mitchell City Plan Commission
City Hall
406 S. 6th Street
Mitchell, IN 47446

Portage City Plan Commission
City Hall
6070 Central Avenue
Portage, IN 46368

Portland City Plan Commission
City Building
Portland, IN 47371

Shelbyville City Plan Commission
44 West Washington Street
Shelbyville, IN 47167

Princeton City Plan Commission
740 E. Broadway
Princeton, IN 47671

Sullivan City Plan Commission
438 East Washington Street
Sullivan, IN 47882

Rensselaer Plan Commission
City Hall
Rensselaer, IN 47978

Tell City Plan Commission
City Hall, City Council Room
730 Main Street
Tell City, IN 47586

Richmond City Plan Commission
50 North 5th Street
Richmond, IN 46975

Tipton City Plan Commission
City Hall
Tipton, IN 46072

Rochester City Plan Commission
City Hall
Rochester, IN 46975

Union City Plan Commission
City Building
Union City, IN 47390

Rockport City Plan Commission
City Bldg., 426 Main Street
Rockport, IN 47635

Valparaiso City Plan Commission
16 Indiana Avenue
Valparaiso, IN 46368

Salem City Plan Commission
711 North Water Street
Salem, IN 47167

Wabash City Plan Commission
City Hall
Wabash, IN 46992

Seymour City Plan Commission
City Hall
Seymour, IN 47274

Warsaw City Plan Commission
P. O. Box 1447
Warsaw, IN 46580

Washington City Plan Commission
N. R. 21st. Street & Memorial Ave.
Utility Building
Washington, IN 47501

Whiting City Plan Commission
1805 South LaPorte Avenue
Whiting, IN 46394

Mr. R. Steven Hill
Fort Wayne Dept. of Community
Development and Planning
City-County Bldg, Rm. 830
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Mr. Charles G. Osterholt, Executive Director
Evansville-Vanderburgh Co. Area Plan
Commission, Civic Center Complex
Room 312, Administration Bldg.
Evansville, IN 47708

TOWN PLAN COMMISSIONS

Albany Plan Commission
235 W. State Street
Albany, IN 47320

Bremen Town Plan Commission
203 North Bowen
Bremen, IN 46506

Arcadia Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Arcadia, IN 46030

Brook Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Brook, IN 47922

Argos Plan Commission
Town Hall
119 W. Walnut Street
Argos, IN 46501

Brownsburg Town Planning
Commission
Town Hall
Brownsburg, IN 46112

Ashley Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Ashley, IN 46705

Burns Harbor Town Plan Commission
R. R. 1, Box 155
Chesterton, IN 46304

Atlanta Plan Commission
P. O. Box 133
Atlanta, IN 46031

Cedar Lake Town Plan Commission
P. O. Box 460
Cedar Lake, IN 46303

Avilla Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Avilla, IN 46710

Centerville Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Centerville, IN 47330

Beverly Shores Town Plan
Commission
P. O. Box 38
Beverly Shores, IN 46301

Chandler Plan Commission
P. O. Box 190
Chandler, IN 47160

Bourbon Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
R. R. 1
Bourbon, IN 46504

Chesterfield Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Chesterfield, IN 46017

Chesterton Town Plan Commission
726 Broadway
Chesterton, IN 46304

Cromwell Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Cromwell, IN 46732

Churubusco Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Churubusco, IN 46723

Culver Plan Commission
200 E. Washington Street
Culver, IN 46511

Clarksville Planning & Zoning
Commission
230 E. Montgomery Avenue
Clarksville, IN 47130

Cumberland Plan Commission
Town Hall
Cumberland, IN 46229

Clear Lake Town Plan Commission
Town Hall, R. R. 3
Fremont, IN 46737

Danville Town Plan Commission
77 N. Kentucky, Town Hall
Danville, IN 46122

Cloverdale Plan Commission
Town Hall, Box 222
Cloverdale, IN 46120

Dune Acres Plan Commission
Town Board
21 Crest Dr., Dune Acres
Chesterton, IN 46304

Coatesville Town Plan Commission
Town Hall, Box 183
Coatesville, IN 46121

Dyer Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
226 Schulte Street
Dyer, IN 46311

Converse Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Converse, IN 46919

Eaton Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
110 N. Hartford
Eaton, IN 47338

Corydon Planning & Zoning Commission
113 North Oak St.
Corydon, IN 47112

Edgewood Plan Commission
Edgewood Town Hall
Anderson, IN 46011

Edinburg Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
107 S. Holland St.
Edinburg, IN 46124

Fredericksburg Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Fredericksburg, IN 47120

Ellettsville Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Ellettsville, IN 47429

Fremont Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Fremont, IN 46737

Ferdinand Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Ferdinand, IN 47532

Galveston Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Galveston, IN 46932

Fishers Plan Commission
Town Hall
P. O. Box 170
Fisher, IN 46038

Gentryville Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Gentryville, IN 47537

Flora Town Plan Commission
Town Hall, P. O. Box 150
10 N. Center St.
Flora, IN 46929

Goodland Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Goodland, IN 47948

Fortville Plan Commission
125 E. Mill
Fortville, IN 46040

Grandview Plan Commission
Town Hall
Grandview, IN 47615

Fowler Plan Commission
Town Hall
Fowler, IN 47944

Greentown Plan Commission
City Building
Greentown, IN 46936

Frankton Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
105 South Church
Frankton, IN 46044

Greenville Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Greenville, IN 47124

Griffith Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Griffith, IN 46319

Hope Town Plan Commission
404 Jackson Street
Hope, IN 47246

Hagerstown Town Plan Commission
152 North Washington Street
Hagerstown, IN 47346

Hudson Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Hudson, IN 46747

Hamlet Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Hamlet, IN 46532

Jamestown Zoning Board
Town Hall
Jamestown, IN 46147

Harmony Planning & Zoning Committee
Town Hall
P. O. Box 235
Harmony, IN 47853

Kentland Town Planning Commission
Town Hall
Kentland, IN 47451

Hartsville Town Planning
Commission
R. R. 1
Hope, IN 47246

Kingsford Heights Town Plan
Commission
504 Grayton Road
Kingsford Heights, IN 46346

Hebron Plan Commission
P. O. Box 178
Hebron, IN 46341

Knightstown Plan Commission
City Hall
136 N. Franklin
Knightstown, IN 46148

Highland Town Plan Commission
3333 Ridge Road
Highland, IN 46322

Kouts Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Kouts, IN 46351

Holton Planning & Zoning
Commission
Town Hall
Holton, IN 47023

LaCrosse Town Plan Commission
LaCrosse, IN 46348

Lapel Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Lapel, IN 46051

Michiana Shores Town Plan
Commission
110 Shadow Trail
Michiana Shores, IN 46360

Leavenworth Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Leavenworth, IN 47137

Mooresville Plan Commission
26 So. Indiana
Mooresville, IN 46158

Longbeach Plan Commission
Town Hall, Stop 24
Michigan City, IN 46360

Morocco Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Morocco, IN 47963

Lowell Town Plan Commission
P. O. Box 157
Lowell, IN 46356

Morristown Plan Commission
Morristown, IN 46161

Markle Town Plan Commission
Box 319
Markle, IN 46770

Munster Town Plan Commission
805 Ridge Road
Munster, IN 46321

Matthews Plan Commission
Town Hall
Matthews, IN 46957

New Chicago Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
122 Hober Rd.
Hobart, IN 46342

Mentone Plan Commission
Town Hall
Mentone, IN 46539

New Harmony Plan & Zoning
Commission
Box 173
New Harmony, IN 47631

Merrillville Plan Commission
13 West 73rd Ave.
Merrillville, IN 46410

New Palestine Plan Commission
Town Hall
New Palestine, IN 46163

New Pekin Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
New Pekin, IN 47165

Patoka Lake Plan Commission
Town Hall
French Lick, IN 47432

New Whiteland Planning Commission
401 Mooreland Drive
New Whiteland, IN 46184

Pendleton Metro Plan Commission
119 W. State St.
Pendleton, IN 46064

Newburgh Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Newburgh, IN 47630

Plainfield Town Plan Commission
206 West Main Street
Plainfield, IN 46168

North Judson Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
North Judson, IN 46366

Porter Plan Commission
303 Franklin St.
Porter, IN 46304

North Manchester Town Plan
Commission
Town Hall
North Manchester, IN 46962

Prince's Lake Plan Commission
P. O. Box 127
Nineveh, IN 46164

Ogden Dunes Plan Commission
Town Hall
Portage, IN 46368

Remington Plan Commission
Town Hall
Remington, IN 47977

Osceola Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Osceola, IN 46561

Rome City Plan Commission
123 Kerr Ave., Box 338
Rome City, IN 46784

Oxford Plan Commission
Town Hall
Oxford, IN 47971

Russiaville Plan Commission
Town Hall
Russiaville, IN 46979

Santa Claus Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Santa Claus, IN 47579

Spring Grove Plan Commission
Spring Grove Town Hall
Richmond, IN 47374

Schererville Town Plan Commission
1640 Wilson Street
Schererville, IN 46375

St. John Town Plan Commission
11033 West 93rd Avenue
St. John, IN 46373

Sellersburg Town Plan Commission
256 Edgeland Drive
Sellersburg, IN 47172

Summitville Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Summitville, IN 46070

Sheridan Plan Commission
508 S. Main St.
Sheridan, IN 46069

Swayzee Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Swayzee, IN 46986

Shirley Town Plan Commission
South White Street
Shirley, IN 47384

Town of Fortville Plan Commission
125 E. Mill
Fortville, IN 46040

Shoals Town Plan Commission
Federal Building
Shoals, IN 47581

Town of Greendale Plan Commission
510 Ridge Ave.
Greendale, IN 47025

South Whitley Town Plan
Commission
Town Hall
South Whitley, IN 46787

Town of Pines Plan Commission
1545 Ash St.
Michigan, IN 46360

Spencer Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
462 South Washington Street
Spencer, IN 47460

Town of Porter Plan Commission
303 Franklin St.
Porter, IN 46304

Town of Princes Lake Plan Commission
P. O. Box 127
Nineveh, IN 46164

Yorktown Plan Commission
P. O. Box 326
Yorktown, IN 47396

Trail Creek Town Plan Commission
211 Rainbown Trail T. C.
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Zionsville Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
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Warren Town Plan Commission
P. O. Box 4
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Westfield-Washington Twp. Plan
Commission
130 Penn St.
Westfield, IN 46074

Westville Town Plan Commission
404 E. Valparaiso Street
Westville, IN 46391

Whiteland Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Whiteland, IN 46184

Winamac Town Plan Commission
Town Hall
Winamac, IN 46996

Winona Lake Town Plan Commission
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LOCAL AND COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

Union County Health Department
Courthouse
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Kokomo, Indiana 46901

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Lake Vilage, Indiana 46349

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Courthouse
Rensselaer, Indiana 47978

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Courthouse
Knox, Indiana 46534

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Courthouse
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Courthouse
Spencer, Indiana 47460

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Versailles, Indiana 47042

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Fulton County Health Department
Courthouse
Rochester, Indiana 46975

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Courthouse
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Corydon, Indiana 47112

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Columbus, Indiana 47201

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Plymouth, Indiana 46563

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Nashville, Indiana 47448

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Greensburg, Indiana 47240

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Bloomington, Indiana 47401

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Perry County Health Department
Courthouse
Cannelton, Indiana 47520

Mr. Parker W. Snyder, M.D.
Miami County Health Department
Courthouse, Room 201
Peru, Indiana 46970

Mr. Mark S. Souder, M.D.
DeKalb County Health Department
Courthouse
Auburn, Indiana 46707

Mr. James J. Sprecher, M.D.
LaPorte County Health Department
Courthouse Square
LaPorte, Indiana 46350

Mr. Peter Stecy
Lake County Health Department
2293 North Main
Crown Point, Indiana 46307

Mr. Robert C. Stone, M.D.
Noble County Health Department
Courthouse - Room 330
120 West Main Street
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Hendricks County Health Department
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Mr. William R. Thompson, M.D.
Pulaski County Health Department
111 N. Monticello Street
Winamac, Indiana 46996

Mr. Diego C. Valenquela, M.D.
Switzerland County Health Department
205 East Main Street
Vevay, Indiana 47043

Mr. Robert W. Vermilva, M.D.
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20 North Third Street
Lafayette, Indiana 47901

B. D. Wagoner, M.D.
Randolph County Health Department
Courthouse, Room 201
Winchester, Indiana 47394

Mr. Merle L. Windnagel, D.O.
Fountain-Warren County Health
Department
108 West Mill Street
Attica, Indiana 47918

Mr. Bruce A. Work, M.D.
Clinton County Health Department
Courthouse
Frankfort, Indiana 46041

COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICES

Area Extension Service Office
804 Mercer Avenue
Decatur, IN 46733

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Logansport, IN 46947

Area Extension Service Office
4001 Crescent Avenue
Fort Wayne, IN 46805

Area Extension Service Office
501 East Court Avenue
Jeffersonville, IN 47130

Area Extension Service Office
1971 State Street
Columbus, IN 47201

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Brazil, IN 47834

Area Extension Service Office
107½ South Grant Street
Fowler, IN 47944

Area Extension Service Office
1202 South Jackson Street
Frankfort, IN 46041

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Hartford City, IN 47348

Area Extension Service Office
130 South Main Street
English, IN 47118

Area Extension Service Office
R. 2, 4-H Fairground
Lebanon, IN 46052

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Washington, IN 47501

Area Extension Service Office
Court House Annex
Nashville, IN 47448

Area Extension Service Office
City Hall
Aurora, IN 47001

Area Extension Service Office
Ind. 39 & U.S. 421 South
Delphi, IN 46923

Area Extension Service Office
766 West Main
Greensburg, IN 47240

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Auburn, IN 46706

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Rochester, IN 46975

Area Extension Service Office
202 Delaware County Building
Muncie, IN 47305

Area Extension Service Office
Federal Building
Princeton, IN 47670

Area Extension Service Office
Federal Building
Jasper, IN 47546

Area Extension Service Office
210 Federal Building
Marion, IN 46952

Area Extension Service Office
17746 County Road 34
Goshen, IN 46750

Area Extension Service Office
Federal Building
Bloomfield, IN 47424

Area Extension Service Office
119 West Fourth Street
Connersville, IN 47331

Area Extension Service Office
2003 Pleasant
Noblesville, IN 46060

Area Extension Service Office
209 City-County Building
New Albany, IN 47150

Area Extension Service Office
4-H Fairgrounds
Greenfield, IN 46140

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Covington, IN 47932

Area Extension Service Office
114 East Chestnut Street
Corydon, IN 47112

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Brookville, IN 47012

Area Extension Service Office
955 East Main Street
Danville, IN 46122

Area Extension Service Office
1635 Indiana Avenue
New Castle, IN 47362

Area Extension Service Office
1101 Hospital Road
Franklin, IN 46131

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Kokomo, IN 46901

Area Extension Service Office
102 North Seventh Street
Vincennes, IN 47591

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Huntington, IN 46750

Area Extension Service Office
P.C.A. Building
Warsaw, IN 46580

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Brownstown, IN 47220

Area Extension Service Office
Court House Annex
LaGrange, IN 46761

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Rensselaer, IN 47978

Area Extension Service Office
2293 North Main Street
Crown Point, IN 46307

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Portland, IN 47371

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Bedford, IN 47421

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Madison, IN 47250

Area Extension Service Office
16 East Ninth Street
Anderson, IN 46016

Area Extension Service Office
Cooperative Extension Building
Vernon, IN 47282

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421 City-County Building
Indianapolis, IN 46204

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Area Extension Service Office
502 Second Street
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Area Extension Service Office
Federal Building
Shoals, IN 47581

Area Extension Service Office
Court House Annex
Paoli, IN 47454

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Peru, IN 46970

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Spencer, IN 47460

Area Extension Service Office
Court House Annex
Bloomington, IN 47401

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Court House Annex
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Court House
Petersburg, IN 47567

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Kentland, IN 47951

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Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Albion, IN 46701

Area Extension Service Office
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Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Winamac, IN 46996

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Rockport, IN 47635

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Greencastle, IN 46135

Area Extension Service Office
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Area Extension Service Office
Ind 32 and US 27 East
Winchester, IN 47394

Area Extension Service Office
Production Credit Building
Angola, IN 46703

Area Extension Service Office
Tyson Library
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Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Sullivan, IN 47882

Area Extension Service Office
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Court House
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Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Liberty, IN 47353

Area Extension Service Office
202 City County Building
Evansville, IN 47708

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Bluffton, IN 46714

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Newport, IN 47966

Area Extension Service Office
Federal Building
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Area Extension Service Office
275 Ohio Street
Terre Haute, IN 47808

Area Extension Service Office
115 South Line Street
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Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Wabash, IN 46992

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
Williamsport, IN 47993

Area Extension Service Office
Court House Annex
Boonville, IN 47601

Area Extension Service Office
Court House Annex
Salem, IN 47167

Area Extension Service Office
Court House
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Journal & Review
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Palladium Item
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The Chronicle Tribune
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The Pharos-Tribune
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The Times-Union
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Times-Herald
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The Star
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APPENDIX B

AGENDAS AND MINUTES OF SPSA
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE
MEETINGS

AGENDA

SPSA Solid Waste Management Advisory Subcommittee
Indiana State Office Building – Room 1101

April 25, 1980
10:00 a.m.

- A. State Planning Services Agency – Committee Structure
- B. Overview of Requirements for State Solid Waste Management Plan – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- C. Division of Responsibilities for Developing State Plan
 - 1. State Planning Services Agency
 - 2. State Board of Health – Karen Nelsen
- D. Role of Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee
 - 1. Summary
 - 2. Coordination
 - 3. Public Participation – Survey
 - 4. Time Schedule
- E. Miscellaneous
- F. Date of Next Meeting

MINUTES FROM THE SPSA SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
ADVISORY SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING

APRIL 25, 1980

- I. Roland Moss, SPSA, presented background material on the State Planning Services Agency, its formation and structure. He also discussed how the subcommittee fits into the overall structure, and the role and the responsibility of the subcommittee.
- II. Mr. Moss then presented the requirements for the State Solid Waste Management Plan. The are: 1) The Plan shall identify (in accordance with section 4006(b)) (A) the responsibilities of State, local and regional authorities in the implementation of the State plan, (B) the distribution of Federal funds to the authorities responsible for development and implementation of the State plan, and (C) the means for coordinating regional planning and implementation under the State plan; 2) The Plan, shall, in accordance with section 4005(c), prohibit the establishment of new open dumps within the State and contain requirements that all solid waste (including solid waste originating in other States, but not including hazardous waste) shall be (A) utilized for resource recovery or (B) disposed of in sanitary landfills (within the meaning of section 4004(a)) or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner; 3) The Plan shall provide for the closing or upgrading of all existing open dumps within the State pursuant to the requirements of section 4005; 4) The Plan shall provide for the establishment of such State regulatory powers as may be necessary to implement the Plan; 5) The Plan shall provide that no local government within the State shall be prohibited under State or local law from entering into long-term contracting for the supply of solid waste to resource recovery facilities; and 6) The Plan shall provide for such resource conservation or recovery and for the disposal of solid wastes in sanitary landfills or any combination of practices so as may be necessary to use or dispose of such waste in a manner that is environmentally sound.
- III. Mr. Moss then discussed the division of responsibilities for developing the State Plan. He covered the "scope of services" that SPSA as the "Consultant" would provide. They are: 1) Legal Analysis - Open Dumping/Closure Procedures; 2) Resource Recovery and Conservation Program; 3) Legal Analysis - Prohibition of Long-Term Contracting; 4) Program Coordination; 5) Public Participation and 6) Funding Distribution Plan.
- IV. Karen Nelsen from the State Board of Health presented a brief summary of the State Board of Health's responsibilities in developing the Plan and emphasized that final approval of the Plan will rest ultimately with the Environmental Management Board and upon their approval submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency on or before January 31, 1981.
- V. David Hall then discussed the role of the Advisory Subcommittee which will entail decision-making in relation to the six requirements for the Plan. He emphasized to the Committee that April to September will be the most intense period of work for the Subcommittee. The present timetable has set the end of September as having SPSA's portion of the Plan completed and submitted to the State Board of Health for their review.
- VI. The next topic Mr. Hall discussed was coordination. There is need to coordinate the development of the survey with other environmental agencies throughout the state. Hopefully that coordination can be finalized at the May 30th meeting.

Under the topic of coordination the Committee asked to see what already exists in the State. The committee asked to have State legislation identified, as well as Federal enabling legislation and to show where the state legislation is counter/concurrent to Federal legislation. The Committee also made a recommendation to develop a list of funding programs for solid waste management.

There was some discussion on the Resource Recovery Feasibility Study being conducted for Marion County and having the results of that study released to the Committee. Also, there was discussion on the regional planning and development commission, and the fact was brought up that coordination is limited due to their limited implementation authority. Mr. Hall explained that coordination will take place between these commissions and SPSA, such as finding out which commissions wish to participate in organizing the Resource Recovery Workshops. SPSA will also distribute a progress report to the regional commissions about every six weeks.

