

APPENDIX J REFERENCE YEAR OPPORTUNITY TO RECYCLE AND DEMONSTRATION OF ACHIEVING GOAL 1

Goal 1: Infrastructure

The SWMD shall ensure that there is adequate infrastructure to give residents and commercial businesses opportunities to recycle solid waste.

A. Residential Sector Opportunity to Recycle in the Reference Year

Purpose (remove these instructions for the solid waste management plan)

If it opts to achieve Goal 1 of the 2009 State Plan (i.e. access to recycling opportunities), then the policy committee will demonstrate that the SWMD either achieved the goal in the reference year or will achieve the goal in the beginning of the planning period. The policy committee will also demonstrate that the SWMD will continue to meet Goal 1 for the entire planning period.

The following are the steps for demonstrating the residential component of Goal 1.

- 1) Determine which recycling opportunities that were available in the reference year (as presented in the infrastructure inventory in Appendix B) can be credited to achieving Goal 1.

[NOTE: The inventory in Appendix B may list more opportunities than can be used for this demonstration. This would be the case for drop-off recycling locations that do not meet the minimum requirements to be a creditable opportunity.]

- 2) Assign population credits to the existing recycling opportunities.
- 3) Determine which demonstration method to use (i.e. the standard demonstration or an alternative demonstration established in the 2009 State Plan)
- 4) Complete Table J-1 to calculate the percentage of the residential population that had the opportunity to recycle in the reference year.
- 5) Demonstrate achieving Goal 1
 - a) If the SWMD achieved Goal 1 in the reference year for all counties:
 - i) Demonstrate that the SWMD will continue to achieve Goal 1 in all counties throughout the planning period.
 - ii) Demonstrate that the SWMD will meet the other requirements for achieving Goal 1.
 - b) If the SWMD did not achieve Goal 1 in the reference year or determines that it will cease to achieve Goal 1 during the planning period, then do the following:
 - i) If the SWMD didn't meet Goal 1 in the reference year and demonstrated that it would achieve Goal 1 in the currently approved solid waste management plan, then determine what prevented the SWMD from achieving the goal as planned.
 - ii) Develop enough new or upgrades to existing recycling opportunities to achieve Goal 1 within the first three years of the planning period.
[NOTE: The policy committee will describe these new or upgrades to existing opportunities in Appendix I.]
 - iii) Enter new or upgraded opportunities in Table J-1 and recalculate the percentage of the residential population that will have access to recycling opportunities.

iv) Demonstrate that the SWMD will meet the other requirements for achieving Goal 1.

Demonstration for Achieving Goal 1 (remove these instructions for the solid waste management plan)

1. Creditable Infrastructure

The first step of the Goal 1 demonstration involves determining which recycling opportunities that were available in the reference year qualify for the demonstration of achieving Goal 1. The criteria that define qualified recycling opportunities are in the definitions in section A of Appendix B. Compare those criteria to the listings in Tables B.1 through B.3 to identify the recycling opportunities from the reference year that the policy committee can use for the demonstration.

2. Assign Population Credits

For the next step, assign population credits to the qualified opportunities. Population credits vary with the type, location, and convenience of the recycling opportunity. Generally, the most convenient programs that serve the largest populations receive the most population credits. Consequently, curbside recycling programs generally receive more population credits than drop-off locations. Similarly, full-time, urban drop-offs receive more population credits than part-time and rural drop-offs.

a. Curbside Recycling Programs

Non-Subscription Curbside Recycling Program – Credit the entire population of a jurisdiction that is served by a qualifying non-subscription curbside program toward the population that has the opportunity to recycle. To qualify, the curbside program must meet the definition of non-subscription (see definitions in section A of Appendix B) and must collect at least five materials from the residential column in Reference Table A on the next page (the inventory of curbside services in Appendix B, Table B.1 shows the materials that were collected in the reference year).

Subscription Curbside Recycling Service - By default, credit 25 percent of the population of a jurisdiction served by a qualifying subscription curbside service toward the population that has the opportunity to recycle. To qualify, the curbside program must meet the definition of subscription (see definitions in section A of Appendix B) and must collect at least five materials from the residential column in Reference Table A (the inventory of curbside services in Appendix B, Table B.1 shows the materials that were collected in the reference year).

To count more than 25 percent of the jurisdiction's population, the policy committee must demonstrate that more than 25 percent of the population subscribes to the service. This demonstration can be based on the number of subscriptions sold by the service provider, a set-out rate study, or another method developed by the policy committee.

b. Drop-Off Recycling Locations

To be creditable, a drop-off must be available to the public and must meet the minimum criteria that were established in the 2009 State Plan. These criteria are listed below:

- i. The drop-off must collect at least five of the materials listed in Reference Table A below. (The inventory in Appendix B, Table B.2 will demonstrate that each drop-off site collects at least five of the materials from Reference Table A below).
- ii. Residents can easily find and access the site.

