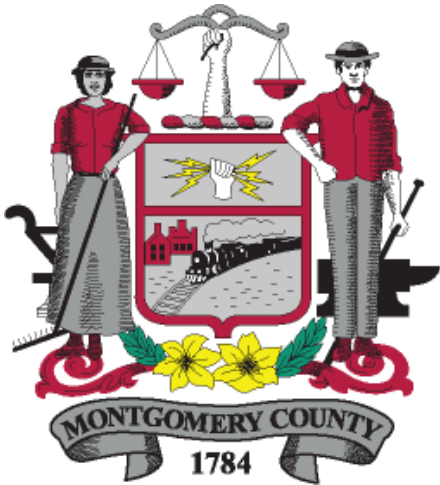

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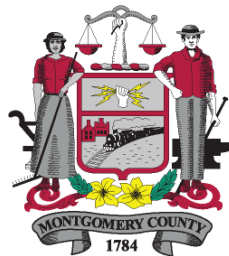
Municipal Waste Management Plan



Montgomery County

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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Financial assistance for the preparation of this plan was provided in part by a grant from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental protection under the provisions of Act 101, the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling, and Waste Reduction Act.

2015 - 2015
Municipal Waste Management Plan
March 2015

Montgomery County



2014 Municipal Waste Plan Update

Municipal Waste Advisory Committee Members

Name	Title	Organization
Boyd, Timothy	Executive Director, MWAC Co-Chair	ENPW JSA
Coll, Michael	Manager, MWAC	Souderton Borough
DeGennaro, Al, Esq.	Deputy General Counsel	J.P. Mascaro & Sons
Dysard, Nathaniel*	Manager	North Wales Borough
Ferman, Mike	VP of Operations	Newman and Co
Foley, Ned	Owner	Two Particular Acres
Ford, Robert	Manager, MWAC Co-Chair	Towamencin Twp.
Hartman, Tim	Director	WSAEMC
Hendricks, Randall	Founder and CEO	Sustainable Waste Solutions
Harris, Veronica	County Recycling Manager	Montgomery County
Kratka, Judith	Director of Facilities Planning	Abington Health and Sustainability
Kraynik, David	Manager	Upper Merion Township
LeFevre, Michael	Manager	Abington Township
Manhertz, Tony	General Manager	Republic Services of Valley Forge
Pennington, Dennis	Water Policy Coordinator	WVWA - Four Mills Nat Res
Raudenbush, Charles, Jr.	Manager	Waste Management Inc.
Reisse, Mary Alice	Environmental Protection	PADEP Specialist
Sharp, David	Business Manager	Covanta
Weiss, Karen	Manager	Plymouth Twp.
Wolf, Randy	Director	A.J. Catagnus, Inc, L&S Demo

*Mr. Dysard stepped down from the committee during the course of the plan



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The Waste Planning Process

Under the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act ("Act 101"), all counties in Pennsylvania are obligated to prepare and revise a municipal waste management plan which establishes an appropriate system to ensure the proper management, collection, transporting, recycling and disposal of all municipal waste generated within the county. This Montgomery County Municipal Waste Management Plan revision has been completed under Act 101. It has only amended and revised portions of the 2006 plan. Other elements of previous plans that are not specifically revised remain unchanged.

Municipal Waste Planning

Montgomery County's current plan was adopted in 2006 and is nearing the end of its 10 year life. More importantly however, the revision is needed to address the specific issues regarding the expiration of the service agreement with Covanta Energy for disposal services at the resource recovery facility in Plymouth Township (expiration December 31, 2014) and the expiration of the inter-municipal agreements with the twenty-two (22) participating municipalities (expiration November 1, 2015). With the decision to dissolve the Waste System Authority of Montgomery County at the end of 2014, it is particularly important to revise the municipal waste management plan to establish an appropriate waste system moving forward.

Montgomery County has been active in addressing critical municipal waste management issues for nearly five decades by implementing municipal waste plans since 1962. A description of these plans is provided in Chapter 1. Moving forward, the county believes that assuring the proper management of municipal waste is an essential government function, in order to:

- Protect human health and safety
- Ensure the quality of the environment
- Provide convenient and economic municipal waste management opportunities for residents and businesses
- Decrease the potential liability from improper waste disposal
- Ensure the sustainability of local communities and businesses
- To provide an organized energy efficient service

The county initiated the revision of the plan with a letter sent to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) on May 9, 2012, indicating its intent to revise the plan, and expressing initial thoughts on what would be included in the proposed revision. DEP responded in a letter of June 8, 2012 that at a minimum the county is required to prepare the plan in accordance with the substantive plan revision process (for copies of these letters,

please see the appendix). This process involves municipal ratification which is documented in the appendix.

This plan revision was prepared by the Montgomery County Planning Commission and Waste System Authority staff in accordance with Section 502 of Act 101, and with guidance from the DEP “Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of County Municipal Waste Management Plan Revisions”. Oversight of the planning process was provided by the 20 member Municipal Waste Advisory Committee (MWAC).

Plan Contents

The plan revision includes a description of the municipal waste in the county provided in Chapter 1. The current facilities used by the county are provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 describes the estimated future waste management capacity needs of the county. Chapter 4 details recycling program development plans to ensure that the county meets and exceeds the 35% recycling goal in the future, and also includes Special Waste handling. Chapter 5 describes the process used to select and recommend components of the overall waste management system for the county. Chapter 6 explains how this plan provides an orderly extension of the current municipal waste system and reflects other plans adopted by the county. The appendix will include:

- Key implementation documents
- Plan preparation, adoption, and ratification process
- Municipal Waste Advisory Committee minutes

DEP considers this to be a substantial revision of the county’s waste management plan. As such, the ratification is somewhat more involved than the process for a non substantial revision. The public review and ratification process for this plan requires a 90-day public review period, followed by a public hearing. If there are no significant issues raised during the public review and hearing, the County Commissioners will adopt the plan, and no less than a week later, the plan will be distributed to the municipalities for the 90-day ratification period. Once at least half of the municipalities, representing at least half of the county population, have ratified the plan, it will be submitted to PADEP for approval.

Waste Planning In Montgomery County

Montgomery County has been active in addressing critical municipal waste management issues for the past five decades. In addressing these issues, the county has prepared and implemented the following plans and plan updates.

Municipal Waste Planning in Montgomery County

1962 Refuse Collection and Disposal Plan:

The 1962 plan, which was prepared for the county by the Pennsylvania Economy League, focused on the potential health issues pertaining to the management of municipal waste and the inconsistent pricing structure of collection service. At that time several small unlined landfills and municipal incinerators were used to manage solid waste. The plan recommended the adoption of standards and regulations governing the management of municipal wastes and suggested that the county work with municipalities in securing and developing property for a sanitary landfill.

1972 Plan:

In 1972 a solid waste management plan was prepared for the county by A. W. Martin Associates, Inc. under the Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act (Act 241 of 1968). This plan established a waste management system to be operated by the county involving landfill disposal, the phase out of older municipally run incinerators, and the establishment of 3 transfer stations.

With the adoption of the 1972 plan, the county established landfills at two former limestone quarries in Upper Merion Township and West Conshohocken Borough. Both landfills were managed by the county solid waste department and received wastes from municipalities and private haulers in the eastern portion of the county until 1985. The county developed a trash transfer station at the Abington incinerator, and Lower Merion Township converted their incinerator into a transfer station.

1985/1988 Plan:

In the early 1980s the county developed a municipal waste management plan under the Solid Waste Management Act (Act 97 of 1980). At the time it was recognized that capacity at the two county landfills in Upper Merion Township and West Conshohocken Borough was limited and the county's attempts to establish two new quarry based landfills in Plymouth Township would not be successful. The Municipal Waste Management Plan prepared in 1985 saw six separate waste management areas to be serviced by various disposal and processing facilities. The two service areas in the eastern portion of the county would use a waste to energy plant to be located in Plymouth Township. The district comprising the North Penn Area would use a 425 ton per day waste to energy plant to be developed by the North Penn Area Regional Waste Management Commission. The three other districts in the western portion of the county would to work with the county to designate a resource recovery facility to meet their waste disposal needs. The plan received preliminary approval by the Department of Environmental Resources (predecessor to DEP) on May 6, 1985.

In 1988 a supplement was prepared to make the 1985 plan conform to Act 101 and was approved by the Department of Environmental Protection (DER, now known as DEP) on May 15, 1989. As a condition of approval the county agreed to prepare a complete plan under Act 101 prior to September 1990.

1990 Plan:

The municipal waste management plan adopted and ratified in 1990 further refined the waste management system developed in the 1985 plan and 1988 plan supplement. The plan emphasized the development of an integrated waste management system consisting of waste reduction, recycling, volume reduction and resource recovery through incineration, and landfilling. Under the plan, volume reduction and resource recovery in the eastern district would be performed at the 1200 ton per day Montenay Waste to Energy Facility (now Covanta) through a contract managed by the Waste System Authority of Eastern Montgomery County. In the North Penn Area, the Waste System Authority of Northern Montgomery County replaced the North Penn Area Regional Waste Management Commission and entered into a 10-year interim disposal agreement with Waste Management Inc. Additionally, the Northern Authority initiated a process to procure long-term resource recovery based processing operations. The Waste Authority of Western Montgomery County was formed to manage waste from the three waste management areas in the western part of the county. Like the Waste System Authority of Northern Montgomery County, the Western Authority entered into a 10-year contract with Waste Management, Inc. for disposal services and initiated a process to procure long-term resource recovery based processing operations.

The county submitted the complete set of implementation documents required under Condition Number One of the DER approval of the 1990 Draft Municipal Waste Plan Revision on September 6, 1990. On November 18, 1991, DER acknowledged that all required documents had been submitted.

1994 Plan Revision:

This plan prepared in accordance with the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act ("Act 101") was a revision to the 1990 Montgomery County Municipal Waste Management Plan approved on November 20, 1990. The plan revision only amended and revised portions of the 1990 plan. Other elements of the 1990 plan, including the implementation documents, that were not specifically revised remained unchanged.

The 1994 plan revision was developed in response to concerns raised about elements of the municipal waste management system in the county at that time. It was felt that dramatic changes within the solid waste industry throughout the Commonwealth created opportunities for the county to provide a more efficient, environmentally sound, and lower cost waste collection and disposal system for Montgomery County. The plan developed a multiple site waste disposal system for the northern and western regions to replace the waste disposal contracts that had been previously executed with Waste Management, Inc. Also, with the

open disposal system and the fact that waste to energy disposal systems were no longer viable for the northern and western districts, the two authorities representing those areas were abolished. The plan also addressed special waste disposal needs and recycling efforts required to achieve further reduction of waste volumes.

As a result of the loss of the powers of legislated flow control arising from the *C & A Carbone v. Town of Clarkstown New York (1994)*, the Waste System Authority of Eastern Montgomery County developed a waste generation fee system to fund existing disposal obligations. This system was established in 1999 through a modification of municipal waste plan implementation documents pertaining to the 1994 plan.

2006 Plan Revision:

This non-substantive plan update was performed to meet the 10-year plan revision provisions of Act 101 and to ensure adequate municipal waste disposal capacity with the closure of the Pottstown Landfill. To ensure disposal capacity, a new listing of disposal sites available to Montgomery County was compiled through an open solicitation process. Additionally, revised information and programs were developed to address construction and demolition debris, electronic waste, household hazardous waste, recyclable waste, compostable material and bio-solids.

Municipal Waste Characterization

DEP collects data on solid waste generated in Montgomery County and where it is disposed. This data includes disposal rates for asbestos, ash, construction and demolition waste, infectious waste, municipal waste, residual waste, and sludge. On average, municipal waste represents about 75% of the total waste disposed of from these 7 categories. Ash and residual waste make up another approximately 20%, and should continue to be tracked for their potential impact on available landfill capacity.

The composition of waste has been slowly changing since the 1987-88 Municipal Solid Waste Characterization Study conducted for the county by Gannett Fleming Environmental Engineers. Advances in technology, especially the media, consumer preferences, and changes in the packaging and container industry are driving these changes. More newspapers and other periodicals are available on-line, and email and text types of communication and data sharing mean less newsprint and paper being discarded. To reduce weight and save transportation costs, the packaging and container industries are using more plastic and less glass. Containers are also being made with less material, as companies try to reduce costs and project a more sustainable image. Lifestyles and the economy in general also influence waste generation rates and waste composition. In a weak economy, people may be more inclined to make purchases

Percent Composition of Waste

	1988 County Plan	DEP 2003
Paper	44.3	33.3
Organics	30.1	34.2
Inorganics	6.7	12.7
Plastic	5.9	11.3
Metals	7.8	5.4
Glass	5.2	3

last longer, and therefore less waste is generated.

The chart below shows the change in waste composition from 1988 to 2003, when the DEP completed a statewide Waste Composition Study.

The changing composition of the waste stream will need to be considered as the recommendations of this plan are implemented. Recycling programs may need to be revised to reflect the reduction in paper and the increase in plastics. The slight increase in organic material may also help with the implementation of composting recommendations. Local representatives of the recycling industry should be consulted to assist in implementing these programs.

Description of Facilities

Facilities Listed in the 2006 Plan

The 2006 plan listed 16 municipal waste processing facilities at the time of its approval by DEP. After plan approval, 5 additional facilities requested to be listed in the plan. The County's plan had been written to allow additional facilities into the plan after adoption, so long as they met the appropriate criteria, without requiring a plan amendment.

Facilities Listed in the Current Plan

The processing facilities listed in this plan are permitted to accept municipal waste from Montgomery County. During the implementation phase, or at such time in the future that a facility is added to the plan, there are several documents that need to be completed and submitted to the county. These include a capacity certification and a waste hauling license. Facilities that are added after plan adoption also have to complete the facility survey that is sent out at the beginning of the plan revision process.

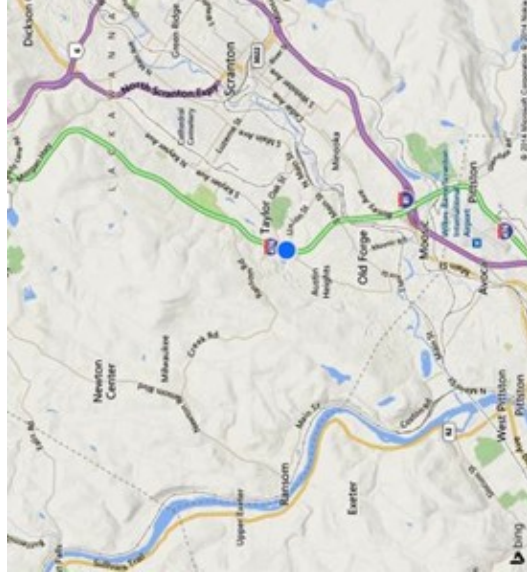
Listed disposal facilities must continue to serve the county and comply with policies developed in the County plan and the various rules and regulations established by PADEP, and renew a licensing agreement, complete with the appropriate fees, annually. Facilities whose owners or operators fail to do this or do not otherwise comply with the rules and regulations established as part of the county waste management system, will be removed from the plan as a designated site.

There are numerous other facilities located in the region that could serve Montgomery County. These were contacted at the beginning of this plan revision process when the request for capacity was published. A total of 30 facilities were contacted, which are mapped and described in the following pages. These facilities are described here to show what is available in portions of Pennsylvania and the greater region for processing municipal waste. The version of the plan that is posted on the County website will contain hyperlinks to additional information on these facilities. For the list of facilities that are approved to accept waste from Montgomery County, please see the chapter on Selection and Justification.

Alliance Landfill

**398 S. Keyser Ave.
Taylor (Ransom Twp. & Taylor Bor.), PA**

Facility Information



Location

Access off of South Keyser Avenue from I-476 at Exit 122
107 miles north of Norristown
100 miles north of Pottstown
114 miles north of Abington



Municipal Waste Permit: 100933

Operating Hours:

7:30 AM to 3 PM Mon.-Fri.

7:00 AM to 11 AM Saturday

Average Daily Volume: 3,000 tons

Maximum Daily Volume: 5,500 tons

Accepted Waste:

Municipal Waste, Residual Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Sewage Sludge
0% of Montgomery Municipal Waste received in 2013.

Additional waste generation and disposal information can be found [here](#).

Alliance Landfill's property includes more than 700 acres in Taylor Borough, Ransom Township and Old Forge, Lackawanna County overlooking I-476. Alliance is or has completed building its landfill on about 150 acres and has requested state permission to continue landfill operations on 87 additional acres in Taylor Borough and Ransom Township.

Early in the 1950s, the property was used as an unregulated dump in old coal mine pits. Construction of the current landfill began in 1986. Alliance Landfill is the former Empire Landfill which was purchased from Danella Corporation in 1996 and became a part of Waste Management during a 1998 merger of USA Waste and Waste Management. Waste Management has worked to clean up past dumping areas. Most of the waste disposed at the Alliance Landfill is from the Scranton/ Wilkes Barre area.



Bethlehem Landfill

2335 Applebutter Road
Bethlehem (Lower Saucon Twp.) PA

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: [100020](#)

Operating Hours:

7 AM To 4 PM Mon.-Fri.
7 AM To 12 PM Sat.

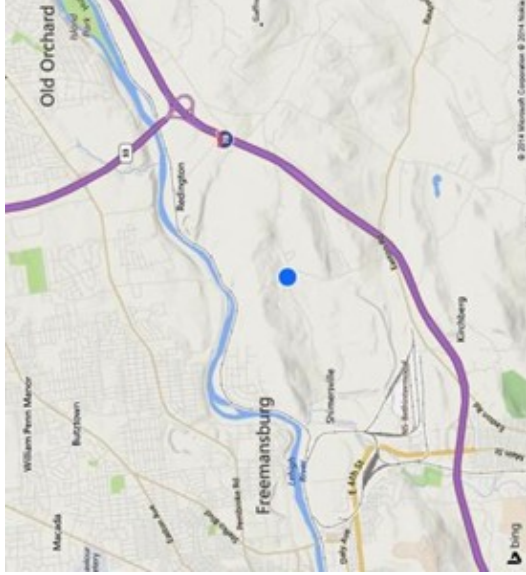
Average Daily Volume: 1,375 tons
Maximum Daily Volume: 1,800 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste
Construction & Demolition Waste, DEP approved Residual Waste, Asbestos

Less than 1% Montgomery Municipal Waste Received in 2013 . [Additional waste generation and disposal information](#)

Location



- Access off of I-78
- Located 51 miles north of Norristown
- Located 39 miles north of Pottstown
- Located 43 miles north of Abington



IESI Bethlehem Landfill is part of the IESI Corp., which has been owned since 2005 by Progressive Waste Solutions, the third largest non-hazardous solid waste management company in North America. The landfill was originally developed and owned by the City of Bethlehem. It is located north of I-78 and west of PA Route 33. The Lehigh River is north of the landfill and other surrounding land is generally industrial. In 2013 about 60% of the MSW received was from New Jersey and New York.



Blue Ridge Landfill

**1660 Orchard Road Chambersburg
(Greene Twp.) PA**

Facility Information



Municipal Waste Permit: [100934](#)

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 4 PM Mon.-Fri.
6 AM To 1 PM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 1,700 tons
Maximum Daily Volume: 2,000 tons

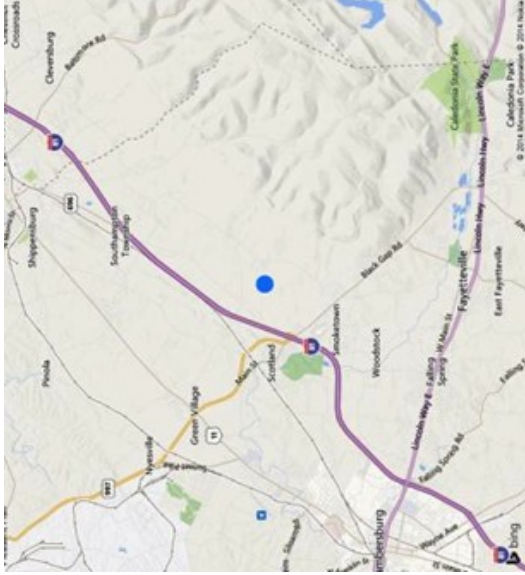
Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Residual Waste, Sewage Sludge, Construction & Demolition Waste, Asbestos

0% of the Municipal Waste was received from Montgomery County in 2013.