The Committee was then asked for ideas of coordination activity in the 2 major areas: (1) Coordination of legislation at the State and Federal levels and (2) Coordination of planning activities.

- VII. Elaine Roberts then discussed public participation which involves setting the scope and format of citizen participation efforts including Resource Recovery Workshops. Also, that the Committee needs to decide what types of information to disseminate at these workshops, assess input from citizens and analyze survey results. The Committee will be assessing input from workshops in early August.
- VIII. Ms. Roberts then discussed the timetable for the next six months. Workshop strategies will be discussed in June and finalized in July (# to have, format, # of people, location). Assessment of workshops will be in early August. The overall Resource Recovery Strategy will be carried from June through August and this is a major part of the plan and is expected to take up the majority of the Committee's time. In July, legal research/regulatory analysis will be done by SPSA. They will be investigating laws prohibiting open dumping, long-term contracting, and then the Committee will present their comments on these. In July, the Funding Distribution Plan will be developed, setting up criteria as to how funds should be distributed throughout the State and also cover Pass Through Funding. This aspect will be finished in August. And again, the final draft of the plan will be completed by the end of August. It will then be reviewed by the Committee. The final plan will be submitted to the State Board of Health by September 30th.
- IX. Ms. Roberts then began a discussion of the survey. She explained how the survey would be distributed and the various things the Committee could do with the information obtained from the survey. Two questions were directed at the Committee: 1) What issues do we want to survey and 2) What information do we want to get from the survey.

Questions were raised as to the success other states may have had in surveying, if any had been done. Surveys conducted in the states of Washington and Wisconsin were discussed.

The next area of concern was centered on who the survey should be sent to - the general public and/or targeted officials who deal with or are familiar with solid waste management. The committee agreed on sending a survey to targeted officials only. However, the Committee wants to review the questionnaire before deciding on the list of targeted officials to send it to. This will be decided at the May 30th meeting. The Committee favored the targeted group rather than the general public due to the uncertainty of the public's knowledge of solid waste

management and the possibility of the public returning incomplete or totally unanswered surveys which could affect the Plan. Committee decided that a recommendation in the Plan of a massive public education program on solid waste might be included and a part of that program would be a follow-up survey aimed at the general public.

The Committee then discussed some of the targeted groups who might receive the questionnaire: Mayors, Presidents of Boards of County Commissioners, City, County Area and Regional Planning Commissions, County Extension Offices and county and local health departments.

- X. The Committee raised the question of the lack of interest groups represented on the Committee. The Committee agreed that they would be willing to expand from 17 to perhaps 20. Various names that were mentioned were: Nancy Smith, League of Women Voters; Dr. Mason, President of the Audubon Society of Indiana; a representative from the State Farm Bureau; the Issac Walton League or the Conservation Council.

- XI. The Committee decided to hold the next meeting on May 30, 1980, from 10:00am - 12:00pm, in room 1101, State Office Building.

A G E N D A

SPSA Solid Waste Management Subcommittee
Indiana State Office Building – Room 1101

May 30, 1980
10:00 a.m.

- A. Call to Order
- B. Minutes of the April 25, 1980 Meeting
- C. Coordination Plan
- D. Review of Survey Questionnaire
- E. Miscellaneous
- F. Date of Next Meeting
- G. Adjournment

STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING

MINUTES
May 30, 1980

The second meeting of the State Planning Services Agency Solid Waste Management Subcommittee was held Friday, May 30, 1980, in the Indiana State Office Building - Room 1101, 100 North Senate, Indpls. Indiana.

Members in attendance:

Ms. Margaret Prickett, Chairman
SPSA Advisory Committee

Mr. Walter Knoop
Engineer, Public Works Division

The Honorable George Dingley
Mayor, City of Wabash

Mr. John Peacock
Environmental Quality Control, Inc.

Dr. Wayne Echelberger, Professor
Indiana University, SPEA

Mrs. Pam Popovich
Representing the Public at Large

Mr. Michael Hert, Executive Director
Region 11 Development Commission

Mr. Norman Tufford, Executive Director
Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Comm.

Mr. Greg Gordon
Department of Commerce

Mr. Glynn R. Wilson, Representing
Member Robert Bollman
Soil Conservation Service

Others in attendance:

Mr. David Hall, Senior Planner
State Planning Services Agency

Ms. Karen Nelsen
State Board of Health

Mr. Gary F. Lindgren
State Board of Health

Ms. Elaine Roberts, Senior Planner
State Planning Services Agency

Mr. Doug Mai, Intern
State Planning Services Agency

Ms. Sylvia Bush, Asst. Administrator
State Planning Services Agency

I. The second meeting of the SPSA Solid Waste Management Subcommittee was called to order by Chairman Margaret Prickett.

A. Mr. John Peacock moved for approval of the April 25, 1980 Minutes. The motion was seconded by Mr. Walter Knoop, passed by the committee and so ordered by Chairperson Prickett.

II. David Hall, SPSA, presented an inventory of state and federal programs and activities that affect Solid Waste Management in Indiana.

Four charts included in the packets mailed to all subcommittee members were described. Federal Programs, State Legislation, Liaison between different agencies, and a matrix which shows the relationship between state agencies and programs.

Mr. Greg Gordon, Department of Commerce, mentioned that the Lt. Governor should be added as a member of the Stream Pollution Control Board. Mr. Hall stated that all ex-officio members on the environmental boards would be listed.

A member of the Board asked, "How are the deficiencies determined, and by whom?"

Mr. Hall responded that information was gathered by calling various state and federal agencies and by reading written materials on EPA programs.

"Has any formal coordination been established between the different divisions within the State Board of Health as they relate to the Environmental Management Board?"

Yes. The State/EPA Agreement is the coordinating mechanism within the State Board of Health for coordinating air, water, and solid waste programs. The Agreement also coordinates activity between the Bureau of Engineering and the EPA.

In addition, one of the purposes of the EMB is to coordinate water and air programs and now they are the final authority for solid waste management programs.

The EMB has representation from several state agencies thus providing, at least in theory, a comprehensive approach to decisionmaking in environmental management.

A general discussion of the deficiencies and recommendations listed in the handout followed. Mr. Hall explained that the recommendations are of three types:

- A. To promote coordination within the Board of Health,
- B. To promote coordination between the Board of Health and other State agencies, and
- C. To promote coordination between the Board of Health and Substate agencies.

Several suggestions were made by Subcommittee members which included, word changes, definition of some terms and a couple of more detailed changes:

- A. Mr. Norm Tufford suggested that recommendation C(2) be expanded to include a Memorandum-of-Understanding, or some other formal coordination mechanism, specifying the roles of the regional solid waste planning agencies and the Solid Waste Management Section of the ISBH.
- B. Mr. Greg Gordon expressed a desire to see recommendation D(1) clarified, explaining exactly what aspects of the pollution control programs need better coordination.

III. The second half of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the solid waste management questionnaire that the Solid Waste Planners are putting together. This part of the discussion was led by Elaine Roberts.

Overall, the subcommittee members agreed that the questionnaire was very well done. The questionnaire will be distributed to a variety of persons and businesses. Most importantly, the questionnaire is geared to stimulate thinking about statewide problems related to solid waste.

Two main concerns discussed at the meeting, were the length of the questionnaire and who should receive it. After a bit of discussion, it was decided that the questionnaire should be left intact, especially since no one could decide which questions could specifically be left out. Some of the questions, for example 30 and 31, may bring about conflicting answers, but the coding system will help determine what types of persons were answering the questions and may explain any discrepancies.

With much deliberation, the subcommittee decided that the questionnaire should be sent to the initial proposed list along with a sample of private industries, town board presidents and town plan commissions. The sample of private businesses will include recyclers in the State and some financial institutions. John Peacock of EQC, Inc. offered his assistance in this selection process. Additionally, it was decided that the U.S. Congressmen from Indiana, State Senators and State Representatives should also receive the questionnaire.

After discussing the content and distribution of the questionnaire, the survey mechanics were discussed. Copies of a forest resource questionnaire were distributed to the subcommittee members as an example of the format which will be used for the solid waste management questionnaire. The survey will be accompanied by a cover letter from the Governor, and a postage-paid envelope will be included for returning the questionnaire. A special coding system will be used that will help identify the types of people answering the questionnaire and how they responded to particular questions. A week after the survey questionnaire has been mailed out, a follow-up postcard will be sent as a reminder to complete the questionnaire. Distribution of the questionnaire is planned for June 13.

Dr. Echelberger asked where the data will be kept after the survey has been completed, and it was explained by Ms. Roberts that the information will be put on computer tape and kept in a file at the State Planning Office. This information will be available then for future studies.

IV. The next subcommittee meeting has been scheduled for Thursday, June 26 at 10:00 am.

A G E N D A

SPSA Solid Waste Management Subcommittee
Indiana State Office Building – Room 1101

June 26, 1980
10:00 a.m.

- A. Call to Order
- B. Minutes of the May 30, 1980 Meeting
- C. Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy Alternatives
- D. Resource Recovery and Conservation Workshops
 - 1. Number
 - 2. Locations
 - 3. Dates and Times
 - 4. Format
 - 5. Establish Ad Hoc Committee to work with SPSA on Workshops
- E. Miscellaneous
- F. Date of Next Meeting
- G. Adjournment

STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING

MINUTES

June 26, 1980

10:00 A.M.

The third meeting of the State Planning Services Agency Solid Waste Management Subcommittee was held Thursday, June 26, 1980, in the Indiana State Teachers Association Building - 9th floor meeting room, 150 West Market Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Members in attendance:

Mrs. Margaret Prickett, Chairman, SPSA Advisory Committee
The Honorable George Dingledy, Mayor, City of Wabash
Dr. Wayne Echelberger, Professor, Indiana University, SPEA
Mr. Greg Gordon, Indiana Department of Commerce
Mr. Walter Knoop, Engineer, Public Works Division
Representative Mac E. Love, Indiana General Assembly
Mr. John Peacock, Environmental Quality Control, Inc.
Mrs. Pam Popovich, Representing the Public at Large
The Honorable Jane A. Reiman, Mayor, City of Carmel
Mr. Bill Shively, SW Planning Engineer, Department of Public Works
Mr. William Steen, Department of Natural Resources
Mr. Norman Tufford, Executive Director, Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Comm.

Others in attendance:

Ms. Sylvia Bush, Asst. Administrator, State Planning Services Agency
Mr. Sean F. Casey, Intern, State Planning Services Agency
Mr. Fred Clinton, Supervisor, Resource Separation Unit, Michigan DNR
Mr. David Hall, Senior Planner, State Planning Services Agency
Mr. Bruce K. Haupert, Intern, City of Wabash
Mr. Patrick Haynes, Indiana Legislative Services Agency
Mr. Gary F. Lindgren, Indiana State Board of Health
Ms. Cynthia Louks, Administrative Analyst, Indiana State Board of Health
Ms. Carla Reid, Energy Group, Indiana Department of Commerce
Ms. Elaine Roberts, Senior Planner, State Planning Services Agency
Mr. Tim Wright, Supervisor, Waste Management Planning Section, Michigan DNR

- I. The meeting of the SPSA Solid Waste Management Subcommittee was called to order by Chairman Margaret Prickett.
Mr. Norman Tufford moved for approval of the May 30, 1980 Minutes.
The motion was seconded by Mr. John Peacock, passed by the committee and so ordered by Chairman Prickett.
- II. The first portion of the meeting was in the form of a presentation and a discussion by two representatives from Michigan's Resource Recovery Division. Mr. Tim Wright, Supervisor of the Waste Management Planning Section for the Michigan Department of Natural Resources gave an overview of Michigan's activities for the last few years in the resource recovery area.

He began by stating that the responsibility for solid waste management in Michigan was transferred from the Department of Public Health to the Department of Natural Resources by executive order. The Governor felt DNR should be responsible for all environmental protection programs.

The DNR includes the Renewable Resources Bureau-Forestry, the Recreation Bureau and the Environmental Protection Bureau which includes the Air Division, Water Division and the Resource Recovery Division. Michigan currently has several environmental commissions, but they may be abolished.

In 1974 the Resource Recovery Act (Act 366) was passed. This act formed the Resource Recovery Commission and renamed the division. The eleven member commission, made up of various representatives throughout the state, is responsible for preparing a state resource recovery plan.

A 1978 act (Act 641) was passed to comply with RCRA. It revamped their permitting program which requires construction permits and operating licenses for all landfills. Legislation has been introduced to increase the bonding requirements for landfill operators. Operators must be bonded to be licensed. Bonds provide funds for closure, maintenance and monitoring of sites in case an operator goes bankrupt.

Counties are required to develop solid waste management plans which must include a resource recovery component. However, the plans are not required to address hazardous waste disposal. There are 83 counties in Michigan. The state plans to be actively involved in the development of these county plans, and will assist the counties by providing 80 percent solid waste planning grants from the state's general fund. For the year 1980, the state has appropriated 1.1 million dollars for this purpose, and 650,000 dollars for 1981. The impetus for local funding came from the state's beefed up emphasis on enforcement of regulations of landfill operations and open dumps. Local officials began complaining to state officials that they needed funds to comply with the more strictly enforced regulations.

The counties apply for the planning grants in three basic steps: 1) county files notice of intent and designates responsible agency, 2) state accepts or rejects and 3) state and responsible agency sign contract. The counties have the first option of doing the plan. If the county does not wish to do the plan, a majority of the cities, towns and villages can designate one public entity to be responsible for the development of the plan. Regions may do the plans for any county in their region. And if all else fails, DNR will do the plan.

To distribute the funds to the counties, one-half of the total appropriation is divided equally among the 83 counties. Then the other half of the total appropriation is divided among the 83 counties according to population.

In response to a question, Mr. Wright elaborated on the problem Michigan is experiencing concerning the licensing of landfills. As a safety precaution, Michigan requires that all landfills be bonded before they can obtain a license, and at present there are approximately 40 licensed landfills. The problem mainly concerns the 180 to 250 landfills that have been unable to get the surety bonds required for licensing. (Letters of credit are unacceptable.) The RRD is trying to work out a bill that would allow an industry to be licensed for a certain portion of the landfill site. For the first year he would utilize that portion and place into a special fund the amount estimated for its closure in case his business folded. The operator would receive the interest earned minus a five percent fee held by the RRD to help finance the fund. At the end of his licensing period, or when the operator closed his landfill, he would get back the money he had initially put into the fund for closure, but he would have to pay some funds back in for monitoring. There would be varied amounts per landfill, considering the type of landfill, but this variation would also include a professional estimation of the landfill itself by a certified engineer, along with an estimation of the costs of disposing the different types and amounts of waste.

Mr. Fred Clinton, Supervisor of the Resource Separation Unit for the Michigan Department of Natural Resources then talked about his program.

The Resource Recovery Division has two main sections. First the Appropriate Technology Section provides the review and evaluation of high-technology options. The second section, Source Separation, provides technical assistance on recycling and resource recovery. At present much emphasis is being placed on technical assistance, which helps prepare counties for doing their plans.

Source Separation works on some activities in market development. Presently there are no successful recycling operations in the state and all are subsidized by the public sector. There are only a few markets for secondary materials in the state.

The state is establishing additional training programs for local and county officials with EPA funding. They provide two-day training sessions with tours and hands-on experience.

There is also a pilot project to recycle DNR's high-grade waste paper. Right now DNR receives 60 dollars per ton, and they want to expand this program to all government offices in Lansing. The expected cost for setting up the program is 6,000 dollars, with an estimated revenue of 55 to 60 thousand dollars per year.

DNR will be working with the State Building Division to investigate the burning of garbage by modular incinerators in state buildings, including the state prison.

Michigan also has a successful "bottle bill", which has helped reduce solid waste in the state 8 percent by volume and 6 percent by weight.

A bill has been introduced to establish a state resource recovery and recycling fund of 300 million dollars for feasibility and construction of resource recovery facilities and possibly landfills. Fifty percent matching grants are a possibility.

- III. The latter part of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the Resource Recovery and Conservation workshops. The main objective of the workshops is to define what the resource recovery strategy should be, and give more detail as to what factors must be considered in choosing such a program for the State of Indiana.

Elaine Roberts stated that everyone on the SW mailing list would receive a letter during the middle of July telling them about the workshops. Hopefully these workshops can be held during the first week in August. To help pull the details together, Chairman Prickett solicited three volunteers from the Subcommittee to help the SPSA staff finalize the plans. Those selected were, Norman Tufford, Greg Gordon and Wayne Echelberger.

These individuals will meet to decide on possible co-sponsors, determine the workshop locations, the number of workshops and meeting dates and times.

Sylvia Bush gave an update on the response to the Solid Waste Survey which was distributed on June 13. At the request of a Subcommittee member, a list showing the number and percentage of respondents from each group will be mailed to the Subcommittee prior to the next meeting.

- IV. The next subcommittee meeting has been scheduled for Friday, July 25 at 10:00 A.M. in the State Office Building-Room 1101.
- V. The meeting was adjourned by Chairman Prickett at 11:55 A.M.

A G E N D A

SPSA Solid Waste Management Subcommittee
Indiana State Office Building, Room 1101

July 25, 1980
10:00 a.m.

- A. Call to Order
- B. Minutes of the June 26, 1980 Meeting
- C. Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy
- D. Summary of Legal Analyses
 - 1. Legal Impediments to Resource Recovery
 - 2. State Authority to Prohibit and Close or Upgrade Open Dumps
- E. Preliminary Survey Results
- F. Resource Recovery Workshops
- G. Miscellaneous
- H. Date of Next Meeting
- I. Adjournment

STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING

MINUTES
July 25, 1980
10:00 A.M.

The fourth meeting of the State Planning Services Agency Solid Waste Management Subcommittee was held Friday, July 25, 1980, in the Indiana State Office Building - Room 1101, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Members in attendance:

Mrs. Margaret Prickett, Chairman, SPSA Advisory Committee
The Honorable George Dingley, Mayor, City of Wabash
Dr. Wayne Echelberger, Professor, Indiana University, SPEA
Mr. Robert "Michael" Hert, Executive Director, Region 11 Development Commission
Mr. Walter Knoop, Engineer, Public Works Division, Dept. of Administration
Dr. James Mason, Solid Waste Management Commission
Mrs. Chris Menze, Representing the Public at Large
Mr. John Peacock, Environmental Quality Control, Inc.
Mrs. Pam Popovich, Representing the Public at Large
Mr. Bill Shively, SW Planning Engineer, Department of Public Works, Indpls.
Mr. William Steen, Department of Natural Resources
Mr. Glynn R. Wilson, Representing Member Robert Bollman, Soil Conservation Service

Others in attendance:

Ms. Sylvia Bush, Asst. Administrator, State Planning Services Agency
Mr. Sean F. Casey, Intern, State Planning Services Agency
Mr. David Hall, Senior Planner, State Planning Services Agency
Mr. Patrick Haynes, Indiana Legislative Services Agency
Ms. Karen Nelsen, State Board of Health
Ms. Carla Reid, Energy Group, Indiana Department of Commerce
Ms. Elaine Roberts, Senior Planner, State Planning Services Agency
Ms. Felicia Wade, Department of Public Works, Indianapolis
Mr. John Whitaker, Resource & Economic Development Planning Group, IDC

- I. The meeting of the SPSA Solid Waste Management Subcommittee was called to order by Chairman Margaret Prickett.
Mr. Glynn R. Wilson moved for approval of the June 26, 1980 Minutes.
The motion was seconded by Mayor George Dingley, passed by the committee and so ordered by Chairman Prickett.

II. Resource Recovery & Conservation Strategy

During the first portion of the meeting, Mr. David Hall presented an outline of the options for the Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy. This outline included a statement of purpose and information on the general policies and definitions of resource recovery, recycling and waste reduction.

Suggested waste reduction options included local user fees, mandatory deposits on beverage containers, the use of educational programs and tax incentives, and regulations on packaging materials. Mrs. Chris Menze suggested we change the title "Source Separation and Recycling" to "Source Separation and Recycling and Mixed Refuse Processing," so as to cover all aspects of the procurement practices.

III. Legal Analyses

In conjunction with the presentation of options, Ms. Elaine Roberts went over some of the Legal Analyses which includes Legal Impediments to Resource Recovery and the State Authority to Prohibit and Close or Upgrade Open Dumps.

Within this presentation, Ms. Roberts pointed out the major barriers to Resource Recovery which were suggested in the preliminary survey results. First, the cost involved in financing the facilities and the program, and secondly, the ability of the cities or regions to run such a program. She went on to suggest that only the four major metropolitan areas in the state would be able to handle the responsibilities. It was the consensus of all the survey groups that private industries should own and operate the resource recovery facilities with 68% suggesting that the State make funds available to local governments for solid waste management activities. As a general rule, one of the ways to enhance resource recovery is to strictly enforce existing environmental regulations, which come under the jurisdiction of the State.

In addition to the six recommendations for removing the identified legal impediments to resource recovery, Ms. Roberts proposed one more. The State could have a role in providing technical assistance to cities, counties, or communities if they find some specific legal problem in their local laws. For example if a city ordinance has some negative effect on controlling the waste stream that goes to a particular facility or maybe some contracting procedure that is unique to that city, the State could help assess the local ordinance and assist with rewriting or amending the ordinance.