- iii. The drop-off meets the following minimum capacity standards (unless the policy committee can demonstrate that smaller capacity is adequate):
 - a. Rural drop-offs must provide a minimum of six cubic yards of capacity, and
 - b. Urban drop-offs must provide a minimum of 10 cubic yards of capacity.
- iv. There are signs that are adequate to, at a minimum:
 - a. Direct the public to the site or provide the location of the site,
 - b. List the materials that are accepted, and
 - c. Provide days and hours of operation (particularly important if the site is available less than 24 hours per day, seven days per week).
- v. The drop-off meets the demand of the population for use of the drop-off site (e.g., provides collection containers with adequate capacity to handle the use of the site, is serviced frequently enough given the use of the site, etc.).

Reference Table A Materials Designated to Demonstrate Compliance with Goal #1

Residential Sector	Commercial Sector
Corrugated cardboard	Corrugated cardboard
Newspaper	Office paper
Mixed paper	Mixed paper
Glass containers	Glass containers
Steel containers	Steel containers
Aluminum containers	Plastic containers
Plastic containers	Wood pallets and packaging
	Food waste

There are three methodologies for assigning population credits to drop-off recycling locations. These methodologies are as follows:

- Default population credits;
- Weight of material collected; and,
- Survey method.

The policy committee does not have to use the same methodology to assign population credits to all drop-offs. The policy committee can choose which methodology is the most appropriate for a particular drop-off.

Default Population Credits:

Using default population credits is the simplest and the most practical method for most drop-offs. For many drop-offs, the default credits generally provide the most generous population credits.

Population credits are assigned to drop-off locations based on the number of hours the drop-off is available for use and the population of the jurisdiction in which the drop-off is located. Accordingly, drop-offs are defined as being located in either urban or rural areas and as being available either full-

time or part-time (see the definitions in section A of Appendix B for more information about drop-offs.).

There are four potential types of drop-offs. Each type is assigned a default population credit. The four drop-offs types and associated credits are shown in Reference Table B below:

Reference Table B Default Drop-off Population Credits

Type of Drop-off*	Population Credit
Full-Time Urban	5,000
Part-Time, Urban	2,500
Full-Time Rural	2,500
Part-Time, Rural	2,500

Weight of Material Collected:

Use this methodology to estimate number of users based on weight of material collected. Use this methodology for only drop-offs where at least 100,000 pounds (50 tons) of material were collected in the reference year. The methodology assigns a number of users to a drop-off based on the total pounds of recyclable material collected at the drop-off. The greater the pounds collected, the greater the number of users.

A policy committee can use this methodology regardless of the number of hours a drop-off is available or the population of the community in which the drop-off is located. However, a drop-off must meet the following criteria to be assigned population credits using this methodology:

- The drop-off must have been in place for the entire reference year;
- Weight data must be for the reference year and must be actual data – not estimated or otherwise calculated;
- Available weight data must be specific to the drop-off being evaluated. The policy committee cannot use data from other, similar drop-offs or data derived from an aggregate weight for multiple drop-offs; and,
- The total weight of material collected at the drop-off must consist of weights from only the materials that are typically collected at a residential drop-off (e.g. aluminum cans, plastic bottles, paper, cardboard, glass, etc.). The policy committee cannot include weights from atypical materials that may be collected at the drop off, such as yard waste, appliances, HHW, lead-acid batteries, scrap metals, and food waste.

Reference Table C below presents the scale of population credits that correspond to pounds of material collected. Ohio EPA developed this scale using an algorithm that uses data obtained during the study of participation at drop-offs that the Agency conducted in 2003 and 2004.

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Reference Table C Drop-off Population Credits Based on Pounds of Recyclables Collected in Reference Year

Pounds Collected in Reference Year	Population Credit	Pounds Collected in Reference Year	Population Credit
100,000	550	1,000,000	5,400
150,000	825	1,050,000	5,675
200,000	1,100	1,100,000	5,950
250,000	1,350	1,150,000	6,225
300,000	1,625	1,200,000	6,500
350,000	1,900	1,250,000	6,750
400,000	2,175	1,300,000	7,000
450,000	2,450	1,350,000	7,300
500,000	2,700	1,400,000	7,575
550,000	2,975	1,450,000	7,850
600,000	3,250	1,500,000	8,100
650,000	3,500	1,550,000	8,375
700,000	3,800	1,600,000	8,650
750,000	4,050	1,650,000	8,900
800,000	4,350	1,700,000	9,200
850,000	4,600	1,750,000	9,450
900,000	4,850	1,800,000	9,750
950,000	5,150	1,850,000	10,000
> 1,850,000	1 additional person per every 200 pounds above 1,850,000 pounds (can be calculated using the formula below): $10,000 + [(N - 1,850,000) \div 200]$ Where N = the pounds of material collected.		

