2024 Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan

Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania

Prepared for

South Central Counties Solid Waste Agency

Huntingdon County
233 Penn Street
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Thanks to the people who volunteered their time and input during the preparation of the SCCSWA Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Municipal Waste Management Plan for SCCSWA is being undertaken in response to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's (PADEP) mandate that Municipal Waste Management Plans be updated every ten years. The existing Municipal Waste Management Plans for the Region were adopted by the County Commissioners in May 2010 and approved by PADEP shortly thereafter. The disposal capacity agreements that were executed between the counties in the Region and multiple waste disposal facilities in accordance with the 2010 SWMPs generally expired on September 2019.

The major goals of this update are:

- Securing sufficient capacity for the disposal of municipal waste generated by residents, businesses and institutions within the Region for at least a ten (10) year period; and
- Showing how the Region intends to continue to provide recycling opportunities for residents and businesses in an effort to move toward the thirty-five percent (35%) State recycling goal.

The Municipal Waste Management Plan Update for the Region covers a term of ten years, from 2024 through 2034. The plan combines waste reduction, recycling of materials, and the transport of the remaining municipal waste to multiple disposal facilities contracted to accept the Region's municipal waste.

It is with the aforementioned two (2) primary goals, along with the PADEP planning mandate, that this update of the Municipal Waste Management Plan for SCCSWA was conducted.

Benefits of the Plan

The Municipal Waste Management Plan Update will provide the following benefits to the Region, including its ninety nine (99) constituent municipalities, citizens, and businesses:

- Promote public health through the reduction of water and land pollution by proper waste disposal;
- Reduce air pollution and other environmental forms of environmental pollution through recycling efforts (as demonstrated through the EPA WARM Model);
- Reduce the amount (volume and weight) of municipal solid waste (MSW) to be disposed of in landfills through waste reduction and the recycling of materials and organics in the waste stream (i.e. household hazardous waste (HHW) and yard waste materials);
- Utilize best available, practical, cost-effective waste management technologies;

- Foster better communications on integrated waste management opportunities among the County, municipalities, residents and businesses, and the solid waste and recycling industry;
- Utilize the capabilities of private enterprise in accomplishing the desired objectives of an effective, comprehensive solid waste management system.

Major Features of the Plan

- Twenty-six (26) out of the ninety nine (99) municipalities currently have residential access to (both public and private) recyclables collection (both curbside and drop-off).
- No municipalities or private entities operate a yard waste composting facility in the Region.
- Fifteen (15) municipalities have drop-off recycling centers to offer recycling to residents in rural areas and areas that don't otherwise have access to recycling.
- Waste disposal capacity assurance for ten (10) years through contracted waste and recyclables transfer stations and disposal sites (landfills).
- Ability for waste haulers operating in the Region to utilize multiple disposal facilities for disposal of MSW.
- Waste reduction through backyard composting and recycling education efforts on reducing the generation of waste.
- HHW and e-waste recycling offered through SCCSWA and various private partnerships.
- An established joint partnership with waste disposal facilities contracted with SCCCSWA, to support increased recycling activities over the ten (10) year planning period.

Goals of the Plan

The following summarizes the priority goals of the plan to be encouraged, explored, or maintained over the ten (10) year planning period:

- Assure waste disposal capacity over the ten-year planning period through long term contracts;
- Assure the proper reporting of SCCSWA generated waste disposal through contracts;
- Encourage contracted collection of waste and/or recyclables;
- Continue to consider alternative technologies for waste and recyclables management/disposal based on economic viability;
- Encourage the development of additional drop-off recyclables locations in municipalities that are currently underserved;
- Encourage the development of spring and fall cleanup events in each municipality;
- Encourage municipal ordinances that govern the handling of waste and recyclables;
- Develop a County ordinance for the handling of waste and recyclables;
- Consider the standardization of recyclable materials collected in the Region as a joint effort with local material recovery facilities, haulers, processing facilities, municipalities, and the Region;

- Continue to explore program support and funding options;
- Explore the feasibility of expanding the materials collected at existing drop-off locations;
- Explore opportunities to expand composting operations at an SCCSWA sponsored site;
- Explore a food waste sharing program with institutions in the Region;
- Explore opportunities to increase corrugated cardboard recycling in the Region;
- Encourage curbside collection of e-waste and HHW material;
- Support year-round permanent e-waste and HHW collection at a recycling drop-off facility;
- Encourage construction and demolition waste diversion and source reduction;
- Maintain and expand continuing education programs to educate/re-educate residents on proper waste and recyclables management;
- Establish a registration program for recycling at large County events. Enforcement may come from a County established ordinance.