IV. Solid Waste Survey Results

Of the 1,033 Indiana Solid Waste Management Plan Questionnaires sent out, 554 or 54% were returned. Health departments, businessmen and county extension agents showed the best percentages of returns.

V. Resource Recovery Workshops

Ms. Sylvia Bush gave an update on the plans for the Resource Recovery Workshops. The workshops will be held in five cities around the state between August 5 and 14. The purpose of these workshops is to receive suggestions concerning resource recovery and conservation options the State can be involved in, to what extent, and who should be responsible for implementing the activities.

So far the agency has received 80 pre-registrations for the workshops.

VI. The next subcommittee meeting has been scheduled for Friday, August 29 at 10:00 A.M. in the State Office Building - Room 1101.

VII. The meeting was adjourned by Chairman Prickett at 12:00 P.M.

A G E N D A

SPSA SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE
Indiana State Office Building, Room 1101

August 29, 1980
10:00 a.m.

- A. Call to Order
- B. Minutes of the July 25, 1980 Meeting
- C. Review of "Draft" Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy
- D. Funding Options
- E. Assessment of Regulatory Procedures
- F. Workshop Summary
- G. Draft Survey Report
- H. Date of Next Meeting
- I. Adjournment

STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING

MINUTES
August 29, 1980
10:00 A.M.

The fifth meeting of the State Planning Services Agency Solid Waste Management Subcommittee was held Friday, August 29, 1980, in the Indiana State Office Building - Room 1101, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Members in attendance:

Mrs. Margaret Prickett, Chairman, SPSA Advisory Committee
Dr. Wayne Echelberger, Professor, Indiana University, SPEA
Dr. James Mason, Solid Waste Management Study Commission
Mrs. Chris Menze, Representing the Public at Large
Ms. Becky Mortell, Representing Rep. Mac Love, SW Management Study Comm.
Mr. John Peacock, Environmental Quality Control, Inc.
Mr. Bill Shively, SW Planning Engineer, Department of Public Works, Indpls.
Mr. William Steen, Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Mr. Joseph Yahner, Agronomy Department, Purdue University

Others in attendance :

Ms. Sylvia Bush, Asst. Administrator, State Planning Services Agency
Mr. David Hall, Senior Planner, State Planning Services Agency
Ms. Karen Nelsen, State Board of Health
Ms. Elaine Roberts, Senior Planner, State Planning Services Agency
Mr. John Whitaker, Research & Economic Development Planning Group, DOC

- I. The meeting of the SPSA Solid Waste Management Subcommittee was called to order by Chairman Margaret Prickett.
Dr. James H. Mason moved for approval of the July 25, 1980 Minutes.
The motion was seconded by Mr. Bill Shively, passed by the Subcommittee and so ordered by Chairman Prickett.

- II. Resource Recovery & Conservation Workshop Summary

Ms. Sylvia Bush presented a summary of the five Resource Recovery and Conservation Workshops. There were two hundred and thirty-three persons who attended the workshops and 17 discussion groups were conducted. Of the 15 options presented, all but one received favorable recommendations and these were included in the Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy.

III. Review of "Draft" Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy

Mr. Dave Hall handed out a "Draft" summary sheet of the recommendations made in the Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy. Then Mr. Hall led the Subcommittee in a discussion of the suggestions made at the workshops and what could be done in the actual implementation of these ideas.

The topics covered included Waste Reduction, Resource Recovery and Financial Assistance. The main thrust was to set up some recommendations for the State and other interested agencies concerning how they could effectively involve themselves in the Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy.

IV. Funding Options

Ms. Elaine Roberts then led the Subcommittee in a discussion concerning funding options for implementing the State Solid Waste Plan.

To effectively achieve the objectives of the State Solid Waste Management Plan, increased financial assistance will be needed. Several factors are presently effecting the ability of local governments in Indiana to address their solid waste management problems. The future of revenue sharing is unclear and the present freeze on tax levies limits the amount of tax funds that are available for solid waste management activities. Finally, there have not been sufficient Federal funds granted to the State for planning or the implementation of solid waste management activities. The financial assistance section of the State Plan discusses the funding problem and recommends that State legislation be introduced to provide the necessary financial assistance to implement the Plan.

V. Assessment of Existing Regulatory Procedures

After the discussion on funding alternatives for solid waste management activities, the Subcommittee heard a summary report from Elaine Roberts on the legal and regulatory assessments. The purpose of the analysis was to determine if the State has the adequate legal and regulatory authority to prohibit or close and upgrade open dumps. In addition, State regulations must be equivalent to or more stringent than Federal criteria for the classification of solid waste disposal facilities. The State Board of Health is presently revising the existing regulation that sets forth the criteria for classifying such facilities. Several recommendations were discussed for improving the existing regulatory system.

VI. Draft Survey Report

The last item on the agenda was the presentation of a Draft Survey Report. The report contained all the statistical tabulations for the Solid Waste Management Plan survey. The report not only lists the overall percentages for each question, but also discusses the different responses by group classifications. Once the report is finalized, it will be printed in large quantities and distributed to over 2,000 persons who are on the Solid Waste Management Mailing List. It is anticipated that the report will be distributed in late October.

VII. The meeting was adjourned by Chairman Prickett at 11:45 A.M.

AGENDA

SPSA Solid Waste Management Subcommittee
Indiana State Office Building, Room 1101

September 26, 1980

10:00a.m.

- A. Call to Order
- B. Minutes of the August 29, 1980 Meeting
- C. Review of Final Recommendations of the State
Solid Waste Management Plan
- D. Endorsement of Plan
- E. Recommendations to be Submitted to SPSA's
Executive Council
- F. Miscellaneous
- G. Adjournment

STATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING

MINUTES

September 26, 1980

10:00 A.M.

The sixth meeting of the State Planning Services Agency Solid Waste Management Subcommittee was held Friday, September 26, 1980 in the Indiana State Office Building - Room 1101, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Members in attendance:

Mrs. Margaret Prickett, Chairman SPSA Advisory Committee
Dr. Wayne Echelberger, Professor, Indiana University, SPEA
Mr. Greg Gordon, Indiana Department of Commerce
Mr. Robert "Michael" Hert, Executive Director, Region XI Development Commission
Mr. Walter Knoop, Engineer, Public Works Division, Dept. of Administration
Representative Mac E. Love, Indiana General Assembly-Solid Waste Manag. Study Commission
Mr. John Peacock, Environmental Quality Control, Inc.
Mr. Bill Shively, SW Planning Engineer, Department of Public Works, Indianapolis
Mr. William Steen, Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Others in attendance:

Mr. Charles Beck, Administrator, State Planning Services Agency
Mr. Dave Hall, Senior Planner, State Planning Services Agency
Ms. Becky Mortell, Legislative Services Agency
Ms. Karen Nelsen, Indiana State Board of Health
Ms. Elaine Roberts, Senior Planner, State Planning Services Agency

- I. The meeting of the SPSA Solid Waste Management Subcommittee was called to order by Chairman Margaret Prickett.
Mr. John Peacock moved for approval of the August 29, 1980 Minutes. The motion was seconded by Mr. Michael Hert, passed by the subcommittee and so ordered by Chairman Prickett.
- II. Mr. Charles Beck, Administrator, State Planning Services Agency, began the meeting by soliciting comments on the final recommendations of the State Solid Waste Management Plan. The major discussion concerned the recommendation that the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH should assist the legislative Solid Waste Management Study Commission in developing legislation requiring mandatory deposits on all beverage containers sold within the State. Ms. Elaine Roberts pointed out that the recommendation was included in the Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy as a result of the strong support for such legislation by the survey respondents and workshop participants. It was also explained that the recommendation did not indicate an endorsement of such legislation by the Indiana State Board of Health, but only recommended an advisory role in how the legislation should be developed.

A consensus was reached by the Subcommittee to clarify the language on page 31 of the draft plan in order to indicate that this was not necessarily viewed as a top priority by a random sample of the State's population.

- III. Ms. Roberts then went over the handout entitled "Summary of Revisions to Draft State Solid Waste Management Plan", which is attached. The summary was a list of the substantive revisions made to the draft Plan since September 10. Minor grammatical changes or the correction of typing errors were not listed. These revisions were made as a result of the comments received from Subcommittee members, the Environmental Management Board, and the State Board of Health staff. Three Subcommittee members who were unable to attend the meeting submitted comments on the draft to the SPSA staff. Mr. Norm Tufford had no comments on the changes to the Plan and Dr. James Mason indicated that the Plan was fine and made no comments. Mayor Jane A. Reiman submitted a memorandum to the Subcommittee and a copy is attached for the record.

One of the most significant changes to the draft Plan was that the recommendations were reworded. The Environmental Management Board, at their September 19th meeting expressed strong opposition to the wording of the recommendations. Instead of saying that the State "will" implement a specific activity, the Board preferred that the Plan state "it is recommended that..." with regard to each specific activity. Ms. Roberts pointed out that since the final approval of the Plan is that Board's responsibility anyway, the effect of the recommendations has not been diminished.

- IV. Mr. John Peacock then made a motion for the Subcommittee to approve the State Solid Waste Management Plan and this motion was seconded by Mr. Walter Knoop. All of the members present passed this motion, but Mr. Greg Gordon asked for the record to show that he was abstaining from voting on any recommendations concerning mandatory beverage container legislation.
- V. Mr. John Peacock made another motion that the Subcommittee was very appreciative of the fine work done by Elaine Roberts, Dave Hall and Sylvia Bush of the State Planning Services Agency and Karen Nelsen from the Indiana State Board of Health in the preparation of the Plan. The motion was seconded by Representative Mac Love and unanimously passed by the Subcommittee.
- VI. Finally, Mr. Beck gave the Subcommittee a time frame for the future progress of the Plan. On September 30 the State Planning Services Agency will submit the Plan to the Indiana State Board of Health. During October the ISBH will finalize their section and by November 21 they will submit the total Plan to the Environmental Management Board. The ISBH will hold public hearings for the Plan in December and in January the EMB will be asked to approve the Plan. The Plan will then be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by January 31, 1981.
- VII. Chairman Prickett adjourned the last meeting of the Subcommittee at 11:45 A.M.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS TO DRAFT STATE
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following is a list of the substantive revisions that have been made to the draft State Solid Waste Management Plan since September 10. Minor grammatical changes or the correction of typing errors are not listed. The draft Plan was distributed on the above date to all of the Solid Waste Subcommittee members, the Environmental Management Board members, the directors of the regional planning and development commissions, and staff at the State Board of Health. If there were any comments concerning the draft, they were to be sent to SPSA by Wednesday, September 24.

Only three people submitted comments to SPSA, but the staff met with Board of Health staff and reviewed the draft page by page. As a result, most of the following changes were made based on the suggestions and comments received at that meeting. One of the most obvious changes is that the recommendations have all been reworded. The Environmental Management Board, at their September 19th meeting, expressed strong opposition to the wording of the recommendations in the draft. For example, instead of saying that the Solid Waste Management Section "will" implement a specific activity, the Board preferred that the Plan state "it is recommended that. . ." with regard to each activity. The final decision regarding what the State "will" do is ultimately the responsibility of the Board anyway, so the effect of the recommendations has not been diminished.

The following changes are summarized under each appropriate Section of the Plan with the specific page numbers noted for easy reference.

Legal and Regulatory Authority

1. Page 7 - The last paragraph was changed to show that the application of sludge to agricultural land will be addressed in Regulation SPC-15 under the Water Pollution Control Division, ISBH, instead of in SPC-18.
2. Page 8 - A new paragraph has been added to address the problem of locating acceptable landfill sites in the State. The present efforts of the Solid Waste Management Study Commission to create a Solid Waste Siting Authority are also described.
3. Page 8 - The identified deficiency that the existing regulation does not explain what is considered an acceptable application has been deleted. The SBH staff explained that technical assistance is provided to applicants and that revising the Regulation to be more specific would be restrictive and not allow the Board to apply more stringent standards, if desired.

4. Page 9 - The identified deficiency concerning the applicability of the permit system (1st paragraph) to junkyards was deleted. There is no existing requirement that junkyards be permitted and the massive number of such facilities would pose a formidable task for the Board of Health staff to incorporate into the inspection program. Presently, all health-related complaints concerning junkyards are referred to the SBH.
5. Page 10 - A "neutral administrative inspection scheme" (found in the last paragraph) was defined and further explained. Essentially, the inspection program must be non-discriminatory in nature.
6. Page 11 - Further explanation was added to define an "emergency situation" when a search warrant would not be needed. (1st paragraph).
7. Page 11 - The effect of the Barlow decision on the State's program was clarified to indicate that the EMB needed to state a formal policy regarding when and how inspections of solid waste management facilities will be conducted.
8. Page 12 - Recommendation 3 was deleted since it is no longer appropriate. See change #3 above.
9. Page 12 - Recommendation 7 was changed to recommend that the EMB set forth a formal policy regarding the process to be used for inspecting all solid waste management facilities in the State.
10. Page 13 - Recommendation 8 was clarified to recommend that the SWMS collect information concerning the enforcement program and to encourage the creation of a legislative study committee to assess the reasons for enforcement difficulties.
11. Page 13 - A new recommendation was added to recommend that the SWMS study various methods which will facilitate the process of locating solid waste management facilities in the State.

Resource Recovery and Conservation Strategy

12. Page 19 - Paragraph 1 - revised the description of the comment and review process undertaken to finalize the Plan. Also, the ISBH should have been referred to as the Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH.
13. Page 21 - Recommendation 1 - The Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, will assist the Solid Waste Management Study Commission in the development of proposed deposit legislation. In paragraph 2, deleted the second sentence.

14. Page 21 - Recommendations 2 and 3 were combined. Deleted the last sentence in Recommendation 3.
15. Page 24 - In paragraph 6, added language describing the effect of a source separation program.
16. Page 26 - In Recommendation 1, the Governor rather than the State should establish an inter-agency committee to review procurement practices.
17. Page 26 - Recommendation 2 - A successful "pilot" project should be expanded to include other State agencies and recoverable materials.
18. Page 26 - Recommendation 3 - Deleted second sentence.
19. Page 26 - Recommendation 4 - The Solid Waste Management Section, ISBH, rather than the State should encourage local governments to. . . Deleted last sentence.
20. Page 27 - Recommendation 6 - The Solid Waste Management Study Commission rather than the State should continue to fund the Waste Materials Clearinghouse.
21. Page 27 - Recommendation 7 - Added sentence about the role of higher educational institutions.
22. Page 28 - Recommendation 1 - Deleted last sentence.
23. Page 29 - Recommendation 3 - Reworded first sentence and deleted the rest.
24. Page 29 - Recommendation 4 - Made this recommendation the first recommendation. Reworded the first sentence and deleted the rest.
25. Page 29 - Recommendation 5 - Deleted second paragraph.
26. Page 29 - Recommendations 6, 7, and 8 - Combined into 1 recommendation.
27. Page 29 - Recommendation 9 - Deleted all but the first sentence. The Solid Waste Management Study Commission rather than the State should study alternative financing methods.
28. Page 32 - In 2nd paragraph, deleted all but the first sentence.
29. Page 32 - In 3rd paragraph, deleted most of the paragraph and now reads: "In view of those comments and the recommendations made in this strategy, various organizational structures should be studied. The Solid Waste Management Study Commission is one possible group that could study this issue."

Legal Impediments to Resource Recovery

There were no substantive changes in this Section, except to reword the recommendations.

Financial Assistance

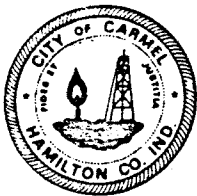
30. Page 61 - Recommendation 4 was changed to recommend that the Governor instead of the Solid Waste Management Section, encourage Congress to increase Federal funding for solid waste management activities.

Coordination

31. Page 68 - Inserted a new paragraph beginning in the middle of the page describing the types of consolidated permit systems used in other states. Language taken from page 67, recommendation 1.
32. Page 69 - In recommendation 1, deleted all but the first sentence. Also, the Environmental Management Board (EMB) rather than the Board of Health is stated as the implementor.
33. Page 69 - Recommendations 2,3, and 4 were changed to state that the EMB would be the implementor.
34. Page 69 - Added a recommendation (#5) that the EMB develop standardized public participation procedures for all environmental programs. Such procedures should be developed to facilitate the planning process and encourage the participation of affected and concerned persons.
35. Page 70 - Recommendation 3 was changed to reflect that the Solid Waste Management Section rather than the State should be the implementor.
36. Page 71 - Recommendation 1 was changed to reflect that the Solid Waste Management Section and the regional solid waste planning agencies be the implementors.
37. Page 71 - Recommendations 2,3, and 4 were changed to state that the Solid Waste Management Section be the implementor.
38. Page 71 - Under Other Recommendations, recommendation 1 was changed to state that the EMB would be the implementor. Recommendation 2 was changed to state that the Solid Waste Management Section would be the implementor.
39. Page 72 - Recommendations 3 and 4 were changed to state that the Solid Waste Management Section would be the implementor.
40. Page 81 - The Water Pollution Control Division, ISBH, has planning and regulatory authority in the Underground Injection Control Program which is administered under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Public Participation

There were no substantive changes in this Section.



CITY OF CARMEL

40 East Main Street
Carmel, Indiana 46032
(317) 844-6433

JANE A. REIMAN
Mayor

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS

FROM: JANE A. REIMAN, MAYOR OF CARMEL
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BOARD MEMBER
REPRESENTATIVE to the SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

DATE: SEPTEMBER 23, 1980

RE: SOLID WASTE MEETING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1980

Dear Members and Staff:

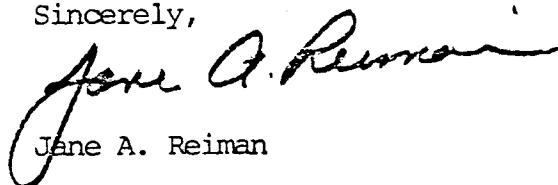
On September 26, 1980, I will be unable to attend your final meeting due to attendance at the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns in Clarksville, Indiana. I request my memorandum to be made a part of the official minutes and record of your September 26, 1980 meeting.

I do have some concerns about the wording in the final draft recommendations plan, and this was brought to the attention of the Staff of S. P. S. A. at the Environmental Management Board meeting on Friday, September 19, 1980.

I also have further concerns. The Solid Waste recommended plan will be reviewed at the next executive committee meeting of the Environmental Management Board. At that meeting, I will request a review of the plan by the staff members of the State Board of Health.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Jane A. Reiman

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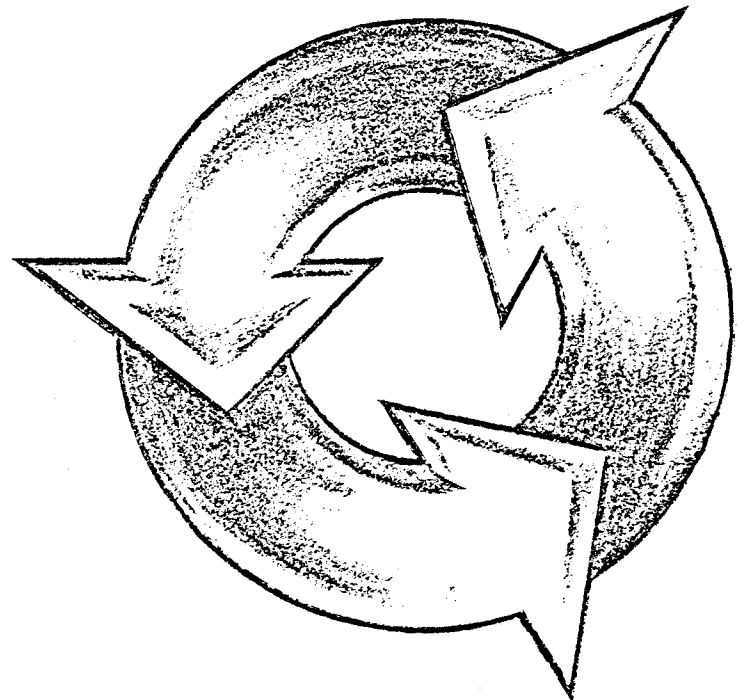
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Executive Secretary
Environmental Management Board

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APPENDIX C

An Opinion
Survey Concerning
**Solid Waste
Management
Issues in Indiana**



AN OPINION SURVEY CONCERNING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
ISSUES IN INDIANA

September, 1980

State of Indiana
Otis R. Bowen, M.D., Governor

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INTRODUCTION

The environmental and health problems caused by the collection and disposal of trash, garbage, and refuse have been receiving increased attention in the past few years. In response to the solid waste disposal problems, Congress passed the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in 1976 to promote the protection of health and the environment, and to conserve valuable material and energy resources. As a result of RCRA, Congress provided financial assistance to state governments for the development of state solid waste management plans which will promote improved solid waste management techniques; new and improved methods of collection, separation and recovery of solid waste; and the environmentally safe disposal of nonrecoverable residues.