This methodology is best suited to drop-offs where large quantities of recyclable materials are collected. Using this methodology, a policy committee may be able to assign a higher population credit to a drop-off than would be assigned using the default credits. However, in order to receive more than 2,500 population credits, a drop-off must have collected more than 450,000 pounds in the reference year. To receive more than 5,000 population credits, a drop-off must have collected more than 900,000 pounds in the reference year.

Complete Table J-2 for all drop-offs assigned population credits using this methodology.

Survey Method

In order to learn more about drop-off recycling sites, Ohio EPA conducted a study to evaluate various factors such as diversion amounts, participation rates, usage patterns, etc. at drop-off recycling sites in Ohio. Ohio EPA designed and field tested a method for measuring participation at drop-off

recycling centers. One component of that study involved face-to-face surveys of drop-off users at 17 drop-off sites throughout Ohio.

Appendix T contains a tool kit that Ohio EPA developed for conducting studies of local drop-off sites. A policy committee can use the results of a usage study to assign population credits to drop-off sites.

If the policy committee uses the survey method of assigning population credits, then describe the methodology and results in the space reserved with “[replace with text to explain Table J-3]”

c. Mixed Municipal Solid Waste Materials Recovery Facility (“Dirty” MRF)

The population credit assigned to a dirty MRF depends upon the facility’s recovery rate [NOTE: the recovery rate was calculated in Appendix B, Table B-3:

The recovery rate is calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{Recovery Rate} = \text{material recovered} \div (\text{processed waste} + \text{bypass waste}) \times 100$$

- The **material recovered** means material removed from trash via the sort line and does not include any of the following:
 - Yard waste composted if the yard waste was not removed from mixed solid waste via the sort line
 - Source separated recyclables (recyclables collected through a curbside service, a blue bag recycling program, or a drop-off, regardless of whether the drop-off is located at the MRF or at another location). Source separated recyclables cannot be added to material recovered regardless of whether the recyclables are processed via the sort line
 - Recyclables collected through a drop-off located at the MRF.
- **Processed waste** is waste that was loaded onto the sort line to remove recyclables.
- **Bypass waste** means residential/commercial waste that was direct hauled to a landfill without being processed via the sort line.

Population Credit:

- If the dirty MRF recovers at least 15 percent of the waste processed at the facility, then the population credit equals the number of people whose waste is processed at the facility.
- If the dirty MRF recovers less than 15 percent of the waste processed at the facility then the population credit is reduced proportionately as follows:
 - Population credit = population served * (recovery rate ÷ 15).

[Example: A community with a population of 100,000 sends all of its residential waste to a dirty MRF. The MRF has a recovery rate of 10 percent. So, the population credit is calculated as: $100,000 \times (10/15) = 66,667$. The policy committee could count 66,667 people towards its demonstration for achieving Goal 1.].

3. Demonstration Method

The policy committee has the option of following a standard demonstration or one of several

alternative demonstrations for achieving Goal 1. The standard demonstration is the same as the demonstration that SWMDs have historically used and requires SWMDs to provide at least 90 percent of the residential population with the opportunity to recycle in each county. The 2009 State Plan established three alternative options. These options allow a SWMD to meet Goal 1 by providing recycling opportunities to less than 90 percent of the residential population.

a. Standard Demonstration Method

1. For each county, determine the percentage of the residential population that had the opportunity to recycle using qualified infrastructure that existed during the reference year.
2. Based on the results of the analysis, demonstrate that the SWMD will achieve either a or b below.
 - a. Demonstrate that the SWMD had adequate infrastructure in the reference year to provide at least 90 percent of the residential population within each county of the SWMD the opportunity to recycle.
 - b. Demonstrate that the SWMD will implement new and/or upgraded existing recycling infrastructure to provide at least 90 percent of the residential population within each county of the SWMD the opportunity to recycle.

[NOTE: *The policy committee cannot use the weight of material collected method to assign population credits to new drop-offs.*]

If the SWMD cannot implement or upgrade identified recycling opportunities within the first year of the planning period, then provide compelling justification in the solid waste management plan for a longer implementation schedule. The SWMD must implement all necessary recycling infrastructure by the third year of the planning period.

