

**Summary Minutes
Solid Waste Management Advisory Council (SWAC)
June 20, 2013
Verne Riffe Center for Government and the Arts
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, Ohio EPA
John Bayliss, Counties
Anne Fiehrer-Flaig, Single County SWMDs
Joe Denen, Municipalities
Timothy Lynch, Townships

Welcome and Introductions (Terrie TerMeer, Ohio EPA)

Ms. TerMeer noted that Columbus will be hosting the Biocycle conference on October 21-23, 2013 at the Hyatt Regency Columbus. Ohio EPA is sponsoring the conference, which will focus on renewable energy and food waste. Additionally, a community composting summit is being planned for the weekend before the conference at Franklin Park Conservatory.

Review of the March 21, 2013 meeting minutes

Review of the March 21, 2013 meeting minutes was postponed since there was not a quorum for the meeting.

Statewide Glass Recycling Initiative (Steve Sargent, Rumpke Recycling and Terrie TerMeer, Ohio EPA – DMWM)

Ms. TerMeer started with a recap of Ohio's recent and historical focus on glass recycling, with the overarching goal of improving the connections between those having glass and industries that need more recycled glass material. The demand in Ohio for recycled glass greatly outweighs the current supply, resulting in Ohio's industries shipping in material from out of the state. The solution lies in developing an efficient supply chain and establishing a network.

Initial efforts in 2010 saw the key glass stakeholders convene, DSM Environmental was hired for a formal glass study and glass collection pilots were implemented in Marion and Hamilton Counties. Additionally, a memorandum of understanding was signed between Owens Illinois and Rumpke. The MOU would result in upgrades to Rumpke's single-stream glass processing that provides the enhanced sorting required for the container glass industry.

Efforts were recently renewed to target grant opportunities for Ohio communities and local businesses. The Ohio EPA will fund up to \$1 million in grants to start and/or expand glass container recycling in bars, restaurants, and hotels in Ohio. The plan also includes establishing nine regional Glass Act Recovery Centers (transfer stations/glass depots) in Ohio, which will be linked to processors, and to create Glass Act Recycling Drop-offs throughout Ohio. Grants can be used for indoor and outdoor collection containers for businesses looking to start a recycling program. Collection vehicles and collaborations to increase/improve route densities would also be eligible grant activities.

For the public education and awareness component, Ohio EPA will collaborate with industry to develop how-to toolkits for bars, restaurants, and hotels wanting to start a recycling program and seed money will be provided for two years to start a statewide education/promotion campaign to encourage glass recycling. The Division will work with all industry stakeholders to help establish infrastructure needed to help turn the valuable glass cullet away from landfills and back into jobs for Ohioans.

Steve Sargent reviewed some of the historic challenges associated with Rumpke's processing of glass in their recycling stream. Rumpke is a single-stream recycling processor and glass makes up over 15 percent of the recycling stream. Solid waste management districts want glass included despite the high processing and transportation costs and the relatively low market value for the material. Limited access to mixed color glass markets was another barrier. In 2004 the output from Rumpke's recycling process was only for the fiberglass insulation market.

Upgrades were made to the Rumpke Glass Plant in Dayton in 2011, including over \$3 million in an optical sortation system that creates clear and amber glass cullet that is useable by the glass container industry. These operational changes allow for 65 percent of the glass plant's output to the fiberglass insulation industry and 35 percent of the output for the container glass industry. Improvements included three optical scanners, metal and ceramic detection and air separation to deal with organic matter.

Mr. Sargent related that a stockpile of glass material was accumulated while the glass plant shut down for installation of the upgrades. This stockpile is dwindling and when it runs out, Rumpke will not have enough material to meet the demand of the industries it supplies material to. This directly relates back to the question of how does Ohio generate an additional 165,000 tons of glass per year? The solution lies in developing increased access to glass recycling, targeting the large generators of glass, incorporating glass into residential curbside programs, and increased public education and awareness.

SWAC Member Updates

Erin Miller related to recent developments for "Recycling on High", which will provide recycling alongside the trash receptacles on Columbus's main commercial corridor. Included in the plan is grant money to facilitate recycling (including glass) for up to 40 bars and restaurants in the corridor. The businesses would be able to roll their recycling carts to the curb on the three days a week the recycling receptacles are emptied. The

City also has recently partnered with the Carton Council, who is providing funding for advertising in our market to encourage residents to recycle their food and beverage cartons. She also related to ongoing deconstruction of 40 abandoned houses. The financial incentive to go through the deconstruction process is difficult because of the low gate rates at Ohio's construction and demolition debris (C&DD) landfills.

Commissioner Bayliss indicated that a Logan County bridge was recently constructed that was made entirely out of recycled plastic. The bridge is the longest 100 percent recycled bridge in the country. The cost was notably higher, but the anticipated lifespan is significantly longer since the material is impervious to insect infestations and is exceptionally durable.

Ohio's Scrap Metal Law and Homeland Security (Ben Hoffman, Ohio Department of Public Safety)

Mr. Hoffman related that data collected January 2010 to December 2012 suggests that Ohio ranked number one in the nation for scrap metal theft insurance claims. Why is Ohio Homeland Security concerned with scrap metal? Virtually every aspect of critical infrastructure is affected by scrap metal theft, including telecommunications, energy, electricity, dams, nuclear power plants, transportation and emergency services.