Pursuant to this Act, Indiana began developing a State Solid Waste Management Plan following the promulgation of guidelines for such plans by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on July 31, 1979. The State Board of Health contacted the State Planning Services Agency to assist with the development of the State Plan and an inter-agency contract was entered into, effective October 1, 1979 for one year. Upon completion, all state plans must be approved by the chief executive officer of the state and submitted to EPA by January 31, 1981.

The guidelines for developing state plans require the greatest amount of public participation possible, and this was one of the work elements that the State Planning Services Agency was responsible for in the inter-agency contract. The Act requires that information be provided to the public early in the planning process and on major policy decisions made during the course of plan development as well. The states also are required to hold public hearings on the plans in addition to other general efforts at publicizing the content of the plans.

In order to maximize public input into the development of the Indiana Solid Waste Management Plan, the State Planning Services Agency decided to prepare and distribute a solid waste management survey to public officials, businessmen and other persons who are concerned about solid waste management activities in their communities. A Solid Waste Management Subcommittee to SPSA's Advisory Committee was created to help with the final decision-making responsibility for making recommendations regarding development of the State Plan. The Subcommittee was made up of nineteen (19) members representing public officials from all levels of government, the academic community, private citizens, business and industry, and the legislative branch of government. (See Appendix A for listing of members). This group was responsible for making the final policy decisions and for approving the selected method of conducting the survey.

The specific objectives for conducting the survey were:

- 1) To determine opinions about the present degree of involvement in solid waste management in Indiana;
- 2) To determine opinions about who should be involved in solid waste management activities in Indiana and to what extent; and
- 3) To determine opinions about what role the State should have in promoting resource recovery and conservation activities.

This report has been divided into two (2) major parts. The first explains the methodology utilized in conducting the survey, and the second examines in detail the results from the survey questionnaire.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The first step undertaken in developing the solid waste management survey was to determine who should receive the questionnaire. Consideration was given initially to selecting a random sample from the State population, as well as a targeted group of public officials and persons involved in solid waste management activities. As a result of time and financial restraints, it was determined that the final sample to receive the questionnaire would have to be moderate in size. Weighing the time and fiscal factors with the objectives of the survey, the SPSA Solid Waste Management Subcommittee decided initially to only survey the targeted group of public officials and other persons involved in solid waste management activities. The Subcommittee, however, felt that a need exists to conduct another survey at a later time of the general public.

Once the decision was made to survey only a selected sample of persons, the Subcommittee chose twelve (12) specific groups to receive the questionnaire. Those groups, including the number of persons surveyed within each group, are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Classifications of Survey Recipients

Group	# Surveyed
Mayors	115
Town Board Presidents	82
County Commissioners	75
Town Plan Commissions	39
City Plan Commissions	84
County/Area Plan Commissions	72
Regional Plan Commissions*	23
State Legislators and Congressmen	163
County Extension Agents	92
County and Local Health Departments	96
Certified Landfill Operators	91
Private Businessmen	101
Total	1,033

*This group includes two (2) regional solid waste districts in the State and three (3) multi-state planning agencies.

With the exception of three groups, all persons within each classification received the questionnaire (ex., all of the mayors in Indiana, all of the county commissioners, etc.). Due to the large number of town board presidents (412) and town plan commissions (122); as well as the indeterminate number of private businesses interested in solid waste management; a smaller sample from each of these groups was selected.

After the survey sample was selected, work was begun on developing the survey questionnaire. Numerous drafts were prepared and reviewed by SPSA's Subcommittee, the State Board of Health, and the designated regional solid waste planning agencies for the State. Some concern was expressed that the survey instrument was too long, but the consensus of those reviewing it was that all of the questions were important and none should be deleted. A copy of the questionnaire is included in this report as Appendix B.

In mid-June, the 1,033 questionnaires were mailed along with a cover letter explaining the purpose of the survey. See Appendix C. A week after the questionnaires were distributed, a follow-up postcard was sent to each person as a reminder to complete the questionnaire. See Appendix D. The response rate on a percentage basis, was calculated according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Responses}}{\text{Total Sample} - \text{Undeliverable}} \times 100 = \frac{570}{1,033 - 7} = 56\%$$

Table 2 reflects the response rate for each of the separate groups according to the same formula. To insure confidentiality of the responses, each person completing the questionnaire was asked to not write his or her name on the questionnaire, but to identify himself instead only by the type of position he held. Persons who responded from the plan commissions were classified as commission members, directors or staff planners. Since these classifications do not reflect whether the respondent was affiliated with a county, city, town or regional plan commission, all persons in these groups were counted together for the purpose of determining the response rate.

TABLE 2
Response Rates to Questionnaire

Group	# Sent Out	# Not Deliverable	# Returned	% Response Rate
Mayors	115	0	53	46%
Town Board Presidents	82	0	20	24%
County Commissioners	75	0	23	31%
Plan Commissions	218	0	120	55%
Legislators	163	1	56	35%
County Extension Agents	92	1	55	60%
Health Officers/Sanitarrians	96	1	75	79%
Landfill Operators	91	3	39	44%
Businessmen	101	1	70	70%
Other	—	—	59	—
Total	1,033	7	570	56%

As indicated in Table 2, the response rates ranged from a low 24% to a high 79%. Four (4) groups had more than one-half (50%) of all persons responding: the local and county health officers/sanitarrians, private businessmen, county extension agents, and plan commission members and staff. The response rate for each group was above the minimally acceptable 20% figure.

Each respondent was asked to identify the county in which he/she primarily works or represents. The questionnaires were then coded according to whether the county was located in a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) or a Non-SMSA area. This was done to determine if there were any significant differences between the responses from the urban and rural counties in the State. Forty-six percent (46%) of all respondents worked in or represented SMSA/urban counties, and the same percentage (46%) were from the Non-SMSA/rural counties. Eight percent (8%) of all persons completing the questionnaire did not answer the question. Table 3 identifies those counties which are classified according to the 1970 U.S. Census as SMSA and Non-SMSA counties along with the number of persons responding from each county. A comparison of answers from the two groups will be discussed in the following section of the report on the survey results.

TABLE 3

Geographic Distribution of Responses

SMSA Counties	# Responding	Non-SMSA Counties	# Responding
Adams	5	Bartholomew	8
Allen	12	Benton	2
Boone	5	Blackford	4
Clark	3	Brown	2
Clay	7	Carroll	5
Dearborn	2	Cass	5
DeKalb	8	Clinton	4
Delaware	10	Crawford	2
Floyd	6	Daviess	4
Gibson	6	Decatur	4
Hamilton	7	Dubois	6
Hancock	4	Elkhart	13
Hendricks	5	Fayette	4
Howard	6	Fountain	2
Johnson	9	Franklin	3
Lake	24	Fulton	4
Madison	15	Grant	8
Marion	31	Greene	6
Marshall	8	Harrison	5
Monroe	5	Henry	5
Morgan	3	Huntington	4
Porter	8	Jackson	4
Posey	3	Jasper	5
St. Joseph	11	Jay	5
Shelby	5	Jefferson	5
Sullivan	2	Jennings	6
Tippecanoe	8	Knox	7
Tipton	6	Kosciusko	8
Vanderburgh	6	LaGrange	2
Vermillion	8	LaPorte	6
Vigo	10	Lawrence	4
Warrick	4	Martin	3
Wells	2	Miami	6
		Montgomery	5
		Newton	1
Total:	252		

TABLE 3 (continued)

SMSA Counties	# Responding	Non-SMSA Counties	# Responding
		Noble	4
		Ohio	2
		Orange	1
		Owen	3
		Parke	3
		Perry	5
		Pike	2
		Pulaski	2
		Putnam	4
		Randolph	4
		Ripley	5
		Rush	5
		Scott	5
		Spencer	2
		Starke	8
		Steuben	5
		Switzerland	1
		Union	3
		Wabash	8
		Warren	2
		Washington	5
		Wayne	3
		White	1
		Whitley	1
		Total:	251

After the completed questionnaires were checked for inconsistencies, 554 were coded and analyzed by computer. Cross-tabulations were done for several related questions and those results along with the general survey responses will be addressed next.

SURVEY RESULTS

The survey questionnaire was designed to determine the opinions of public officials and persons involved in solid waste management activities about numerous solid waste management issues. Most of the survey respondents (46%) deal with solid waste management issues only when there is a specific problem. Nearly one-third (31%) of all persons responding deal with solid waste issues on a daily or weekly basis in their present positions. For purposes of this analysis, the survey questions have been divided into four (4) major categories: general issues, regulatory functions, resource recovery and conservation, and financial assistance. Each category will be examined separately with a discussion of the responses made by the different groups. Although a large majority of the respondents (87%) felt that the questionnaire fully covered the major solid waste management concerns in Indiana, several responses indicated that more attention should have been focused on the hazardous waste problem. Due to the complexities of this problem, it was considered beyond the scope of a single questionnaire to address all solid waste problems and issues, including hazardous waste disposal. As the State develops a hazardous waste program in the next year, it might be advisable to conduct a similar opinion survey of public officials which addresses only hazardous waste management issues. Following the general analysis, the responses of those persons from the SMSA counties will be compared on specific questions with those from the Non-SMSA counties to determine if there were any differences related to geographic distribution of the respondents.

General Issues

This group of questions dealt with the importance of solid waste management in Indiana, the preferred degree of involvement by both the private and public sectors, and the need for public education programs concerning solid waste management. Nearly all of the respondents (98%) to the questionnaire feel that solid waste management is an important (27%) or very important (71%) issue in Indiana. A large majority of the respondents (94%) also feel that there is a need for the public to be better informed regarding the functions and problems associated with solid waste management. Of those persons who think there is a need for the public to be better informed about solid waste management, 74% also think there is a need to increase public involvement in solid waste management decision-making at the local level. One group, however, indicated almost as much disagreement with the latter statement. Forty-four percent (44%) of the responding landfill operators agree that there should be more public involvement in local decision-making, but 30% disagree and 20% are neutral. The majority of all other groups favored increasing the role of the public in solid waste management decision-making. This approval of involving the public in decision-making functions was also extended to allowing private citizens to have a voice in determining where sanitary landfills should be located. Two-thirds (64%) of all persons agreed with that statement with only the landfill operators and private businessmen not agreeing.

As indicated, most people feel there is a need for the public to be better informed about solid waste problems. One half of all persons feel that media coverage is the best method for educating the public, while there is also strong support for informing the public through meetings, seminars or workshops, and by publications and newsletters. Several persons wrote-in on the questionnaire that a combination of all three methods should be utilized in informing the public.

In addition to informing the general public about solid waste management issues, nearly all the respondents (95%) also think it is important for local officials to know what is going on around the State in other solid waste programs. Almost the same percentage of persons (87%) think there is a need to have training and educational programs regarding solid waste management for public officials.

These questions clearly show that solid waste management is perceived as a very important issue for Indiana to address, and informing the general public and local officials about the problem is considered an integral part of a State solid waste management program.

Upon determining that solid waste management is an important issue for the State to address, the questionnaire attempted to ascertain who should be involved in solid waste management and to what degree. Over one-half (60%) of all persons think that the State should encourage local and county governments to combine their solid waste management activities and deal with solid waste on a regional or multi-county basis. Landfill operators are the least in favor of this approach (25%), and private businessmen as a group are most in favor (82%). Of those agreeing with the regional or multi-county approach to solid waste management, 71% also feel that the regional planning and development commissions should have an active role in solid waste management planning. Among local, elected officials there is stronger support for regional solid waste *planning* than for *implementing* solid waste activities in a coordinated manner. Just the opposite is true for the legislators and businessmen who responded. See Table 4.

TABLE 4
Opinions Regarding Regional or Multi-County Approach
To Solid Waste Management

Group	% In Favor of Joint Implementation	% In Favor of Regional Planning
Mayor	61%	71%
Town Board President	42%	58%
County Commissioner	32%	55%
Plan Commission Member	54%	45%
Plan Commission Director	74%	77%
Staff Planner	72%	86%
Legislator	67%	37%
County Extension Agent	61%	55%
Health Officer/Sanitarian	57%	67%
Landfill Operator	25%	34%
Businessman	82%	57%

Whether solid waste management is handled on a regional/multi-county basis or not, nearly all of the respondents (93%) think that planning is an important aspect of addressing solid waste management problems. Some states have enacted laws that require all counties and large cities in the state to develop 5 or 10 year solid waste management plans. Those plans identify present and future solid waste problems and provide a strategy

that will address those problems. Forty-one percent (41%) of all persons think that local/county solid waste management plans should be required in Indiana, with over one-half (52%) saying they should be encouraged. Only 4% of all persons think that such plans are not needed.

In addition to expressing strong support for solid waste planning in Indiana, the survey respondents felt that the State should assume a more active role in gathering and disseminating information to localities to deal with solid waste management problems. All groups favor the State's involvement in this capacity. The majority of all groups also are in favor of private industry and businesses taking more responsibility for handling and disposing of the waste they generate. Even 72% of the private businessmen responding to the questionnaire are in favor of the increased responsibility. Taken together, these questions indicate a growing concern about solid waste management in Indiana and a recognized need for both the private and public sectors to assume more responsibility and take a more active role in addressing the problem.

Regulatory Functions

The next group of questions concerned existing regulatory procedures in Indiana affecting the disposal of solid wastes. More than any other questions, these received the greatest number of written responses and comments, indicating strong feelings about the regulations. At present, a regulation issued by the Stream Pollution Control Board (SPC-18), sets forth the requirements for constructing and operating sanitary landfills and refuse processing facilities in the State. Sixty-percent (60%) of all respondents are familiar with this regulation. As would be expected, the landfill operators, local health officers/ sanitarians, and private businessmen are most familiar with SPC-18. Two-thirds (67%) of the persons familiar with the regulation think the minimum standards for operating a sanitary landfill are about right. Twenty-four percent (24%), however, think the standards are not strict enough. There were no significant differences between the groups on this question as the majority of each group thinks the standards are about right. The regulation also requires that the State inspect every sanitary landfill at least four (4) times per year. As a practical matter, most of the landfills are inspected more frequently than that. The respondents were asked their opinion about how often the landfills should be inspected. Over one-half (53%) feel that they should be inspected at least 4 times as required at present. The next highest response was 20% of all persons who feel that landfills should be inspected at least 12 times per year.

Through the Stream Pollution Control Board, State Board of Health personnel are responsible for inspecting and monitoring the operations of sanitary landfills within the State. Nearly one-half (49%) of all persons feel that it should continue to be the responsibility of State government to monitor and inspect landfills. Nineteen percent (19%) think the responsibility should be with the county governments, and nearly equal percentages favor local governments (13%) or regional solid waste districts (12%) having the responsibility. A significant number of persons wrote in that State government along with the county or local government where a landfill is located should be responsible for the monitoring and inspection functions.

These questions indicate that the majority of respondents are satisfied with the present regulation concerning the operation of landfills and the level of government responsible for overseeing the application of the regulation. When the attention changes to the appropriateness of the enforcement actions taken when the operating standards are violated, a different attitude surfaces. Only one-third (37%) of all persons think that the State

usually takes appropriate enforcement actions in such situations. Thirty-two percent (32%) think the actions are not appropriate and another 30% have no opinion. It is quite significant that the only group with a clear opinion that the enforcement actions are appropriate is the landfill operators and 74% of the group feels this way.

When a person wishes to construct or operate a sanitary landfill or disposal facility, he must comply with the specified minimum standards set forth in SPC-18 and receive a permit from the Stream Pollution Control Board. These requirements, however, do not address any necessary qualifications of the operator. In a related area, the State requires all operators of wastewater treatment facilities to be licensed. Seventy percent (70%) of the survey respondents think sanitary landfill operators should also be required to meet minimum qualifications before receiving an operating permit. It is significant that nearly one-half (49%) of the present landfill operators also agree that there should be minimum qualifications for all operators.

One of the most critical problems facing the State today is the proper disposal of hazardous wastes. Hazardous wastes include explosives, certain chemicals, oil and other materials that pose extremely dangerous risks when disposed of in the land. Nearly one-half (49%) of all persons think that the State government with local agreement should be responsible for locating areas within the State for the disposal of these special wastes. The only other significant response came from 22% of all persons who feel that it should be left entirely to State government. Only the private businessmen favored sole State government responsibility over State government with local agreement. Although the majority of all groups favor the involvement of State government in selecting areas for disposal of hazardous wastes, over one-half (53%) of the total group do not favor the State using its authority to override local zoning ordinances to establish such disposal sites. The landfill operators (61%) and private businessmen (72%) indicated strong support, however, for the State to exercise such authority.

In summary, the survey responses indicate a dissatisfaction concerning three issues in the regulatory area. One, there is strong support for amending SPC-18 and requiring that sanitary landfill operators meet minimum qualifications prior to receiving an operating permit. Two, changes need to be made in the area of enforcement. Although the question does not delve into the matter of how the present actions are inappropriate, it can be assumed that the public does not see strict enough actions taken once the violations are identified. Three, there is a strong concern over the lack of regulations concerning hazardous waste disposal in the State. It should be noted, though, that the State is presently developing a new hazardous waste program and one of the major concerns voiced in the survey is the need for a mechanism to site disposal facilities for such wastes.

Resource Recovery and Conservation

As indicated previously, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act changed the direction of solid waste management in Indiana. The Act stipulates that all solid waste must be utilized for resource recovery, disposed of in sanitary landfills or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. Resource recovery is a general concept referring to any productive use of waste materials that normally would be discarded. It includes the processes of recycling, material conversion and energy recovery. For purposes of the survey, however, a narrower definition of resource recovery was used and recycling and waste reduction were defined separately. Those definitions were as follows:

WASTE REDUCTION is the lessening of waste at its source by making products more durable, using less packaging, changing consumption patterns or using more efficient production processes.

RECYCLING is the separation of waste materials (i.e. paper, glass, ferrous metals) which can be reused and put back into the production process.

RESOURCE RECOVERY is the recovery of material or energy from solid waste, usually in large, technologically sophisticated facilities.

According to 41% of all respondents, recycling should be given top priority by the State as an alternative to landfilling. Waste reduction was assigned second priority (29%) and resource recovery was favored first by 27% of all persons. All of the groups favor recycling over the high-technological approach of resource recovery except for the county commissioners. The county commissioners were split on the priorities with 36% favoring each of the two approaches. It is important to note that even if recycling and resource recovery were to become major forces in addressing the solid waste problem, landfills would still be needed for the disposal of the residue from such facilities.

This group of survey questions presented several types of activities which could be undertaken to promote resource recovery, recycling and waste reduction efforts and solicited the respondents' opinions concerning the State's role in those areas. Over one-half (56%) of all respondents are in favor of the State being required to purchase supplies made from recycled materials, whenever economically feasible. Every group agrees more than disagrees with this activity, but a significant number of persons in several groups are neutral on the point and do not have a definite opinion. An even higher percentage (67%) of all persons are in favor of the State recycling its own waste paper, oil and tires. A high percentage of all groups favor this idea except the landfill operators (36%).

The Indiana General Assembly has considered passing beverage container deposit legislation on several occasions in the past without success. A beverage container deposit is a fee added to the price of a beverage which is refunded when the container is returned. Seven other states have passed such legislation. The survey results indicate that over one-half (56%) of all respondents think that Indiana should enact legislation requiring deposits on beverage containers sold within the State. The groups least in favor of bottle legislation are the businessmen (36%), legislators (40%), and landfill operators (41%). Over one-half of all the other groups favor such legislation. Only the businessmen disagree more than agree with deposit legislation (41% versus 36%), with significant percentages of respondents from other groups remaining neutral on the issue.

Another means of reducing the total volume of waste is by employing local user fees. Under a user fee system, customers are charged according to the quantity of waste they generate. One-half of all respondents feel that local governments should adopt waste collection fees that increase for larger amounts of waste. Only the landfill operators and businessmen disagree with this idea.

Before a community decides to initiate a recycling or resource recovery project, one of the first steps involved is to assess the existing markets for the sale of recovered materials. A very high majority of all the survey respondents (81%) think the State should assist local governments with resource recovery feasibility studies. The landfill operators are the only group that do not strongly support this involvement by the State (49% favor). Eighty-eight percent (88%) of all persons also think that the State should encourage the development of markets for recycled materials. In some communities, resource recovery facilities can be used by economic development agencies and project developers as incentives to attract or retain industries in their areas. A large majority of all groups (84%), except landfill operators (56%), think that the State should work with the private sector to promote economic development through resource recovery. Private businessmen also strongly support (87%) that type of involvement by the State.

As previously mentioned, recycling is favored by more respondents as an alternative to landfilling in the State. Nearly all of the respondents (92%) are in favor of the State

increasing its role in promoting and encouraging alternatives to landfilling. More than one-half (54%) of the landfill operators also agree with this role for the State. Over two-thirds (69%) of all respondents do not agree that efforts to stimulate recycling and waste reduction should be left entirely to the private sector. The landfill operators are the only group in favor of the private sector being solely responsible for such activities.