For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

Location



Access off of PA 997 from I-81 Exit

Located 140 miles west of Norristown

Located 130 miles west of Pottstown

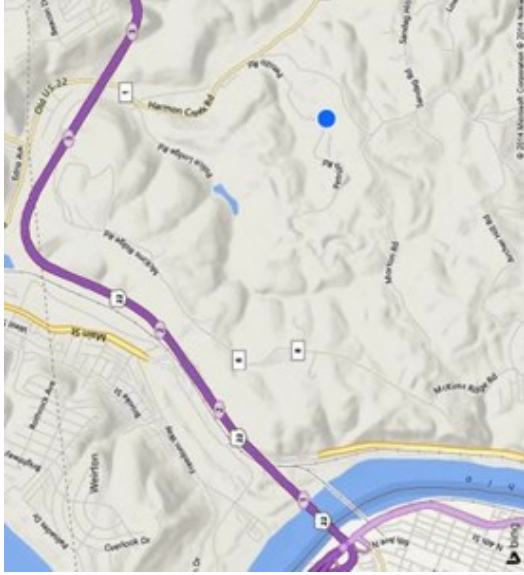
Located 152 miles west of Abington

This IESI PA Blue Ridge Landfill owned by Progressive Waste Solutions is east of Interstate 81 at the PA Route 997 Scotland, PA interchange. The 278 acre landfill site was formerly owned by R and A Bender Waste Disposal Company and referred to as the R and A Bender Landfill. Nearly 80% of the MSW received in 2013 originates from out of state- primarily the District of Columbia.

Brooke County Landfill

RD #2, Box 410- Morton Road
Colliers WV

Location



Access off of US 22

Located 325 miles west of Norristown

Located 315 miles west of Pottstown

Located 337 miles west of Abington

Facility Information



Municipal Waste Permit:
03-54-009-00053

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 6 PM Mon.-Fri.
6 AM To 6 PM Sat.

Accepted Waste

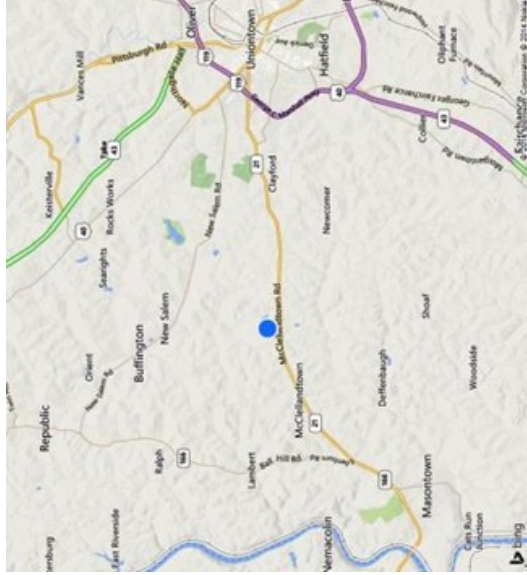
Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Compost Waste, Ash, Residential Industrial Waste, Sewage Sludge

The Brooke County Landfill was developed by the J.P. Mascaro company and is located in the northern part of West Virginia very near both Ohio and Pennsylvania. The landfill operates with a local host community agreement with the local municipality and has approximately 25 years of operating capacity. A large compost facility is also located at the site.

Chestnut Valley Landfill

1184 McClellandtown Road
 McClellandtown (German Twp.) PA

Location



Access off of US Route 422

Located 277 miles west of Norristown

Located 266 miles west of Pottstown

Located 289 miles west of Abington



The Chestnut Valley Landfill is owned by Advanced Waste Solutions and is located south of Pittsburgh and north of Morgantown West Virginia. The landfill primarily services the counties south of the Pittsburgh area.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: [100419](#)

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
 6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 1,200tons

Maximum Daily Volume: 1,500 tons

Accepted Waste

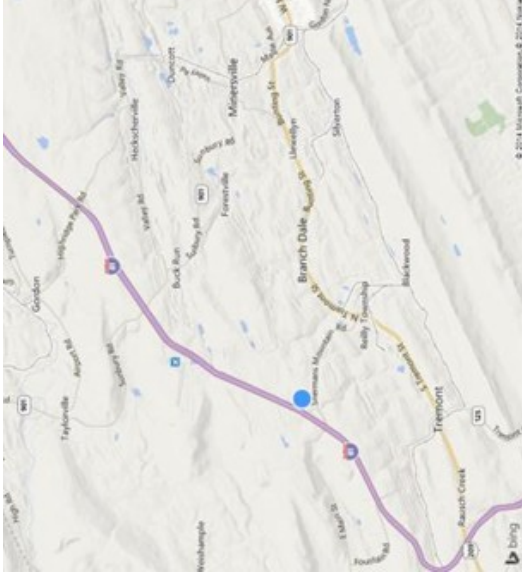
Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Residual Waste, Sewage Sludge, Asbestos

0% of the MSW received in 2013 was from Montgomery County . For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

Commonwealth Environmental Systems Landfill

Route 25 East Commonwealth Ave
Foster Twp (Foster, Frailey & Reilly Twps) PA

Location



Access off of I-81

Located 94.1 miles northwest of Norris town

Located 64.6 miles northwest of Pottstown



Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: [101615](#)

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 4,750 tons
Maximum Daily Volume: 5,000 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Residual Waste, Stabilized Infectious Waste, Sewage Sludge, Asbestos

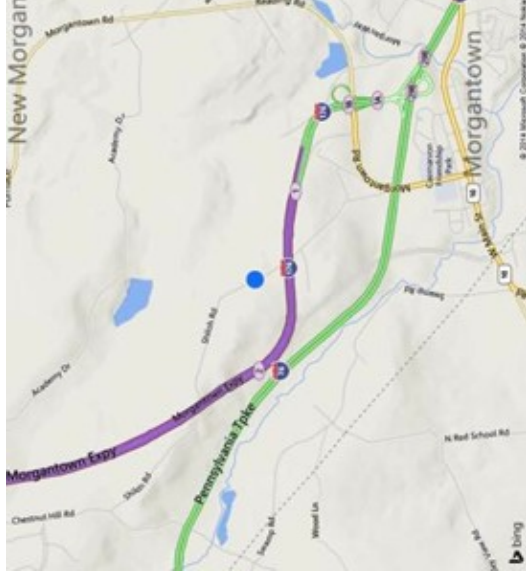
0% Montgomery County Municipal Waste was received in 2013. For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).



Conestoga Landfill

Harvey & Shiloh Rds
Morgantown (New Morgan Bor.) PA

Location



Access off of the Morgantown Exit of the PA TPK
 Located 35 miles west of Norristown
 Located 19 miles west of Pottstown
 Located 47 miles west of Abington



The Conestoga Landfill owned by Republic Systems is located in the Borough of New Morgan a newly created municipality in Berks County north of Morgantown. The entrance to the landfill adjoins the PA Turnpike Interchange for Morgantown. Interstate I-176 parallels the property to the west.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: [101509](#)

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
 6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 5,210 tons
Maximum Daily Volume: 10,000 tons

Accepted Waste

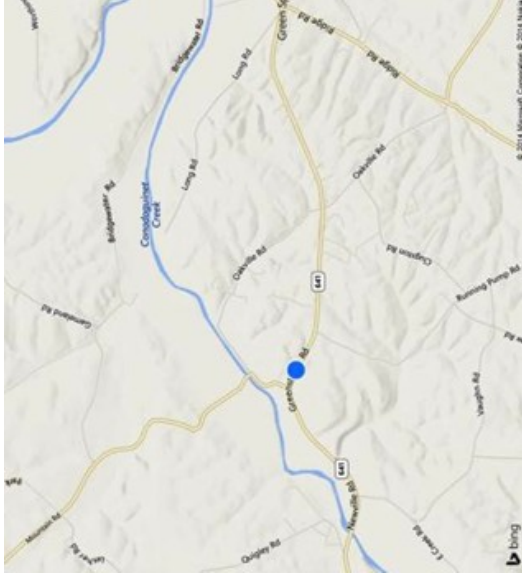
Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Residual Waste,
 Sewage Sludge, Stabilized Infectious Waste,
 Ash, Residual Waste, Asbestos

16% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County. For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

Cumberland County Landfill

620 Newburg Road
Newville (Hopewell & N. Newton Twps) PA

Location



Access off of PA 641

Located 131 miles west of Norristown

Located 121 miles west of Pottstown

Located 143 miles west of Abington

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: 100945

Operating Hours:

7:30 AM To 3:30 PM Mon.-Fri.

7:30 AM To 12:00 PM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 2,500 tons

Maximum Daily Volume: 2,950 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Industrial Waste, Sewage Sludge

0% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County . For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

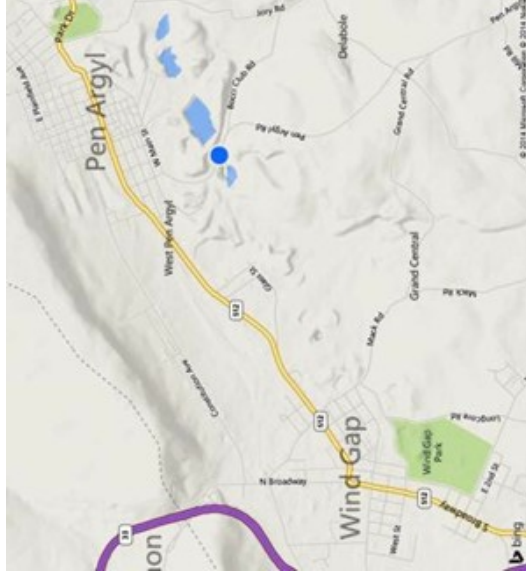


The Cumberland County Landfill owned by Advanced Disposal is located north of Shippensburg. About 74% of the waste received at this landfill originated from Maryland and New Jersey.

Grand Central Landfill

1963 Pen Argyl Road
 Pen Argyl (Plainfield Twp.) PA 18072-9801

Location



Access from PA Route 33 at Wind Gap

Located 74.5 miles north of Norristown

Located 59 miles north of Pottstown

Located 79 miles north of Abington



The Grand Central Landfill near Pen Argyl in the slate belt provides disposal services for the Lehigh Valley. The landfill is owned by Waste Management, but began operation in 1951 and was operated many years by a local private company. The Grand Central Landfill was certified in 2007 by the Wildlife Habitat Council for its 200 acres dedicated to wildlife conservation.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: [100265](#)

Operating Hours:

AM To 4 PM Mon.-Fri.
 6 AM To 8:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 2,750 tons
 Maximum Daily Volume: 3,000 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Industrial Waste, Sewage Sludge, Ash, Residual Waste, Asbestos

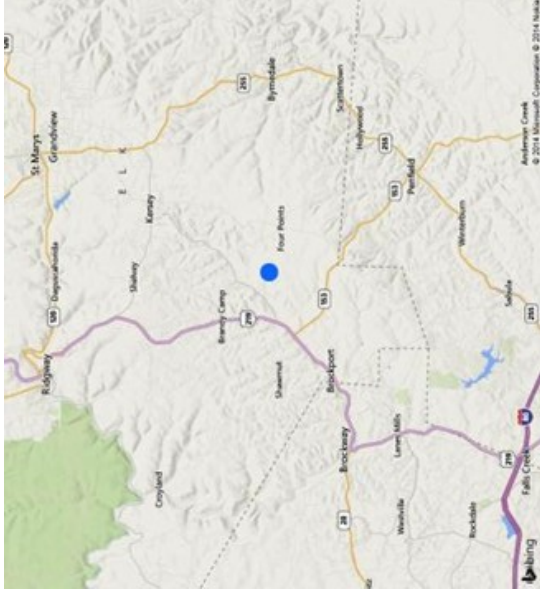
Less than 1% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County.

For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

[Greentree Landfill](#)

635 Toby Road
 Kersey (Fox Twp), PA 15846

Location



- Access off of US Route 219
- 246 miles northwest of Norristown
- 230 miles northwest of Pottstown
- 270 miles northwest of Abington

Facility Information



Municipal Waste Permit: 101397

Operating Hours:

- 6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
- 6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 5,500 tons

Maximum Daily Volume: 6,000 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Residual Waste, Sewage Sludge, Ash, Residual Asbestos

About 3.7% of the residual waste received was from Montgomery County. For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

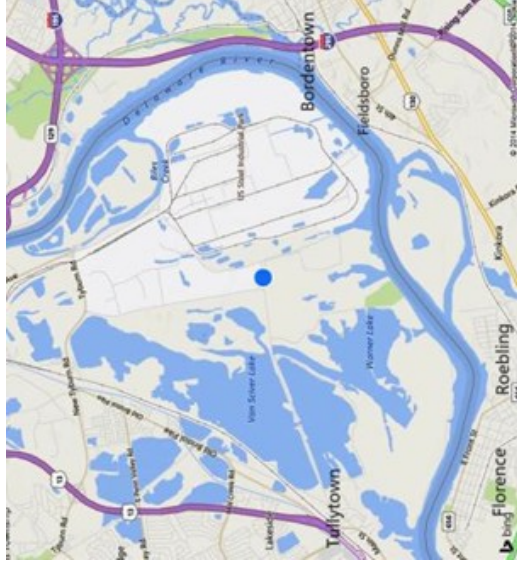


GROWS (North) Landfill

1400 Bordentown Road

Morrisville (Falls Township), PA

Location



Access off of US Route 13

Located 34.3 miles east of Norristown

Located 60.6 miles east of Pottstown

Located 24.4 miles east of Abington



Waste Management Inc. operates the GROWS (Geological Reclamation of Waste Services) landfill in eastern Bucks County. The GROWS landfill constructed in 1970 on land owned by the Warner Cement Company was one of the first lined landfills in the US. GROWS north is a 124 acre expansion approved by DEP in 2008. In 2013, 74.5 % of the waste received at the GROWS Landfill originated from New York and New Jersey.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: [101680](#)

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 5 PM Mon.-Fri.

6 AM To 11:30 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 10,000 tons

Maximum Daily Volume:

Accepted Waste

- Municipal Waste, Construction &
- Demolition Waste, Industrial Waste,
- Sewage Sludge

3.4% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County .

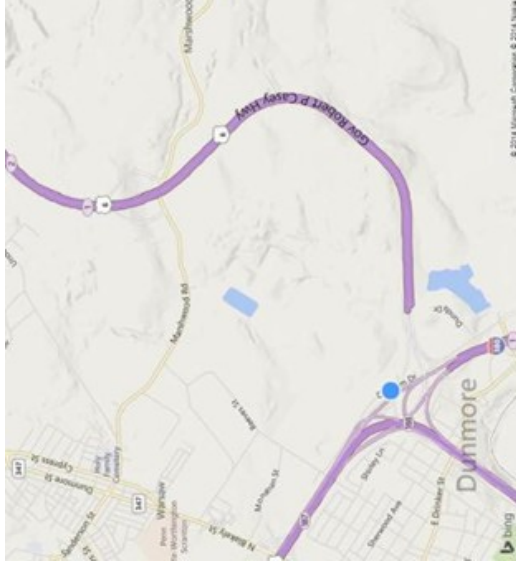
For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

[Keystone Sanitary Landfill](#)

249 Dunham Dr.

Dunmore (Dunmore & Throop Bors), PA
18512-2827

Location



Access off of I-84, I-380 and US Route 6 (Governor Casey Expressway)

- Located 113 miles north of Norristown
- Located 107 miles north of Pottstown
- Located 118 miles north of Abington



Keystone is a privately owned landfill on an old strip mine site north of the interchange of Route I-84, I-380 and the US Route 6 expressway. The landfill is within a 1,000 acre property (720 acres are permitted as a landfill area) and was first permitted in 1988. Based on average daily disposal rates the life expectancy of the landfill is over 20 years.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: 101247

Operating Hours:

- 6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
- 6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 7,250 tons
Maximum Daily Volume: 7,500 tons

Accepted Waste:

Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Residual Waste, Municipal Sludge, Ash, Residual Asbestos

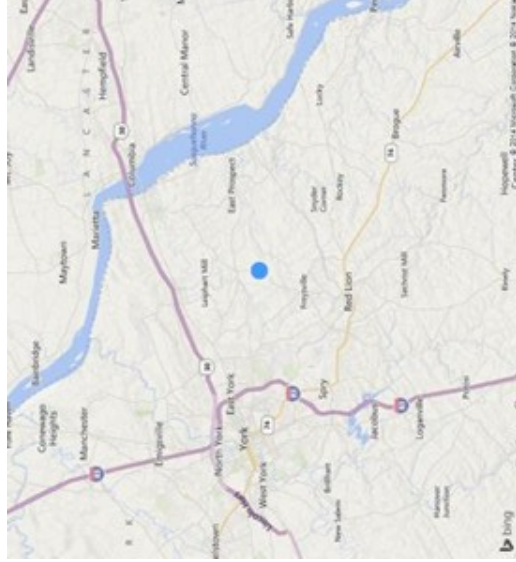
3.4% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County . For additional waste generation and disposal information click [here](#).



Modern Landfill

4400 Mt. Pisgah Road
York (Lower Windsor and Windsor Twp.)
PA 17402

Location



Access off of Mt. Pisgah Road off of
US Route 30

- Located 83.5 miles west of Norristown
- Located 70.5 miles west of Pottstown
- Located 95.4 miles west of Abington



Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: [100113](#)

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 4,667 tons
Maximum Daily Volume: 5,000 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Demolition Waste, Stabilized Infectious Waste, Residual Waste, Municipal Sludge, Ash, Residual Asbestos

Less than 1% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County .

About 33% of the construction and demolition waste received was from Montgomery County. For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

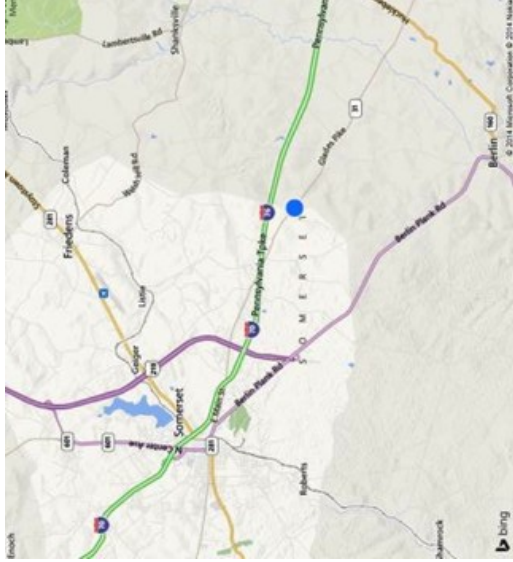
The site of Modern Landfill, an approximate 371 acre permitted landfill, is located east of York, PA. The total area of the Modern Landfill property is 535 acres.



MostollerLandfill

7095 Glades Pike Road
Somerset (Brothers Valley & Somerset
Twps), PA

Location



Access off of Glades Pike from the PA
TPK Somerset Exit

- Located 223.5 miles west of Norristown
- Located 213.1 miles west of Pottstown
- Located 235.3 miles west of Abington



Mostoller Landfill is owned by Advanced Disposal and located east of Somerset near the Pennsylvania Turnpike About 23% of the waste received at this landfill was from Maryland and West Virginia

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: [101571](#)

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 2,000 tons
Maximum Daily Volume: 2,400 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Residual Waste, Municipal Sludge, Asbestos

0% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County . For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

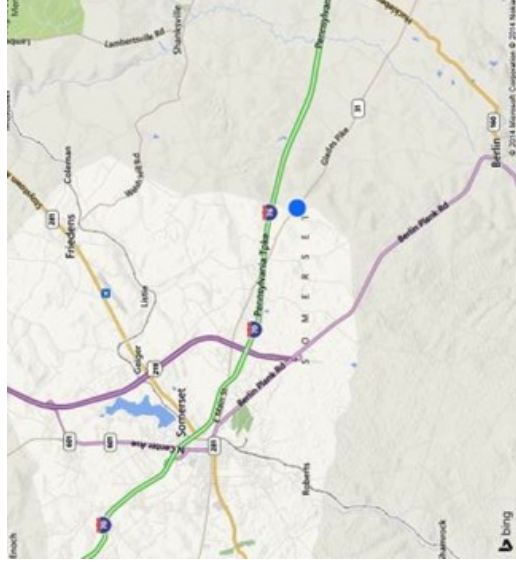
Philadelphia Process Engineered Fuel

Facility

5245 Bleigh Ave
Philadelphia, PA 19136



Location



Access off of Bleigh Avenue from I-95

28.9 miles southeast of Norristown

49.7 miles east of Pottstown

9.2 miles south of Abington

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit:
WMGM037SE001

Operating Hours: **24 hour operation**

Maximum Daily Volume: 750 tons
Maximum Waste stored on site: 5,280 tons

Accepted Waste
Municipal Waste

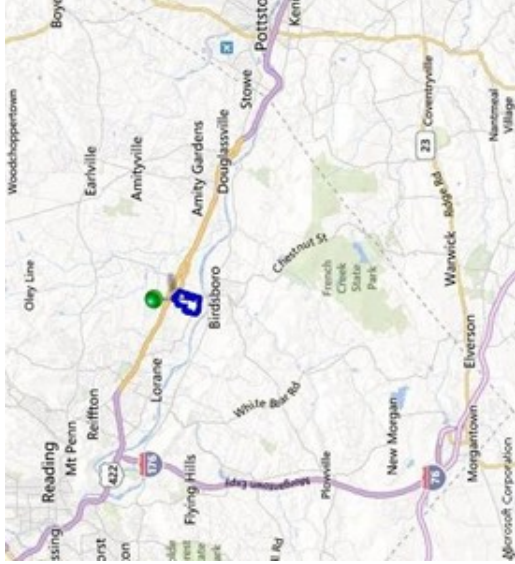
No waste processed in 2013.