Waste Disposal Capacity Assurance

As stated previously, SCCSWA is required to secure sufficient capacity for the disposal of municipal waste generated from within its boundaries by residents, businesses, and institutions for at least a ten-year period. A Solicitation of Interest (SOI) was developed to solicit interest from waste disposal and transfer station facilities and the execution of waste disposal agreements will secure disposal capacity over the ten-year planning period. The following facilities responded to the SOI and are anticipated to execute agreements with SCCSWA.

Contracted Disposal Facilities:

Cumberland County LF
Newburg, PA
Cumberland County

Laurel Highlands LF
Johnstown, PA
Cambria County

Wayne Township LF
McElhattan, PA
Clinton County

Mostoller LF
Somerset, PA
Somerset County

Sandy Run LF
Hopewell, PA
Bedford County

Mountain View Reclamation LF
Montgomery, PA
Franklin County

Southern Alleghenies LF
Davidsville, PA
Somerset County

Contracted Transfer Stations:

Altoona Transfer Station	**Dale Summit Transfer Station**	**Park's Transfer Station**
Altoona, PA	Bellefonte, PA	Mount Union, PA
Blair County	Centre County	Huntingdon
Breezewood Transfer Station	**Mifflin County Transfer Station**	
Breezewood, PA	Lewistown, PA	
Bedford County	Mifflin County	

The Municipal Waste Management Plan summary for SCCSWA combines the continued use of waste reduction and curbside/drop-off recycling with the composting of organic waste, the collection of HHW and e-waste through both public and private partnerships, and the use of multiple landfills under long-term contracts and transfer stations for the disposal of remaining municipal waste.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- A -

Act 101 – Statewide recycling in Pennsylvania began in 1988 with the Municipal Waste Planning Recycling and Waste Reduction Act (Act 101) that requires larger municipalities to recycle. The Act established a $2-per-ton fee on all waste disposed at municipal waste landfills and WTE facilities, and established grants for local collection programs, public education, materials processing and composting facilities, equipment, and technical training. Act 101 also requires each county to develop plans to manage its own wastes and assure a minimum of ten years disposal capacity.

Agency – South Central Counties Solid Waste Agency

Agricultural Wastes – Domestic animal manure or residuals in liquid or solid form generated in the production of poultry, livestock, fur-bearing animals, and their products. Agricultural waste includes residuals generated in the production and harvesting but not of subsequent processing of all agricultural, horticultural, or aqua-cultural commodities. Agricultural waste does not include land clearing debris unless the cleared land is intended solely for agricultural purposes.

Ash – Residue from the burning of wood, solid waste, coal, and other combustible materials (also referred to as combustion ash).

- B -

Biodegradable – Capable of being decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms.

Biosolids – Treated sewage sludge that is intended to be used as a fertilizer to improve and maintain productive soils and stimulate plant growth.

Bulky Item – Items whose large size or weight precludes or complicates their handling by normal collection, processing, or disposal methods. Many curbside waste collection programs handle bulky items such as furniture, mattresses, box-springs and similar items.

- C -

Closure – The cessation of operation of a solid waste management facility and the act of securing such a facility so that it will pose no significant threat to human health or the environment.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – Document containing the rules established in the Federal Register (FR) by the Executive Departments of the Federal Government.

Commercial Waste – Solid, non-hazardous waste generated by commercial establishments used mainly for the purposes of a trade or business or for the purpose of sport, recreation, education or entertainment.

Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) – A fluorescent lamp designed to replace an incandescent light bulb. CFLs use one-fifth to one-third the electric power and last eight (8) to fifteen (15) times longer.

Compost – The product of composting.

Compostable Plastic – Compostable plastics are designed to biodegrade into soil conditioning material, also known as compost. The best way to dispose of compostable plastics is to send them to an industrial or commercial composting facility where they will break down with the right mixture of heat, microbes, and time.

Composting – The process by which organic solid waste is biologically decomposed under controlled anaerobic or aerobic conditions to yield a humus-like product.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste – Solid waste resulting from the construction or demolition of buildings and other structures, including, but not limited to, wood, plaster, metals, asphaltic substances, bricks, block and unsegregated concrete. The term does not including the following if they are separate from other waste and are used as clean fill; uncontaminated soil, rock, stone, gravel, brick and block, concrete and used asphalt, waste from land clearing, grubbing and excavation, including trees, brush, stumps and vegetative material.

Contamination – Recycling contamination is when incorrect items/materials are introduced to the system or when the right items/materials are prepared incorrectly (i.e., food residue in containers, recyclables in plastic bags, shrink wrap recycling mixed in with cardboard, etc.).

County – Bedford County, Pennsylvania; Fulton County, Pennsylvania; Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania

- D -

Department – The Department of Environmental Protection of the Commonwealth, and its authorized representatives.