Upon considering other activities which can be undertaken to support recycling, three-fourths of all persons are in favor of the State encouraging the public to buy items packaged in recycled materials. At least 59% of each group favor this idea. There was not as much support for having local governments require individual households to separate the recyclable materials from their residential solid waste. Slightly less than one-half (48%) of all respondents agree with this approach, 27% disagree and 24% are neutral. Several groups voiced disagreement with this concept — the town board presidents, plan commission members, landfill operators and businessmen. The response to the idea of exempting the purchase of products made from recycled materials from the State 4% sales tax is mixed. Those in favor (43%) slightly outnumber those not in favor (37%). Those groups opposing the idea are the county commissioners, legislators and county extension agents.

As the survey definitions indicate, resource recovery was narrowly defined to address the high-technological approach to recovering materials or energy from solid waste. Several questions were included in the survey to determine the opinions about developing such facilities in Indiana and whether the State should have a role in promoting resource recovery. Over 90% of all the respondents feel that the development of resource recovery facilities in the State is important. However, all groups except the legislators, rate the development of such facilities as important, as opposed to very important. Most of the respondents (87%) think the State should have a role in promoting resource recovery, and only the landfill operators show any significant opposition to the idea (38%). Nearly one-half (49%) of this group still favor the proposition. Of those who think the development of resource recovery facilities in Indiana is important, only 5% do not think the State should have a role in promoting resource recovery.

When asked what activities the State should be involved in to promote resource recovery, the response was mixed. The activities listed in order of preference are: study potential markets for recovered materials and energy (24%), provide financial assistance and incentives (23%), provide project planning assistance (19%), develop resource recovery legislation (18%), and provide information and educational activities (16%).

Presently, there are no resource recovery facilities in Indiana. All of the respondents agree that there are three (3) serious barriers to developing such facilities in Indiana: resource recovery is too expensive compared with landfilling, the large initial investment for such a facility is too difficult to finance, and the available markets for the recovered materials are too unstable.

Assuming that resource recovery facilities will be built in the future in Indiana, several questions were asked to determine what arrangements are preferred for the financing, ownership and operation of such facilities. Most groups are in favor of resource recovery facilities being financed either by private industry in conjunction with the responsible government agency or by the participating government(s) and the State. The responses generally indicate a preference for a cooperative effort between the different levels of government and/or private industry. The landfill operators are the only group favoring financing exclusively by private industry. With the exception of the mayors, it is the consensus of the groups that private industry should *own* any resource recovery facilities which might be built in the State. The mayors are divided between leaving ownership with private industry, regional solid waste districts, and the local and county governments

involved. There was a high correlation in the responses concerning financing and ownership of resource recovery facilities. The most favored arrangement is to have private industry and government jointly finance the facilities, and private industry would then retain ownership. This was also the same favored arrangement for the *operation* of the facilities. All groups are in favor of private industry operating any resource recovery facilities.

Two themes reoccur in the responses to the survey questions dealing with resource recovery and conservation activities. One, there is strong support for the State to become more actively involved in promoting resource recovery, recycling and waste reduction activities. Two, the landfill operators as a group voice the most opposition to encouraging alternatives to landfilling, but still favor an increased role for the State.

Financial Assistance

In recognition of the increasing problems involved with solid waste management and the need to examine and initiate new methods for handling solid waste, two-thirds of all respondents (68%) think that the State should make funds available to local governments to help finance these activities. The legislators favor this by nearly a 2-1 margin (61% to 33%). The landfill operators are the only group opposing State financial assistance to local governments (54%). There is a high correlation in the responses of those who favor a State role in promoting resource recovery and those who favor the State providing financial assistance to local governments. See Table 5.

TABLE 5
Correlation Between State's Role in Resource Recovery
and Financial Assistance to Localities

	Favor State Funding	No State Funding	Total
Favor State Role	74%	26%	100%
No State Role	32%	68%	100%

One-half of those persons in favor of State financial assistance are also in favor of the State raising the funds through a bond issue. Slightly more than one-fourth (27%) are opposed. The legislators are the only group who oppose (43%) this method of raising funds more than favoring it (37%). Almost two-thirds (61%) of all respondents are in favor of establishing a statewide solid waste authority which could provide funding to localities for solid waste management functions. The legislators narrowly favor this method (44% to 39% opposed), but over one-half (56%) of the landfill operators are opposed to such an entity. Those persons who are in favor of State financial assistance to local governments are also generally in favor of establishing a statewide authority which could provide the funding. See Table 6.

TABLE 6

Correlation Between State Financial Assistance To
Localities and A Statewide Authority

	Favor Statewide Authority	No Statewide Authority	Total
Favor State Funding	84%	16%	100%
No State Funding	27%	73%	100%

There was no clear consensus regarding which solid waste management functions are in particular need of State financial support. Those functions listed in order of need are: research and development (24%), planning (21%), operating facilities (18%), monitoring and enforcement (17%), engineering (12%) and upgrading facilities (7%).

Whether State funds are generated through a bond issue or provided by a statewide authority or another mechanism, there is strong support for the State to provide financial assistance to local governments to deal with solid waste management functions. If the State takes on an increased role in solid waste management and encourages local governments to do the same, the State can expect the local governments to request funding to assist in those endeavors.

Responses by Geographic Distribution

The overall survey response rates indicate that 46% of all respondents work in or represent the SMSA counties in the State, and 46% also work in or represent the non-SMSA counties. As a general rule, the SMSA counties are characterized as urban in nature, and the non-SMSA counties as rural. After the total frequencies for each survey question were tabulated, a special analysis of five (5) questions was completed to determine if there are any differences in the responses related to the geographic distribution of the respondents.

The five questions which were selected for the special cross-tabulations were chosen because they reflect general opinions about solid waste management and what level of government should be most involved in solid waste activities. The two groups were compared first in their attitudes toward solid waste management planning and there was no significant differences between the SMSA and the non-SMSA respondents. Forty-two percent (42%) of the SMSA respondents think county solid waste plans should be required by the State compared with 41% of the non-SMSA respondents feeling the same way. Exactly one-half of the SMSA respondents think county plans should be encouraged and 55% of the non-SMSA respondents agree.

Experts in the field of solid waste management often advocate that several cities or counties jointly address their solid waste problems in a coordinative manner to reduce the overall costs of disposing of waste. Frequently, the more rural areas of a state are the ones encouraged to take this approach due to the lower population density. The survey results indicate that the respondents from the non-SMSA or rural counties in Indiana are slightly more opposed to the regional or multi-county approach than their urban counterparts. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the non-SMSA respondents are specifically opposed to the multi-county approach, whereas 21% of the SMSA respondents are opposed to the idea.

Initially, it was believed that the respondents from the non-SMSA and SMSA counties would have differences in opinions concerning the operation and inspection of landfills, as well as the mechanism for determining where new landfills should be located. This proved to be only partly true. A slightly higher percentage (53%) of the SMSA respondents than the non-SMSA respondents (45%) think that the State should continue to be responsible for inspecting and monitoring the operations of sanitary landfills within the State. The non-SMSA respondents indicate more support for the county governments (23% compared to 18% for SMSA's) and the regional solid waste districts (17% to 8% for SMSA's) to assume this responsibility than do the SMSA respondents.

The opinions of the two groups concerning who should be responsible for locating areas within the State for the disposal of hazardous wastes were so mixed that they were not very significant. The SMSA respondents are more in favor of giving the complete responsibility to the State, and the non-SMSA respondents are more in favor of State involvement with local agreement. The non-SMSA counties are also more supportive of the regional planning and development commissions having a role in determining disposal sites. See Table 7.

TABLE 7
**Comparison of SMSA and Non-SMSA Responses to Selecting
Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites**

	Private Ind.	Local Gov'ts.	County Gov'ts.	Reg. Comm.	State Gov't.	State & Local	Federal Gov't.	Other	Total
SMSA	10%	5%	4%	4%	25%	44%	5%	3%	100%
Non-SMSA	2%	3%	7%	8%	19%	55%	2%	4%	100%

Finally, a comparison was made of the responses from the two groups regarding State financial assistance to local governments. Although there was not a large difference between the two groups, the non-SMSA respondents favor the State making funds available to local governments by 71% to 29%, and the SMSA respondents favor the idea by a lesser margin, 65% to 35%.

This special analysis illustrates that the differences in opinions between the rural and urban counties concerning solid waste management issues are either small or non-existent. That does not mean that the problems facing one county are not different from those of another county, but that the public officials in each county generally feel the same about how to address the problems.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Nearly all of the survey respondents (98%) think solid waste management is an important or very important issue in Indiana.
- There is a strong need for the public to be better informed regarding the functions and problems associated with solid waste management (94% agree).
- According to seventy percent (70%) of the respondents, there is a need to increase public involvement in solid waste management decision-making at the local level. This includes the process of determining where new sanitary landfills will be located (64% agree).
- It is very important for local officials to know what is going on around the State in other solid waste programs (95%), and there is strong support for training and educational programs for public officials (87%).
- Over one-half (52%) of the respondents think local/county solid waste management plans should be encouraged in Indiana and 41% think they should be required.
- A large majority of the survey respondents feel that private businesses should be taking more responsibility for handling and disposing of the waste they generate (79% agree).
- Existing State regulations should be amended to require minimum qualifications for sanitary landfill operators (70% agree).
- The majority of the responding public officials are satisfied with the existing minimum standards for operating a sanitary landfill (67%). They also feel that the State should continue to be responsible for inspecting and monitoring the landfills in the State (49%).
- There are mixed feelings about the appropriateness of enforcement actions taken by the State when the operating standards for a sanitary landfill are violated. Only 37% of the respondents think the actions are appropriate.
- Nearly one-half (49%) of all respondents think the State with local agreement should be responsible for locating areas within the State for the disposal of hazardous wastes. The majority of persons (53%) do not favor the State using its authority to override local zoning ordinances to establish such sites.
- Recycling is the favored alternative to landfilling in Indiana (41%).
- A large percentage (83%) of the respondents think the State should increase its role in promoting and encouraging alternatives to landfilling.
- Over one-half of the respondents (56%) think the State should be required to purchase supplies made from recycled materials, whenever economically feasible.
- Three-fourths of all persons think the State should recycle its own waste paper, oil and tires.

- Fifty-six percent (56%) of the respondents are in favor of the State passing legislation which would require deposits on beverage containers sold within the State.
- Most persons think the State should encourage the development of markets for recycled materials (88% agree).
- The State should also encourage the public to buy items packaged in recycled materials (75% agree).
- Four-fifths (81%) of the respondents think the State should assist local governments with resource recovery feasibility studies.
- There is strong support for the State to take an active role and work with the private sector to promote economic development through resource recovery (84% agree).
- The opinions regarding local government actions to reduce waste or encourage recycling are mixed. One-half of all persons think local governments should adopt waste collection fees that increase for larger amounts of waste. Slightly less than one-half of the respondents (48%) think local governments should require the separation of recyclable materials in residential solid waste by the householder.
- A large majority of respondents do not think that efforts to stimulate recycling and waste reduction should be left entirely to the private sector (69%).
- The development of resource recovery facilities in Indiana is considered important by nearly all of the respondents (93%).
- Eighty-seven percent (87%) of the respondents think the State should have a role in promoting resource recovery.
- Most persons think that the major barriers to developing resource recovery facilities in the State are the cost involved and the inability to finance the facilities.
- Nearly one-half of all persons are in favor of private industry owning and operating resource recovery facilities in Indiana.
- Over two-thirds (68%) of all persons think the State should make funds available to local governments for solid waste management activities. One-half of the respondents would be in favor of the State raising the funds through a bond issue.
- Sixty-one percent (61%) of all respondents also would be in favor of establishing a statewide solid waste authority which could provide funding to localities for solid waste management functions.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
STATE PLANNING SERVICES AGENCY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. Robert Bollman
Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

The Honorable George Dingley
Mayor, City of Wabash

Dr. Wayne Echelberger
School of Public & Environmental Affairs
Indiana University

Mr. Greg Gordon
Indiana Department of Commerce
Economic Development Division

Mr. Michael Hert
Region 11 Development Commission

Mr. Gregory Jones, Council Member
City of Kokomo

Mr. Walter Knoop
Indiana Department of Administration
Public Works Division

Representative Mac E. Love
Indiana Solid Waste Management
Study Commission

Dr. James Mason
Private Citizen

Mrs. Chris Menze
Private Citizen

Mrs. Pam Popovich
Private Citizen

Mrs. Margaret Prickett, Chairman
SPSA Advisory Committee

The Honorable Jane A Reiman
Mayor, City of Carmel

Mr. Dallas Schnitzius
Browning-Ferris Industries

Mr. Bill Shively
Department of Public Works
City of Indianapolis

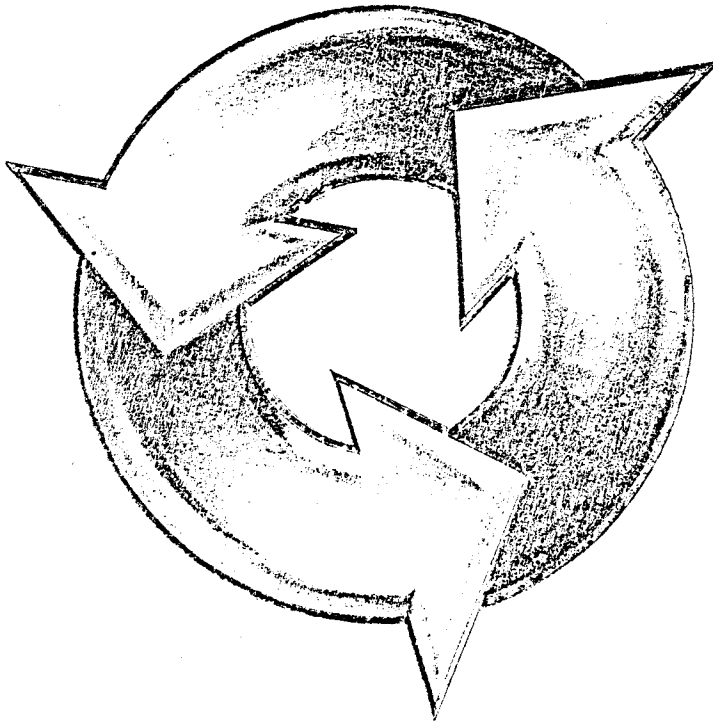
Mr. William Steen
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Ground Water Section

Mr. Norman Tufford
Northwest Indiana Regional Planning
Commission

Mr. Joe Yahner
Agronomy Department
Purdue University

Mr. John Peacock
Environmental Quality Control, Inc.

Indiana
Solid Waste
Management Plan
Questionnaire



State Planning Services Agency
Suite 300 - 143 West Market Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

June, 1980

INDIANA SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN QUESTIONNAIRE

Please answer all questions. If you wish to comment on any questions or qualify your answers, use the margins or the back page. In the following questions, the term "solid waste " means any garbage, trash, sludge or other discarded materials. The term "solid waste management" refers to the administrative activities necessary to provide for the collection, transporting, processing and disposal of solid wastes.

THE FIRST SECTION INCLUDES SOME GENERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIANA.

1. How important an issue do you think solid waste management is in Indiana? (Circle Number)
 - 1 VERY IMPORTANT
 - 2 IMPORTANT
 - 3 UNIMPORTANT
 - 4 VERY UNIMPORTANT

2. Do you think there is a need for the public to be better informed regarding the functions and problems associated with solid waste management? (Circle Number)
 - 1 YES (GO TO 3)
 - 2 NO (GO TO 4)

3. If you answered YES to question 2, what measures do you think should be used to better inform the public? (CIRCLE ONE OR MORE)
 - 1 MEDIA COVERAGE (PRESS RELEASES, NEWS ARTICLES, TV & RADIO)
 - 2 MEETINGS, SEMINARS OR WORKSHOPS
 - 3 PUBLICATIONS (NEWSLETTERS, BROCHURES)
 - 4 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

4. How important is it for local officials to know what is going on around the State in other solid waste programs? (Circle Number)
 - 1 VERY IMPORTANT
 - 2 IMPORTANT
 - 3 UNIMPORTANT
 - 4 VERY UNIMPORTANT

5. Some states have enacted laws that require all counties and large cities in the state to develop 5 or 10 year solid waste management plans. These plans identify present and future solid waste problems and provide for a strategy that will address those problems. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about local/county solid waste management plans? (Circle Number)
 - 1 LOCAL/COUNTY PLANS SHOULD BE REQUIRED
 - 2 LOCAL/COUNTY PLANS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED
 - 3 LOCAL/COUNTY PLANS ARE NOT NEEDED
 - 4 NO OPINION

THE NEXT SECTION CONTAINS A NUMBER OF STATEMENTS ABOUT WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIANA AND TO WHAT DEGREE.

For each item in the following list, please circle the response which is closest to the way you feel about the statement.

SD = Strongly Disagree
d = Disagree

N = Neutral

a = Agree
SA = Strongly Agree

- | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|---|----|
| 6. There is a need to increase public involvement in solid waste management decision-making at the local level. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 7. Private citizens should be involved in the process of determining where sanitary landfills will be located. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 8. Disposal sites for solid waste should be privately owned and operated. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 9. The State should assume a more active role in gathering and disseminating information to localities to deal with solid waste management problems. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 10. The State should encourage local/county governments to combine their solid waste management activities and deal with solid waste on a regional or multi-county basis. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 11. Private businesses should take more responsibility for handling and disposing of the waste they generate. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 12. The regional planning and development commissions should have an active role in solid waste management planning. | SD | d | N | a | SA |

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CONCERN REGULATORY PROCEDURES AFFECTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIANA.

13. At present, a State regulation (SPC-18) provides that no one may construct or operate a sanitary landfill facility in the State without a valid permit issued by the Stream Pollution Control Board. The permit is issued based on compliance with certain minimum standards, and does not address any specific qualifications of the operator. In your opinion, should SPC-18 be amended to require minimum qualifications for sanitary landfill operators? (Circle Number)
- 1 YES
 - 2 NO
 - 3 NO OPINION
14. As indicated in question 13, SPC-18 defines general minimum standards for operating a sanitary landfill. These standards address such issues as water quality, aesthetics, air quality, safety, control of rodents and cover applications. Are you familiar with these standards for operating a sanitary landfill? (Circle Number)
- 1 YES (GO TO 15)
 - 2 NO (GO TO 16)

15. If you answered YES to question 14, do you think the minimum standards for operating a sanitary landfill are:
(Circle Number)

- 1 TOO STRICT
- 2 ABOUT RIGHT
- 3 NOT STRICT ENOUGH
- 4 NO OPINION

16. Existing State regulations provide that every sanitary landfill in the State must be inspected at least 4 times per year. How often do you think sanitary landfills should be inspected? (Circle Number)

- 1 LESS THAN 4 TIMES PER YEAR
- 2 AT LEAST 4 TIMES PER YEAR AS REQUIRED AT PRESENT
- 3 AT LEAST 6 TIMES PER YEAR
- 4 AT LEAST 12 TIMES PER YEAR
- 5 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

17. Who do you think SHOULD be responsible for inspecting and monitoring the operations of sanitary landfills within the State? (CIRCLE ONLY ONE)

- 1 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
- 2 COUNTY GOVERNMENTS
- 3 REGIONAL SOLID WASTE DISTRICTS
- 4 STATE GOVERNMENT
- 5 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

18. In your opinion, does the State usually take appropriate enforcement actions when the operating standards for a sanitary landfill are violated? (Circle Number)

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NO OPINION

19. Do you think there is a need to have training and educational programs regarding solid waste management for public officials? (Circle Number)

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NO OPINION

20. Who do you think should be responsible for locating areas within the State for the disposal of HAZARDOUS wastes (chemicals, oil, explosives, etc.)? (CIRCLE ONLY ONE)

- 1 PRIVATE BUSINESS/INDUSTRY
- 2 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
- 3 COUNTY GOVERNMENTS
- 4 REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONS
- 5 STATE GOVERNMENT
- 6 STATE GOVERNMENT WITH LOCAL AGREEMENT
- 7 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
- 8 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

21. Selecting sites to dispose of hazardous wastes may not be popular with local citizens. Would you be in favor of the State using its authority to override local zoning ordinances to establish such sites? (Circle Number)

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NO OPINION

THE NEXT SECTION CONTAINS A NUMBER OF STATEMENTS ABOUT RESOURCE RECOVERY, WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING.

For the purposes of this survey:

WASTE REDUCTION is the lessening of waste at its source by making products more durable, using less packaging, changing consumption patterns or using more efficient production processes.

RECYCLING is the separation of waste materials (i.e. paper, glass, ferrous metals) which can be reused and put back into the production process.

RESOURCE RECOVERY is the recovery of material or energy from solid waste, usually in large, technologically sophisticated facilities.

The State Solid Waste Management Plan will require that all solid waste be disposed of in sanitary landfills, recycled, used for resource recovery or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.

22. Alternatives to landfilling include the three methods defined above. Which of the following do you think should be given top priority by the State? (CIRCLE ONLY ONE)

- 1 WASTE REDUCTION
- 2 RECYCLING
- 3 RESOURCE RECOVERY

For each statement, please circle the response which is closest to the way you feel about the statement.