3. Demonstrate that the SWMD will have adequate infrastructure in all remaining years of the planning period to give at least 90 percent of the residential population in each county the opportunity to recycle. If the percentage of the residential population with access to recycling opportunities falls below the required percentage, then propose new programs or changes to existing programs to bring the population with the opportunity to recycle to at least 90 percent. Describe these new or changes to existing programs in Appendix I.

b. Alternative Demonstrations

The policy committee may be able to obtain approval of a solid waste management plan that demonstrates that less than 90 percent of the population in each county had or will have the opportunity to recycle provided the solid waste management plan demonstrates that the SWMD will meet one of the following three options:

1. Volume-based trash collection (Pay-As-You-Throw Option)

The solid waste management plan can demonstrate the SWMD will meet one of the following options:

- The largest community in a county is or will be served by a combined non-subscription

curbside recycling program and volume-based trash collection program;

OR

- A new volume-based trash collection program will be implemented within the first two years of the planning period unless the policy committee can provide compelling justification for a longer implementation period.

If the SWMD that can meet one of the two volume-based trash collection options above in a county, then the policy committee can demonstrate achieving Goal 1 by providing at least 80 percent of the total residential population in that county has access to recycling opportunities.

2. Curbside Start-up Option

The policy committee can demonstrate one of the following two options:

- The largest community in a county was not served by a non-subscription curbside recycling program in the reference year but such a service will be implemented in that community within the first three years of the planning period.

OR

- The largest community in a county was served by a non-subscription curbside recycling program in the reference year, and a non-subscription curbside recycling program will be established in a community with a population that comprises at least 15 percent of the county's total population. The new curbside program must be implemented within the first three years of the planning period.

If the SWMD can meet one of the two curbside start-up options listed above can, then, for the first three years of the planning period, the policy committee can demonstrate that a minimum of 80 percent of the total residential population in the county will have the opportunity to recycle.

By the beginning of the fourth year of the planning period, the SWMD must provide opportunities to recycle to at least 90 percent of the population in the county.

For all remaining years in the planning period, a SWMD must demonstrate that at least 90 percent of the population in each county will have the opportunity to recycle.

[NOTE: *The curbside start-up option is intended to allow a SWMD to devote the financial resources that it would otherwise have been used to achieve the 90 percent standard to facilitate implementing the non-subscription curbside recycling program (such as purchasing collection containers, providing outreach regarding the new curbside program, or funding other start-up costs).]*

3. Multi-County Option

A multi-county SWMD can provide less than 90 percent of the residential population in a county with the opportunity to recycle if the solid waste management plan can demonstrate both of the following:

- The SWMD will provide recycling opportunities to no less than 90 percent of the total

residential population of the entire SWMD; and

- The SWMD will provide recycling opportunities to no less than 85 percent of the residential population (or the equivalent of one less drop-off than would be necessary to achieve 90 percent, whichever is greater) in each individual county.

[NOTE: *This option gives a multi-county SWMD the ability to focus on increasing diversion in one county by eliminating some low-performing or high-cost portions of the infrastructure in other counties. The intent is for the SWMD to spend the money that it would have used to provide the low-performing/high-cost portions of the infrastructure on improving the existing infrastructure in other areas to increase diversion.*]

If the policy committee chooses one of the alternative demonstrations, then include text to explain how the SWMD will fulfill the requirements for the demonstration.

Technical Components of the Demonstration

In addition meeting the requirements for either the standard or an alternative demonstration, a SWMD must do all of the following:

- a. Ensure that all components of the residential recycling infrastructure (i.e. curbside programs and drop-off locations) used to achieve Goal 1 collect at least five materials from the list in Reference Table A (and as demonstrated in Appendix I).
- b. Limit “credit” for infrastructure in a community to the population of an entire community, up to and including the entire credit for a drop-off that would be needed to achieve providing 100 percent of the residential population with access to recycling infrastructure

[Examples of acceptable demonstrations:

- i) The largest city in a SWMD has a population of 20,000. There are three existing, full-time drop-offs in the city (15,000 population credit). The SWMD can provide one additional full-time drop-off or up to two part-time drop-offs to achieve providing 100 percent of the population in the city with the opportunity to recycle. The policy committee cannot take credit for any additional drop-offs that may be sited in the city.
- ii) A city in a SWMD has a population of 9,200. There are no existing drop-offs in the city. The policy committee commits the SWMD to siting 2 full-time drop-offs in the city resulting in a population credit of 10,000. Although this will give more than 100 percent of the residential population the opportunity to recycle, the policy committee is able to take the entire population credit for the second drop-off. The policy committee cannot credit any additional recycling opportunities for that city.
- iii) A city in a SWMD has a population of 12,000 and has non-subscription curbside recycling. The policy committee would not be able count population credits for any drop-offs that are provided in the city.]