For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

Pioneer Crossing Landfill

727 Red Lane Road
Birdsboro (Exeter Township) PA

Location



Access off of US Route 422

Located 31.7 miles west of Norristown

Located 11.7 miles west of Pottstown

Located 50.2 miles west of Abington



Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: [100346](#)

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

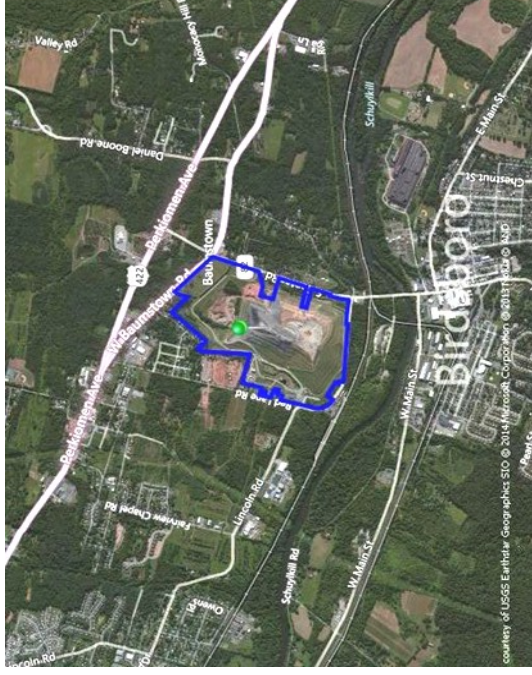
Average Daily Volume: 1,000 tons
Maximum Daily Volume: 1,600 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Residual Waste, Municipal Sludge, Stabilized Infectious Waste, Ash, Residual Asbestos

57.8% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County .

For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

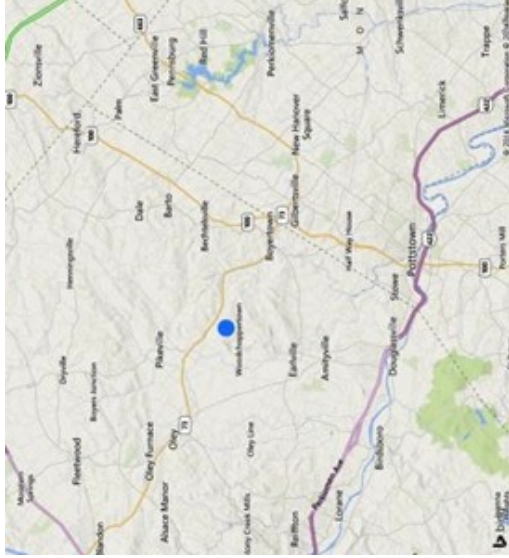


The Pioneer Crossing Landfill, formerly known as the FRS Landfill, is owned and operated by J.P. Mascaro and Sons. Pioneer Crossing is Mascaro’s primary disposal facility. Pioneer Crossing has a Host Community Agreement with Exeter Township and received a major expansion permit from DEP in May, 2002. Current permit conditions and available land on site provides about 20 years of additional disposal capacity for this facility operating at current daily disposal rates.

Rolling Hills Landfill

583 Longview Rd
 Boyertown (Earl Twp.), PA 19512

Location



Access off of PA Route 73

Located 34.5 miles west of Norristown

Located 13.4 miles west of Pottstown

Located 53.1 miles west of Abington

Facility Information



Municipal Waste Permit: [100345](#)

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
 6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 3,200 tons
 Maximum Daily Volume: 3,840 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Residual Waste,
 Construction & Demolition Waste,
 Sewage Sludge, Ash, Residual As-
 bestos

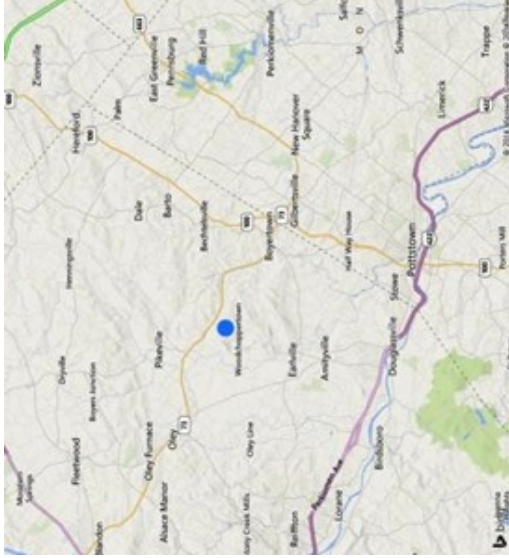
17% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County . In 2013, 19.7% of the ash residual waste was received from Montgomery County. For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

The Rolling Hills landfill (formerly the Colebrookdale Landfill) was acquired by the Delaware County Solid Waste Authority in 1984. The landfill is primarily used for the disposal of incinerator ash from the Delaware County Resource Recovery Plant and other municipal waste facilities. The landfill has about 11 years of operating capacity and the Delaware County Solid Waste Authority is in discussions with the Earl Township about approvals to vertically expand the landfill.

Sandy Run Landfill

995 Landfill Road
Hopewell (Broad Top Twp), PA 16650

Location



Access off of the PA Tpk at Fort Littleton Interchange

- Located 178.1 miles west of Norristown
- Located 167.7 miles west of Pottstown
- Located 190 miles west of Abington

Facility Information



Municipal Waste Permit: [101538](#)

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 750 tons
Maximum Daily Volume: 1,000 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Residual Waste, Sewage Sludge

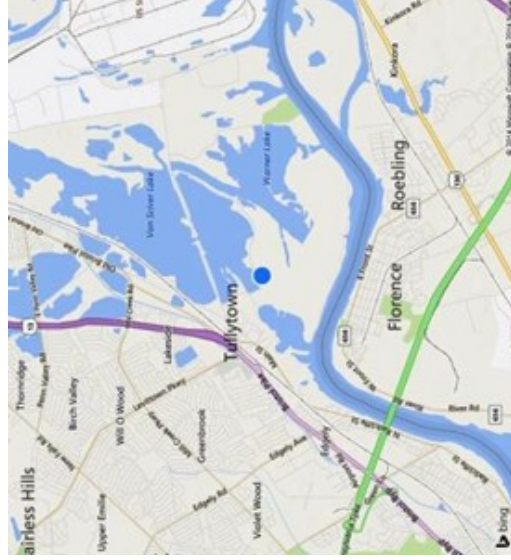
0% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County. For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

Description: The WSI Sandy Run Landfill in Bedford County is owned by Advanced Disposal and is located north of Breezewood. In 2013, 34% of the waste received at this landfill had originated in Maryland.

Tullytown Landfill

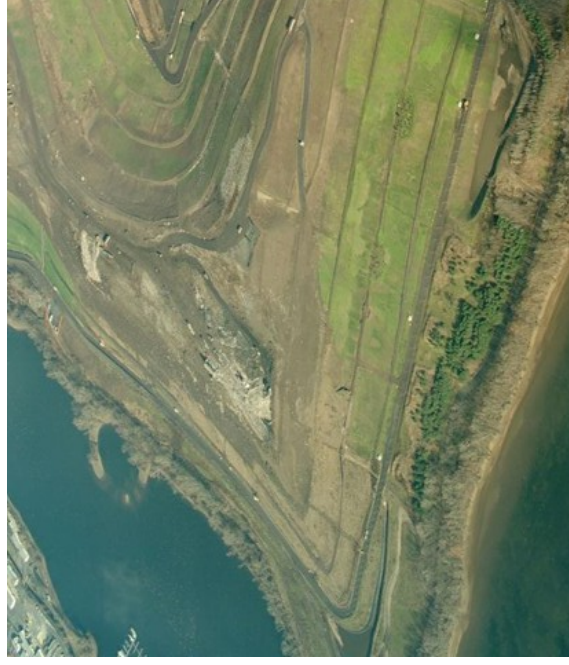
200 Bordertown Road
 Tullytown (Falls Twp & Tullytown Bor), PA
 19007

Location



Access from Bordertown Road off of
 US Route 13

Located 33.1 miles east of Norristown
 Located 59.4 miles east of Pottstown
 Located 23.2 miles east of Abington



The Tullytown Landfill begun in 1988 is operated by Waste Management, Inc. on property that comprised a former quarry operated by the Warner Cement Company. It adjoins the GROWS landfill and Falls Township Resource Recovery Facility. In 2013 nearly 90% of the waste received at this landfill had originated in New York and New Jersey.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: [101494](#)

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 5 PM Mon.-Fri.
 7 AM To 11:30 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 8,333 tons
 Maximum Daily Volume: 10,000 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Ash, Residual Asbestos, Residual Waste, Sewage Sludge, Stabilized Infectious Waste

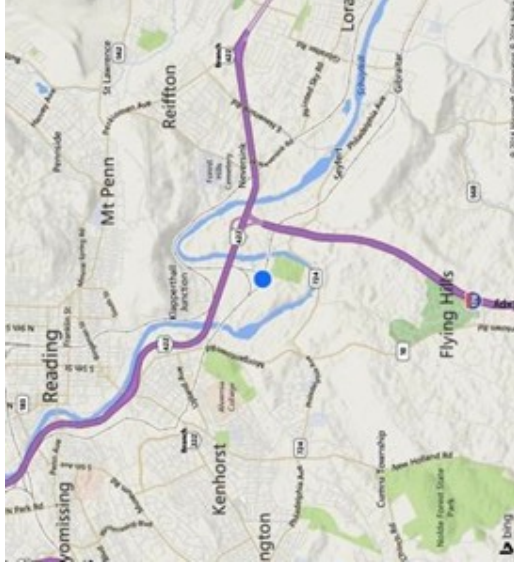
1.4% of the Municipal Waste received in
 2013 was from Montgomery County .

For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

Western Berks Landfill

455 Poplar Neck Road
Birdsboro (Cumru Twp), PA

Location



Access off of US Route 422 and I-176

Located 45 miles west of Norristown

Located 17.1 miles west of Pottstown

Located 57 miles west of Abington



The Western Berks Landfill originally developed by a regional municipal waste authority in Berks County is now owned and managed by Advanced Disposal. The landfill adjoins the Schuylkill River and Titus Power Station in Poplar Neck below Reading.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: [100739](#)

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 1,000 tons
Maximum Daily Volume: 1,250 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste, Residual Waste, Sewage Sludge, Asbestos

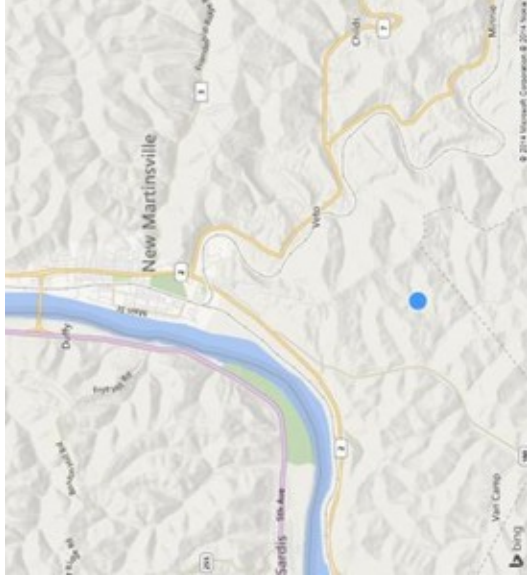
30% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County.

For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

Wentzel County Landfill

Route 1, Box 156A
New Martinsville, WV 26035

Location



Access off of WV Route 18

Located 369 miles west of Norristown

Located 358.6 miles west of Pottstown

Located 380.8 miles west of Abington



The Wetzel County landfill owned by J.P. Mascaro is located near New Martinsville West Virginia. The landfill operates under a Host community agreement with the local municipality and currently has a projected life of 25 years.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit:
SWF 1021- 97/ WV0109185

Operating Hours:
6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume:
Maximum Daily Volume:

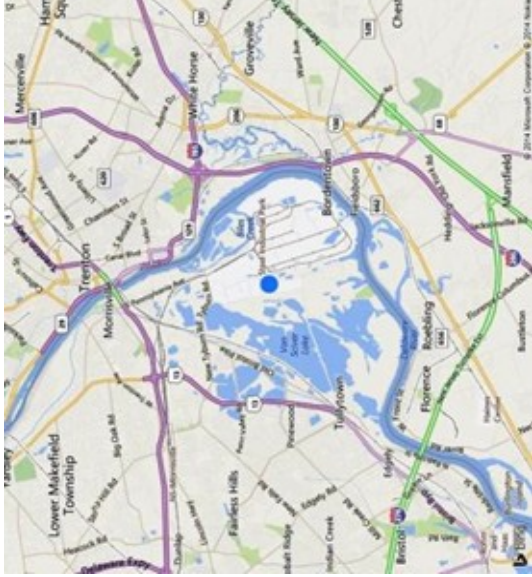
Accepted Waste
Municipal Waste, Autoclaved
Medical Waste, C & D Waste,
Industrial Waste, Municipal
Sludge

For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

Wheelabrator Falls RR

1201 New Ford Road
Morrisville (Falls Twp), PA 19067

Location



Access off of US Route 13

Located 38.1 miles east of Norristown

Located 64.4 miles east of Pottstown

Located 28.2 miles east of Abington



Located in Falls Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania and built in 1994, the Wheelabrator Falls Inc. waste-to-energy facility processes up to 1,500 tons per day of municipal solid waste. Wheelabrator has an electric generating capacity of 53,000 kilowatts. Wheelabrator Falls is also America's first commercial waste-to-energy facility with a privately initiated, totally integrated 200 ton per day Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). The communities of Bucks County send their recyclables and non-recyclable trash to the same location. The GROWS landfill is across the road from the Falls facility. Approximately two-thirds of the waste received at this facility originates in Philadelphia.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: 400633

Operating Hours:

6 AM To PM Mon.-Fri.
6 AM To AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 1,900 tons

Maximum Daily Volume: 2,800 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Residual Waste,
Construction & Demolition Waste

Less than 1% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County.

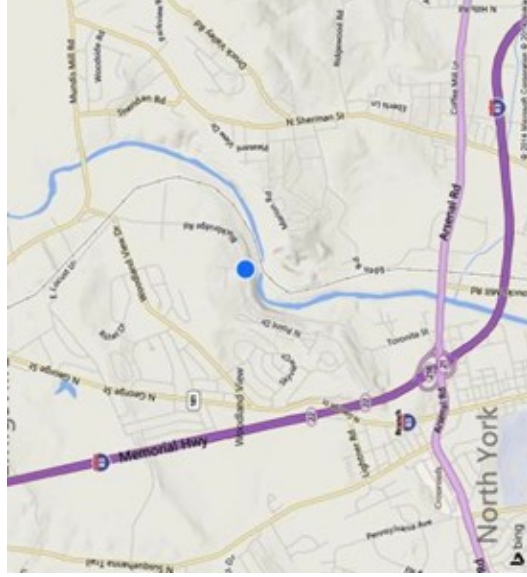
For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).



York County RR

2651 Blackbridge Road
 York (Manchester Twp) , PA 17406

Location



Access off of Blackbridge Road from
 US Route 30

Located 87.8 miles west of Norristown
 Located 74.8 miles west of Pottstown
 Located 99.7 miles west of Abington



The York County Resource Recovery Facility, operating as Covanta York Renewable Energy, LLC, since 2009, began commercial operations in 1989 and serves the municipal waste disposal needs of the nearly 400,000 residents of York County, PA. The facility processes 1,344 tons per day, generating 38.1 megawatts of electricity (enough to power 20,000 homes). As a result of health and safety efforts, the facility was designated a Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in 2001. The facility's Environmental Management System was also awarded ISO-14001 certification in 2003.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: 400561

Operating Hours:

6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
 6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 1,250 tons
 Maximum Daily Volume: 1,344 tons

Accepted Waste

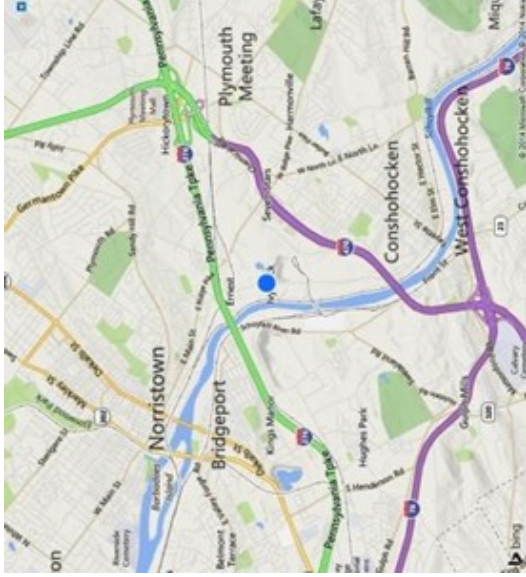
Municipal Waste Residual Waste

0% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County. For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

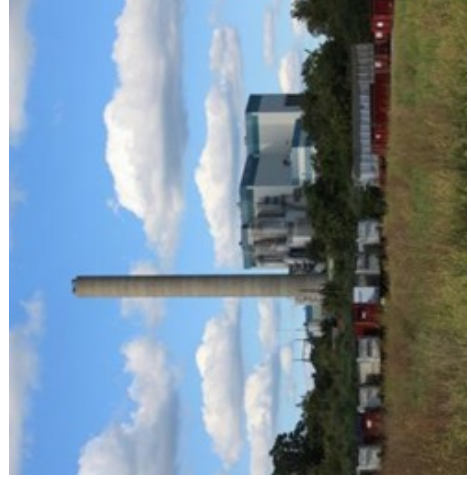
Covanta Plymouth RR

1155 Conshohocken Road
Conshohocken (Plymouth Twp), PA

Location



- Access off of Alan Wood Road from I-476
- Located 2.2 miles east of Norristown
- Located 29.5 miles east of Pottstown
- Located 13.3 miles west of Abington



Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: 400558

Operating Hours:

- 6 AM To 3 PM Mon.-Fri.
- 6 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 1,200 tons

Maximum Daily Volume: 2,520 tons



Covanta Plymouth Renewable Energy LP. began commercial operation in February 1992 servicing the Waste System Authority of Eastern Montgomery County under a 20+ year contact agreement. The mass burn incineration facility processes over 1,200 tons per day of municipal solid waste, generating greater than 32 megawatts of energy sold to Exelon. Metals are recovered from the bottom ash. Bottom ash and fly ash are mixed and used as daily cover material in eastern Pennsylvania landfills. Montgomery County owns the 20-acre land site that the resource recovery plant is located on and assisted in the project development.

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste, Residual Waste

82% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County.

For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

Lanchester Landfill

7224 28th Division Highway
 Narvon (Honeybrook, Salisbury, and
 Caernarvon Twp), PA

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: 100944

Operating Hours:

7 AM To 5 PM Mon.-Fri.
 7 AM To 12:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 1,100 tons
 Maximum Daily Volume: 2,520 tons

Accepted Waste

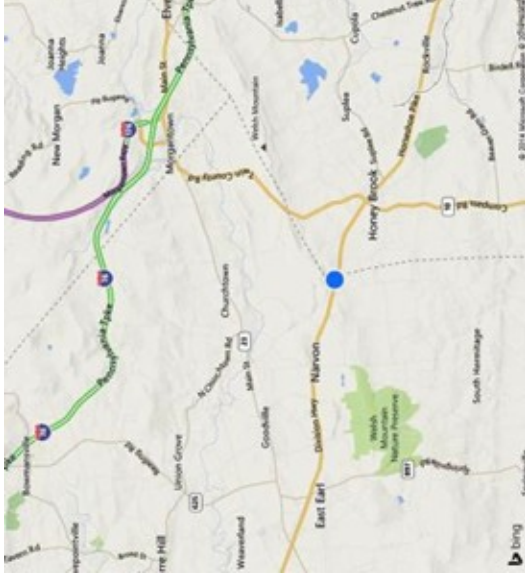
Municipal Waste, Residual Waste, Sew-
 age Sludge, Construction & Demolition
 Waste, Ash, Residual
 Asbestos

1.3% of the Municipal Waste received in
 2013 was from Montgomery County.