SD = Strongly Disagree

d = Disagree

N = Neutral

a = Agree

SA = Strongly Agree

- | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|---|---|----|
| 23. The State should be required to purchase supplies made from recycled materials, whenever economically feasible. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 24. The State should enact legislation requiring deposits on beverage containers sold within the state. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 25. The State should recycle its own waste paper, oil and tires. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 26. The State should encourage the development of markets for recycled materials. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 27. The State should encourage the public to buy items packaged in recycled materials. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 28. The State should assist local governments with resource recovery feasibility studies. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 29. The State should work with the private sector to promote economic development through resource recovery. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 30. Local governments should adopt waste collection fees that increase for larger amounts of waste to promote waste reduction. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 31. Local governments should require the separation of recyclable materials in residential solid waste by the householder. | SD | d | N | a | SA |
| 32. Efforts to stimulate recycling and waste reduction should be left entirely to the private sector. | SD | d | N | a | SA |

THIS SECTION CONTAINS SEVERAL QUESTIONS ON THE STATE'S ROLE IN RESOURCE RECOVERY:

33. How important do you think the development of resource recovery facilities is in Indiana? (Circle Number)
- 1 VERY IMPORTANT
 - 2 IMPORTANT
 - 3 UNIMPORTANT
 - 4 VERY UNIMPORTANT
34. Do you think the State should have a role in promoting resource recovery? (Circle Number)
- 1 YES (GO TO 35)
 - 2 NO (GO TO 36)
 - 3 NO OPINION

35. If you answered YES to question 34, which of the following activities are the most important for the State to be involved in? (CIRCLE NO MORE THAN THREE)

- 1 DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCE RECOVERY LEGISLATION
- 2 STUDYING POTENTIAL MARKETS FOR MATERIALS AND ENERGY RECOVERED FROM SOLID WASTE
- 3 PROJECT PLANNING ASSISTANCE
- 4 INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES
- 5 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND INCENTIVES
- 6 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

36. Presently, there are no resource recovery facilities in Indiana. In your opinion, which of the following are the most serious barriers to the development of resource recovery in Indiana? (CIRCLE NO MORE THAN THREE)

- 1 RESOURCE RECOVERY TOO EXPENSIVE COMPARED WITH LANDFILLING
- 2 LARGE INITIAL INVESTMENT DIFFICULT TO FINANCE
- 3 UNSTABLE MARKETS FOR RECOVERED MATERIALS
- 4 TECHNOLOGY UNTESTED IN THE U.S.
- 5 LEGAL BARRIERS
- 6 NO OPINION
- 7 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

37. Who should be responsible for FINANCING resource recovery facilities in Indiana? (CIRCLE ONLY ONE)

- 1 THE PARTICIPATING LOCAL/COUNTY GOVERNMENTS
- 2 THE PARTICIPATING LOCAL/COUNTY GOVERNMENT(S) AND THE STATE
- 3 REGIONAL SOLID WASTE DISTRICTS
- 4 STATE GOVERNMENT
- 5 STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS
- 6 PRIVATE INDUSTRY IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AGENCY
- 7 PRIVATE INDUSTRY
- 8 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

38. Who should be responsible for OWNING resource recovery facilities in Indiana? (CIRCLE ONLY ONE)

- 1 STATE GOVERNMENT
- 2 A STATEWIDE RESOURCE RECOVERY AUTHORITY
- 3 THE PARTICIPATING LOCAL/COUNTY GOVERNMENT(S)
- 4 REGIONAL SOLID WASTE DISTRICTS
- 5 PRIVATE INDUSTRY
- 6 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

39. Who should be responsible for OPERATING resource recovery facilities in Indiana? (CIRCLE ONLY ONE)

- 1 THE PARTICIPATING LOCAL/COUNTY GOVERNMENT(S)
- 2 REGIONAL SOLID WASTE DISTRICTS
- 3 STATE GOVERNMENT
- 4 A STATEWIDE RESOURCE RECOVERY AUTHORITY
- 5 PRIVATE INDUSTRY
- 6 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

40. The State's role in promoting and encouraging alternatives to landfilling (i.e. recycling, waste reduction) should be: (Circle Number)

- 1 INCREASED
- 2 KEPT THE SAME
- 3 DECREASED
- 4 NO OPINION

41. To increase the demand for products made from recycled materials, the State should exempt the purchase of such products from the State's 4% sales tax. (Circle Number)

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NO OPINION

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CONCERN THE FUNDING OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS IN INDIANA.

42. Do you think the State should make funds available to local governments for solid waste management activities? (Circle Number)

- 1 YES (GO TO 43)
- 2 NO (GO TO 44)

43. If you answered YES to question 42, would you be in favor of the State raising funds for solid waste management activities through a bond issue. (Circle Number)

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NO OPINION

44. Would you be in favor of establishing a statewide solid waste authority which could provide funding to localities for solid waste management functions? (Circle Number)

- 1 YES (GO TO 45)
- 2 NO (GO TO 46)

45. If you answered YES to question 44, which of the following solid waste management functions are in particular need of State financial support? (CIRCLE NO MORE THAN THREE)

- 1 OPERATING FACILITIES
- 2 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
- 3 PLANNING
- 4 ENGINEERING
- 5 UPGRADING FACILITIES
- 6 MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT
- 7 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

THIS INFORMATION IS CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL NOT BE IDENTIFIED BY INDIVIDUAL.

46. What county do you work in or represent? (NOT APPLICABLE TO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS)

County

47. Please circle the appropriate number that best describes your current position.

- 1 MAYOR
- 2 TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT
- 3 COUNTY COMMISSIONER
- 4 PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER
- 5 PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR
- 6 STAFF PLANNER
- 7 LEGISLATOR OR CONGRESSMAN
- 8 COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT
- 9 LOCAL OR COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER
- 10 LANDFILL OPERATOR
- 11 PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN
- 12 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

48. In your present position, how often do you deal with solid waste management issues in your community, county or region? (Circle Number)

- 1 DAILY
- 2 WEEKLY
- 3 MONTHLY
- 4 WHEN THERE IS A PROBLEM
- 5 NEVER

49. Do you think this questionnaire fully covered the major solid waste management concerns in Indiana?

- 1 YES (GO TO LAST PAGE)
- 2 NO

50. If you answered NO to question 49, what other solid waste management concerns should have been addressed?

THIS SPACE IS AVAILABLE FOR YOU TO COMMENT ON ANY OF THE PRECEDING QUESTIONS OR TO QUALIFY YOUR ANSWERS. PLEASE INDICATE THE NUMBER OF THE QUESTION TO WHICH YOU ARE REFERRING.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE A SUMMARY OF THE SURVEY RESULTS, PLEASE INDICATE THIS BY WRITING YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON THE BACK OF THE RETURN ENVELOPE, BUT DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

THANKS FOR YOUR HELP.



State of Indiana

State Planning Services Agency

Otis R. Bowen, M.D.
Governor

June 13, 1980

Dear Sir:

I am writing today to ask your assistance. Recently there has been an increased public awareness in Indiana of the environmental and health problems caused by the collection and disposal of solid wastes. In addition, the lack of safe facilities for the disposal of wastes will deter new industries from coming to Indiana and may force others to leave the State. This, of course, translates to less economic growth and jobs, and is a problem that will effect everyone.

In response to the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, Indiana is presently developing a State Solid Waste Management Plan, which will consider all aspects of solid waste management. The State Planning Services Agency is conducting a survey of a selected group of local, county and regional officials; private businessmen; and other persons who are concerned about solid waste management activities in their communities.

The enclosed questionnaire has been designed for you to express your opinions regarding specific solid waste management issues and policies in Indiana. Your responses will be used to guide the development of the State Solid Waste Management Plan, which will be completed by January, 1981.

Would you please help by taking a few minutes to complete this questionnaire and return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope as soon as possible. Your name will not be included in any survey report. Since this survey has only been sent to a selected group, your response is particularly important. If you have any questions or need additional information, please call the State Planning Services Agency at (317) 232-1470.

If you would like to receive a summary of the survey results, please indicate this by writing your name and address on the back of the return envelope, but DO NOT write your name on the questionnaire.

Thank You in advance for your help.

Sincerely,

Roland J. Gross
Director

Enclosure
RJM/ER/mwp

APPENDIX D
FOLLOW-UP POSTCARD SURVEY

State Planning Services Agency
143 W. Market St., Suite 300
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Indiana Resident:

Last week a questionnaire seeking your views on Solid Waste Management issues in Indiana was sent to you. If you have not already completed and returned it in the stamped, addressed envelope that we provided for you, could you please do so today? Because the questionnaire has been sent to only a small, representative sample of Indiana residents, it is extremely important that we receive your answers if the survey results are to accurately represent the views of Indiana citizens. If you have completed and returned the questionnaire, please accept our thanks. Your help is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Roland J. Mross, Director
State Planning Services Agency

APPENDIX E
STATISTICAL TABULATIONS FOR SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. How important an issue do you think solid waste management is in Indiana?

	Very Important	Important	Unimportant	Very Unimportant	
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	71%	27%	1%	1%	
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	83%	17%	0%	0%	
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	58%	37%	5%	0%	
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	59%	32%	4%	4%	
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	67%	33%	0%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	77%	23%	0%	0%	
STAFF PLANNER	64%	36%	0%	0%	
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	74%	24%	0%	2%	
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	74%	26%	0%	0%	
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	81%	19%	0%	0%	
LANDFILL OPERATOR	64%	36%	0%	0%	
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	58%	38%	1%	1%	

2. Do you think there is a need for the public to be better informed regarding the functions and problems associated with solid waste management?

	Yes	No			
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	94%	6%			
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	92%	6%			
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	89%	10%			
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	82%	14%			
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	92%	4%			
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	96%	3%			
STAFF PLANNER	93%	0%			
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	94%	6%			
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	98%	2%			
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	100%	0%			
LANDFILL OPERATOR	82%	18%			
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	92%	8%			

3. If you answered YES to question 2, what measures do you think should be used to better inform the public?

	Media Coverage	Meetings Seminars Workshops	Publications	Other	
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	50%	27%	20%	3%	
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	60%	21%	16%	3%	
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	50%	17%	33%	0%	
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	60%	20%	20%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	58%	23%	19%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	46%	29%	23%	2%	
STAFF PLANNER	52%	26%	17%	4%	
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	52%	35%	11%	1%	
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	45%	35%	18%	3%	
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	55%	22%	21%	2%	
LANDFILL OPERATOR	55%	23%	22%	0%	
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	46%	25%	23%	6%	

4. How important is it for local officials to know what is going on around the State in other solid waste programs?

	Very Important	Important	Unimportant	Very Unimportant	
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	59%	36%	1%	0%	
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	69%	31%	0%	0%	
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	47%	37%	10%	5%	
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	54%	32%	4%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	50%	50%	0%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	67%	28%	0%	0%	
STAFF PLANNER	79%	21%	0%	0%	
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	67%	24%	0%	2%	
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	70%	24%	0%	0%	
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	51%	43%	0%	0%	
LANDFILL OPERATOR	49%	46%	5%	0%	
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	46%	49%	1%	0%	

5. Some states have enacted laws that require all counties and large cities in the state to develop 5 or 10 year solid waste management plans. These plans identify present and future solid waste problems and provide for a strategy that will address those problems. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about local/county solid waste management plans?

	Should be required	Should be encouraged	Are not needed	No opinion	
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	41%	52%	4%	2%	
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	35%	61%	2%	2%	
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	37%	58%	5%	0%	
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	27%	54%	4%	9%	
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	37%	54%	4%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	60%	35%	3%	1%	
STAFF PLANNER	50%	43%	7%	0%	
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	35%	63%	2%	0%	
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	37%	59%	2%	2%	
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	55%	43%	1%	0%	
LANDFILL OPERATOR	23%	49%	18%	8%	
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	34%	58%	5%	1%	

6. There is a need to increase public involvement in solid waste management decision-making at the local level.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	3%	11%	15%	47%	23%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	6%	17%	17%	44%	15%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	0%	5%	21%	63%	10%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	4%	18%	18%	45%	14%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	4%	4%	4%	58%	29%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	0%	6%	17%	41%	35%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	14%	14%	57%	14%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	4%	6%	11%	43%	37%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	0%	0%	6%	65%	30%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	1%	7%	15%	57%	19%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	10%	20%	20%	26%	18%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	5%	21%	21%	38%	14%

7. Private citizens should be involved in the process of determining where sanitary landfills will be located.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	5%	18%	12%	47%	17%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	4%	27%	10%	48%	11%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	5%	5%	5%	68%	16%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	4%	27%	14%	50%	4%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	0%	12%	4%	54%	29%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	0%	18%	15%	45%	20%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	14%	21%	50%	14%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	2%	2%	15%	52%	30%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	2%	6%	11%	59%	22%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	7%	13%	15%	51%	12%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	28%	36%	8%	20%	5%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	8%	32%	15%	35%	9%

8. Disposal sites for solid waste should be privately owned and operated.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	8%	15%	43%	19%	13%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	17%	17%	46%	13%	4%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	10%	32%	32%	16%	10%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	18%	19%	36%	32%	4%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	12%	17%	46%	17%	8%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	10%	19%	50%	11%	6%
STAFF PLANNER	14%	14%	21%	43%	7%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	4%	7%	52%	20%	17%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	2%	26%	44%	22%	6%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	9%	13%	49%	20%	4%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	3%	8%	23%	23%	38%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	6%	5%	37%	23%	29%

9. The State should assume a more active role in gathering and disseminating information to localities to deal with solid waste management problems.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	2%	5%	10%	54%	28%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	2%	8%	8%	46%	35%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	0%	0%	26%	58%	16%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	9%	0%	9%	64%	18%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	0%	4%	8%	50%	37%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	0%	6%	11%	53%	27%
STAFF PLANNER	7%	0%	0%	71%	21%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	2%	0%	7%	48%	43%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	0%	4%	9%	67%	18%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	0%	4%	8%	53%	32%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	8%	13%	13%	41%	23%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	1%	5%	5%	58%	31%

10. The State should encourage local/county governments to combine their solid waste management activities and deal with solid waste on a regional or multi-county basis.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	9%	13%	16%	35%	25%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	10%	19%	10%	36%	25%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	16%	16%	26%	26%	16%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	23%	9%	36%	23%	9%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	12%	4%	25%	29%	25%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	5%	9%	10%	38%	36%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	14%	14%	36%	36%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	7%	9%	17%	30%	37%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	7%	15%	17%	46%	15%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	8%	13%	20%	42%	15%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	28%	28%	15%	15%	10%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	5%	3%	11%	48%	34%

11. Private businesses should take more responsibility for handling and disposing of the waste they generate.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	2%	6%	12%	45%	34%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	0%	8%	15%	46%	31%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	5%	5%	5%	47%	37%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	0%	0%	18%	50%	32%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	4%	4%	12%	46%	29%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	3%	3%	10%	51%	31%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	7%	7%	43%	43%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	2%	6%	11%	48%	33%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	0%	6%	15%	46%	33%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	0%	7%	3%	49%	40%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	3%	10%	26%	26%	31%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	6%	8%	14%	41%	31%

12. The regional planning and development commissions should have an active role in solid waste management planning.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	8%	12%	21%	42%	15%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	6%	11%	11%	50%	21%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	10%	5%	26%	53%	5%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	9%	14%	23%	41%	14%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	4%	12%	33%	33%	12%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	5%	6%	10%	45%	32%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	7%	7%	57%	29%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	15%	13%	33%	26%	11%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	4%	17%	24%	46%	9%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	5%	9%	18%	49%	18%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	10%	20%	28%	26%	8%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	9%	9%	25%	49%	8%

13. At present, a State regulation (SPC-18) provides that no one may construct or operate a sanitary landfill facility in the State without a valid permit issued by the Stream Pollution Control Board. The permit is issued based on compliance with certain minimum standards, and does not address any specific qualifications of the operator. In your opinion, should SPC-18 be amended to require minimum qualifications for sanitary landfill operators?

	Yes	No	No opinion		
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	70%	21%	9%		
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	60%	25%	13%		
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	53%	26%	21%		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	82%	14%	4%		
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	62%	17%	21%		
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	86%	10%	4%		
STAFF PLANNER	86%	7%	7%		
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	65%	24%	11%		
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	72%	15%	13%		
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	84%	11%	5%		
LANDFILL OPERATOR	49%	38%	10%		
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	66%	29%	5%		

14. As indicated in question 13, SPC-18 defines general minimum standards for operating a sanitary landfill. These standards address such issues as water quality, aesthetics, air quality, safety, control of rodents and cover applications. Are you familiar with these standards for operating a sanitary landfill?

	Yes	No			
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	60%	40%			
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	58%	40%			
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	26%	74%			
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	68%	32%			
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	21%	75%			
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	55%	45%			
STAFF PLANNER	43%	57%			
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	39%	59%			
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	46%	54%			
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	86%	13%			
LANDFILL OPERATOR	97%	3%			
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	77%	23%			

15. If you answered YES to question 14, do you think the minimum standards for operating a sanitary landfill are:

	Too strict	About right	Not strict enough	No opinion	
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	6%	67%	24%	2%	
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	16%	62%	16%	6%	
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	0%	60%	40%	0%	
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	13%	87%	0%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	20%	40%	40%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	0%	53%	44%	2%	
STAFF PLANNER	0%	50%	50%	0%	
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	14%	54%	27%	4%	
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	0%	26%	17%	4%	
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	5%	55%	26%	0%	
LANDFILL OPERATOR	8%	89%	3%	0%	
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	4%	80%	16%	0%	

16. Existing State regulations provide that every sanitary landfill in the State must be inspected at least 4 times per year. How often do you think sanitary landfills should be inspected?

	Less than 4 times per year	At least 4 times per year	At least 6 times per year	At least 12 times per year	Other
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	5%	53%	15%	20%	2%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	11%	56%	15%	15%	0%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	16%	59%	5%	16%	0%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	4%	54%	18%	14%	4%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	8%	67%	17%	8%	0%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	1%	33%	23%	35%	4%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	71%	7%	7%	7%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	6%	52%	15%	13%	4%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	7%	65%	15%	9%	0%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	3%	43%	16%	31%	3%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	3%	46%	15%	28%	3%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	3%	71%	9%	14%	0%

17. Who do you think SHOULD be responsible for inspecting and monitoring the operations of sanitary landfills within the State?

	Local Government	County Government	Regional Solid Waste Districts	State Government	Other
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	13%	19%	12%	49%	4%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	17%	19%	17%	42%	4%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	21%	21%	16%	42%	0%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	14%	18%	9%	54%	0%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	17%	25%	8%	37%	0%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	17%	15%	9%	45%	10%
STAFF PLANNER	7%	0%	14%	79%	0%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	15%	18%	7%	50%	0%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	4%	26%	20%	44%	2%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	13%	22%	11%	49%	4%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	10%	28%	8%	49%	5%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	14%	8%	14%	63%	1%

18. In your opinion, does the State usually take appropriate enforcement actions when the operating standards for a sanitary landfill are violated?

	Yes	No	No opinion		
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	37%	32%	30%		
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	48%	13%	38%		
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	21%	42%	37%		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	45%	18%	32%		
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	21%	21%	58%		
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	31%	40%	27%		
STAFF PLANNER	14%	29%	57%		
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	30%	39%	28%		
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	20%	31%	48%		
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	50%	42%	8%		
LANDFILL OPERATOR	74%	20%	5%		
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	40%	28%	32%		

19. Do you think there is a need to have training and educational programs regarding solid waste management for public officials?				
	Yes	No	No opinion	
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	87%	8%	5%	
BY CLASSIFICATION:				
MAYOR	88%	6%	6%	
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	63%	26%	10%	
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	64%	23%	9%	
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	83%	8%	8%	
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	90%	4%	6%	
STAFF PLANNER	93%	7%	0%	
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	91%	6%	4%	
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	93%	6%	2%	
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	92%	4%	4%	
LANDFILL OPERATOR	79%	15%	5%	
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	94%	3%	3%	

20. Who do you think should be responsible for locating areas within the State for the disposal of HAZARDOUS wastes (chemicals, oils, explosives, etc.)?								
	Private Business/ Industry	Local Government	County Government	Reg. Plan. & Develop Comm.	State Government	State gov't with local agreement	Federal Government	Other
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	6%	4%	5%	6%	22%	49%	3%	3%
BY CLASSIFICATION:								
MAYOR	13%	6%	2%	6%	19%	46%	2%	4%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	0%	5%	5%	26%	16%	37%	10%	0%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	9%	4%	9%	0%	14%	54%	4%	4%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	4%	4%	17%	4%	12%	46%	8%	4%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	1%	3%	6%	8%	18%	54%	3%	6%
STAFF PLANNER	7%	7%	0%	14%	21%	43%	7%	0%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	7%	4%	0%	4%	30%	54%	0%	0%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	2%	2%	7%	2%	17%	56%	2%	13%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	4%	3%	4%	7%	23%	51%	4%	0%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	10%	8%	5%	5%	28%	36%	8%	0%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	11%	3%	5%	6%	40%	32%	1%	1%

21. Selecting sites to dispose of hazardous wastes may not be popular with local citizens. Would you be in favor of the State using its authority to override local zoning ordinances to establish such sites?