- c. Ensure that all drop-offs meet the minimum standards that were detailed in instructions for assigning population credit earlier in this appendix and established in the *2009 State Solid Waste Management Plan*.

Instructions for completing Table J-1 (remove these instructions for the solid waste management plan)

4) Completing Table J-1:

Go to the workbook, find the tab for “J-1”, and follow the instructions below:

General Instructions:

- Complete a separate version of Table J-1 for each county in the SWMD.
- Include all qualifying recycling opportunities that are being used to measure the percentage of the residential population’s opportunity to recycle.
- Table J-1 is organized by type of recycling opportunity. Headings are provided. List all non-subscription curbside programs, both new and existing, under the heading for “Non-Subscription Curbside”, new and existing subscription programs under the heading for “Subscription Curbside”, etc. If the SWMD is not using particular type of recycling opportunity to achieve Goal 1, then either enter “none” in the row below the appropriate heading or hide unneeded rows.
- If a recycling opportunity will be discontinued, then do not delete that row. Show zeros in the Community Population and Population Credit columns for that opportunity for all years after the opportunity is discontinued.
- If a recycling opportunity will be implemented after the reference year, enter the name of the opportunity and leave the cells in the Community Population and Population Credit columns for the reference year empty. Complete the cells in the columns corresponding to the first year the opportunity will be available.

Do not hide the rows for Total County Population, Total Population Credits, and Percent of Population!!!

ID# and Name of Recycling Opportunity: For each existing recycling opportunity, enter the identification number and name that were assigned to the recycling opportunity in Table B-1, B-2, or B-3 of Appendix B or Appendix I.

Years: The reference year will automatically be populated. You will manually enter other years in the column headings as needed.

Community Population: For each year in the demonstration, enter the full population of the community where the recycling opportunity is located. Cite source(s) of population information.

Population Credit: For each year in the demonstration, enter the population credit assigned to the recycling opportunity. If the population credit was assigned using either the weight of material collected or survey method, then provide a footnote indicating which method was used.

If the policy committee credits more than 25 percent of a community’s population for a subscription curbside program, then provide an explanation of how the participation rate was determined.

Total County Population: These values will be populated from Appendix C.

Total Population Credits: Embedded formulas will automatically sum the population credits for all listed opportunities.

Percent of Population: Embedded formulas will automatically calculate the percentage of the residential population that had/will have the opportunity to recycle for each year in the demonstration.

[NOTES:

- *If the policy committee used the “Weight of Material Collected” method to assign population credits to drop-offs, then also complete Table J-2.*
- *If the policy committee used the survey method to assign population credits, then also complete Table J-3.]*

5) Demonstrate Achieving Goal 1

- a) If the SWMD provided the required percentage of the residential population with the opportunity to recycle in the reference year for all counties, the policy committee can demonstrate the SWMD will continue to meet Goal 1 throughout the entire planning period, and the policy committee does not anticipate the SWMD making changes to the recycling infrastructure during the planning period, then provide demonstrations for the reference year and years 5, 10, and 15 of the planning period (or, in the case of a plan with a 10 year planning period, the reference year, and years 3, 6, and 10).

The policy committee must also demonstrate that the SWMD meets other requirements for achieving Goal 1. Go to sections C and D of this appendix for instructions for making the remaining required demonstrations.

- b) If the SWMD did not meet Goal 1 in the reference year and the current effective plan demonstrates that the SWMD would meet Goal 1 in that year, then
- i) Identify the reason for not meeting the goal as expected (i.e. due to infrastructure or a factor other than infrastructure:
- **Infrastructure**: Compare the infrastructure that was available in the reference year with the infrastructure the policy committee anticipated would be in place in that year in the currently approved plan. If there are differences between what was supposed to be available and what was available, then analyze and explain the differences. Things to consider include:
 - were existing opportunities discontinued? If yes, which and why?
 - were planned new or changes to existing opportunities not implemented? If yes, which and why?
 - **Population**: Compare projected population in the reference year with the population

projected for that year. Did population grow faster than projected?

ii) Determine how the SWMD will achieve Goal 1 during the planning period.

Things to consider include:

- Can the SWMD upgrade drop-offs that did not meet the minimum standards for a creditable drop-off location?
- Can the SWMD increase the number of hours part-time, urban drop-off locations are available for use?
- Can the SWMD take advantage of one of the alternative demonstrations explained earlier in this appendix?

