Summary Minutes
Solid Waste Management Advisory Council (SWAC)
November 17, 2011
Lazarus Government Center
50 W. Town Street
Columbus, OH 43215

The Following Members Announced Their Attendance at Roll Call:

Erv Ball, Health Departments
Erin Miller, Municipalities
Jean Byrd, Public
Terrie TerMeer, ODNR
John Bayliss, Counties
Chris Jacobs, Joint County SWMDs
Joseph Denen, Municipalities
Gary Sims, Private Recycling Industry
Timothy Lynch, Townships
Matt Trokan, Statewide Environmental Advocacy Organizations
Belle Everett, Townships

Welcome and Introductions – Erv Ball, Cuyahoga County Board of Health

It was related that Thea Walsh is the new SWAC member representing ODOD. She will not be here for the meeting, but Amy Alduino, an ODOD representative, should arrive later.

The Governor announced the appointments for the remaining three seats that expired on June 23, 2011. Belle Everett, Erin Miller, and Jean Byrd were all re-appointed.

Regarding the required Ethics Training for SWAC members, Ohio EPA will be offering an online training session in the near future. Hopefully, this material can be made available to SWAC members to satisfy the training requirements. Additionally, SWAC members were reminded about the requirement to attend at least 3/5 (60 percent) of all meetings.

Review of the May 19, 2011 meeting minutes

John Bayliss MOVED to accept the August 18, 2011 meeting minutes presented today. Timothy Lynch SECONDED the motion and the minutes were approved on voice vote.

DSIWM General and Legislative update – Andrew Booker, Ohio EPA - DMWM

Mr. Booker indicated that there are three proposed rule packages to be filed with JCARR by the end of the year. The composting rules are to be re-filed with the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR) and the public comment period just ended

for the draft operator certification rules. Also, the two week public comment period was completed for the C&DD rules affecting existing facilities. Changes to the C&DD rules included a five year post closure requirement with financial assurance

Mr. Booker related to recent federal legislation pertaining to coal ash. The "Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act of 2011" provides for the regulation of coal combustion residuals (CCR) by states. This legislation is supported by Ohio EPA and many other state regulatory agencies. Also, electronics waste legislation was recently proposed in the Ohio House of Representatives and Ohio EPA is providing technical guidance. It was clarified that there was a similar bill proposed last year, but the bill did not make it out of committee.

Process for Evaluating H.B. 592 (Andrew Booker, Ohio EPA-DMWM)

Mr. Booker related to the presentation by Ohio EPA's Director during the previous SWAC meeting. Director Nally had announced that the Agency will be performing a review process for H.B. 592, Ohio's comprehensive solid waste legislation.

Andrew indicated that the task of evaluating H.B. 592 has been on Ohio EPA's long-term "to-do" list for several years. Because of numerous "rumblings" regarding solid waste legislation outside of the Agency, the timing seemed right to take a holistic look, rather than react to piecemeal initiatives.

The general principles for the evaluation process were shared. Since H.B. 592 is more than just SWMDs, Ohio EPA will be looking comprehensively at the system. The legislation addresses many solid waste issues such as orphaned landfills, waste haulers, C&DD, post-closure issues and management of specific waste streams. An open, transparent and consensus-seeking process will be utilized with the primary focus of making the system more efficient and effective.

Ohio EPA will hold a kick-off webinar to lay out the process to all interested parties and a unique webpage will be dedicated to project. The information shared today will be essentially what is purveyed through the webinar.

The evaluation will utilize a four phase process:

- Phase One: Information Gathering
- Phase Two: Discussion and Consensus-building
- Phase Three: Formal Proposal
- Phase Four: Legislative Initiative

The first phase will gather information by having informal sit-down meetings at Ohio EPA's invitation. All of the obvious interested parties and trade organizations will be included as well as an open invitation to others and individual members. This could happen as early as December. The goal is get each party's perspective on what is and is not working, what improvements could be made and how they would recommend changing it. A list of interested parties was provided. At the conclusion of the informal

sit-down meetings Ohio EPA will report to SWAC and share all of the issues identified.

The discussion and consensus-building for the second phase will involve group discussions. The intention is to facilitate dialog between the interested parties to reach consensus. Some of the meetings may be issue specific. The timeframe for these meetings is February or March of next year. Ohio EPA will report to SWAC at the conclusion of the second phase.

The third phase will formulate a formal proposal. Ohio EPA will develop and issue draft recommendations and will seek input from SWAC prior to finalizing the proposal. The draft recommendations will then be made available for interested party comments prior to finalizing the proposal.

The fourth and final phase will pursue the necessary legislative changes.

The entire evaluation process will take twelve to eighteen months. Ideally, the legislative proposal will be pursued jointly with other interested parties. It was noted that although a consensus on the recommendations will be sought, the process will not be dependent on it as it is important not to sidetrack or delay the process. It is also possible that Ohio EPA may take "two bites" at the issue, putting forward the consensus items first. This could allow more time to work on the controversial issues, such as fees, flow control and regionalization.