For additional waste generation and dispos-
 al information, click [here](#).



Location



Access from US Route 322

- Located 40.9 miles west of Norristown
- Located 23.9 miles west of Pottstown
- Located 52.7 miles west of Abington



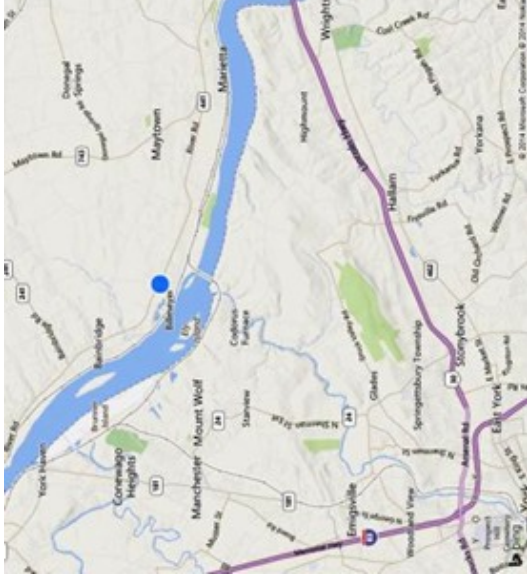
The Chester County Commissioners established the Chester County Solid Waste Authority (CCSWA) in August 1984. In September 1984, the CCSWA became owner and operator of the Lanchester Landfill, a 600-acre property located in Honey Brook, Salisbury, and Caernarvon townships (in both Lancaster and Chester Counties) that includes 160 acres of landfills.



Lancaster County RR

1911 River Road
Bainbridge (Conoy Twp.), PA 17502

Location



Access off of River Road and US Route 30

Located 82.1 miles west of Norristown

Located 69.1 miles west of Pottstown

Located 94 miles west of Abington



The Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority owns the 1200 Waste-to-Energy (WTE) Facility, Located in Conoy Township, along the Susquehanna River and west of the City of Lancaster. The plant operations are managed by Covanta under contract with the authority. Metals are recovered from the bottom ash. Bottom ash and fly ash are mixed disposed of in Frey Farm Landfill owned by the Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: 4005592

Operating Hours:

6:30 AM To 4 PM Mon.-Fri.

7 AM To 11:00 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 1,200 tons

Maximum Daily Volume: 2,520 tons

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste Residual Waste Sewage Sludge

Construction & Demolition Waste

0% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County . A small amount of residual waste from Montgomery County is processed at the Lancaster County RR.

For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

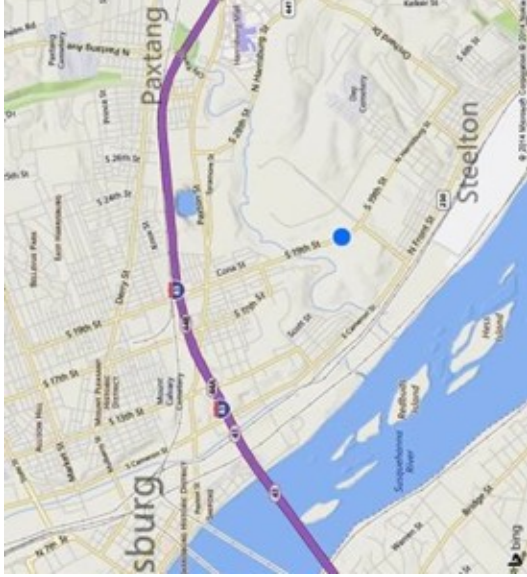


[Susquehanna Resource Management Complex](#)

1716 South 19th Street

Harrisburg, PA 17104

Location



Access off of South 19th Street from I-83

Located 90.7 miles west of Norristown

Located 80.3 miles west of Pottstown

Located 102.5 miles west of Abington



The former Harrisburg Incinerator constructed in 1972 has a long history operational failure and redevelopment initiatives as a city run facility. At the end of 2013 it was acquired by the Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority and is currently operated by Covanta serving primarily the Capitol region.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: 100758

Operating Hours:

12 AM To 12 PM Mon.-Fri.

12AM To 12 PM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 800 tons

Maximum Daily Volume: 800

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste Residual Waste
Construction & Demolition Waste

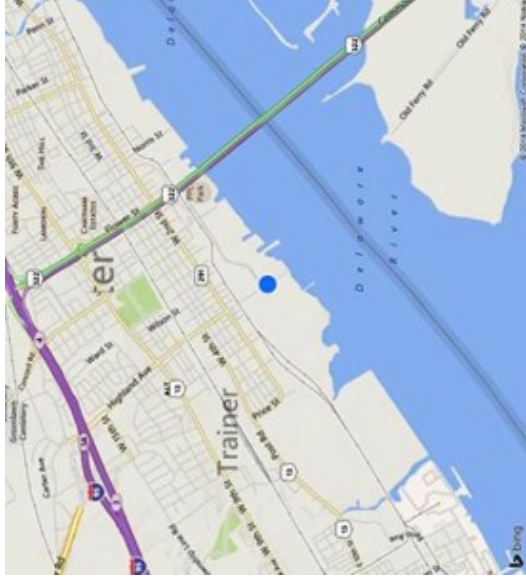
0% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County.

For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).

[Delaware Valley Resource Recovery Facility](#)

10 Highland Ave
Chester, PA 19013

Location



Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit: 400593

Operating Hours:

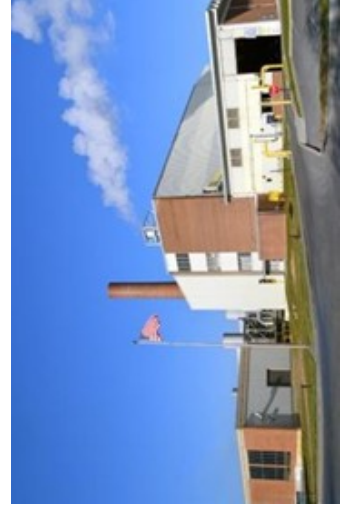
5 AM To 6 PM Mon.-Fri.
5 AM To 2 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 3,510 tons
Maximum Daily Volume: 4,336



Access off of 95 via Highland Ave.

- Located 26.1 miles south of Norristown
- Located 46.8 miles south of Pottstown
- Located 34.6 miles south of Abington



The Delaware Valley Resource Recovery facility, operating as Covanta Delaware Valley, L.P., is located in Chester, Pennsylvania and has been in operation since 1992. Covanta began operating the facility in 2005. In 2012, Covanta became the owner and operator of the facility when the company purchased the facility from GE Energy Financial Services. The plant processes up to 3,510 tons of municipal and commercial solid waste each day.

At maximum output, the plant generates approximately 80 megawatts of electricity, 90 percent of which is sold to the local utility. The plant not only meets the municipal solid waste disposal and energy production needs of Delaware County, but also provides capacity for up to 500,000 tons of additional waste each year from surrounding counties.

Accepted Waste

Municipal Waste Residual Waste

Less than 1% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County.

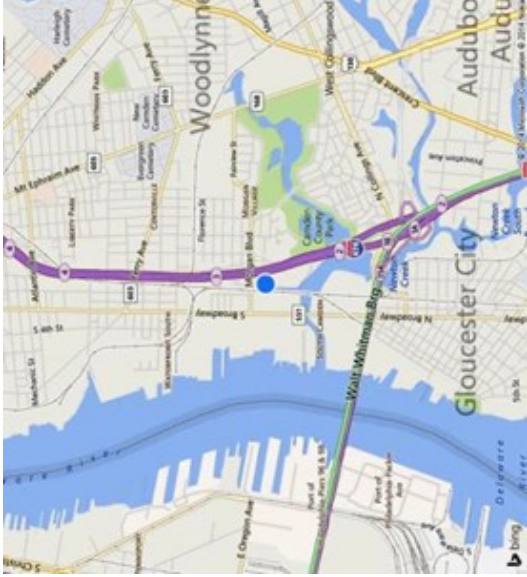
For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).



[Camden County Resource](#)

[Recovery Facility](#)
 600 Morgan Blvd
 Camden, NJ 08104

Location



Access off of I-676 at the Morgan Blvd Exit

Located 24.7 miles east of Norristown

Located 45.5 miles east of Pottstown

Located 20.1 miles southeast of Abington



The Covanta Camden Energy Recovery Center is a mass burn facility located in Camden County, New Jersey. It began commercial operation in July 1991, serving Camden County, NJ. The facility runs three boilers which process approximately 1,050 tons of solid waste each day and produces a net output of 21 megawatts. Covanta acquired the Camden facility in August 2013 from Foster Wheeler, which was the designer, builder, owner and operator of the facility.

Facility Information

Municipal Waste Permit:

Operating Hours:

7 AM To 5 PM Mon.-Fri.
 7AM To 12 AM Sat.

Average Daily Volume: 985 tons
 Maximum Daily Volume: No Max

Accepted Waste

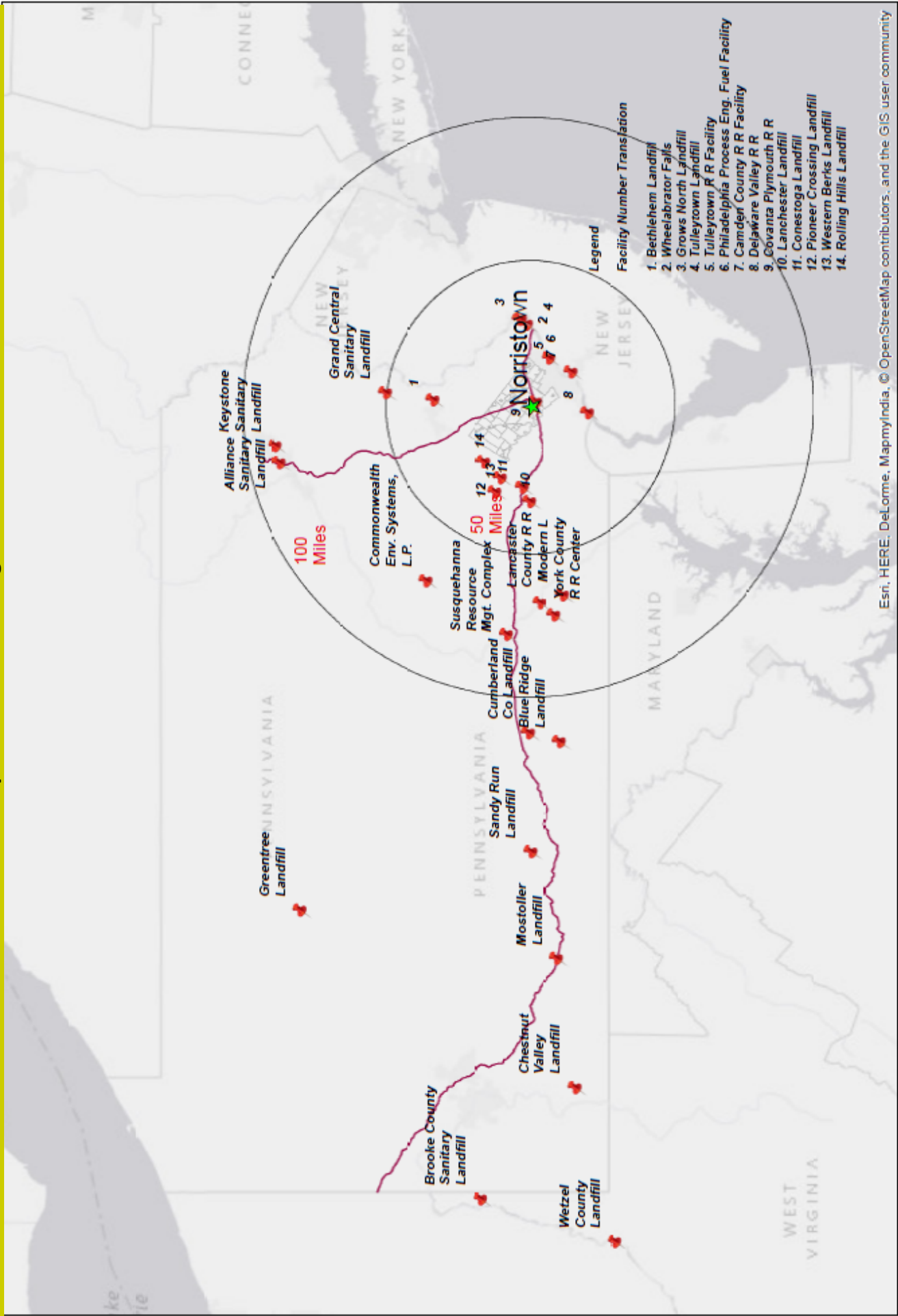
Municipal Waste, Residual Waste, Construction & Demolition Waste

0% of the Municipal Waste received in 2013 was from Montgomery County.

For additional waste generation and disposal information, click [here](#).



Municipal Waste Processing Facilities



Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community



Estimated Future Waste Management Capacity Needs

In the development of this municipal waste management plan, the county is required to determine that it has secured adequate capacity for processing of its waste over the next ten years. As part of this determination, waste estimates are formulated, and capacity assurances are secured on a preliminary basis from facilities that have met a baseline of requirements. The process and results are outlined in this chapter.

Waste Generation

There are many factors that influence waste generation rates, ranging from packaging trends to the weather, to the strength of the economy. Any method of predicting waste generation rates may over- or under-estimate the actual volume. In order to be as accurate as possible, this plan update uses available data on residential (single and multi-family) and non-residential waste generation. The Waste System Authority of Eastern Montgomery County (WSAEMC) has published the Waste Generation Study every other year, and has developed a comprehensive methodology for calculating waste generation rates.

Data Sources

The 2010 US Census data was used primarily in the development of population and housing unit projections. In most cases, straight line projections were computed, and no attempt was made to predict fluctuations in the trends.

The Waste Generation Study 2010 Update provides the WSAEMC with an estimate of the potential waste amounts for the 22 eastern Montgomery County municipalities. While the WSAEMC is interested in using the calculations to allocate and collect the waste generation fee, the methodology can be adapted for use over the entire county. The Waste Generation Study 2010 Update uses the following information:

Board of Assessment Data

The Board of Assessment (BOA) land use codes (LUC) are used to broadly categorize non-vacant property as being Single Family Residential; Multi-family Residential; or Non-residential. Both the Multi-family Residential and Non-residential properties are further classified into similar business groups based upon their LUC and the results of a field survey. The waste generating capacity of a property is based on its size.

Size

The size of each Single Family Residential and Multi-family Residential property is based upon the number of dwelling units listed by the BOA. The size of each Non-residential property is based upon the square footage of net floor area from the BOA's records. This square footage is used to produce a business size indicator for Non-residential properties.

Waste Generation Classification

The amount of waste generated by each property is the product of the size of the property and the estimated rate of generation or Waste Generation Classification (WGC). The WGC is an average of the estimated waste generation amounts for the types of properties in a property grouping. Non-residential properties with similar generation rates (based on field surveys conducted by the WSAEMC) were grouped together, and a WGC was assigned to each group.

Field Survey and Final Calculation

A sampling of the total number of properties was taken to evaluate how much waste the properties dispose of weekly. The field survey included 2,931 properties. The field survey results were used to assign each Multi-family Residential property to one of two WGCs, while each Non-residential property was assigned to one of eight WGCs. The total waste generated estimate is the product of each property and the assigned WGC.

Methodology

The methodology used by the WSAEMC is discussed in the Waste Generation Study 2012 Update. A discussion of how the WSAEMC data was used to project waste generation rates for the 10 year scope of this plan is presented here.

Residential

The WSAEMC method was developed for the eastern portion of the county. It uses a calculated and field checked Single Family Residential Generation Rate of 1.147 tons per household year (tph/y), and a Multi-Family Residential Generation Rate of 0.631 tph/y. The Waste Generation Study method was applied county-wide. However, the average household size for the non-WSAEMC municipalities was compared to the average household size of the WSAEMC municipalities, and found to be almost 20% higher. The waste generation rates for single family and multifamily were adjusted, based on a comparative rate of the household size and genera-

tion rate in the East, as compared to the household size in other parts of the county. Census data was used to project housing growth over the 10 year period of the plan. No attempt was made to modify this straight-line projection with assumptions on the effect of the economy on housing units.

Nonresidential

The WSAEMC methodology groups various businesses and institutions with similar generation rates by land use. For example, Group A includes, among other uses, religious institutions, warehouses, and some offices, while Group B includes department stores, nursing homes, and universities, among others. There are 8 groups in all. As with the residential generation estimates, the WSAEMC field checked the nonresidential generation rates for assurance of accuracy. Each grouping of nonresidential land uses was given an average waste generation rate.

Using Board of Assessment land use codes, the number of properties under each nonresidential land use in the county was determined. These were multiplied by the average waste generation rate, and a total calculated. It is difficult to project business growth over the next 10 years. The amount of waste per square foot is fluctuating, as offices reduce staff and consolidate to remain competitive. Therefore an average of the last 5 years for waste generation per square foot of 1.75 lbs/sq. ft. was applied to project nonresidential waste generation rates. Because accurately projecting nonresidential growth rates is much more difficult than projecting residential growth, a static generation rate was used for each year for nonresidential waste. The estimated number of single family units, multifamily units, and nonresidential properties projected between years 2015 and 2024 were used to calculate the amount of waste generated in each category. This was compiled as a yearly generation rate and as a total for the 10 years. The results are shown in the following chart of waste generation rate and disposal capacity needed. This is the amount of waste is equivalent to the estimated future waste management capacity need for the county.

Capacity Assurance

Act 101 requires that the County Plan contain the estimated processing or disposal capacity needed for the municipal waste that will be generated in the county during the next ten years, including the impact of residual waste on disposal capacity:

Act 101 Section 502.d. Plan Contents

(d) Estimated future capacity.-The plan shall estimate the processing or

disposal capacity needed for the municipal waste that will be generated in the county during the next ten years. The assessment shall describe the primary variables affecting this estimate and the extent to which they can reasonably be expected to affect the estimate, including, but not limited to, the amount of residual waste disposed or processed at municipal waste disposal or processing facilities in the county and the extent to which residual waste may be disposed or processed at such facilities during the next ten years. If the plan indicates that additional processing or disposal capacity is needed by the county, the county shall give public notice of such a determination and solicit proposals and recommendations regarding facilities and programs to provide such capacity. The county shall provide a copy of such notice to the department, which shall cause a copy of such notice to be published in the Pennsylvania Bulletin.

In order to arrive at a reasonable assurance that sufficient processing or disposal capacity is available for County waste generated over the next ten years, the amount of waste generated was calculated, and a request for capacity was issued. All facilities responding to the request for capacity were sent a follow up survey to determine the availability of capacity for County waste and the viability of the facility.

Waste Generation Rate and Disposal Capacity Needed

Year	Total SF Homes	Waste Generated*	Total MF Homes	Waste Generated*	Non-residential Generation*	Total Waste Generation	Tons per Day	% of Available Capacity [±]
2015	265,351	352,916	84,986	76,487	213,712	643,116	1762.0	8.6%
2016	265,794	353,506	85,809	77,228	213,712	644,447	1765.6	8.6%
2017	266,237	354,096	86,632	77,969	213,712	645,777	1769.3	8.6%
2018	266,681	354,685	87,456	78,710	213,712	647,108	1772.9	8.6%
2019	267,124	355,275	88,279	79,451	213,712	648,438	1776.5	8.6%
2020	267,567	355,865	89,102	80,192	213,712	649,769	1780.2	8.6%
2021	268,011	356,454	89,926	80,933	213,712	651,100	1783.8	8.7%
2022	268,454	357,044	90,749	81,674	213,712	652,430	1787.5	8.7%
2023	268,897	357,633	91,572	82,415	213,712	653,761	1791.1	8.7%
2024	269,341	358,223	92,396	83,156	213,712	655,092	1794.8	8.7%
2025	269,784	358,813	93,219	83,897	213,712	656,422	1798.4	8.7%
10- year capacity needed:						7,147,460		

Request for Capacity

In order to solicit proposals for disposal capacity for facilities to be listed in the Plan Update, the county had the following advertisement placed in the Pennsylvania Bulletin and in MSW Management (Forester Media):

Montgomery County is revising its Municipal Waste Management Plan in accordance with Act 101 for the purpose of including additional waste processing and disposal capacity for the county. Waste facilities to be considered in the plan must be permitted and fully available for use prior to January 1, 2014. For detailed information, interested facility owners should write to: Montgomery County Planning Commission, Drew Shaw, P. O. Box 311, Norristown PA 19404-0311. All inquiries should be in writing and made no later than 30 calendar days from the date this notice is published.