If the SWMD takes advantage of the curbside start-up alternative demonstration, then plan for and explain what additional recycling opportunities the SWMD will implement in order to increase the percentage of the residential population with access to recycling opportunities to 90 percent in the fourth year of the planning period.

- What will the SWMD do differently to ensure that it will achieve Goal 1 under the new plan?

[NOTE: *Ohio EPA likely will not approve a plan that demonstrates achieving Goal 1 using opportunities that the demonstration in the currently effective plan relied on but were not implemented. The policy committee will have to propose a more aggressive remedy for achieving Goal 1.*]

- How long will it take the SWMD to achieve Goal 1?

[NOTE: *if the policy committee anticipated the SWMD would achieve Goal 1 by the reference year for this solid waste management plan but fell short, then Ohio EPA will expect the policy committee to propose aggressive remedies for achieving the goal as early in the planning period as possible but no later than the third year of the planning period.*]

iii) For Table J-1:

- Provide demonstrations for the reference year, for each year that opportunities will be implemented, the year the SWMD will achieve Goal 1, and years five, ten, and fifteen of the planning period.

For example, if the SWMD does not have adequate infrastructure to achieve Goal 1 in the reference year and will achieve Goal 1 by implementing new recycling opportunities in the second year of the planning period, then provide demonstrations for the reference year, the second year of the planning period, and years 5, 10, and 15.

If the SWMD will achieve Goal 1 in the third year of the planning period by implementing new infrastructure in the second and third years of the planning period, then provide

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demonstrations for the reference year, the second year of the planning period, the third year of the planning period, and the years 5, 10, and 15 of the planning period.

- Enter rows for new opportunities the SWMD will implement;
- For each new recycling opportunity, assign an identification number using the same numbering system as was used for the inventory in Appendix B;
- Enter the name of the recycling opportunity in the “Name of Community” column;
- Complete the cells in the columns corresponding to the first year the opportunity will be available and for all other years for which demonstrations are provided; and
 - In the column for “Community Population”, enter the full population of the community where the recycling opportunity is located. Cite source(s) of population information.
 - In the column for “Population Credit”, enter the population credit assigned to the recycling opportunity using one of the three methodologies described earlier. Cite source(s) of population information used to determine credit.

[NOTES:

- *If the policy committee used the “Weight of Material Collected” method to assign population credits to drop-offs, then also complete Table J-2.*
- *If the policy committee used the survey method to assign population credits, then also complete Table J-3.]*

- c) A SWMD that met Goal 1 in reference year but determines that it will no longer meet Goal 1 in one of the demonstrated intervals, then determine how the SWMD will achieve Goal 1. Refer to the instructions beginning with b.iii above.

[NOTE: *Unless the policy committee has advance knowledge that a recycling opportunity will be discontinued or otherwise changed to reduce the credit assigned to the program during the planning period, the only reason a solid waste management plan should project not meeting goal 1 is population growth.]*

- Provide demonstrations for the reference year, the year a shortfall could occur, for each year that opportunities will be implemented, and years 5, 10 and 15 (or years 3, 6, and 10). How many and which years depend upon when the shortfall is projected to occur, when infrastructure changes will be made, and when the SWMD will return to achieving Goal 1. .

Example 1 – The initial demonstration shows that the SWMD achieved Goal 1 in the reference year but also shows that by the fifth year, the percentage of the population with the opportunity to recycle will be 85 percent (the requirement is 90 percent). The reason is significant population growth. Upon further evaluation, the policy committee determines that the percentage actually falls below 90 percent in the third year of the planning period. To compensate, the policy committee commits the SWMD to working with a community to replace an existing drop-off with a new curbside program. The new curbside program will begin in the second year of the planning period. Provide demonstrations for the reference year and years 2, 5, 10, and 15 in Table J-3:

The policy committee also provides text to explain the reason the SWMD will be unable to

meet Goal 1 and what the SWMD is doing to achieve the goal.

Example 2 – The policy committee learns that a community will discontinue a curbside recycling program in the first year of the planning period. As a result, the percentage of the population with the opportunity to recycle will fall to 75 percent. To compensate, the SWMD will contract with a recycling service provider to install three drop-offs in the community, two in the second year of the planning period and one in the third year. The demonstration must show for the reference year and years 1 (to show the two new drop-offs and the curbside program ending), 2 (to show the third drop-off), 5, 10, and 15 in Table J-3.