	Yes	No	No opinion		
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	38%	53%	7%		
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	36%	60%	2%		
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	16%	79%	5%		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	36%	54%	4%		
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	37%	58%	4%		
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	28%	64%	6%		
STAFF PLANNER	29%	71%	0%		
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	24%	58%	13%		
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	31%	59%	9%		
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	39%	51%	8%		
LANDFILL OPERATOR	61%	33%	5%		
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	72%	20%	8%		

22. Alternatives to landfilling include the three methods defined above. Which of the following do you think should be given top priority by the State?

	Waste Reduction	Recycling	Resource Recovery		
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	29%	41%	27%		
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	17%	48%	35%		
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	21%	63%	10%		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	23%	36%	36%		
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	8%	62%	29%		
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	32%	39%	27%		
STAFF PLANNER	36%	36%	27%		
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	31%	39%	26%		
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	30%	39%	30%		
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	39%	39%	20%		
LANDFILL OPERATOR	36%	41%	18%		
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	20%	40%	35%		

23. The State should be required to purchase supplies made from recycled materials, whenever economically feasible.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	5%	13%	25%	39%	17%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	4%	19%	27%	44%	6%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	5%	5%	16%	53%	21%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	0%	18%	32%	45%	4%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	0%	17%	17%	46%	21%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	4%	10%	20%	40%	24%
STAFF PLANNER	7%	7%	14%	43%	29%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	7%	11%	15%	46%	20%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	6%	20%	35%	28%	9%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	0%	9%	23%	39%	28%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	10%	10%	31%	33%	13%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	11%	14%	32%	32%	11%

24. The State should enact legislation requiring deposits on beverage containers sold within the state.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	10%	11%	22%	31%	25%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	11%	6%	15%	44%	21%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	0%	5%	16%	53%	26%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	0%	18%	14%	41%	27%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	4%	12%	25%	29%	25%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	5%	8%	15%	32%	37%
STAFF PLANNER	7%	7%	7%	43%	36%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	20%	9%	30%	22%	18%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	2%	9%	20%	35%	31%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	3%	5%	27%	28%	36%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	13%	20%	23%	23%	18%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	23%	18%	23%	25%	11%

25. The State should recycle its own waste paper, oil and tires.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	3%	10%	18%	44%	23%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	0%	2%	23%	58%	17%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	0%	16%	16%	42%	26%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	0%	9%	18%	64%	9%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	0%	17%	12%	42%	29%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	3%	8%	14%	44%	29%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	14%	14%	43%	29%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	0%	18%	17%	44%	20%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	2%	6%	24%	43%	18%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	1%	7%	15%	47%	30%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	15%	26%	20%	23%	13%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	8%	11%	18%	45%	18%

26. The State should encourage the development of markets for recycled materials.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	1%	3%	7%	60%	28%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	0%	2%	4%	69%	25%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	0%	0%	0%	79%	21%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	0%	0%	9%	68%	23%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	0%	8%	8%	50%	33%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	1%	1%	4%	56%	36%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	0%	4%	4%	68%	24%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	0%	2%	7%	61%	28%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	0%	1%	9%	53%	35%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	0%	10%	18%	51%	15%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	3%	8%	5%	65%	20%

27. The State should encourage the public to buy items packaged in recycled materials.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	2%	4%	18%	54%	21%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	2%	0%	25%	54%	19%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	0%	0%	5%	74%	21%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	0%	9%	14%	64%	14%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	0%	12%	17%	37%	29%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	3%	5%	14%	47%	29%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	0%	29%	50%	21%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	2%	4%	9%	67%	18%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	2%	0%	28%	54%	15%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	0%	1%	16%	54%	28%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	3%	10%	26%	49%	10%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	3%	6%	17%	58%	15%

28. The State should assist local governments with resource recovery feasibility studies.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	1%	6%	10%	60%	21%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	0%	2%	13%	60%	25%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	0%	0%	10%	74%	16%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	4%	18%	14%	59%	4%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	0%	8%	12%	50%	29%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	0%	4%	8%	56%	29%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	7%	14%	43%	36%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	0%	2%	4%	76%	17%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	0%	4%	4%	72%	18%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	0%	5%	8%	63%	22%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	10%	13%	26%	46%	3%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	1%	15%	8%	63%	12%

29. The State should work with the private sector to promote economic development through resource recovery.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	1%	3%	12%	57%	27%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	0%	2%	13%	58%	27%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	0%	0%	16%	58%	26%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	0%	0%	23%	59%	18%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	0%	0%	8%	54%	33%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	0%	1%	11%	51%	35%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	0%	2%	2%	70%	26%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	0%	0%	11%	68%	20%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	0%	3%	13%	59%	24%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	3%	10%	26%	46%	10%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	0%	6%	6%	61%	26%

30. Local governments should adopt waste collection fees that increase for larger amounts of waste to promote waste reduction.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	5%	16%	28%	38%	12%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	2%	13%	21%	50%	13%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	0%	16%	42%	26%	16%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	0%	32%	14%	50%	4%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	0%	8%	25%	42%	25%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	1%	9%	28%	47%	13%
STAFF PLANNER	7%	21%	29%	36%	7%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	2%	7%	39%	39%	11%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	6%	11%	26%	44%	9%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	0%	12%	38%	40%	9%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	26%	23%	18%	20%	8%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	11%	34%	23%	18%	14%

31. Local governments should require the separation of recyclable materials in residential solid waste by the householder.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	6%	21%	24%	37%	11%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	6%	15%	36%	36%	6%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	5%	26%	37%	26%	0%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	0%	23%	27%	45%	4%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	0%	37%	29%	17%	17%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	4%	13%	22%	38%	20%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	36%	29%	29%	7%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	7%	13%	28%	39%	9%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	6%	11%	17%	61%	4%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	5%	16%	23%	36%	18%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	10%	38%	23%	15%	10%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	9%	34%	17%	34%	6%

32. Efforts to stimulate recycling and waste reduction should be left entirely to the private sector.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	23%	46%	16%	10%	3%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	29%	40%	13%	13%	4%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	16%	58%	10%	16%	0%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	18%	54%	18%	9%	0%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	33%	21%	29%	17%	0%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	36%	45%	14%	4%	0%
STAFF PLANNER	14%	79%	0%	7%	0%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	22%	52%	17%	7%	2%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	22%	52%	11%	9%	2%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	24%	49%	19%	4%	3%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	5%	26%	18%	31%	18%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	15%	52%	18%	9%	5%

33. How important do you think the development of resource recovery facilities is in Indiana?

	Very important	Important	Unimportant	Very Unimportant	
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	37%	56%	5%	1%	
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	36%	63%	0%	0%	
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	42%	47%	0%	0%	
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	41%	45%	14%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	29%	71%	0%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	46%	51%	3%	0%	
STAFF PLANNER	29%	71%	0%	0%	
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	52%	44%	4%	0%	
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	30%	65%	4%	0%	
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	39%	57%	4%	0%	
LANDFILL OPERATOR	18%	49%	18%	10%	
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	35%	55%	9%	0%	

34. Do you think the State should have a role in promoting resource recovery?

	Yes	No	No opinion		
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	87%	8%	5%		
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	85%	8%	6%		
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	84%	10%	5%		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	86%	9%	4%		
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	79%	12%	8%		
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	92%	4%	1%		
STAFF PLANNER	100%	0%	0%		
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	85%	6%	9%		
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	94%	4%	0%		
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	92%	5%	3%		
LANDFILL OPERATOR	49%	38%	13%		
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	94%	3%	3%		

35. If you answered YES to question 34, which of the following activities are the most important for the State to be involved in?

	Develop legislation	Study potential markets	Project planning assistance	Inform. & education activities	Financial assistance & incentive	Other		
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	18%	24%	19%	16%	23%	0%		
BY CLASSIFICATION:								
MAYOR	19%	26%	20%	10%	24%	1%		
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	15%	29%	26%	12%	15%	3%		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	26%	24%	12%	10%	28%	0%		
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	23%	15%	15%	21%	26%	0%		
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	21%	21%	20%	12%	25%	1%		
STAFF PLANNER	16%	26%	23%	13%	23%	0%		
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	19%	21%	21%	18%	19%	1%		
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	17%	26%	13%	22%	22%	0%		
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	16%	24%	20%	17%	22%	1%		
LANDFILL OPERATOR	13%	36%	8%	13%	31%	0%		
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	16%	26%	21%	19%	19%	0%		

36. Presently there are no resource recovery facilities in Indiana. In your opinion, which of the following are the most serious barriers to the development of resource recovery in Indiana?

	Recovery too expensive	Large initial investment	Unstable markets	Technology untested in U.S.	Legal barriers	No opinion	Other	
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	32%	30%	18%	8%	7%	3%	2%	
BY CLASSIFICATION:								
MAYOR	35%	30%	20%	9%	5%	1%	0%	
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	29%	29%	17%	6%	8%	11%	0%	
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	39%	33%	11%	9%	9%	0%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	21%	33%	16%	9%	9%	7%	5%	
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	31%	29%	19%	7%	7%	4%	3%	
STAFF PLANNER	20%	40%	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%	
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	32%	36%	10%	10%	5%	4%	2%	
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	31%	31%	15%	9%	6%	5%	4%	
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	29%	33%	19%	10%	7%	3%	0%	
LANDFILL OPERATOR	41%	24%	22%	4%	3%	5%	1%	
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	31%	28%	17%	9%	12%	0%	2%	

37. Who should be responsible for FINANCING resource recovery facilities in Indiana?

	Local & county gov'ts.	Local, county & state gov'ts.	Regional Solid Waste Districts	State gov't.	State & federal gov't.	Private industry & gov't.	Private industry	Other
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	3%	20%	8%	4%	12%	38%	10%	3%
BY CLASSIFICATION:								
MAYOR	2%	27%	8%	11%	21%	21%	6%	0%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	5%	5%	10%	10%	32%	37%	0%	0%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	9%	14%	9%	0%	23%	32%	4%	4%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	0%	17%	8%	8%	8%	46%	12%	0%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	1%	20%	11%	1%	14%	41%	8%	1%
STAFF PLANNER	7%	21%	21%	0%	21%	29%	0%	0%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	6%	26%	2%	2%	6%	48%	6%	6%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	0%	20%	4%	4%	6%	52%	6%	6%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	1%	19%	18%	1%	15%	38%	5%	3%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	3%	13%	5%	5%	13%	18%	33%	3%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	5%	20%	6%	5%	3%	38%	15%	6%

38. Who should be responsible for OWNING resource recovery facilities in Indiana?

	State gov't.	Statewide resource recovery authority	Local & county gov'ts.	Regional Solid Waste Districts	Private industry	Other		
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	8%	8%	17%	13%	47%	3%		
BY CLASSIFICATION:								
MAYOR	17%	13%	21%	21%	21%	2%		
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	10%	21%	10%	16%	42%	0%		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	4%	18%	9%	9%	45%	9%		
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	21%	4%	17%	8%	42%	0%		
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	11%	5%	19%	20%	41%	0%		
STAFF PLANNER	0%	14%	21%	29%	36%	0%		
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	6%	2%	18%	6%	59%	4%		
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	6%	6%	15%	7%	57%	4%		
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	8%	8%	15%	23%	45%	0%		
LANDFILL OPERATOR	5%	5%	10%	5%	67%	3%		
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	3%	8%	17%	8%	58%	6%		

39. Who should be responsible for OPERATING resource recovery facilities in Indiana?

	Local & county gov'ts.	Regional Solid Waste Districts	State gov't.	Statewide resource recovery authority	Private industry	Other		
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	18%	11%	6%	9%	50%	1%		
BY CLASSIFICATION:								
MAYOR	25%	15%	13%	19%	21%	2%		
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	21%	10%	10%	16%	42%	0%		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	18%	9%	4%	18%	50%	0%		
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	21%	8%	17%	4%	42%	0%		
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	18%	20%	8%	9%	42%	0%		
STAFF PLANNER	21%	36%	0%	7%	36%	0%		
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	15%	7%	4%	4%	63%	0%		
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	15%	6%	4%	7%	65%	0%		
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	18%	15%	8%	18%	39%	0%		
LANDFILL OPERATOR	15%	3%	3%	3%	69%	3%		
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	12%	11%	3%	1%	68%	5%		

40. The State's role in promoting and encouraging alternatives to landfilling (i.e. recycling, waste reduction) should be:

	Increased	Kept the same	Decreased	No opinion	
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	83%	9%	2%	5%	
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	86%	4%	0%	10%	
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	79%	16%	0%	5%	
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	68%	18%	4%	9%	
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	75%	12%	0%	8%	
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	90%	5%	1%	4%	
STAFF PLANNER	86%	7%	0%	7%	
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	89%	6%	4%	0%	
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	85%	11%	0%	4%	
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	93%	5%	0%	1%	
LANDFILL OPERATOR	54%	15%	15%	13%	
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	86%	11%	0%	3%	

41. To increase the demand for products made from recycled materials, the State should exempt the purchase of such products from the State's 4% sales tax.

	Yes	No	No opinion		
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	43%	37%	18%		
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	36%	36%	25%		
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	63%	16%	21%		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	27%	59%	14%		
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	46%	42%	8%		
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	58%	32%	9%		
STAFF PLANNER	50%	29%	21%		
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	31%	44%	22%		
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	31%	50%	18%		
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	50%	34%	16%		
LANDFILL OPERATOR	49%	31%	20%		
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	41%	38%	18%		

42. Do you think the State should make funds available to local governments for solid waste management activities?

	Yes	No			
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	68%	29%			
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	83%	15%			
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	68%	26%			
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	54%	41%			
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	67%	29%			
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	81%	18%			
STAFF PLANNER	57%	36%			
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	61%	33%			
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	78%	20%			
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	73%	27%			
LANDFILL OPERATOR	44%	54%			
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	51%	49%			

43. If you answered YES to question 42, would you be in favor of the State raising funds for solid waste management activities through a bond issue?

	Yes	No	No opinion		
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	51%	27%	22%		
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	47%	29%	24%		
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	64%	21%	14%		
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	38%	23%	38%		
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	56%	12%	31%		
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	61%	21%	17%		
STAFF PLANNER	56%	22%	22%		
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	37%	43%	20%		
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	48%	25%	27%		
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	49%	21%	30%		
LANDFILL OPERATOR	50%	25%	25%		
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	54%	34%	11%		

44. Would you be in favor of establishing a statewide solid waste authority which could provide funding to localities for solid waste management functions?

	Yes	No			
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	61%	31%			
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	79%	15%			
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	63%	21%			
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	50%	45%			
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	58%	33%			
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	70%	24%			
STAFF PLANNER	64%	29%			
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	44%	39%			
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	61%	30%			
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	76%	22%			
LANDFILL OPERATOR	38%	56%			
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	55%	41%			

45. If you answered YES to question 44, which of the following solid waste management functions are in particular need of State financial support?

	Operating facilities	Research and Develop.	Planning	Engineering	Upgrading facilities	Monitoring and Enforcing	Other	
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	18%	24%	21%	12%	7%	17%	1%	
BY CLASSIFICATION:								
MAYOR	22%	26%	25%	12%	8%	5%	1%	
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	17%	23%	23%	10%	3%	23%	0%	
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	21%	37%	13%	8%	13%	8%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	17%	31%	11%	11%	11%	19%	0%	
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	19%	16%	20%	15%	5%	23%	1%	
STAFF PLANNER	4%	30%	30%	13%	4%	17%	0%	
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	13%	28%	25%	11%	2%	22%	0%	
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	18%	32%	20%	4%	6%	20%	0%	
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	17%	26%	18%	13%	11%	16%	0%	
LANDFILL OPERATOR	23%	30%	20%	7%	3%	17%	0%	
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	16%	17%	24%	19%	8%	14%	2%	

46. What county do you work in or represent?

	SMSA	Non-SMSA	No Response		
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	46%	46%	8%		
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	38%	60%			
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	26%	74%			
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	50%	45%			
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	33%	67%			
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	41%	45%			
STAFF PLANNER	43%	21%			
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	54%	30%			
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	39%	61%			
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	35%	62%			
LANDFILL OPERATOR	49%	46%			
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	78%	18%			

47. Please circle the appropriate number that best describes your current position.

TOTAL FREQUENCY:	100%				
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	9%				
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	4%				
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	4%				
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	5%				
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	14%				
STAFF PLANNER	2%				
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	10%				
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	10%				
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	13%				
LANDFILL OPERATOR	7%				
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	12%				

48. In your present position, how often do you deal with solid waste management issues in your community, county or region?

	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	When there is a problem	Never
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	18%	13%	8%	46%	9%
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	35%	21%	4%	36%	2%
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	0%	21%	5%	53%	21%
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	9%	27%	4%	50%	4%
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	0%	4%	0%	37%	50%
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	9%	5%	13%	49%	13%
STAFF PLANNER	0%	21%	7%	64%	7%
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	2%	6%	7%	80%	2%
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	2%	2%	6%	81%	6%
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	18%	28%	9%	32%	3%
LANDFILL OPERATOR	72%	8%	8%	8%	3%
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	23%	18%	9%	32%	11%

49. Do you think this questionnaire fully covered the major solid waste management concerns in Indiana?

	Yes	No			
TOTAL FREQUENCY:	75%	11%			
BY CLASSIFICATION:					
MAYOR	85%	8%			
TOWN BOARD PRESIDENT	89%	10%			
COUNTY COMMISSIONER	63%	13%			
PLAN COMMISSION MEMBER	75%	17%			
PLAN COMMISSION DIRECTOR	78%	8%			
STAFF PLANNER	71%	14%			
LEGISLATOR/CONGRESSMAN	80%	13%			
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT	78%	7%			
LOCAL/COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER	74%	9%			
LANDFILL OPERATOR	82%	15%			
PRIVATE BUSINESSMAN	61%	21%			

APPENDIX D
RESOURCE RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION
WORKSHOP MATERIALS

APPENDIX D

ANNOUNCEMENT

RESOURCE RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION WORKSHOPS

AUGUST 5 - 14, 1980

The environmental and health problems caused by the collection and disposal of trash, garbage and refuse in Indiana have been receiving increased attention in the past few years. These problems are not unique to Indiana, but are occurring all over the country. In response to the solid waste disposal problems, Congress passed the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in 1976 to encourage alternative disposal methods. The goal of RCRA is not to eliminate sanitary landfills as a disposal method, but to encourage the recovery and reuse of valuable materials and energy from solid waste.

In response to this Federal Act, Indiana is presently developing a State Solid Waste Management Plan, and one major part of the Plan will be a resource recovery and conservation strategy to encourage these alternative disposal methods. Resource recovery includes the process of recovering materials and energy from solid waste by source separation, and recycling or the reuse of waste materials in the production of new products. Resource conservation generally involves reducing the total amount of waste materials that are generated.

The State Planning Services Agency will be conducting five (5) resource recovery and conservation workshops around the State between August 5 and 14. The purpose of the workshops is to receive your suggestions concerning what resource recovery and conservation options the State should be involved in, to what extent, and who should be responsible for implementing the activities. Some activities may require direct State agency or legislative involvement, while others will be better implemented by local governments or the regional planning and development commissions.

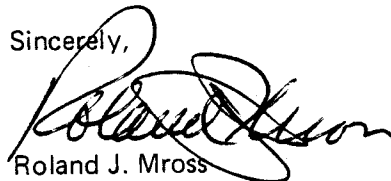
The workshops are being co-sponsored by the Solid Waste Management Section of the State Board of Health; the Indiana Association of Regional Councils; the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns; and the Association of Indiana Counties, Inc. The workshop agenda and schedule of specific dates and locations are enclosed.

Small group discussions will enable you to have an active role in helping to develop the resource recovery alternatives which will be included in the State Solid Waste Management Plan. If you attend one of the workshops, you will receive a summary of the workshop recommendations within a short time after the last workshop with an explanation of how the recommendations were used in developing the final resource recovery and conservation strategy.

Although there is no charge for attending any of the workshops, we would appreciate it if you would complete and return the pre-registration form, which is provided on the enclosed sheet. This will help us estimate the number of people who plan to attend each workshop.

I urge you to review the enclosed agenda and select one of the five workshops that is most convenient for you to attend. Please call the State Planning Services Agency, (317) 232-1470, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Roland J. Mross
Director, SPSA

RESOURCE RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION WORKSHOPS

AUGUST 5 – 14, 1980

1:00 – 3:30 p.m.

AGENDA

- 1:00 – 1:30 Overview of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and Development of the State Solid Waste Management Plan – SPSA Staff
- 1:30 – 2:45 Discussion of options to promote resource recovery, recycling and waste reduction. (Small groups)
- 2:45 – 3:30 Presentation and discussion of recommendations made in small groups. Summary.
- 3:30 Adjourn.

SPONSORS

State Planning Services Agency

Indiana Association of Regional Councils

Association of Indiana Counties, Inc.