The notice appeared in the Pennsylvania Bulletin on 3/22/2014. The advertisement ran in the MSW Management on 4/14/2014. The text of the advertisement was also sent to all the facilities listed in the current County Plan, as well as facilities we were aware of operating in and around Pennsylvania.

Response

In response to the advertisement placed in the Pennsylvania Bulletin and MSW Management and direct solicitation by the county, 29 waste management sites expressed interest in inclusion within the Plan. Three of these sites were located out of state- two landfills in West Virginia and one resource recovery incinerator in New Jersey. Of the remaining 26 sites, six were resource recovery incinerators, one was a beneficial use pelletization plant, and the other 19 were sanitary landfills. For comparison, currently Pennsylvania has 44 permitted landfills and 6 operating resource recovery facilities.

Survey

The facilities that responded were sent a follow-up survey. The following information was gathered from the survey:

Facility Identification:

Name of facility, facility owner, contact name, phone number & email address.

Location of disposal site (street address and mailing address), latitude/longitude and USGS Quadrangle map name

Permit number and date of expiration

Facility Operations:

Daily or yearly capacity, permitted hours of operation, host fees or assessments, types of wastes accepted, other restrictions

Facility Capacity, current municipal waste disposal rate

Facility Commitments:

All county plans which currently designate the disposal facility

All major long-term disposal contracts and capacity reservation agreements

Existing and Future Conditions:

Existing improvements, future plans, and potential for expansion

Issues:

Significant compliance issues pertaining to the permit and/or operation requirements

This information was compiled into information sheets on each facility, which can be found in Chapter 2.

Additional Capacity Considerations

There are several considerations that need to be addressed in projecting waste disposal capacity for Montgomery County, among them are the facilities listed in other county plans, debris management, residual waste, and recycling.

The facilities listed in other county plans and debris management needs are outside the influence of the county. However, the county is able to monitor waste disposal capacity through the PADEP website. If it becomes apparent that the amount of excess capacity that can be devoted to disposal of Montgomery County waste has decreased significantly, to the point that capacity may not be available for disposal of county MSW by the end of the 10-year scope of this plan, the county will re-solicit for disposal capacity among the permitted facilities serving the region.

Debris from a severe storm has the potential to reduce capacity in disposal sites serving the county. In the event of a severe storm or storms, there are sites designated for temporary stockpiling and processing of debris in the Montgomery County Debris Management Plan prepared in 2014. The debris at these stockpiling points will be disposed of over time following the storm. As with residual waste, if it becomes apparent that debris disposal has reduced the amount of excess capacity to the point that capacity may not be available for disposal of county MSW by the end of the 10-year scope of this plan, the county will re-solicit for disposal capacity among the permitted facilities serving the region.

Residual waste includes solid, liquid, or semi-solid materials generated by industrial, mining, and agricultural operations. The amount of residual waste is closely tied to the amount of in-

Montgomery County Residual Waste Totals

Facility Name	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	Average
Commonwealth Environmental Systems	0	0	0	0	212.3	42.5
Covanta Delaware Valley	8.6	80.3	303.3	535.6	4,484.90	1,082.50
Covanta Plymouth Renewable Energy LP	8,275.30	5,913.40	7,194.80	0	0	4,276.70
Grand Central Sanitary Landfill	1,799.40	7,139.50	33.2	51.7	92	1,823.20
G.R.O.W.S. North Landfill	45,018.40	18,362.10	21,819.20	2,691.60	7,463.70	19,071.00
IESI PA Bethlehem Landfill	2,781.80	2,754.50	1,878.30	320.9	1,149.50	1,777.00
Lanchester Landfill	517.6	38	16.8	0	0	114.5
Modern Landfill	63.4	24.1	120.9	5,530.10	15,063.50	4,160.40
Pioneer Crossing Landfill	9,207.50	9,090.80	10,173.00	16,918.70	8,134.00	10,704.80
Rolling Hills Landfill	1,707.70	1,808.30	2,014.70	2,153.30	1,774.30	1,891.70
Tullytown Resource Recovery Facility	32,043.30	18,204.70	19,063.10	16,361.10	51,864.00	27,507.20
Wheelabrator Falls, Inc.	254.8	357.5	152.2	382.8	468.6	323.2
					5-year average:	72774.62

*Not all facilities discussed in this plan are listed here. Only those receiving residual waste from the county are listed.

dustrial activity in the county. Over the past 5 years, the county has averaged 72,800 tons of residual waste per year, as shown in the figure above. County residual waste is disposed of in the landfills in the region permitted to accept residual waste. This is a small amount of volume when compared to the overall amount of MSW disposed of, and should not significantly reduce the available capacity for county municipal waste disposal.

Recycling is strong in Montgomery County, and the county intends to promote even greater recycling rates, as detailed in the Recycling Chapter. Any increase in recycling will have a posi-

tive effect on available capacity at disposal and processing facilities, as the materials recycled are removed from the waste stream.

Determination of Capacity

Based on the facility surveys, the amount of available capacity is more than sufficient to satisfy Montgomery County's demand. The responding facilities represent a combined capacity of 57,951 tons per day (tpd). On average, these facilities dispose of 37,355 tpd of MSW, leaving 20,596 tpd excess capacity. The county's daily waste generation rate is 1,958 tpd, as is described in this chapter. This generation rate is 8.7% of the total available disposal capacity, indicating that there is more than enough capacity to accommodate the county's MSW. In reality, the county is even better off than this figure indicates. The calculations assume that disposal of the county waste generated will consume a portion of the excess available capacity. However, many of the facilities responding to the survey and whose capacity is included in the calculations are already accepting waste from Montgomery County. Also, there were several facilities whose permits are near expiration and which have applied for permit renewal. While it is fully expected that PADEP will renew these permits, this future capacity was not considered in the capacity calculations. Once the facilities are re-permitted, there will be additional disposal capacity for the county.

Designated Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities

All of the facilities that responded to the Request for Capacity stating they were willing to provide capacity and which filled out the Waste Processing Facility survey are included in the plan. By being included in the plan, they become 'designated facilities', able to accept municipal waste from Montgomery County. The following figure lists the designated facilities. Individual fact sheets on the facilities have been prepared, to better understand their individual abilities to supply disposal capacity for the county through the term of this plan. These fact sheets are available in the Description of Facilities chapter, along with a map of these facilities.

Designated Facilities		
Facility Name	Facility Address	Company
Alliance Sanitary Landfill	398 S Keyser Ave. Taylor, PA 18517	Waste Management of PA
Bethlehem Landfill	2335 Applebutter Rd. Bethlehem, PA 18018	IESI
Blue Ridge Landfill	1660 Orchard Rd. Chambersburg, PA 17254	IESI
Brooke County Sanitary Landfill	1140 Petrillo Road, Colliers, WV 26035	J.P. Mascaro & Sons
Camden County R R Facility	600 Morgan Blvd. Camden, NJ 08104	Covanta
Chestnut Valley Landfill	1184 McClellandtown Rd. McClellandtown, PA 15458	Advanced Disposal
Commonwealth Env. Systems, L.P.	99 Commonwealth Rd. Hegins, PA 17938	Keystone Sanitary L Inc.
Conestoga Landfill	420 Quarry Rd. Morgantown, PA 19543	Republic Services
Covanta Plymouth R R	1155 Conshohocken Rd. Conshohocken, PA	Covanta
Cumberland Co Landfill	135 Vaughn Road Shippensburg, PA 17257	Advanced Disposal
Delaware Valley R R	10 Highland Ave. Chester, PA 19013	Covanta
Grand Central Sanitary Landfill	910 W. Penna. Ave. Pen Argyl, PA 18072	Waste Management of PA
Greentree Landfill	635 Toby Road Kersey, PA 15846	Advanced Disposal
Grows North Landfill	1000 New Ford Mill Rd. Morrisville, PA 19067	Waste Management of PA
Keystone Sanitary Landfill	249 Dunham Dr. Dunmore, PA 18512	Keystone Sanitary L Inc.

(The list of Designated Facilities is continued on the next page)

Designated Facilities		
Facility Name	Facility Address	Company
Lancaster County R R	1911 River Rd. Bainbridge, PA 17502	Lancaster Co. Solid Waste Mgt. Auth.
Lanchester Landfill	7224 28th Division Hwy. Narvon, PA	Chester Co. Solid Waste Auth.
Modern Landfill	4400 Mt. Pisgah Rd. York, PA 17402	Republic Services
Mostoller Landfill	6925 Glades Pike Rd. Somerset, PA 15501	Advanced Disposal
Philadelphia Process Eng. Fuel Facility	5245 Bleigh Ave. Philadelphia, PA 19136	Waste Management of PA
Pioneer Crossing Landfill	727 Red Lane Rd. Birdsboro, PA 19508	J.P. Mascaro & Sons
Rolling Hills Landfill	583 Longview Rd. Boyertown, PA 19512	Delaware Co Solid Waste Auth
Sandy Run Landfill	995 Landfill Rd. Hopewell, PA 16650	Advanced Disposal
Susquehanna Resource Mgt. Complex	1716 South 19th St.. Harrisburg, PA 17104	Lancaster Co. Solid Waste Mgt. Auth.
Tulleytown Landfill	1300 Bordentown Rd. Tullytown, PA 19007	Waste Management of PA
Tulleytown R R Facility	200 Bordentown Rd. Tullytown, PA 19007	Waste Management of PA
Western Berks Landfill	455 Poplar Neck Rd. Birdsboro, PA 19508	Advanced Disposal
Wetzel County Landfill	Cider Run Rd. New Martinsville, WV 26155	J.P. Mascaro & Sons
Wheelabrator Falls	1201 New Ford Mill Rd. Morrisville, PA 19067	Waste Management of PA
York County R R Center	2651 Blackbridge Rd. York, PA 17402	York County Solid Waste Auth

Capacity Certification Waste Disposal Agreement

During implementation of this plan, each of the designated facilities will be asked to execute a capacity certification waste disposal agreement. The agreement between the owner of the facility and the county ensures that the owner will provide disposal capacity at the facility for suitable municipal waste generated within Montgomery County, while at the same time serves

to inform the owner that the county is not obligated to guarantee any minimum quantity of waste for disposal. The agreement further lists facility operating criteria that the owner must guarantee if the facility is to continue to be included in the plan. A copy of the Capacity Certification Waste Disposal Agreement is included in the appendix.

Designated Disposal

The facilities to be used for disposing of municipal waste from Montgomery County are those that meet the absolute criteria and are designated in the plan. In the event of a new facility to be located in the county, the county may list it depending on how it meets the evaluative criteria. If a listed facility is unable to maintain its permit status, it will be dropped from the list of designated disposal sites in the Plan Update. Disposal sites must continue to serve the county and comply with the policies developed in this Plan Update and the various rules and regulations established by the Montgomery County Waste System Authority and the state. To remain as a listed site, the facility owner or operator must continue to renew a licensing agreement annually. Facilities whose owners or operators fail to do this or do not otherwise comply with the rules and regulations established as part of the county waste management system may be removed from the plan. The county will notify DEP if there is a change in the status of any facility regarding listing in this plan in the annual report filed in accordance with Section 303f of Act 101.



Recycling and Special Waste Management

Recycling has a strong foundation in Montgomery County. All 62 municipalities either have a curbside recycling program or have access to a drop off center. As of 2013, Montgomery County's recycling rate is 32% and is approaching the 35% Pennsylvania state recycling goal and national recycling rate. Continued diligence and effort will be needed to sustain an upward trend to reach the state-wide goal. Municipal recycling efforts are promoted through websites and periodic mailings. In the past, the county has supported these efforts to increase recycling rates through educational and promotional activities.

This chapter describes the current state of recycling in the county, and recommends improvements for municipal recycling programs in education, enforcement, reporting, expansion of commercial and institutional recycling, growth in composting participation, creation of a recycling council, and enhancement of special waste collection programs.

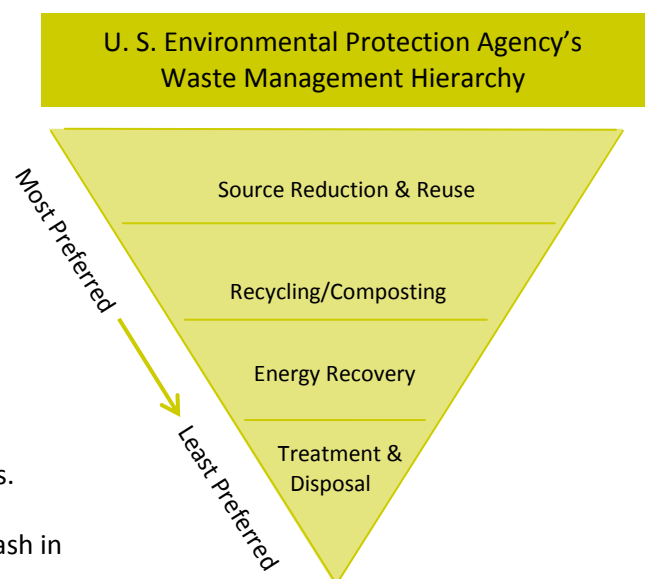
Hierarchy

While Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) includes the trash, recyclable and compostable material produced by residential, commercial and institutional entities, the term, "trash", refers to MSW that has had the recyclable components removed. The EPA's Waste Management Hierarchy ranks various MSW management strategies by preference. Source reduction and reuse is the most preferred strategy. It has the potential to achieve a significant reduction in waste generation rates. The 1990 Municipal Waste Plan more fully describes this hierarchy in the discussion of the Municipal Waste Management Program. The county should look at ways to further reduce waste generation and increase reuse of purchased items. Energy recovery has been and should continue to be a strong part of the county's strategy, as over half of the county's waste goes to the local resource recovery facility annually.

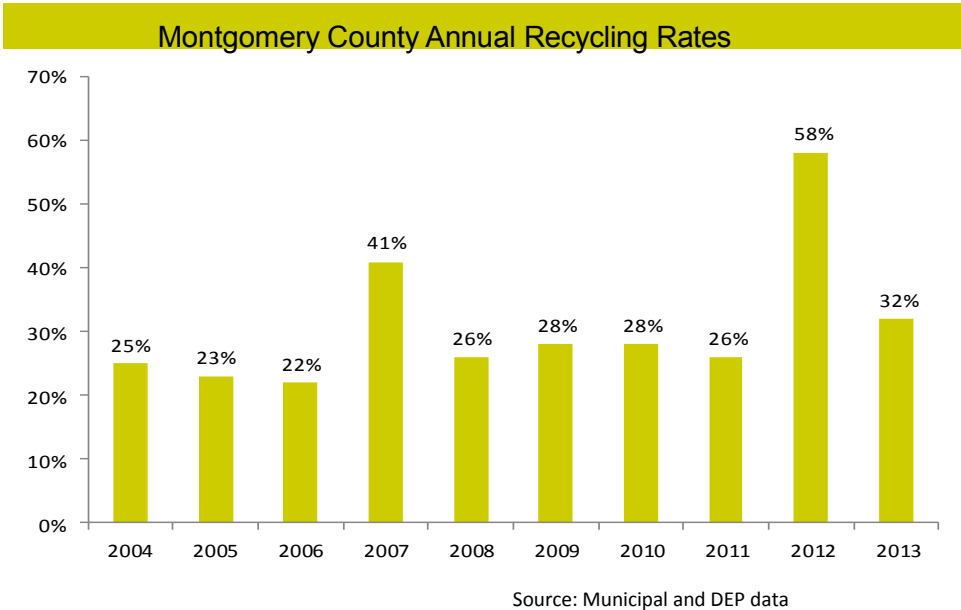
Recycling Rates

The current waste system in Montgomery County relies heavily upon the continued success of various municipal recycling efforts.

Recycling programs have significantly reduced the quantity of trash in Montgomery



County. From the graphic below showing annual county recycling rates from 2004 to 2013, it is evident that recycling rates fluctuate. For example, the 2012 rate is particularly high as a result of the organic debris recycled in the wake of super storm Sandy.



The variation from year to year is due to several factors. Accuracy of the data reported has improved over the past few years, and an effort is needed to sustain this improvement. Emphasizing the connection between the data and the availability of state funds may encourage accuracy. Promotion and education are effective in keeping participation in recycling programs high, and in providing a product to the hauler that can be successfully marketed. Promotion and education can include information to motivate a wide range of participants. For example, the chart below shows the benefits of recycling pertaining to climate change.

2013 Environmental Benefits Analysis of Recycling Equivalencies	
Metric Tons of CO2 Equivalent	526,111
Passenger vehicles taken off the road for one year	110,760
Homes worth of electricity use per year saved	72,367
Homes worth of energy use per year saved	47,959
<small>Note: Results of this report are based on data made available by the US EPA, for WARM version 13, released in June 2014, and the Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator, updated April 2014.</small>	

Recycling by Municipality

Of the 62 municipalities in Montgomery County, 40 municipalities are mandated by Act 101 to provide curbside recycling, 14 non-mandated municipalities have curbside recycling ordinances, and 7 non-mandated municipalities have voluntary recycling collections. Only Red Hill Borough does not offer residential curbside recycling, but provides a drop off center and is investigating curbside options. The map and chart on the next page provide the current status of municipal recycling programs.

Recommendations for Improved Recycling

The following are recommendations for municipal recycling programs to attain the 35% recycling goal are based on the current recycling rates. Commercial recycling recommendations are provided after the municipal section, as well as a section on food waste recycling. In order for recycling rates to continue to increase, efforts need to expand into other sectors of the community, and other waste streams need to be looked at.

Municipalities with a 35% or Greater Diversion Rate

These municipalities have an established program which is running well. Continued education and promotion are important. A potential area for expanding the recycling program is the non-residential sector, including multifamily housing, commercial and institutional facilities. Establishing municipal electronics collection programs and yard waste drop offs if not currently in place will serve to enhance an already well performing program.

Municipalities with a Diversion Rate Less Than 35%

Programs not reaching the 35% recycling rate may have some form of systemic problem such as incomplete data collection, lack of education and enforcement, little attention to commercial and institutional recycling, or some other program-wide deficiency. These municipalities should review their recycling efforts, identify the impediments to the program, and revise the program based on the findings. Areas for improvement may include:

Increased Promotion: Municipalities should review what is done to publicize their recycling program. A more widespread, interesting, and sustained effort may be needed for residents to make recycling a permanent part of their daily routine. Educational outreach and promotion are essential as programs and materials change. Each municipality in this category should consider producing and distributing public information about its recycling program. Residents for whom English is a second language may be encouraged to recycle with multi-lingual or image based educational materials.