In addition to following the instructions above, a policy committee that opts for its SWMD to achieve Goal 1 using one of the curbside-based alternative demonstrations will do the following:

Volume-based trash collection demonstration – Show demonstrations for all years in which infrastructure changes will be made, including, at least, the year a new collection program is implemented and years in which any existing recycling opportunities are discontinued.

Curbside Start-up Demonstration – Show demonstrations for all years in which infrastructure changes will be made, including the years any existing infrastructure will be discontinued, the year the curbside program will be implemented, any years existing infrastructure will be discontinued, and the fourth year of the planning period (when the SWMD will return to providing 90 percent of the residential population with opportunities to recycle).

Multi-County Option – Show demonstrations for all years in which infrastructure changes will be made, including years in which any existing infrastructure is discontinued.

Table J-1 Opportunity to Recycle for [insert County name]

Instructions for completing Table J-2 (remove these instructions for the solid waste management plan)

[NOTE: Complete this table only if the policy committee uses the “Weight of Material Collected” method to assign population credits to drop-offs. If the policy committee does not use this methodology for assigning population credits, then leave the table blank for the solid waste management plan.]

Completing Table J-2:

Go to the workbook, find the tab for “J-2”, and follow the instructions below:

Program ID and Drop-off Name – Enter the identification number and program name that were assigned to the recycling opportunity in either Appendix B or Appendix I.

Total Pounds Collected: – Enter the total weight, in pounds, for designated materials collected at the drop-off in the reference year.

Population Credit: Enter the population credit that is associated with the weight (from Reference Table C)

In the space reserved with “[replace with text explaining Table J-2], state which year data used for a drop-off was from and provide other text needed to describe the entries in Table J-a or the policy committee’s analysis of the SWMD’s drop-offs for purposes of assigning population credits using the weight of material collected

Table J-2 Population Credit for Drop-offs Evaluated Using the Weight of Material Collected Method

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Program ID#	Name of Community/Drop-off (City, Village, Township)		
		Total pounds collected	Population Credit
County A			
	Drop-Off #1		
	Drop-Off #2		
	Drop-Off #3		
County B			
	Drop-Off #1		
	Drop-Off #2		
	Drop-Off #3		
County C			
	Drop-Off #1		
	Drop-Off #2		
	Drop-Off #3		
County D			
	Drop-Off #1		
	Drop-Off #2		
	Drop-Off #3		
County E			
	Drop-Off #1		
	Drop-Off #2		
	Drop-Off #3		
County F			
	Drop-Off #1		
	Drop-Off #2		
	Drop-Off #3		

Sample Calculations:

Sources of Information:

Assumptions:

[Replace with text explaining Tale J.2]

Instructions for completing Table J-3 (remove these instructions for the solid waste management plan)

[NOTE: Complete this table only if the policy committee uses the “Survey” method to assign population credits to drop-offs. If the policy committee does not use this methodology for assigning

population credits, then leave the table blank for the solid waste management plan.]

Completing Table J-3:

Go to the workbook, find the tab for “J-3”, and follow the instructions below:

Program ID - Enter the identification number assigned to the drop-off in either Appendix B or Appendix I.

Drop-off Name – Enter the name that was assigned to the drop-off in either Appendix B or Appendix I.

Population Credit: Enter the population credit that was assigned to the drop-off based on the results of the survey conducted to determine participation in the drop-off.

In the space reserved with “[replace with text explaining Table J-3], provide any text needed to describe the entries in Table J-3 or the policy committee’s analysis of the SWMD’s drop-offs for purposes of assigning population credits using the survey method

Table J-3 Population Credit for Drop-offs Evaluated Using the Survey Method

Program ID #	Drop-off Name (City, Village or Township)	REFERENCE YEAR
		Population Credit
County A		
	<i>Drop-Off #1</i>	
	<i>Drop-Off #2</i>	
	<i>Drop-Off #3</i>	
County B		
	<i>Drop-Off #1</i>	
	<i>Drop-Off #2</i>	
	<i>Drop-Off #3</i>	
County C		
	<i>Drop-Off #1</i>	
	<i>Drop-Off #2</i>	
	<i>Drop-Off #3</i>	

[Replace with text explaining Table J-3]

C. Demonstration of Achieving Goal 1 for the Commercial Sector

Instructions (remove these instructions for the solid waste management plan)

If it opts for the SWMD to achieve Goal 1, then the policy committee must also demonstrate that commercial and institutional generators in each of the SWMD’s counties have adequate opportunities to recycle at least five of the materials listed in

Reference Table A.

If the policy committee is unable to make a successful demonstration for the reference year, then explain how the SWMD will make necessary recycling opportunities available.