There was further discussion and questions concerning the potential for regionalization of SWMDs. It was related how regionalization is happening on many levels. Many more townships are currently sharing services and school districts are being developed with a regional approach. The evaluation will be looking at the bigger picture, but there is no pre-conceived number of SWMDs. It was related that the expectation, when H.B. 592 was passed, was for eight to twelve SWMDs because of a minimum population threshold of 120,000. Many counties opted to meet certain requirements in order to waive the population requirement.

At the forefront in all considerations will be to increase recycling in Ohio and using it as a means to help the economy grow.

Amy Alduino, Ohio Department of Development

Ms. Alduino informed the group about recent changes occurring at ODOD. ODOD's new name will be the Development Services Agency (DSA). Some functions of ODOD, such as the strategic business, grants and loans programs, will move to JobsOhio, but the majority of the department's functions will stay with DSA. The structure of DSA will have three divisions: business services, community services, and operations.

Economic development in Ohio has been regionalized. The new approach to business includes six regions: Central Ohio – Columbus; Enterprise Appalachia; Northeast Ohio – Cleveland Plus; Northwest Ohio – Regional Growth Partnership; Southwest Ohio –

Cincinnati, USA; and Western Ohio – Dayton Development Coalition.

It was related that Thea Walsh, the new ODOD representative on SWAC, is in the Redevelopment Office. The Redevelopment Office's responsibilities include brownfields and job ready sites.

It was also shared that ODOD will be offering planning grants up to $100,000 through the Local Government Innovation Fund. The grants are to be used for efficiency studies within government services. Through this program, ODOD seeks to promote efficiency, collaboration, mergers, and shared services among local governments.

U.S. EPA Recycling Economic Impact Study (Andrew Booker)

U.S. EPA Region 5 is initiating a recycling economic impact study which includes Ohio. The study is based on the recently completed project sponsored by U.S. EPA Region 4 and conducted by the Southeast Recycling Development Council (SERDC). The intention is to document the link between recycling and the manufacturing sector. U.S. EPA has already hired a contractor to do the work. Andrew related to his recent attendance at the SERDC conference and referred to some of the completed SERDC documents and on-line tools. Similar outcomes will result from Region 5's impact study.

Glass Recycling: An Industry Perspective (Ann House, Owens-Illinois)

Ms. House started by providing an overview of Owens-Illinois (O-I). O-I is the world's leading glass packaging company and is a market leader in North America, Latin America, Europe and in the Asia-Pacific region. O-I is a preferred partner for many global brands. Glass packaging is provided for the food, beverage, drug, and chemical industries as well as for tableware.

O-I has a number of sustainability initiatives. The corporate goals include: a 50 percent energy reduction in consumption per ton packed, 60 percent post-consumer content in the cullet scraps used to manufacture glass, 65 percent reduction in carbon dioxide equivalent emissions and zero safety accidents.

Ms. House provided information specific to the post-consumer content in the cullet. Glass is endlessly 100 percent recyclable and for every six tons of recycled glass used, one less ton of carbon dioxide is emitted. The manufacturing process is energy intensive because the furnaces run 24/7 and recycled glass burns at a lower temperature than raw ingredients, so the energy savings are significant. Every 10 percent increase of recycled glass used in the manufacturing process results in a 2-3 percent drop per plant in energy costs and a 4-10 percent reduction per plant in greenhouse gas emissions results as well. The savings are so significant that it is often cheaper to manufacture glass products in Europe, where recycling programs are robust, and ship those products to the U.S. Currently the O-I plant in Zanesville, Ohio receives most of its recycled glass cullet from Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ontario. This scenario is not a sustainable business model. The need for recycled material can be

similarly argued by the other industries, such as the aluminum and paper manufacturers.

O-I used more than 6 million tons of recycled glass in 2010. Plant specific data indicated that most of the plants are well below the 60 percent recycled content goal. Specific to O-I plants in the U.S, an additional one million tons of glass per year is needed to reach the goal.

An overview of the North American cullet market was provided. Data indicated only 25 percent of post-consumer glass is recycled. Eighty one percent of that glass comes from beverage containers and the remaining comes from recycled food containers (18 percent) and other sources including auto glass. Of the 25 percent recycled, only 60 percent is recovered by the glass industry, and the remaining amounts were considered "downcycled" into products such as fiberglass insulation or used in roadbeds. O-I receives 42 percent of the glass recovered in North America.

Ms. House related to a process map for recycled glass. The process started with the collection, then focused on the material processing facility (MRF) and logistics to and from the MRF, and the map ended at the plant where the glass is utilized. Challenges in the process include:

- Not enough glass makes in into the recycling stream;
- MRF processing does not result in enough high quality glass; and
- Supply and demand logistics (glass is relatively heavy and expensive to transport long distances).