Solid Waste Management Section,
State Board of Health

Indiana Association of Cities and
Towns

PRE-REGISTRATION

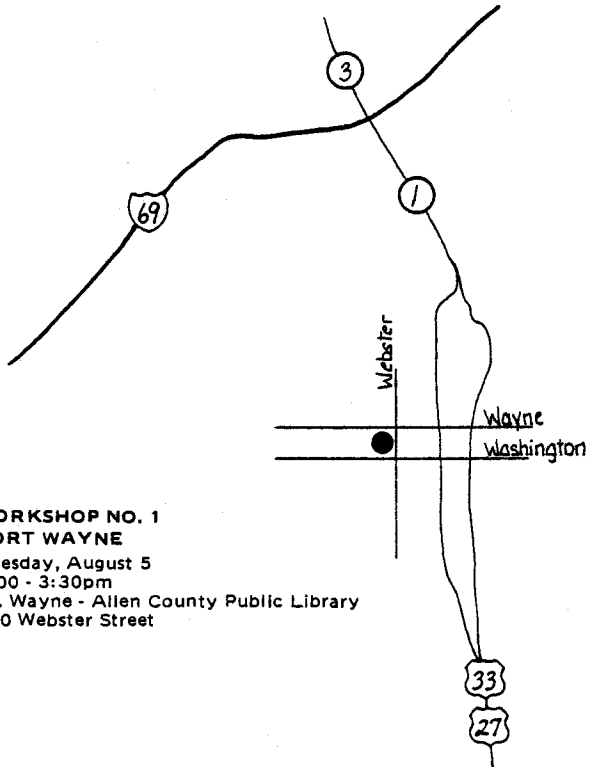
There is no charge for the workshops. Please check the workshop you hope to attend and detach and mail to: Workshops, State Planning Services Agency, Suite 300, 143 W. Market St., Indianapolis, IN 46204

- Fort Wayne, Aug. 5
- Indianapolis, Aug. 6
- Valparaiso, Aug. 7

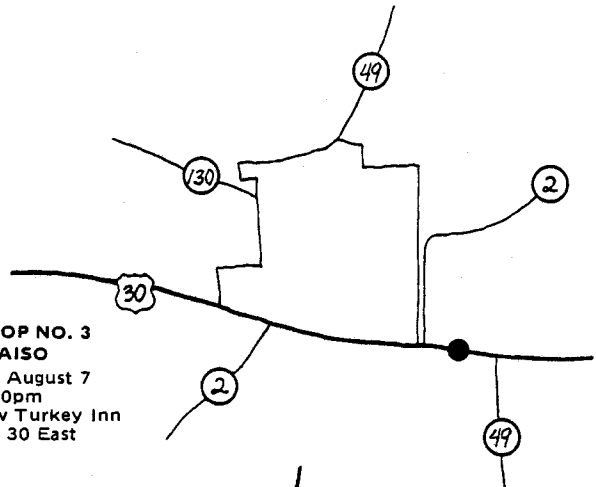
- Jasper, Aug. 12
- Scottsburg, Aug. 14

NAME _____

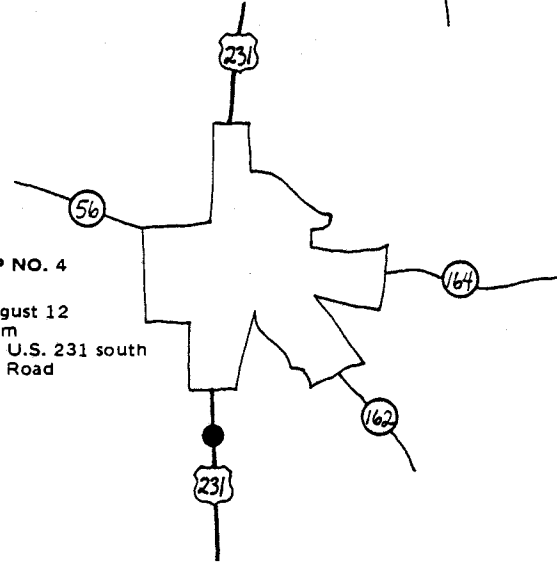
POSITION/ORGANIZATION _____



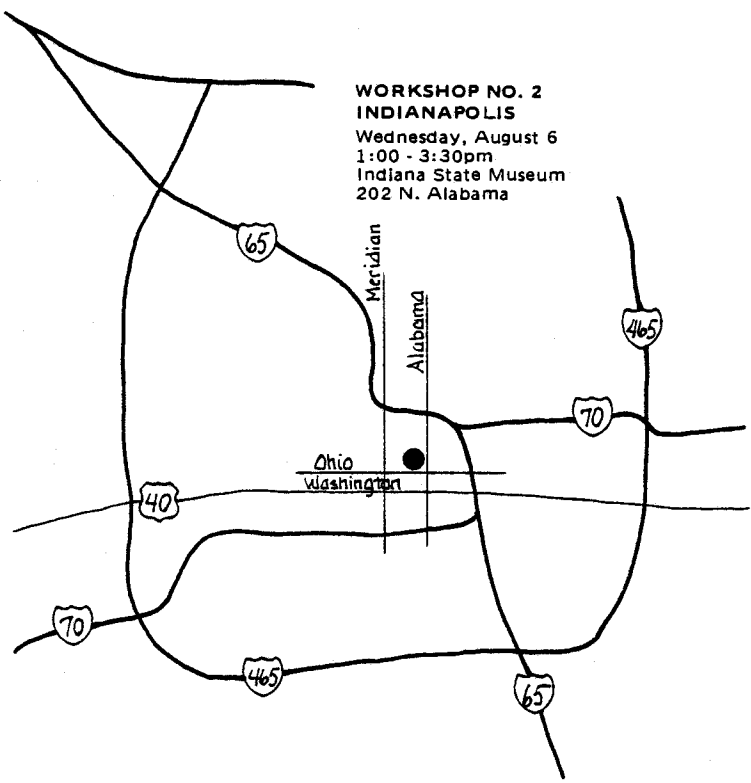
**WORKSHOP NO. 1
FORT WAYNE**
Tuesday, August 5
1:00 - 3:30pm
Ft. Wayne - Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street



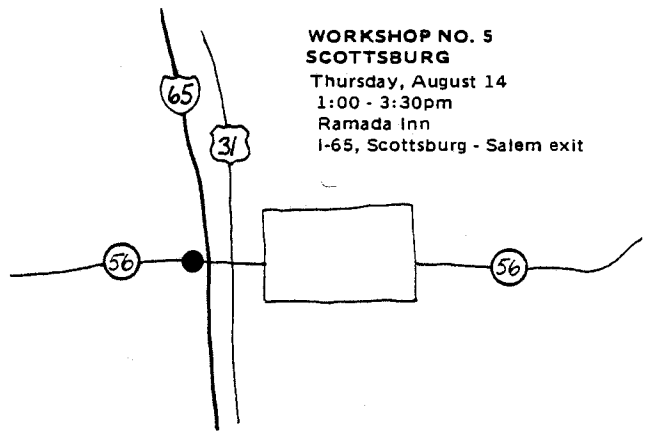
**WORKSHOP NO. 3
VALPARAISO**
Thursday, August 7
1:00 - 3:30pm
Strongbow Turkey Inn
2405 U.S. 30 East



**WORKSHOP NO. 4
JASPER**
Tuesday, August 12
1:00 - 3:30pm
Holiday Inn, U.S. 231 south
and Division Road



**WORKSHOP NO. 2
INDIANAPOLIS**
Wednesday, August 6
1:00 - 3:30pm
Indiana State Museum
202 N. Alabama



**WORKSHOP NO. 5
SCOTTSBURG**
Thursday, August 14
1:00 - 3:30pm
Ramada Inn
I-65, Scottsburg - Salem exit



State of Indiana

State Planning Services Agency

Otis R. Bowen, M.D.
Governor

September 2, 1980

Dear Workshop Participant:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for attending and participating in one of the five resource recovery and conservation workshops held around the State a few weeks ago.

As promised at the workshops, our office has prepared a summary of the input received at all of the workshops and this is enclosed for your information. The SPSA staff are presently using the comments made at the workshops to finalize a resource recovery and conservation strategy to include in the State Solid Waste Management Plan.

Our office also plans to have copies printed of the solid waste management survey report and as soon as they are ready for distribution, we will send you a copy.

Your interest in the development of a State Solid Waste Management Plan is appreciated and if you have any questions concerning the Plan, do not hesitate to contact our office or the Solid Waste Management Section of the State Board of Health.

Sincerely,

Roland J. Mross
Director

Enclosure

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESOURCE RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION WORKSHOPS

FORT WAYNE - AUGUST 5

There were three discussion groups comprising thirty-nine persons.

Two of the three groups could not arrive at a consensus on whether or not the State should study various approaches it could take to promote waste reduction. One group favored the State studying ways to reduce packaging waste. In general, workshop participants did not think the State should study the use of local user fees or consider encouraging local governments to replace existing tax-supported systems with user fees. Only one group felt the State should study the costs and benefits of implementing beverage container deposit legislation and they assigned it a low priority. Those not in favor said the issue has already been "studied to death" and beverage containers are only a small part of the total solid waste stream. Workshop participants heavily favored the establishment of an inter-agency committee to make recommendations on the State's procurement practices, especially regarding the purchase of products made with recycled materials. Also heavily favored was the option of studying how the State can most economically recycle its own waste. In general, participants were in favor of developing legislation to provide State funding for planning and implementation of local and regional solid waste programs. They were less supportive of the State studying and developing proposed legislation for tax incentives to promote resource recovery.

Three options involving state technical assistance were strongly recommended. They are:

- identifying, monitoring and evaluating technologies being used by resource recovery projects.
- developing public/private sector cooperation to promote economic development through resource recovery.
- developing educational programs to inform the public, agencies and institutions about solid waste problems.

Group opinions were mixed on whether or not a public or private body should be designated or created to coordinate the post-collection activities of existing municipal and private recycling operations. One suggestion which was not one of the fifteen options in the handout was that the State should have a role in the siting of landfills and resource recovery facilities.

Only one of the three groups had sufficient time to select their top five options. They were:

- state role in facility siting.

- promoting economic development through resource recovery.
- state financial assistance.
- regional planning agency assistance.
- storage, marketing and transportation (regional transfer stations for recyclables).

INDIANAPOLIS - AUGUST 6

A total of seventy-six persons attended the workshop. Five discussion groups were formed.

Most of the groups thought the state should study various approaches it could take to promote waste reduction. It was suggested the state do this using education rather than mandatory laws. In general, workshop participants did not believe the state should study the use of local user fees or consider encouraging local governments to replace existing tax-supported systems with user fees. It was felt that increased "midnight" dumping and the administration of user fee systems would outweigh any benefits. Three of the five groups thought the state should study the long-term costs and benefits of implementing beverage container deposit legislation. Establishing an inter-agency committee to make recommendations on the State's procurement practices and how the State can recycle its own waste was heavily favored by almost all groups. The State should set an example by having its waste recycled when economically feasible. Workshop participants were only mildly supportive of the State studying various tax incentives to promote resource recovery and developing proposed legislation. Two groups opposed the exemption of purchases of products made from recovered materials from the State 4% sales tax. Although many persons felt only large companies would benefit from tax incentives, three groups did favor at least limited incentives to promote recycling.

Five options involving State technical assistance and public education were heavily favored by at least four of the five groups. The options are:

- conducting market studies to identify potential markets for materials and energy recovered from solid waste.
- identifying, monitoring and evaluating technologies being used by resource recovery projects.
- developing public/private sector cooperation to promote economic development through resource recovery.
- developing educational programs to inform the public, agencies and institutions about solid waste problems.
- providing technical assistance to cities, counties, regions and persons on solid waste management.

Three out of five groups favored creating a public or private body to coordinate the post-collection activities of existing municipal and private recycling operations. Some groups thought a private entity should be in control of this kind of operation. The groups were split as to whether or not State funding should be provided to localities for solid waste management activities. One group said tax incentives would be preferable to just "giving" money to localities; another said if the state encourages it, the state should fund it. Most groups agreed that the regional solid waste planning agencies should assist localities with planning and educational programs on solid waste management.

Of the five groups, only two selected their top five options which are summarized below:

- general waste reduction.
- beverage container deposit legislation.
- tax incentives.
- educational programs.
- state technical assistance.

VALPARAISO - AUGUST 7

The workshop was attended by sixty-nine persons who broke up into five discussion groups.

All groups heavily favored the state studying ways to promote waste reduction; it's like "motherhood and apple pie." Most groups strongly opposed studying the use of local user fees and the State encouraging local governments to replace existing tax-supported systems with user fees. Four of the five groups heavily favored the State studying the costs and benefits of implementing beverage container deposit legislation; some suggested looking at the laws in other states. Establishing an inter-agency committee to make recommendations on the State's procurement practices and how the State can recycle its own waste was favored by all five groups. However, no new agencies should be created to carry out these programs. Workshop participants generally favored the State studying various tax incentives to promote resource recovery and developing proposed legislation. Regarding tax incentives, suggestions included the use of them for only a limited time and the use of property tax abatement but not a sales tax exemption.

Five options involving state technical assistance and public education were favored by at least four of the five groups. They are:

- conducting market studies to identify potential markets for materials and energy recovered from solid waste.

- identifying, monitoring and evaluating technologies being used by resource recovery projects.
- developing public/private sector cooperation to promote economic development through resource recovery.
- developing educational programs to inform the public, agencies and institutions about solid waste problems.
- providing technical assistance to cities, counties, regions and persons on solid waste management.

Regarding the option to create or designate a public or private body to coordinate the post-collection activities of existing municipal and private recycling operations, two groups felt this was a good idea but it should be coordinated by the State or a not-for-profit corporation. Another group felt it should receive more study. State financial assistance to localities for the planning and implementation of local and regional solid waste management activities was generally favored by all groups. It was felt that the State should fund mandatory programs using community commitment and need as guides. Three out of five groups agreed that the regional solid waste planning agencies should assist localities with planning and educational programs on solid waste management; the other two were not convinced of the effectiveness of the regional concept.

A State role in the siting of landfills and other solid waste facilities, the separation of solid waste planning and regulatory functions at the State level, and the enactment of needed solid waste enabling legislation were other items suggested by workshop attendants but not listed on the handout.

All five groups selected options they felt should receive priority attention by the State. Four of the five groups said mandatory deposit legislation, tax incentives to promote resource recovery and State financial assistance should be top priorities. Three of the five groups thought economic development through resource recovery and technical assistance by regional planning agencies should be priority items.

JASPER - AUGUST 12

In this workshop, there were two discussion groups totaling twenty-two persons.

Both groups felt that the state should study ways to promote waste reduction, however one group suggested using the profit motive to get results. The groups were split on the State studying the use of local user fees and encouraging local governments to replace existing tax-supported systems with user fees. The group favoring it suggested a system supported by a combination of user fees and taxes with some revenues going to increased enforcement of laws prohibiting "midnight" dumping. One group felt the State should study the costs and benefits of implementing beverage container deposit legislation, the other was opposed. Both groups favored the establishment of an inter-agency committee to make recommendations on the State's

procurement practices and to study how the State can most economically recycle its own waste; the State should set an example it was felt. The two groups opposed studying the implications of tax incentives to promote resource recovery and developing proposed legislation. One group felt that outright subsidies would be preferable to further complicating the tax system and that only large firms would benefit from tax incentives.

Options involving State technical assistance which both groups favored include:

- conducting market studies to identify potential markets for materials and energy recovered from solid waste. Regional studies should identify the buyers/users of recovered materials.
- identifying, monitoring and evaluating technologies being used by resource recovery projects. The State should serve as an information clearinghouse concerning available technologies.
- developing educational programs to inform the public, agencies and institutions about solid waste problems. The media should be used.
- providing technical assistance to cities, counties, regions and persons. This would foster better communication between State and local governments and was a high priority.

One group strongly favored the State working with the private sector to promote economic development through resource recovery and the other was neutral. Both groups favored the creation of a public or private body to coordinate the post-collection activities of existing municipal and private recycling operations. One group felt that, although markets for recovered materials may not be developed enough to support such a concept, it will be needed sooner or later. The other group felt the private sector should be involved with the State only assisting. Legislation to provide State funding for local and regional solid waste management activities was supported by both groups.

One group supported the expanded use of the regional solid waste planning agencies to provide technical assistance and educational programs on solid waste to local governments. However, financial assistance to the regions will be needed to do this. The other group did not approve of regional agency assistance or involvement in solid waste management activities.

One suggestion which was not one of the fifteen options in the handout was that the State should simplify all of its permit procedures.

Both groups selected their top priorities which are summarized below:

- educational programs.
- technology assessment.

- waste reduction.
- state financial assistance.
- market studies and the development of markets for recovered materials.

SCOTTSBURG - AUGUST 14

There were two discussion groups comprising a total of twenty-seven people.

Both groups felt that the State should study ways to promote waste reduction. This was seen as obvious and should be a major part of any educational program. Studying the use of local user fees was also favored by both groups. However, one of the groups felt user fees should not be mandatory; the other felt user fees would be necessary to increase public awareness of waste problems. Both groups gave a high priority to studying the costs and benefits of beverage container deposit legislation. Both groups favored the establishment of an inter-agency committee to make recommendations on the State's procurement practices and to study how the State can most economically recycle its own waste. It was felt that the State can improve the reputation of recycled paper by using it. The groups were split as to whether or not the State should study the implications of various kinds of tax incentives to promote resource recovery and develop proposed legislation. The group that was opposed said "only as a last resort."

Options involving technical assistance which both groups favored include:

- conducting market studies to identify potential markets for materials and energy recovered from solid waste. Localities need to know where the markets are located. Although both groups favored this, one group was undecided as to whether the State, the universities or private industry should do it.
- identifying, monitoring and evaluating technologies being used by resource recovery projects. One group saw the state assisting as an information clearinghouse.
- developing public/private sector cooperation to promote economic development through resource recovery. It was felt that the chamber of commerces could be useful in that respect.
- developing educational programs to inform the public, agencies and institutions about solid waste problems. The media and the schools should be used.
- technical assistance provided by the State and the regional solid waste planning agencies. One group suggested having State field offices located around the State to better serve localities.

Both groups favored the creation or designation of a public or private body to coordinate the post-collection activities of existing municipal and private recycling operations as long as market studies were done beforehand to assure economic feasibility.

Legislation to provide State funding for local and regional solid waste management activities was favored by both groups. It was felt that State financial assistance is essential, should help the "small guy" compete with big industry and should be directed toward resource recovery, not just disposal.

Both groups selected their top priorities which are summarized below:

- beverage container deposit legislation and other waste reduction measures.
- educational programs.
- market studies.
- storage, marketing and transportation (coordination of post-collection activities).
- tax incentives.

SUMMARY

A total of two hundred and thirty-three persons attended the five workshops. Seventeen group discussions were conducted.

Eight options received a favorable recommendation from at least fifteen of the seventeen groups. They are:

- studying and revising the State's procurement practices.
- studying how the State can most economically recycle its own waste.
- conducting market studies.
- assessing resource recovery technologies.
- promoting economic development through resource recovery.
- conducting public educational programs.
- conducting educational programs for firms, agencies and institutions.
- providing technical assistance to localities.

On the other end of the scale, local user fees received only weak support. Only five groups favored local user fees.

Twelve of the seventeen groups completed their review of the options by selecting the ones they felt should be priority items. Educational programs received the highest rating with eight groups selecting that as a priority item. Three options received a priority rating from seven groups: beverage container deposit legislation, tax incentives and State financial assistance.

This public input will be of great assistance to the State Planning Services Agency in putting together a State strategy to promote resource recovery and conservation.

Seventeen group discussions were conducted during the five resource recovery and conservation workshops held earlier this month. Below is a tally of how the seventeen groups voted on the fifteen options for promoting resource recovery and conservation. Several groups did not have sufficient time to discuss each option, therefore every row does not total seventeen.

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NEUTRAL</u>
1. General Waste Reduction	14	0	2
2. Local User Fees	5	10	2
3. Beverage Container Deposit			
Legislation	11	5	1
4. State Procurement Practices	16	0	1
5. Separation and Recycling of the			
State's Waste	16	0	0
6. Tax Incentives	10	7	0
7. Market Studies	15	2	0
8. Technology Assessment	16	1	0
9. Economic Development through			
Resource Recovery	15	1	1
10. Storage, Marketing and			
Transportation	10	3	3
11. Education - General Public	16	1	0
12. Education - Firms, Agencies,			
Institutions	15	1	0
13. State Technical Assistance	15	0	1
14. State Financial Assistance	13	2	1
15. Regional Solid Waste Planning			
Agencies	11	2	2

The following suggestions were not included in the list of options distributed at the workshops.

1. State role in siting solid waste facilities (two groups suggested this).
2. Separation of planning and regulatory functions at the State level (one group).
3. Development of solid waste enabling legislation (one group).
4. Simplify state permits (one group).

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AUGUST 5 - 14

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* The above names & addresses were taken from the sign-in sheets at the workshops. Some people did not give full addresses or names of businesses, and a few were not legible.