Increased Recycling Compliance: Studies have shown that programs with complex schedules or sorting requirements have a lower participation rate among residents. Most of

2013 Municipal Recycling Rates

Municipality	Type of Program	Municipality	Type of Program
Recycling Rate of Less Than 25%		Recycling Rate of 25% to 34%	
Ambler Borough	Mandated	Collegeville Borough	Mandated
Bridgeport Borough	Voluntary	East Norriton Township	Mandated
Bryn Athyn Borough	Voluntary	Hatfield Township	Mandated
Douglass Township	Mandated	Limerick Township	Mandated
East Greenville Borough	Ordinance	Lower Salford Township	Mandated
Franconia Township	Mandated	Narberth Borough	Ordinance
Green Lane Borough	Voluntary	Souderton Borough	Mandated
Hatboro Borough	Mandated	Springfield Township	Mandated
Hatfield Borough	Ordinance	Trappe Borough	Ordinance
Horsham Township	Mandated	West Pottsgrove Township	Ordinance
Jenkintown Borough	Ordinance	Whitpain Township	Mandated
Lansdale Borough	Mandated	Recycling Rate of 35% or Greater	
Lower Frederick Township	Voluntary	Abington Township	Mandated
Lower Gwynedd Township	Mandated	Cheltenham Township	Mandated
Lower Pottsgrove Township	Mandated	Conshohocken Borough	Mandated
Lower Providence Township	Mandated	Lower Merion Township	Mandated
Marlborough Township	Voluntary	Lower Moreland Township	Mandated
Montgomery Township	Mandated	North Wales Borough	Ordinance
New Hanover Township	Mandated	Plymouth Township	Mandated
Norristown Borough	Mandated	Rockledge Borough	Ordinance
Pennsburg Borough	Ordinance	Upper Dublin Township	Mandated
Perkiomen Township	Mandated	Upper Gwynedd Township	Mandated
Pottstown Borough	Mandated	Upper Hanover Township	Mandated
Red Hill Borough	Drop Off	Upper Merion Township	Mandated
Royersford Borough	Ordinance	Upper Moreland Township	Mandated
Salford Township	Voluntary	West Conshohocken Borough	Ordinance
Schwenksville Borough	Ordinance	Whitemarsh Township	Mandated
Skippack Township	Mandated		
Telford Borough	Ordinance		
Towamencin Township	Mandated		
Upper Frederick Township	Ordinance		
Upper Pottsgrove Township	Mandated		
Upper Providence Township	Mandated		
Upper Salford Township	Voluntary		
West Norriton Township	Mandated		
Worcester Township	Mandated		

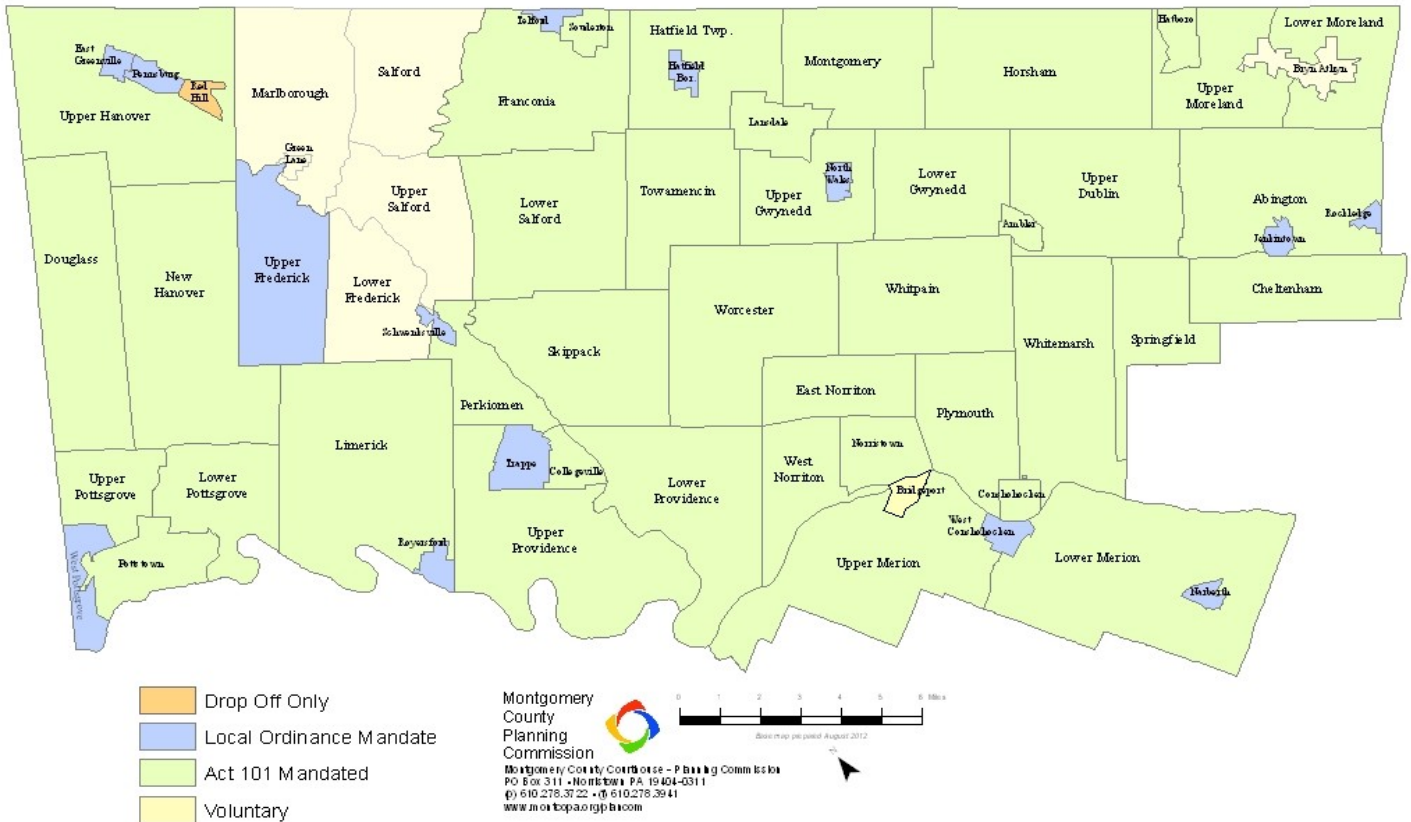
'Mandated' = mandated under Act 101, 'Ordinance' = required by municipal ordinance, 'Voluntary' = voluntary program, 'Drop Off' = Drop Off Only

All recycling figures are based on municipal annual self-reporting.

MSW data are provided by DEP and the Waste System Authority of Eastern Montgomery County.

Asphalt and construction and demolition materials are not included in the municipal comparison of recycling rates as per the EPA calculation model.

Mandated/Nonmandated Municipal Status for 2015



Montgomery County is weekly collection single stream, and area MRFs can handle all types of plastic (aside from expanded polystyrene), all colors of glass, all types of paper, cartons, cardboard and metal containers and cans. There should be minimal confusion based on sorting requirements if education is offered.

Increased Education: Recycling instruction should be part of the educational programming in Montgomery County. Education programs need to be focused on residents to enable them participate in recycling programs. Expecting this behavior to be learned at home is a guarantee of stagnant future participation rates. The PA Department of Education’s Academic Standards for Environment and Ecology require waste and recycling education under the Academic Standards of “Renewable and Non-renewable Resources” most directly, but also under “Environmental Health”, “Humans and the Environment”, and “Environmental Laws and Regulations”. Outreach to teachers, possibly through the Intermediate Unit, for in-service training on this topic may be helpful. Field trips to areas landfills, waste-to-energy facilities and recycling centers would also strengthen the next generation’s understanding of waste and recycling in our county.

Part of an education process should also be practical, as students will learn to recycle based on the school's recycling program. Enforcement of local recycling ordinances in schools should be encouraged as a means of increasing recycling rates, but also as an educational tool.

Improved Recycling Reporting: Increasing data collection efforts will result in a more accurate recycling rate and additional DEP 904 grant money. Currently, several local consultants work in this field if a municipality requires data collection assistance.

Increased Commercial and Institutional Participation: See Commercial/Institutional Facilities Recycling section below.

Commercial/Institutional Facilities Recycling: Municipalities must be committed to enforcing their recycling ordinance where it relates to non-compliant businesses. Prior to enforcement action, the municipality should survey the commercial/institutional sector to determine the level of understanding and compliance with recycling requirements. Promotional material based on the findings of the survey could then be distributed to achieve voluntary compliance with the regulations. Increasing commercial and institutional recycling and reporting will increase the municipality's recycling rate and result in a larger grant from DEP.

Recycling must continue to be a focus among businesses in the county. Chambers of commerce and business associations should be engaged by the municipalities to encourage recycling among their members. In areas where commercial businesses and institutions are found at a greater density, it may be easier to establish a recycling program or reinvigorate existing programs. Efforts in areas where these land uses are clustered may also bring greater returns, as the many uses may generate more recyclable materials.

Increased Enforcement and Updating of Recycling Ordinances: Most municipalities have ordinances in place that require recycling. In many cases, county residents and businesses recycle because it makes sense and not because it is required. Recycling incentives have been instrumental in fostering good participation. However, to encourage companies and residents that have not started to recycle, municipalities should improve recycling ordinance enforcement. Ordinances should be reviewed by all municipalities to make sure they are up to date and reflect the present recycling program. This process presents an opportunity to remind the community of requirements, expand enforcement penalties and clearly define waste handling procedures to simplify compliance.

Food Waste Composting

To reduce food waste disposed in landfills or waste-to-energy plants, food waste can be composted on farms under the DEP's On-Farm Compost Permit program. The permit allows a farmer to operate a compost facility on the farm as part of the "normal farming operation".

Under the permit, a farmer can take in up to 500 tons of pre-consumer food waste per year as a feedstock. Pre-consumer food waste is essentially food prep waste from institutions and cull/spoilage from grocery stores.

Each grocery store produces on average 250 tons per year of food waste. Therefore each farm could handle the wastes of two grocery stores. Montgomery County has the potential to divert a significant portion of its waste by promoting diversion of food waste to farmers through this program. The county could assist in linking key stakeholders including food stores, haulers and farmers. The county should consider promoting food waste composting, which has the following benefits:

- As more farmers participate, more grocery stores can divert wastes and this is likely to reduce trucking fees. Reduced costs will encourage greater participation
- Food waste is an excellent feedstock for compost, and it can significantly improve farm's soil structure and reduce the need and costs of fertilizer and spray inputs
- Either through improving the fertility of the soil, or through sales of the composted material, this type of program will make farms more viable
- Grant funds are available from the DEP for the purchase of compost equipment.

There are challenges that would need to be addressed in coordinating farmers, food stores and haulers. These include:

- Municipal ordinances may consider this as a commercial operation. It may not be permitted in certain agricultural districts. Unfamiliarity with agricultural practices may make municipalities reluctant to allow this type of operation. Education and roundtable meetings will be necessary to dispel concerns. The Right to Farm law protects practices such as the use of compost on agricultural fields.
- Most farms are located away from commercial centers, where food stores are located. Transportation will make up a large part of the costs of a program. A high participation rate will make trucking economical. Also, farms on the suburban fringe may be close enough to sources of food waste to make this program work for them.
- Administration will be a large effort (securing permits, coordinating between sources, farms, and haulers).
- Large amounts of carbon (such as leaves, yard waste, cardboard etc.) are necessary for proper composting. This feedstock can be supplied through municipal compost operations.
- Despite these challenges, the idea of connecting food stores, farmers, and haulers to enable food wastes to be composted instead of being discarded should be pursued. The coun-

ty should consider assisting in the aspects of this program that it is most familiar with, such as permitting, or municipal ordinances. Penn State Extension, and farmers currently involved in composting operations should be enlisted to assist in implementing this program.

Countywide Recycling Council

A countywide council on recycling, made up of representatives from municipalities, commercial and institutional sectors, and the recycling industry, is needed to assist in the implementation of this plan. The council will serve as a forum for information sharing and recycling support, and engage in such activities as recognizing successful recycling initiatives.

Special Waste Handling

The County has held household hazardous waste collections since 1989, when the collection was one of only two programs statewide. 467 residents participated in the first county event. 4 or 5 collection days per year were held for the next nine years. In 1998, Montgomery County joined with the other four Southeastern Pennsylvania counties and formed a joint program.

Montgomery County's portion of the program has grown tremendously. In 2013, Montgomery County held 13 special waste events which over 10,000 residents attended. The regional program now consists of approximately 30 Southeastern Regional events, and all events are open to Montgomery County residents. Less than half of the funding for the program currently comes through DEP grants and the county budget funds the rest. To reduce the burden on county government and make the program more sustainable, additional funding should be sought, and household hazardous waste generation rates should be reduced. Education and promotional programs should be developed to encourage consumers to buy only what is needed, and to use products completely, to avoid the need for some disposal.

Serious consideration needs to be given to establishing a permanent household hazardous waste drop off facility in the county. The recycling coordinator regularly receives calls from residents demanding a drop off point for their hazardous materials aside from the one day events. Often residents are moving and must dispose of their materials before the next collection date.

Also, since events are held outdoors, there are no collections from November through March. The current program is not practical and is not in keeping with Montgomery County's recycling ethic. Landfills and resource recovery facilities are prohibited from disposing of hazardous waste, which could negatively impact the air or water emissions. Although a positive action,

this policy has increased the need for a permanent site. A preliminary study to more fully determine the feasibility of a permanent drop off center should be undertaken.

Proper disposal of prescription drugs has been aggressively addressed in Montgomery County. The District Attorney's office has established 23 free drop off locations primarily in police departments around the county. There are also many drop off locations offered around the county on National Prescription Drug Take Back Event Days.

Special Materials Recycling Collections					
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Material Collected					
Household Hazardous Waste (pounds)	512,026	434,364	326,443	462,717	448,418
Electronics (pounds)	1,026,976	544,057	489,435	523,942	577,313
Total Collected (pounds)	1,415,061	978,421	815,878	936,659	1,025,731
Participation					
Household Hazardous Waste Participants	6,342	5,514	4,610	4,474	4,922
Electronics Participants	7,452	4,624	4,834	4,474	4,922
Participant Total	13,794	10,138	9,444	8,948	9,843
Cost					
Household Hazardous Waste Cost	\$ 287,816	\$ 283,680	\$ 168,423	\$ 208,094	\$ 236,704
Electronics Cost (or reimbursement)	\$ (24,000)	\$ -	\$ (47,446)	\$ 99,549	\$ 109,689
DEP Grant	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 84,211	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Cost to County	\$ 163,816	\$ 183,680	\$ 36,766	\$ 207,643	\$ 246,393

Note: County provision of past Household Hazardous Waste and Electronics Events is not a guarantee of future events

Recommendations

In summary, plan recommendations for improving recycling in Montgomery County are as follows:

- Municipalities should review recycling programs and enhance educational efforts.
- Data collection efforts should be enhanced for improved recycling reporting.
- Municipal recycling ordinances should be adopted or reviewed for effectiveness, and enforced to encourage greater recycling rates.
- Municipal waste and recycling lesson plans and materials should be developed through coordination with the Intermediate Unit.
- Increasing commercial and institutional recycling and reporting should be a focus.

- Food waste composting should be encouraged.
- A county-wide recycling council should be formed.
- A feasibility study for a permanent HHW collection facility should be conducted.
- Prescription drug disposal should be increased through additional drop-off sites and broader promotion.

Selection and Justification of the Municipal Waste Management Plan

Montgomery County Waste Management System

Montgomery County will continue to provide the most efficient, environmentally safe, and cost effective waste disposal system for county residents and businesses. This involves a multiple-site disposal system established in previous county Municipal Waste Plans. This system includes a list of sites that have met the criteria necessary and are listed in the plan as designated sites to receive municipal waste from Montgomery County.

Several factors have required the preparation of this plan update as a substantial plan revision. The Service Agreement between the WSAEMC and Covanta Energy expired on December 31, 2014. The Inter-Municipal Agreements entered into by each of the eastern municipalities with the WSAEMC and the County will expire on December 31, 2015. Lastly, the County Commissioners, by resolution, dissolved the WSAEMC, effective December 31, 2014. The impact of these factors on the county's municipal waste disposal system is described in greater detail in the remainder of this chapter

The WSAEMC

Since its creation, the WSAEMC has proven to be a well operated and responsive organization that has provided reliable waste management services for the eastern portion of the county. However, a recent analysis by County staff has determined that the conditions which necessitated the creation of the WSAEMC no longer exist, including an abundance of disposal capacity, the capability of municipalities across the County to arrange for disposal of solid waste, and a well developed market of disposal companies with adequate disposal capacity. In light of these changed conditions, it was determined that the provision of services by the WSAEMC no longer appears to be a necessary and core function of County government. In dissolving the authority, the Board of Commissioners of Montgomery County made these recommendations:

- The WSAEMC should not issue a Request for Proposals for a new contract for the provision of solid waste disposal services for the eastern district
- The WSAEMC should identify the steps necessary to wind down its operations including fulfilling all of its fiduciary responsibilities
- The WSAEMC should develop a communications plan with each of its twenty two participating municipalities, including individual meetings with the leadership of each municipality as needed, to ensure that they are aware of the intent of the WSAEMC to wind down, and the responsibilities that will revert to the municipalities
- The WSAEMC should provide appropriate support to the participating municipalities to ensure a smooth transition from the Authority to municipal control of disposal services.

The Plymouth Township RRF

At present, the Plymouth RRF is the only disposal site located in the county. Based on access, capacity, alternative energy production, future reliability and permit status, Covanta Plymouth will remain a logical component of the waste management system for Montgomery County waste. However, with the expiration of the agreements with the county and the municipalities, and the dissolving of the WSAEMC, the county's municipal waste plan no longer designates Covanta Plymouth as the primary disposal site for eastern Montgomery County. Municipal waste generated in Montgomery County shall be disposed of at the designated facilities listed in the plan.

Trash Transfer Facilities

Trash transfer facilities serve an important function in transporting MSW from its source to the final processing site in an efficient and cost effective manner. It is not required that these facilities be listed in the plan, and their use for MSW from Montgomery County is not limited in any way by being listed or not. However, it is important to recognize these facilities, and a chart of transfer facilities being operated in the county is provided below.

Trash Transfer Facilities

Transfer Station Facility Name	Permit Number	DEP ID Number	Location	Municipality	Permit Status	MCPC #
Mascaro & Sons	101237	271410	109 Wile Rd. Souderton	Franconia	Issued 3/04	T1
Norristown	101432	454049	310 Washington St., Norristown	Norristown	pending	T6
BFI-River Road	101609	301116	400 Schuylkill River Rd. W. Conshohocken	Upper Merion	Renewed 1/15	T8
Great Valley Recycling	101497	10454580	315 W. 6th St. Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Renewed 6/04	T10
Abington	100817	1052736	995 Fitzwatertown Rd. Upper Dublin	Upper Dublin	pending	T13
Lower Merion	101076	1055301	1300 Woodbine Ave. Penn Valley	Lower Merion	Renewed 12/14	T14
L & S Demo	101639	1007773	884 Brook Rd. Conshohocken	Plymouth	pending	T15
Conshohocken Recycling and Rail	101662	1003910	1060 Conshohocken Rd. Conshohocken	Plymouth	Renewed 11/13	T16

Implementation Documentation

Procedure to Include a Facility in the Waste Plan

This Plan Update acknowledges that additional facilities may seek to be included in the plan within the 10-year horizon of the Plan, and that it may be beneficial to the county to allow access to them by the haulers collecting in the county. In order to accommodate such new facilities, a procedure was developed in the county's 1994 Municipal Waste Management Plan. That procedure is updated and listed here for ease of reference.

Criteria

Absolute criteria, which were required to be met by all facilities to be listed within the plan, was developed by the county and reviewed by the Municipal Waste Advisory Committee. This criteria has been amended as follows:

A. Absolute Criteria

- 1) The facility must be fully permitted and available for receiving wastes on or prior to January 1, 2015 or at the time they are seeking to be included in the plan, and be in full compliance with Pennsylvania Solid Waste Site regulations if located in Pennsylvania or the USEPA regulations promulgated under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- 2) The facility shall possess sufficient capacity to handle a portion of the municipal wastes generated in Montgomery County.
- 3) The facility shall be open for use by all Montgomery County haulers
- 4) Record Keeping: The disposal site shall demonstrate that it has sufficient record keeping systems in place to accurately account for all waste received from Montgomery County, listed by hauler.
- 5) Hours of Operation: The facility must be available between the hours of 7 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. weekdays.
- 6) Capacity Reservation: The facility owner must execute a capacity reservation agreement with Montgomery County.

B. Valuative Criteria:

The valuative criteria for siting new landfill or waste-to-energy disposal sites proposed to be located within Montgomery County was also developed by county and reviewed by the

MWAC. It is based on the landfill siting criteria adopted by the county as part of the 1985 Municipal Waste Management Plan. The siting criteria include topography, floodprone areas, areas with potential groundwater pollution through bedrock, high water table and shallow soils, surface groundwater sources, environmentally protected areas, airport restrictions, and developed areas. The county may further evaluate the suitability of all disposal facilities to be located within the county, based upon the following additional criteria:

- 1) Access:
 - a) Distance to the facility from various locations in the county (actual driving distance)
 - b) Quality of Road Access
 - located on an arterial road
 - located on a local or residential road or arterial road with weight restrictions
- 2) Disposal Capacity: Expected available capacity
 - a) current permitted airspace sufficient to provide capacity for current average annual usage over ten- year period
 - b) current permitted capacity less than ten years
- 3) Compliance History of Operator
 - a) No outstanding or significant major notices of violation at other facilities in the Commonwealth
- 4) Expansion Capabilities
 - a) Expansion potential exists at the site to provide additional disposal capacity
 - b) No expansion potential
- 5) Other Types of Waste Accepted at the Disposal Site
 - a) Site can receive only municipal waste
 - b) Site can receive municipal and industrial (residual) waste
 - c) - Site can receive municipal, industrial, and hazardous waste

Orderly Extension

This plan revisions continues the waste system developed in previous municipal waste management plans for the county. The menu approach for disposal facilities that was developed in the 1994 plan has been extended to include the eastern part of the county. Sufficient disposal capacity at DEP permitted in-state facilities, and state permitted out of state facilities has been determined to exist, so that county disposal needs are satisfied and air, water, land and other natural resources are protected. In addition, this plan is consistent with local planning efforts, as described below.

County Plans

Municipal waste management is a topic that is discussed in several other plans prepared by the county. The recently adopted county comprehensive plan (Montco 2040: A Shared Vision) and the Montgomery County Hazard Mitigation Plan both contain policies and discussions pertaining to municipal waste management. This section discusses these plans and how they support and are supported by the municipal waste management plan.