Economic consequences for scrap metal theft within utilities can be immense. The cost of repairing damaged transformers or substations can run anywhere from \$500,000 to \$11 million annually. This year alone we have experienced over 26 separate substation break-ins in Northern Ohio. Damages and threats are so extensive that the federal government can and is seeking to prosecute offenders under Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1366, titled 'Destruction of an Energy Facility'.

An objective was formed to identify the nature of the problem, including the role of scrap dealers, identifying potential security impacts and the need for working relationships between local law enforcement, scrap yards, and prosecutors. No single factor accounts for the rise in scrap metal theft. Instead a combination of factors including the international market, increased opportunity, weak regulation of the industry, an increase in property foreclosures, and drug use.

Senate Bill 193, passed in 2012, updated the laws governing scrap metal dealers. Scrap metal dealer means the owner or operator of a business that purchases or receives scrap metal for the purpose of sorting, grading, and shipping metals to third parties for direct or indirect melting into new products.

An overview of the changes was provided. The new scrap metal laws looked at the relationships of scrap yards, local law enforcement, prosecutors, and the courts. The laws can be utilized by local law enforcement by updating penalty structures, providing registration requirements, creating a registry and generally assisting with the collaboration with scrap yards. Homeland security is tasked with creating and maintaining the databases associated with the law and supporting law enforcement efforts to enforce the law.

Important dates associated with SB 193 were provided. On January 1, 2013 scrap metal dealers must register with the Ohio Department of Public Safety. On January 1, 2014, statewide Do Not Buy Lists will be made available, a dealer daily transaction upload database will be available and scrap dealers must upload a digital list, including images, of their daily transactions. The database, including the uploaded images, will be available to law enforcement from any device with an internet connection.

A summary of additional changes that were significant was provided. These include the requirement to photograph the seller at point of sale, mandated use of scrap theft alerts and stronger penalties for thieves and non-compliant scrap yards. The expected result is a level playing field for all scrap yards.

2013 Ohio EPA Grant Awardees: Community, Market Development, Litter Prevention and Scrap Tire Grants (Chet Chaney, Ohio EPA-OEEF)

Mr. Chaney provided an update on the recent Ohio EPA grant awardees. Various projects throughout the state that were supported included commercial recycling, C&DD recycling, curbside recycling, deconstruction material recycling, special venue recycling, organics recycling, illegal dumpsite cleanups, litter collection, and litter prevention and awareness. Additional grants provided upgrades to a public material recovery facility and improvements to scrap tire manufacturing and processing facilities as well as non-paving scrap tire civil engineering projects.

Update on the Ohio Solid Waste Management Review (Andrew Booker, OEPA-DMWM)

Mr. Booker reviewed the issues that are currently active in the legislative review process. These included SWAC and the Recycling and Litter Prevention Advisory Council (RLPAC), flow control/SWMD authorities, fees, C&DD, and facility oversight.

The membership and role of SWAC & RLPAC are still up for discussion. Ideas were received regarding SWAC during Phase I of the legislative review process. These ideas were further discussed at SWAC during some 2012 meetings and one possible scenario was presented at the March 21st meeting. After the input from last meeting, further consideration is needed. Terrie TerMeer solicited volunteers to participate in a conference to a proposal for SWAC further. John Bayliss, Joe Denen and Anne Fiehrer-Flaig indicated they were available to participate. It was also indicated that there is a need for more industries and private sector representatives at SWAC and ODOT was mentioned as a potential new member.

Regarding SWMD rules and authorities and flow control, Ohio EPA has met with SWMDs and the waste industry individually and as a group. The need and value of flow control, and its negative impacts, were discussed at those meetings. Methods to improve the process were discussed, including a needs analysis, exploration of other options, identifying potential impacts, as well as the lead time needed for implementation. Ohio EPA is to draft a concept paper proposing modifications to the current system.

For the topic of fees, the focus is on the State disposal fee and SWMD disposal and generation fees. Meetings were held with the SWMDs and the waste industry as well. The discussions included reducing fees, leveling fees, short and long-term issues, and eliminating or reducing dependency on disposal fees to fund the system.

Regarding C&DD, initial meetings have been held with a broad cross section of interested parties, including the C&DD industry, health departments, and SWMDs. The focus was on issues and challenges associated with the C&DD program, including recycling, as well the complexity of the two systems (municipal solid waste vs. C&DD). Future meetings are being scheduled to focus on more narrow topics.

Relating to the topic of facility oversight, several external and internal meetings have been held and key issues with the current solid waste and CDD facility oversight program have been identified. These include consistency, varying levels of expertise, funding, and inspection frequency. Ohio EPA is exploring Ideas for modifying the system. The basic, challenging question has always been unanswered, what level of resources is necessary to implement the program? Efforts focused on extensive data gathering and analysis, with the internal data gathering on implementation of facility oversight activities being complete. Additionally, 19 health departments participated in a facility-by-facility survey of oversight activities providing detailed answers to questions about travel time, normal compliance inspections, enforcement, licensing, facility complaints, and open dumping/illegal waste operations. The results of the data collection will allow a refinement of the ideas for improvement. The next step is to share preliminary survey results with the health departments.

Agenda items for the August 15, 2013 meeting at Ohio EPA Central Office

It was noted that there will be more updates for the Legislative Review. Goodwill/Easter Seals has been invited to present on their recycling programs.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted: _____
Vice Chair

Minutes approved on: _____

Certified by: _____
Secretary