Qualifying recycling opportunities for the commercial/institutional sector include:

- A recycling service provider/hauler that offers collection services to commercial/institutional generators throughout the county. [**Note:** to qualify, the hauler must be available to collect recyclables from the generator’s facility in the county (i.e. the hauler must operate in the county).]
- Drop-off locations within the county (if same as drop-offs that serve the residential sector, then the policy committee must demonstrate that the SWMD provides/will provide outreach to commercial/institutional generators about the availability of drop-offs).
- Buyback operations/scrap yards located within the county
- Materials recovery facility recovering recyclables from mixed waste.

Completing Table J-4:

Go to the workbook, find the tab for “J-4”, and follow the instructions below:

Name of Service Provider – Enter the name of the company or other organization that provides recycling services to the commercial sector

County – Enter the name of the county for which the recycling opportunity is being used to demonstrate Goal 1. A multi-county SWMD must demonstrate that all counties have recycling opportunities for at least five materials.

Type of Recycling Opportunity – Identify the type of recycling opportunity. Potential entries include: drop-off, hauler collection, buy-back, scrap yard, pallet refurbisher, and material recovery facility.

Material - Remove the placeholders for “Material 1”, “Material 2”, etc. and enter the five materials targeted for the commercial sector (from Reference Table A). Enter an “x” in the cell corresponding to a material as appropriate to indicate whether the service provider collects that material.

In the space reserved with “[replace with text explaining the demonstration of achieving the commercial sector component of Goal 1]”, provide any text needed to supplement the information in Table J-4.

Sample Table J-4. Demonstration of Achieving Goal 1 for the Commercial Sector (Remove these instructions and sample table for the solid waste management plan)

Table J-4 Infrastructure Demonstration for the Commercial Sector in Wyandot County

Service Provider	County	Type of Recycling Opportunity	Plastic Containers	Office Paper	Corrugated Cardboard	Glass Containers	Aluminum Cans
Wyandot County Solid Waste Management District	Wyandot	Drop-off at the recycling center	x	x	x	x	x
Wyandot County Solid Waste Management District	Wyandot	Hauler Collection	x	x	x	x	x
Allied Waste Services	Wyandot	Hauler Collection	x	x	x	x	x
Waste Management	Wyandot	Hauler Collection	x	x	x	x	x
Village of Carey	Wyandot	Hauler Collection			x		
City of Upper Sandusky	Wyandot	Hauler Collection			x		

[replace with text explaining the demonstration of achieving the commercial sector component of Goal 1]

D. Demonstration of Meeting Other Requirements for Achieving Goal 1

Instructions (remove these instructions for the solid waste management plan)

1. Residential/Commercial Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate – If it opts for the SWMD to achieve Goal 1, then the policy committee must demonstrate that the SWMD either achieved a 25 percent residential/commercial waste reduction and recycling rate in the reference year or will achieve annual increases in the reduction and recycling rate during the planning period.

In Appendix E, the policy committee calculated the residential/commercial solid waste reduction and recycling rate for the reference year and the projected rates for the planning period. Under the heading “Residential/Commercial Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate” below, briefly explain how the SWMD will meet this component of Goal 1. If the reference year rate was less than 25 percent, then the policy committee must explain how the SWMD will achieve annual increases in the rate (examples: through increased outreach; by implementing new recycling opportunities; by collecting new materials at existing recycling opportunities). Finally, describe the waste reduction and recycling rate throughout the planning period.

2. Industrial Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate - If it opts to achieve Goal 1, then the policy committee must demonstrate that the SWMD either achieved a 66 percent industrial waste reduction and recycling rate in the reference year or will achieve annual increases in the reduction and recycling rate during the planning period.

In Appendix F, the policy committee calculated the industrial solid waste reduction and recycling rate for the reference year and the projected rates for the planning period. Under the heading “Industrial Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate” below, briefly explain how the SWMD will meet this component of Goal 1. If the reference year rate was less than 66 percent, then the policy committee must explain how it will achieve annual increases in the rate. Finally, describe the waste reduction and recycling rate throughout the planning period.

3. Encouraging Participation - The policy committee must demonstrate that the SWMD will encourage residents and commercial generators to participate in available recycling infrastructure. This can be accomplished through outreach and education programs and through incentive programs. Provide text under the heading “3. Encouraging Participation” to explain how the SWMD will meet this requirement. The explanation can refer to outreach/education programs and incentive programs that are described in Appendices I and L.

1. Residential/Commercial Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate

[Insert text here.]

2. Industrial Waste Reduction and Recycling Rate

[Insert text here.]

3. Encouraging Participation

[Insert text here.]