Montco 2040

Montco 2040: the Shared Vision, the Comprehensive Plan for Montgomery County contains a section on creating sustainable places, which recommends supporting a modern, resilient, green and energy-efficient infrastructure network, including:

- Encourage trash haulers, citizens, businesses, and local municipalities to increase recycling and reuse, while reducing solid waste generation
- The county will work with its partners on educational and outreach campaigns to move the recycling rate towards the state goal of 35%.
- The county will continue to hold special waste collections , such as household hazardous waste.

These aspects of the county comprehensive plan's recommendation are all in keeping with the Municipal Waste Management Plan. The recycling chapter of this plan goes into more detail on how these steps are to be achieved.

Montgomery County 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Section 4.3.24 Utility Interruption recognizes the vulnerability of infrastructure to utility interruptions when it states, "At any time utility interruption could impact telecommunication, gas, electric, water or waste networks serving the county." The county is fortunate in that such utility interruptions seldom last more than a few hours to a few days. It is beyond the scope of the Municipal Waste Management plan to address utility interruptions and their impacts to the waste system.

Among the goals of the Hazard Mitigation Plan is Goal #3: "Significantly reduce the risk of loss of life, injuries, economic costs, and destruction of natural and cultural resources that result

from all hazards.” As part of the recommended steps to achieving this goal, the hazard mitigation plan states that “The County Waste System Authority should continue to provide household hazardous waste collection events. (4-6 collection events per year at a total cost of \$200,000).” (The WSAEMC has been disbanded by the county commissioners, and this will be noted in the next required update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan). The county Recycling Manager position will now reside in the planning department. Among the duties of the manager is to continue the household hazardous waste collection events.

2015 Municipal Waste Management Plan

Appendix

The following pages include important correspondence, the resolution for adoption by the county, the Capacity Certification Waste Disposal Agreement, and information pertaining to the MWAC.

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**
JOSHUA D. SHAPIRO, CHAIR
LESLIE S. RICHARDS, VICE CHAIR
BRUCE L. CASTOR, JR.



**MONTGOMERY COUNTY
PLANNING COMMISSION**
MONTGOMERY COUNTY Courthouse • PO Box 311
NORRISTOWN, PA 19404-0311
610-278-3732
FAX: 610-278-3841 • TDD: 610-631-1211
WWW.MONTCOPA.ORG
STEVEN L. NELSON, AICP
ACTING DIRECTOR

May 9, 2012

Calvin Ligons
Solid Waste Supervisor Municipal Planning Section
PADEP SERO
2 East Main Street
Norristown, PA 19401

Dear Mr. Ligons:

With this letter, Montgomery County is informing DEP of its intent to update the 2006 Montgomery County Municipal Waste Plan. We anticipate that the plan update will include the following:

- Description of the waste
- Description of current facilities
- Estimated future capacity needs through 2025
- Description of recycling program and recycling rate goal
- Program selection and justification
- Facilities
- Implementation responsibilities

The update will need to address the specific issues regarding the service agreement with Covanta Energy for disposal services at the resource recovery facility in Plymouth Township on land leased from the County (expiration December 31, 2014) and the inter-municipal agreements with the twenty-two (22) participating municipalities (expiration November 1, 2015).

As we begin the update, I believe it would be beneficial to meet with your section to discuss the scope of the update, the 901 grant application process and funding options, and any other guidance you can give us regarding the statewide picture on waste management, and the status of other county plan updates.

Please contact me at your convenience to schedule this meeting, or if you have any other questions or comments on the county's planning process.

Sincerely,

Drew Shaw, AICP
Environmental Planning Section Chief
dshaw@montcopa.org
(610) 278-3733

Montgomery County Planning Commission
P. O. Box 311
Norristown, PA 19404-0311
www.planning.montcopa.org



June 8, 2012

Mr. Drew Shaw, AICP
Environmental Planning Section Chief
Montgomery County Planning Commission
P.O. Box 311
Norristown, PA 19404-0311

Re: Montgomery County Solid Waste Management Plan

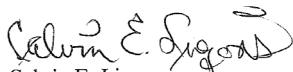
Dear Mr. Shaw:

This is in response to your letter of May 9, 2012, requesting clarification of the Act 101 Planning requirements relative to a proposed revision of the Montgomery County Solid Waste Management Plan. The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) considers the changes being made to the service agreement with Covanta Energy and to the inter-municipal agreements with the participating municipalities to be a substantial revision to the plan.

As a substantial revision, the county will need to meet the planning requirements of 25 Pa. Code, Sections 272.251 and 272.252 of the Department's municipal waste regulations. Please provide planning progress reports to this office quarterly, at a minimum, during the plan revision process. Include with the progress reports draft copies of the chapters of the plan as each chapter is revised.

If you have any further questions concerning these requirements or need assistance with the revision process, please contact Mary Alice Reisse at 484.250.5754.

Sincerely,


Calvin E. Ligons
Solid Waste Supervisor
Waste Management

cc: Ms. Reisse
Re 30 (GJS12WM)160-11

Capacity Certification Waste Disposal Agreement

Facility Location: _____

Facility Permit Number(s): _____

The owner certifies and represents that the Owner and/or Operator (hereinafter referred to as "Owner") of the Municipal Waste Processing or Disposal Facility listed above ("Facility") will provide disposal capacity at the Facility, and any reasonable expansions thereof, for available municipal waste generated and collected within Montgomery County (County) for the term of ten years commencing on July 1, 2015 in the amount of no less than _____ tons per year, subject to necessary permit renewals during the term thereof.

The Owner acknowledges that the County is not obligated to guarantee the delivery of any minimum quantities of municipal waste to the Facility and the Facility will be designated to receive municipal waste from the County under the terms of this agreement and in accordance with the Montgomery County Municipal Waste Management Plan and revisions thereof.

The Owner also agrees to operate the Facility in compliance with the following:

Must be fully permitted and available for receiving wastes on or prior to January 1, 2015, and is at all times in full compliance with Pennsylvania Solid Waste Regulations if located in Pennsylvania or the USEPA Regulations promulgated under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Shall be open for use by all licensed Montgomery County haulers operating in the County.

Complete records of the tonnage of Montgomery County municipal waste brought to the Facility by each licensed hauler must be kept on a daily basis, and quarterly summary reports must be made available upon request. The County shall at any time be permitted by the Facility to inspect waste disposal records for Montgomery County municipal waste.

The Facility must be available between the hours of 7:00 AM and 4 PM (weekdays) and 7 AM to 12 Noon (Saturdays).

The Facility Owner expressly understands and agrees that any false certification or representation in connection with this Agreement or any failure to comply with the provisions of this Agreement shall constitute just cause for removal of the Owner's Facility(ies) from the Montgomery County Municipal Waste Management Plan.

OWNER

Date: _____

By: _____

Attest: _____

COUNTY

Date: _____

By: _____

Attest: _____

PLEASE RETURN TO:

Veronica Harris
Recycling Manager, Montgomery County
Montgomery County Planning Commission
P. O. Box 311
Norristown, PA 19404-0311

610-278-3744

VHarris@Montcopa.org

MUNICIPAL WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

November 7, 2013, 1:30 pm

Minutes

In Attendance:

Timothy Boyd	Tony Manhertz
Al DeGennaro	Dennis Pennington
Nate Dysard	Chuck Raudenbush
Michael Ferman	David Sharp
Ned Foley	Drew Shaw
Rob Ford	Michael Stokes
Veronica Harris	Karen Weiss
Judith Kratka	F. Scott Woodward
Michael LeFevre	Randy Wolf
Jon Leshar	

Greeting and Introductions - The MWAC members were greeted and thanked for their participation on the committee.

Montgomery County Context - a brief presentation was made on Montgomery County's demographic makeup, and municipal waste management in the county.

Role of the Committee and Scope of the Plan - the role of the committee was described as advisory. The members are expected to provide their perspectives on the solid waste matters discussed, provide input on the content of the plan, and review and comment on draft plan chapters.

The scope of the plan was presented from the Plan Requirements section of Act 101. The plan does not have to cover every item on the list of requirements; only those section being updated. The previous plan sections that are not being updated in this plan update continue to be part of the County's plan.

Current System - Michael Stokes presented a brief description of the current waste management system in the County, which relies on waste reduction, recycling, waste-to-energy, and

landfilling for processing and disposal of waste. The presentation is contained in the drop box on the planning commission website.

Past Planning - Michael Stokes presented the past municipal waste planning efforts the county has undertaken. The comments are contained in the drop box on the website. It was suggested that the past planning efforts be included in the plan update.

Next Steps -

Timeline - a timeline of the planning process for the waste plan update was presented. The timeline is contained in the drop box on the planning commission website.

Chairperson - The MWAC discussed the position of Committee Chairperson, and decided that co-chairs would be appropriate, in case one person had to miss a meeting. Members were asked to think about suitable co-chairs from the MWAC members.

Future Meeting Topics - The MWAC was encouraged to indicate specific topics of discussion for future meetings. Some interest was expressed in touring the Waste-To-Energy facility in Plymouth Township. That possibility will be pursued for a future meeting.

Next Meeting:

The next meeting of the MWAC will be held on December 5, 2013, beginning at 1:30 at the Fire Training Academy.

The meeting adjourned at 3:05

Municipal Waste Advisory Committee

December 5, 2013, 1:30 pm

Minutes

In Attendance:

Tim Boyd	David Kraynik
Michael Ferman	Michael LeFevre
Ned Foley	Jon Leshner
Rob Ford	Tony Manhertz
Veronica Harris	Mary Alice Reisse
Tim Hartman	Drew Shaw
Randy Hendricks	Karen Weiss
Jody Holton	Randy Wolf

1. Tour: The meeting began with a tour of the Covanta Plymouth Renewable Energy Facility.
2. Committee Co-chairs: Tim Boyd and Rob Ford were designated as co-chairs of the Municipal Waste Advisory Committee.
3. Interest in Additional Tours: The committee was asked about interest in touring other waste processing and disposal sites in or near the county. There was a fair amount of interest, and additional tours will be planned.

Drop site: a drop site for meeting materials has been developed for use by the MWAC.
The location of the drop site is:

<http://webapp.montcopa.org/planning/boardmeetings/logon.asp>. The password is "Munwaste", with an upper case "M".

5. Waste System Authority of Eastern Montgomery County: Tim Hartman gave a presentation on the Waste System Authority of Eastern Montgomery County (WSAEMC). The presentation has been added to the drop site.
6. Annotated Plan Outline: An annotated plan outline was distributed. The Plan outline is in the drop box.
7. Next Meeting: The next meeting was scheduled for January 2, 2014. (Note: this meeting was cancelled due to the holidays.)

MUNICIPAL WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

February 19, 2013, 1:30 pm

Draft Minutes

In Attendance:

Tim Boyd	Jon Lesher
Michael Coll	Tom Mason
Al DeGennaro	Chuck Raudenbush
Nate Dysard	Mary Alice Reisse
Michael Ferman	David Sharp
Rob Ford	Drew Shaw
Veronica Harris	Michael Stokes
Judith Kratka	Karen Weiss
Michael LeFevre	Randy Wolf

1. Review of the December 5, 2013 meeting minutes: The minutes were voted on and approved.
2. Capacity Assurance: The Committee discussed the Request for Capacity that will be distributed in the near future. These will be posted online at Waste 360 (formerly Waste Age), and in the PA Bulletin with the assistance of DEP. Responses to the Request for Capacity from a facility begins the process for the facility to be included in the plan and accept waste from Montgomery County. Responding facilities will receive a short survey to gather information on the facility.

Mary Alice Reisse clarified that MSW from the county should not go to facilities that are not listed in the plan. Waste generation rates are down statewide as much as 40% and most facilities are looking for customers. If a facility is not listed in the plan, they can be listed after the plan is adopted.

Being included in the county plan does not serve as a guarantee they will receive waste or enter into a contract. DEP considers these agreements a facility has with counties when it reviews proposals for expansions.

The Committee discussed the calculations for the draft debris generation projections, and more information on this subject will be posted in the Drop Box and discussed at the next meeting.

Information in the Waste Generation Study 2012 Update will be used to make the waste generation calculations for the county more accurate. This Update will be posted in the Drop Box

3. WSAEMC Update: The WSAEMC has received comments from 20 of the 22 municipali-

ties that were solicited with a draft RFP. The WSAEMC has revised the draft RFP based on the comments they received and the next step is to present the revised RFP to the County Commissioners for comment and/or approval. There was a discussion about the RFP and the role of the Municipal Waste Advisory Committee in the WSAEMC process. This topic will be further discussed at the next meeting.

4. Debris Management Plan: Michael Stokes led a discussion about the County's efforts to draft a Debris Management Plan. A Debris Management Plan is a FEMA initiative to have jurisdictions examine disaster scenarios, make estimates (total debris generated and type of debris) and determine best practices for conveying and disposing of this waste. A discussion occurred about emergency debris management issues, the County's plan process, and the role of the Advisory Committee in the process. Michael Stokes stated he would keep the Committee informed about the County's efforts, but it was decided that the Municipal Waste Plan would just mention the Debris Management Plan and not provide details into that effort.

5. MWAC comments: Al DeGennaro, representing J. P. Mascaro, distributed a flier titled, *Montgomery County Act 101 "Menu System"*.

6. Next Meeting (March 6th, 2014) Topics and Location: The next meeting will be held on March 6th at the Montgomery County Fire Academy at 1:30pm. A meeting reminder and agenda will be sent out to the Committee members beforehand.

MUNICIPAL WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

March 6th, 2014, 1:30 pm

Draft Minutes

In Attendance:

Tim Boyd	Jon Leshner
P. Michael Coll	Dennis Pennington
Al DeGennaro	Mary Alice Reisse
Nate Dysard	David Sharp
Ned Foley	Drew Shaw
Rob Ford	Michael Stokes
Veronica Harris	Butch Walton
Timothy Hartman	Karen Weiss
Randy Hendricks	Randy Wolf
Judith Kratka	

1. **Minutes:** The minutes were approved as written.

2. **WSAEMC Update:** The comment period for the draft RFP has closed. The WSAEMC has reviewed the comments. The RFP originally was drafted as a proposal to run the entire system. It has since been revised to allow bids on sections of the system. A survey was distributed

to the municipalities to determine how they felt about continuing to operate together. Out of the 20 responses, 18 were in favor. The other two added text to allow consideration of all contractual options. In 2014, when the service agreement ceases, the WSAEMC could continue to run the system for the convenience of the municipalities.

Doug Cleland retired from the WSAEMC board. The County Commissioners appointed Lee Soltysiak in his place. In the January reorganization Ori Monson was elected Chair.

Discussion:

The comment was made that when the WSAEMC was formed, the goal was to insure sufficient waste was delivered to the waste to energy facility. Tim Hartman responded that the county at that time was in the disposal business with two quarries it had agreements with. It provided the land for the waste to energy facility, but does not own it. There was a need for disposal capacity when the landfills closed.

The question was raised if the waste plan update would dictate to the municipalities who can join together and what hauler they can use. Rob Ford responded that the capacity assurance pertains to the entire system, and that the plan will not dictate where the waste needs to go, as long as the facility is designated in the plan. Al DeGennaro added that the committee's job is to make sure that there is adequate capacity for disposal, and not to dictate where the waste is disposed. He questioned if the RFP conflicted with this role. The response was that even in the Eastern portion of the county, commercial trash can go to any facility. If the required tonnage of waste is not brought in to the waste to energy facility, there is a fee. The waste plan is looking for disposal capacity, not specific sites. The menu of disposal facilities in the plan is created from responses to the request for capacity.

Some committee members commented that they did not see a conflict, as there is a competitive bid process, and the RFP had been revised to allow piecemeal service. Long term contracts will need to comply with the plan. If the municipalities want to act together, they can, but they are not required to. The Covanta agreement expires in 2014, and the municipal agreements expire in 2015. If the WSAEMC is not in existence after the agreements expire, the municipalities will have no obligation to bring the waste to the facility.

Mary Alice Reisse will ask for DEP's opinion on obligations for waste disposal and facilities listed in the plan.

3. Debris Generation Projections: A handout on Montgomery County Debris Estimates was distributed. This will be available in the drop box. Public Safety is looking to hire a consultant to prepare a debris management plan. We will coordinate with them, so there is agreement between the two plans. Storm debris may affect the municipal waste plan. The EPA model for tropical storms indicates that a large amount of vegetation and building debris could be generated by a storm, based on land use data. The volume of debris generated by a storm could reduce available capacity in landfills for municipal solid waste (MSW).

There would also be a need of sites where staging of debris could take place temporarily. Potential sites should be mapped, and agreements made with site owners to temporarily store debris after a major storm. Ideally, the debris disposal sites would be different from the MSW disposal sites. This update of the Municipal Waste Plan does not have to recognize these facilities for

staging of debris.

4. Capacity Assurance: The request for capacity will be placed in the Pennsylvania Bulletin and in Waste 360, which is the electronic version of Waste Age. The committee will be updated as we receive responses.

5. MWAC Comments:

There was a request for the quarterly waste disposal reports for the county to be placed in the drop box, and for the link to the DEP website. These will be provided.

There was interest in discussing pharmaceutical waste, composting, and household hazardous waste/electronics at future meetings.

If there are documents the members of the MWAC want to share with the committee, please provide them to Drew prior to the meeting, so they can be put in the drop box for the committee to review before the meeting.

6. Next Meeting: April 3rd, 2014 (Note: this meeting was cancelled due to scheduling conflicts. The next meeting of the MWAC will be on May 1st at the Fire Training Academy, beginning at 1:30).

MUNICIPAL WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

May 1st, 2014, 1:30 pm

Minutes

In Attendance:

Tim Boyd	Michael LeFevre
Al DeGennaro	Jon Leshner
Nate Dysard	Tom Mason
Michael Ferman	Chuck Raudenbush
Ned Foley	Mary Alice Reisse
Rob Ford	David Sharp
Dominic Fulginiti	Drew Shaw
Veronica Harris	Michael Stokes
Judith Kratka	Karen Weiss
	Randy Wolf

Review of the March 6, 2014 meeting minutes – The minutes were approved as written.

WSAEMC Update – Tom Mason reported that the County Commissioners voted to dissolve the WSA after it completes its obligations concerning the Eastern municipalities and the waste-to-energy facility. Activities to cease operations are underway, and the WSA will be around through the end of the year. The municipalities and waste haulers operating in the county have been notified.

The county owns the land that the Waste-to-energy facility is located on, and there are several buildings at the Abington Transfer Station, and a scale house at the Lower Merion Transfer Station that the county owns. The land at the transfer stations is not owned by the county. *(Note: the changes appearing in the paragraph above were made at the June 5 meeting, and the minutes were approved.)*

Covanta has an option to renew its lease agreement with the county for operating the waste-to-energy plant for at least 10 years. They will be a merchant plant, able to accept waste from municipalities and other sources. *(Note: the change appearing in the paragraph above was made at the June 5 meeting, and the minutes were approved.)*

The county has said it will take over operation of the Household Hazardous Waste Program and the Electronics Collection Program. The Recycling Coordinator position will be retained, although it is not yet clear in what department. The recycling fund helps fund the Household Hazardous Waste Program and the Electronics Collection Program, and is a county fund.

Update on Capacity Assurance – Drew Shaw provided an update on the capacity assurance process of the plan. The advertisement for disposal capacity has been placed in the PA Bulletin and in MSW Management, a periodical with national circulation. Responses have already been received, and each will be sent a survey to collect pertinent information and determine if the facility should be included in the plan.

Recycling - Veronica Harris provided Montgomery County recycling data, and Randy Wolf provided information on national recycling trends. Recycling data is somewhat difficult to collect, and there are instances where double counting may occur. Overall, the county recycling rate (28%) is below the EPA national average of 35%. E-waste collection is strong. Since so many programs moved to comingled collection of recyclables (for ease in participation), the quality of the recyclables collected has dropped. This is most notable with paper recycling.

Their presentations will be provided in the drop box. The next meeting will devote some time to a discussion of increasing participation rates and strengthening recycling programs in the county.

MWAC Comments – The committee had no further comment, and the meeting adjourned.

Next Meeting: The next meeting is scheduled for June 5th, at the Fire Training Academy, beginning at 1:30.

Municipal Waste Advisory Committee

June 5, 2014 - 1:30 pm

Minutes

In Attendance:

Tim Boyd (co-chair)	Edward Manhertz
Nate Dysard	Chuck Raudenbush
Michael Ferman	Mary Alice Reisse
Ned Foley	David Sharp
Veronica Harris	Drew Shaw
Randy Hendricks	Karen Weiss
Michael LeFevre	Randy Wolf
Jon Leshar	

1. Review of the May 1, 2014 meeting minutes

Item two of the minutes, "WSAEMC Update", paragraph 2, was amended as follows: "The county owns the land that the Waste-to-energy facility is located on, and several buildings at the Abington Transfer Station.