To address the source related issues, partnerships with communities and other industries are being developed, especially with the waste management industries. Also, new processing technologies are allowing for more high quality glass to be recovered and further development can allow alternative sources for material in the future.

Franklin County Environmental Crimes Task Force (Jeff Gibbs, Franklin County Health Department and Heather Robinson, Franklin County Prosecutor's Office)

The Franklin County Environmental Crimes Task Force (task force), funded by the Solid Waste Authority of Central Ohio, was started in 1992 with the goal of eliminating illegal dumping in Franklin County. Team members include the Franklin County Sheriff's Office, the Franklin County Prosecuting Attorney, the Franklin County Board of Health, and the City of Columbus Refuse Division.

To tackle the open dumping problem, the task force utilizes three techniques: proactive investigation techniques, aggressive prosecution, and education. Investigation techniques include remote surveillance cameras, stings, search warrants, grand jury subpoenas, word-of-mouth among potential defendants, and targeted enforcement campaigns (tires). The need for aggressive prosecution is essential because the costs of illegal dumping must be too high to be considered a cost of doing business. The

educational program targets law enforcement personnel and civic groups and significant media coverage as well.

The task force is in its third year implementing a program that targets scrap tire enforcement. A typical tire dumping scenario was presented. Scrap tire stores and fly-by-night-transporters have both been prosecuted with felony convictions. Word of mouth among the players has resulted in a significant reduction in illegal scrap tire activity.

The task force's investigations stem from leads originating from various sources. Some leads come from citizens through the *It's A Crime* hotline and website. Different law enforcement agencies also provide leads including Franklin County's police and fire departments, Ohio EPA, U.S. EPA, and the Attorney General's Office as well as other government agencies. A total of 1,830 investigations were completed in 2010. The task force has also collaborated with other agencies, such as the U.S. Attorney's Environmental Crimes Task Force, Ohio EPA's emergency responders for water pollution scenarios and Ohio EPA's hazardous waste employees for sampling and remediation tasks.

Some recent successful prosecutions and the creative sentences handed out to the criminals were highlighted. A community service program has utilized polluters convicted of environmental crimes to remove solid waste from parks, riverbanks, roadsides, vacant properties as well as known dumpsites.

Overview of the Delaware/Knox/Marion/Morrow Joint Solid Waste Management District (Larry Cooper, District Director)

Mr. Cooper started by indicating the diversity between the District's four counties. The total population for the District is 336,000, which is 11.4 percent higher than what was projected in the District's current solid waste management plan. This is mostly due to Delaware County being Ohio's fastest growing county. Delaware County accounts for half of the District's total population, while Morrow County has a population less than 35,000.

The District is funded by a $6/ton contract fee that is collected by 42 designated facilities. Resulting revenue is approximately $1.5 million annually. Revenues for the District are anticipated to see continued growth driven by the increasing population of the District.

The recycling infrastructure for the District includes numerous curbside recycling programs. Notably, the largest municipalities in each of the four counties offer non-subscription curbside recycling. In addition, the District operates many full and part time drop-off recycling programs. In 2011, the District changed all of the drop-off sites in Delaware, Marion, and Morrow counties to full-time programs and the Delaware sites all incorporate a front-load, single-stream collection design. These changes should result in increased service and volumes as well as significant anticipated savings.

The District offers a number of programs to address difficult to manage waste streams. A household hazardous waste (HHW) collection event is offered annually in each of the four counties. Materials collected include HHW, tires and electronics. The District also assists local governments with tire disposal for illegal dumping and litter on roadways and public lands.

The District provides financial support to assure residential composting opportunities in all four counties. A subsidy is provided to private compost processors Price Farms in Delaware County and Park Enterprises in Marion County. In Knox and Morrow counties, where the facilities are owned and managed by the counties, the District provides funding for grinding. The District's investment in composting provides excellent return per ton diverted from landfills.

The District contracts with county based programs to implement its education programs. Three are implemented by the local recycling and litter prevention offices and Keep Delaware County Beautiful implements the District's education program in that county. The District also funds the health departments in all four counties to perform facility and waste hauler inspections, illegal dumping and nuisance enforcement, as well as CD&D inspections.

Additionally, the District provides over $300,000 in recycling grants to local entities. The grant program was recently re-purposed in order to diversify participation, encourage creative program development and address new waste streams and processing methods.

Agenda items for the February 16, 2012 meeting at Ohio EPA Central Office

In the near future, field trips are planned to the newly renovated Rumpke MRF in Columbus as well as the SWACO landfill. It is likely that the MRF visit can happen in February and the landfill visit will take place when temperatures are warmer.

Further discussion regarding H.B. 592 will be included in the agenda. Other potential topics included an overview of the LEED program, a presentation by a SWMD and further end-user recycling perspectives (ALCOA).

The meeting was declared adjourned.

Respectfully submitted: _____
Vice Chair

Minutes approved on: February 16, 2012

Certified by: _____
Secretary