Paragraph 3 of the same minutes was amended to read "Covanta has an option to renew its agreement with the county at least 10 years."

The minutes were approved as amended.

2. WSAEMC Update

Tom Mason from the WSAEMC was unable to attend, but submitted these remarks via email:

"19 of the 22 participating Eastern municipalities have met over the last month and they have appointed a steering committee of municipal managers to review their post-2014 options. The county has asked WSA staff and the WSA consultants to be available, as needed, to support municipal steering committee efforts. The WSA staff continues to work on its dissolution plan following the completion of its activities on 12/31/14"

Discussion: the question was raised over which three of the participating Eastern municipalities did not attend the meeting, and was it because they were unavailable or uninterested. (The WSA later clarified that the three municipalities that did not attend had a scheduling conflict.)

3. Update on Capacity Assurance

The methodology for calculating the waste generation for the county for the next ten years was distributed for comment. The committee was informed that a copy would be placed in the drop box for their convenience.

Discussion: The question was raised on why the Lanchester Lanfill in Chester County would be included in the county's plan, when Chester County's plan excludes some Montgomery County facilities, such as the Covanta Waste to Energy Facility. The answer was given that Chester County has publicly-owned facilities and is able to control what waste is accepted there. DEP noted that Chester County is updating its municipal waste plan, and suggested that Covanta might be able to be added to the Chester plan. It was noted that if Covanta was added as a pass-through facility, its doubtful it would receive any Chester County waste, even if it were in the plan.

4. MWAC Discussion

Three documents were reviewed by the Committee: the Disposal Sites Survey, the Disposal Sites Information Management, and the Recycling Discussion Points. The Committee is requested to review and comment on these documents.

Disposal Sites Survey: This will be sent to each facility responding to the county's request for capacity. The purpose is to gather the information needed to gauge the appropriateness of including the facility in the plan.

The question was asked on how point #10, list all county plans which currently designate the disposal facility (county names), will be monitored. It was suggested that the names of the counties who list the facility in their plans be required information. Also, there should be some indication of the volume of out of stat trash accepted at the facility, to gauge capacity.

It was suggested that email addresses be required from the facility contact, and that the questionnaire be sent out electronically, for ease of completion.

It was explained that question #12, Describe the facility, including existing improvements, future plans, and potential for expansion, is looking to assess the viability or economic health of the facility.

It was suggested that a question be added pertaining to records keeping, and if the facility submits quarterly reports to the PADEP as required.

Disposal Sites Information Management: this document is a proposal for how the information will be displayed in the plan, particularly since the plan will be posted on the county website.

Recycling Discussion Points: the discussion included:

Montgomery County's recycling rate is only at 28%, when Pennsylvania has a recycling rate of 34% - the 34% figure might not be accurate.

Regional differences (such as counties where open burning is allowed) may affect the percentages.

When Southeastern PA counties are compared, our rates are similar to theirs.

Most if not all customers have both waste disposal and recycling contracts. Some recyclables end up in the trash, and some of the recyclables are contaminated.

If an action is commercially viable, chances are it is being done.

A quarterly meeting to further discuss these issues would be helpful. The plan should consider keeping the MWAC, or a subset of it, active after the plan is completed, to help with recycling issues

What are the municipalities doing to encourage participation?

Recycling has become more incorporated into people's actions, so there's less push to increase participation.

Abington Township has a very good program that could serve as a model for other municipalities.

Schools have contracts with haulers. The haulers could provide educational materials on a school district level.

North Wales has educational material in its newsletter.

Many of the programs have changed over the years, so maybe re-education is needed.

We've made recycling very easy for people, but the product (comingled) is lower quality.

The MRFs in the area take all recyclables and sort them, but this might not be well known to the haulers.

There is a lot of variety among programs. What a person can recycle at home may be different from what they can recycle at work or at school. Municipal level education is important.

The hauler reports should be reviewed for possible issues. If they are only picking up two items, perhaps the municipal ordinance needs to be reviewed.

Census data should be looked at to determine areas that might benefit from bi-lingual education materials.

A question was asked regarding if the Waste Plan is a policy document that will be implemented, or a document being drafted to comply with DEP regulations. The County Commissioners are very supportive of recycling, and there is a strong commitment to waste planning and recycling. Staffing is an issue in how much can get done.

Food waste composting capacity has increased. The ability to capture it exists, but infrastructure is needed. An effort to increase commercial recycling might have better results

than a residential program.

Space for containers and cost are the issue with commercial recycling, though programs can be cost-neutral.

5. Plan Development Update

The portion of the capacity assurance chapter that determines waste volume is complete in draft, and should be reviewed by the committee. The portion that will determine available capacity will be completed after the surveys are returned. The Recycling chapter will be completed next.

6. Next Meeting

The next meeting would be on July 3rd, according to the schedule. Due to the holiday, it was decided that it would be better to move it to the 10th, if that is acceptable to the committee members who weren't at the present meeting.

Municipal Waste Advisory Committee

July 10, 2014 - 1:30 pm

Minutes

In Attendance:

Tim Boyd (co-chair)	
Bob Ford (co-chair)	Tony Manhertz
Al DeGennaro	Mary Alice Reisse
Michael Ferman	David Sharp
Veronica Harris	Drew Shaw
Tim Hartman	Mike Stokes
Judith Kratka	Karen Weiss
Jon Leshar	Randy Wolf

1. Review of the June 5, 2014 meeting minutes

The minutes were approved.

2. WSAEMC Update

Tim Hartman from the WSAEMC informed the Committee of key developments since the last meeting:

The WSAEMC has worked with a consultant, D&B, to draft a RFB (request for bid) that request services for solid waste transfer and disposal for the municipalities that were members of the WSAEMC. The draft will go out to the municipalities shortly for comment and in late July/early August the RFB should be released. Based on municipal needs, the RFB will probably contain various levels of tonnage service.

Discussion: A discussion occurred concerning the consultant selection process and the ownership of the equipment on WSAEMC sites. According to real estate law, the equipment that is owned by the Authority will revert to the landowner at the end of the lease.

3. Facilities Responding to the Advertisement

Mike Stokes presented a PowerPoint giving a profile of each facility that has responded to the advertisement for capacity. Each PowerPoint slide was dedicated to a single facility and contained the same format and information that will appear in the plan.

Discussion: Waste transportation options were discussed, though most transport is done by

road. The 10-year DEP waste facility permit cycle for waste to energy facilities was discussed as well. The Committee was assured that all respondents will have their landfill capacity assurance questionnaire responses checked/ confirmed before inclusion in the plan.

4. Capacity Assurance – Survey

Surveys were recently sent out to all respondents. The surveys were revised based on comments from the Committee at the last meeting. Drew Shaw distributed a list of facilities that have responded.

Discussion: It was noted that the Tullytown Resource Recovery Facility is a landfill and not a waste-to-energy facility.

5. MWAC Discussion – Plan Timeline

The plan is currently slightly behind the proposed timeline, but progress is being made. The Recycling chapter should be completed shortly and staff will inform Committee members as soon as a chapter is finished and placed in the Dropbox for review.

6. Next Meeting

The next meeting, if the Committee decides it is warranted, will be on August 7th at the Montgomery County Fire Academy. Staff will inform the MWAC about the status of the August meeting.

Municipal Waste Advisory Committee

September 5, 2014 - 1:30 pm

Minutes

In Attendance:

Tim Boyd (co-chair)
Rob Ford (co-chair)
Chuck Raudenbush
Michael Ferman
Ned Foley
Veronica Harris
Drew Shaw
Mary Alice Reisse
Jon Leshner
Mike Stokes

1. Review of the July 10, 2014 meeting minutes

The attendance of the meeting was amended to change Bob Ford to Rob Ford.

The minutes were approved as amended.

2. WSAEMC Update

Veronica Harris gave the Committee a brief update. A RFB (request for bid) is scheduled to be released on September 6th by Springfield Township. The RFB covers the operations and transfer of waste from Abington and Lower Merion Transfer Stations to the method of final disposal. Fifteen of the twenty-two municipalities that were part of WSAEMC are part of the RFB along with Royersford. The agreement will cover a five year period with a three year extension possible. It is a non-binding bid and any municipality may withdraw without penalty. The responses are due October 16th.

Discussion:

Mary Alice Reisse recommended that municipalities enact a solid waste ordinance to regulate all haulers.

3. Chapters to be included in the revision

A subsection will be added to describe why certain sections are included, and others not. Specific chapters referred to in this plan could be copied and placed in the Appendix.

4. Draft Chapter review

Certain chapters were presented and discussed:

Introduction:

-A subsection will be added on the benefits of the plan.

Facilities:

-Updated facility factsheets will be sent out as PDFs for Committee review.

-It was suggested that all waste management facility surveys should be included in the plan so municipalities can use them as a resource.

Waste Capacity:

-The ramifications of the Waste System Authority's closing will need to be discussed in the plan. The WSA files are records should be saved and available for future use. The waste generation data and methodologies should also be saved and available for future planning efforts.

- The plan calls for contracts with waste facilities to assure capacity. The County has one year from date of adoption to finalize the contracts.

-Mike Stokes discussed the County's progress on the FEMA Emergency Debris Management Plan process. While this does not need to be included in the capacity assurance, the plan should reference it.

5. MWAC Discussion

There was a discussion concerning the upcoming Recycling chapter that covered the topics below:

-It was discussed that the Recycling section needs to outline the future of each County recycling program. If a program is dropped after plan adoption, it would require a substantial plan revision.

-It was recommended that a list of recycling facilities be placed in the Appendix.

-The possibility of creating a recycling awards program was raised.

-A discussion of composting took place. It was stated that 30% of the waste stream is compostable material and that the plan should address how to improve composting in the County. A County ordinance was discussed to create an enforcement tool that will help raise composting rates. It was also suggested that we look to Chester County's composting program for ideas.

-It was suggested that this Committee, or a smaller group comprised of Committee members, continue to discuss implementation strategies after the plan is adopted.

-It was also suggested that the County could pursue a 902 Grant to perform waste audits for interested businesses that will help them reduce their waste streams and increase recycling.

6. Next Meeting

The next meeting will be on October 2nd, 2014 at the Montgomery County Fire Academy.

Municipal Waste Advisory Committee

October 2, 2014 - 1:30 pm

Minutes

In Attendance:

Chuck Raudenbush
Karen Weiss
Ned Foley
Drew Shaw
Mary Alice Reisse
Jon Lesher
Michael LeFevre
Tony Manhertz
Nate Dysard
Randy Wolf

1. Review of the September 4th meeting minutes

The minutes were approved unanimously.

2. WSAEMC Update

The bid that request services for solid waste transfer and disposal for the municipalities that were members of the WSAEMC went out on September 23rd at a pre-bid meeting. So far there have been eight respondents and dozens of comments on the bid. October 7th is the response deadline date. Sixteen municipalities are involved in the bid process. Respondents can respond to any, or all, of the four options presented in the bid. It is thought that the municipalities will act on the bid within 60 days of the official bid opening.

The following are talking points made during the discussion of this topic:

Veronica Harris could become the point person for municipalities to learn about the County's evolving role in solid waste management.

A clearinghouse for solid waste information could be very helpful. This could be included in the Appendix of the plan, but the information would quickly become outdated. If an Implementation Committee was created, that Committee could update the information regularly.

It would benefit the County, and the municipalities, to explore compressed natural gas technology for vehicles associated with solid waste hauling.

It was recommended that the Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program remain, and that efforts should continue to reduce the amount of unwanted materials ending up in HHW stream. Up to \$75,000 of state 901 grant funding can be used for this education.

3. Draft Chapter Review – WSAEMC

The following are talking points made during the discussion on this topic:

The current waste generation study is delayed as the County switches engineering firms.

A discussion occurred about creating a public outreach document for municipalities that describes solid waste issues and provides internet links to more information. This document could be part of the Appendix and updated by an Implementation Committee.

Mary Alice Reisse recommended that the County send her the plan for preliminary review and comment for ratification for pre-approval.

4. MWAC Discussion

The committee discussed moving the next meeting to November 13th, as several members could not make the 6th.

5. Next Meeting

The next meeting will be on November 13th, 2014 at the Montgomery County Fire Academy, beginning at 1:30.

Municipal Waste Advisory Committee

November 4, 2014 - 1:30 pm

Minutes

In Attendance:

Tim Boyd	Dennis Pennington
Al DeGennaro	Chuck Raudenbush
Mike Ferman	Mary Alice Reisse
Veronica Harris	David Sharp
Tim Hartman	Drew Shaw
Judith Kratka	Mike Stokes
Jon Leshner	Randy Wolf

1. Review of the October 2, 2014 meeting minutes

The minutes were approved unanimously.

2. WSAEMC Update

Tim Hartman gave the Committee an update concerning the ongoing bid process:

Bids have been received. There are four components to the bid:

Operation, transportation and disposal at the Abington Transfer Site: 1 bid was received.

Direct haul: 3 bids were received.

Operations, Disposal and transfer at the Lower Merion Transfer Site.

Transfer and disposal at the Lower Merion Transfer Site.

The bids are good for 60 days and it is expected the municipalities will make a decision by the end of the year.

Each municipality will act independently and can choose what they want to do. Conshohocken, West Conshohocken and Plymouth bid separately. If enough municipalities choose the direct haul option, Abington Transfer Site may no longer be needed as a regional site. Ownership of all equipment and improvements will transfer to the Township. In any case, Abington and Lower Merion seem intent on continuing the use of the sites for their municipal purposes.

It was noted that some municipalities outside the WSA service area are considering going to a single hauler.

3. Draft Chapter Review – Recycling

The following are talking points made during the discussion on this topic:

A question was raised about the source of the recycling data in Figure 1.1. The data comes from the 2012 Waste Generation Study and is a count of the trash and recycling figures divided by population. It shows that the County is buying more and that industry/commerce is active. Montgomery County is an affluent county and therefore purchases and discards more materials. The County should look at ways to reduce waste generation and reuse more of what is purchased. Due to the recession volume of refuse has lowered, but that has affected the whole nation. Montgomery County still produces more waste (1.1 tons per person) than the national average (.8 tons per person). It was suggested we put a waste generation comparison of Montgomery County with other counties in South-eastern Pennsylvania in the report. It was also suggested we clarify that these numbers refer to waste and recycling totals. The report should include the new figures that will be available in about two weeks.

Bridgeport has recently awarded a contract for curbside recycling. Red Hill is now the only municipality without curbside recycling pickup, but they have an active recycling drop-off location. They are considering curbside recycling pickup in 2016.

The latest HHW/Electronics event was very successful. It appears the County will double the amount of electronics recycled from last year, while the HHW volumes have remained steady. The events are open to small businesses, but most of the volume is residential.

Creating a permanent HHW facility was discussed; though this would take a large capital investment. It could be placed in the eastern portion of Montgomery County and limit the number of events in the western portion. A discussion occurred about how to fund such an initiative. Charging a fee would bring in revenue, but may also encourage some people to illegally dump HHW. A sponsorship from the hauling sector was discussed, but the industry may be reluctant to give any more money since they are already taxed and pay other fees. A feasibility study into a HHW facility was recommended.

A discussion occurred about which municipalities have the best recycling rates and why. It

was decided that the plan and/or any possible implementation committee should look to find best practices from around the County and promote those concepts. This will definitely include promoting education.

The need to promote recycling in County schools, especially high schools, was discussed. There is a need to educate students and staff, and to work to ensure enforcement of existing regulations in the schools. The Keep America Beautiful program has a competition that may help this endeavor.

This led to a discussion on municipal ordinances and regulations. We should look for ways to encourage/incentivize increased recycling and waste reduction in the municipal codes. The primary driver for increased recycling rates is monetary. Municipalities save money by diverting waste to recycling streams. That savings could, and should, be spent to increase recycling even more. But, money from the 904 program is not earmarked for recycling. It goes into the general fund and can be spent on anything. Additional funding could lead to the hiring of someone who promotes recycling and performs regulatory compliance inspections.

4. MWAC Discussion

The following are talking points made during the discussion on this topic:

Nate Dysard will no longer be able to participate in the MWAC. A replacement member is not necessary.

5. Next Meeting

The next meeting will be on December 4th, 2014 at the Montgomery County Fire Academy, beginning at 1:30. (note: this meeting was cancelled).

Municipal Waste Advisory Committee

January 8, 2015 - 1:30 pm

Minutes

In Attendance:

Al DeGennaro	David Sharp
Veronica Harris	Drew Shaw
Rob Ford	Mike Stokes
Jon Leshar	Karen B. Weiss
Mary Alice Reisse	Randy Wolf

1. Review of the October 2, 2014 meeting minutes

It was decided that more details from the previous meeting's recycling conversation should be included in the minutes. Rob Ford's name should also be added to those in attendance. With these changes, the minutes were approved unanimously.

2. WSAEMC Update

The WSAEMC office is still open. The WSAEMC accounting staff will continue to operate for a few more months as things draw to a close. There is final billing to be completed, collecting outstanding waste generation fees and the completion of the last Waste Generation Study.

The Recycling Coordinator and support staff are moving to the Planning Commission.

Currently Lower Merion and Abington Townships are running their Transfer Stations, or will do so in the near future. Most other affected municipalities have chosen their respective hauler and disposal contractors.

3. Draft Chapter Review

A discussion about the role of schools in recycling took place. The Committee feels that it is important to reach out to schools to educate the students and also to ensure they are implementing recycling programs. A possible implementation committee could work with school districts to provide resources for teachers. These resources could include education materials

that use Montgomery County examples/case studies, offer facility tours, and the production of YouTube videos that include site visits, interviews and compelling dialogue. These products can be distributed through the Intermediate Unit or during teacher service days. This work can be funded through a 902 grant.

4. MWAC Discussion

The balance of the plan's chapters should be completed and available for review before the next meeting. The Committee will review the Plan in its entirety and a final draft will be completed. The final draft can be sent to DEP for review and comment. It was suggested that a joint meeting between the County Commissioners and the MWAC Committee would be appropriate to brief the Commissioners on the contents of the Plan. For final adoption, 50% of municipalities representing 50% of the population must approve or take no action on the plan. It was discussed that the County could present the Plan at regional municipal meetings like the Consortium meeting, regional planning commission meetings and have information available at the next MCATO meeting.

5. Next Meeting

The next meeting will be on February 5th, 2015 at the Montgomery County Fire Academy, beginning at 1:30.

Municipal Waste Advisory Committee

February 5, 2015 - 1:30 pm

Minutes

In Attendance:

David Sharp	Timothy Boyd
Veronica Harris	Drew Shaw
Rob Ford	Mike Stokes
Jon Leshar	Karen B. Weiss
Mary Alice Reisse	Randy Wolf
Michael LaFevre	

1. Review of the January 8, 2015 meeting minutes

The minutes were approved unanimously.

2. Draft Plan Discussion

A digital version of the complete plan was presented to the Committee via a projector.

The following are talking points made during the discussion on this topic:

- Any reference to a hauler license was accidentally included and shall be removed.
- A statement about the role of schools will be added to the Recycling Chapter Recommendations.
- Implementation will include a Montgomery County case study database to be used in education and outreach efforts.
- A brief update will be added to the Waste Authority section.
- A list of benefits of the plan; such as increased recycling, increased awareness of issues, a defined planning process, among others shall be included.
- A description of the Emergency Debris Plan shall be included.
- The recycling charts will be reformatted to that it is presented in an alphabetical order.

3. Draft Adoption/Ratification/Approval Process

- Deadline for Committee comments is February 19th.
- Necessary revisions will be completed and a final draft posted for review. DEP will have their pre-submission 60 day review period. Following this, a resolution will be crafted to signify that the Committee has formally approved the draft for adoption.
- The County Commissioners will be briefed on the plan and it will undergo solicitor review.
- There will be a 90 day comment period and public hearing.
- The plan will be submitted to the County Commissioners for formal adoption.
- The ratification process will take place.
- The plan will receive final DEP approval.
- The County will then have a year to get implementation documentation.

Also, Veronica Harris gave an update on the Household Hazardous Waste collection schedule. There will be no electronics collections this year. There are no vendors willing to run collections for 2015 due to the state law that gives no financial impetus for the vendors. Without the ability to make a profit, the vendors are unwilling to take on the associated costs. The County is exploring an alternative option where municipalities collect the electronics and a vendor will pick them up for recycling. But, nothing is formalized at this point. It was recommended that municipalities review their ordinances and amend them to not require electronics recycling. By requiring electronics recycling, a municipality becomes financially responsible for this task.

4. Next Meeting

There is no next scheduled meeting. If the need should arise, County staff will convene the Committee again. If not, all further communication will be done via email.