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) – Established July 1, 1995, the agency responsible for maintaining and preserving the state's parks and forests, providing information on the state's natural resources and working with communities to benefit local recreation and natural areas.

Drop-Off Location – A facility or location primarily for residents to drop off recyclables.

Dual Stream – A recycling system in which traditional recyclable materials are collected in two streams: commingled containers (e.g. plastic bottles and containers, glass bottles and jars, and metal cans) and fiber (various paper grades such as cardboard, newspaper, magazines, junk mail, paperboard, etc.).

- E -

Electronic Waste (or e-waste) – Discarded electrical or electronic devices. Many of these products can be reused, refurbished, disposed, or recycled. Common electronic products include computers, televisions, VCRs, stereos, copiers, and fax machines.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Federal agency responsible for providing regulations, guidance, and enforcement of solid waste management activities.

- F -

Facility – Buildings, structures, designated areas and other appurtenances or improvements where municipal waste disposal, processing or beneficial use is permitted or takes place.

Fatal Flaw Analysis – An evaluation that may determine the viability of a project or endeavor by evaluating potential problems that may prevent the project or endeavor from moving forward. Aspects that may be evaluated during a fatal flaw analysis include, but are not limited to, permitting, environmental issues, zoning regulations, land development regulations, geologic conditions, costs, equipment needs, available markets, etc.

- G -

Grasscycling – The act of allowing grass clippings to remain on the lawn after mowing to return nutrients back to the soil.

Ground Water – Water beneath the surface of the ground, within a zone of saturation.

- H -

Hazardous Waste – Solid waste, or a combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality, or an increase in serious irrevocable or incapacitating reversible illness, or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated, or otherwise managed. Does not fall under the definition of MSW.

Home Healthcare Waste – "Used sharps," such as needles, syringes, lancets and other sharp objects, as well as soiled bandages, disposable sheets, and gloves.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) – Waste generated by a household that could be chemically or physically classified as a hazardous waste under the standards of Article VII. For the purpose of this definition, the term "household" includes those places described as "households" in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(1).

- I -

Incinerator – An apparatus for burning waste material, especially industrial waste, at high temperatures until it is reduced to ash.

Industrial Solid Waste – Any liquid, gas, solid, or other waste substance, or combination thereof, resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business; or the development of any natural resource, including agriculture.

Infectious waste – A subcategory of the broader medical waste stream. Infectious waste includes, but is not limited to, cultures and stocks of infectious agents, pathological wastes, waste human blood and blood products, sharps used in patient and animal care, laboratory wastes and dialysis waste.

Institutional Establishment – An establishment engaged in services, including, but not limited to, hospitals, nursing homes, orphanages, schools and universities.

- L -

Landfill – An engineered solid waste disposal facility, which is an area of land or an excavation where wastes are placed in a manner that minimizes public health and environmental hazards and is designed, installed, and operated according to the provisions of EPA (under CFR) and PADEP regulations; a solid waste disposal facility, which is an area of land or an excavation where wastes are or have been placed for disposal, for which a permit other than a general permit is required.

- M -

Material Recovery Facility (MRF) – A specialized plant that receives, separates and prepares recyclable materials for marketing to end-user manufacturers. The materials which come out of the MRF are clean, properly sorted and relatively free of impurities.

Municipal Landfill (also known as Sanitary Landfill) – A solid waste acceptance facility that is designed, installed, and operated so that all types of waste generated by a community, except waste specifically prohibited by the regulations or a permit issued under the regulations, can be accepted.

Municipality – A city, borough, incorporated town, township, county or an authority created by any of the aforementioned.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) – Garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste and other material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from the operation of residential, municipal, commercial, or institutional establishments and from community activities; and sludge not meeting the definition of residual or hazardous waste under this section from a municipal, commercial or institutional water supply treatment plant, waste water treatment plant or air pollution control facility.

- O -

Organic Waste – Material that is biodegradable and comes from either a plant or animal.

- P -

Pay-As-You-Throw – A collection program (also known as unit pricing or variable-rate pricing) where residents are charged for the collection of municipal solid waste—ordinary household trash—based on the amount they throw away. This creates a direct economic incentive to recycle more and to generate less waste.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) – The Department of Environmental Protection of the Commonwealth, and its authorized representatives.

Permit – A permit issued by PADEP, or the respective state agency, to operate a municipal waste disposal or processing facility, or to beneficially use municipal waste. The term includes general permit, permit-by-rule, permit modification, permit reissuance and permit renewal.

Pharmaceutical Waste – Any waste which contains medicinal drugs that are expired, unused, contaminated, damaged or no longer needed.

Plan Revision (also Plan Revision) – A change that affects the contents, terms or conditions of a PADEP approved plan under the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act.

Plastic Film – A thin continuous polymeric material used to separate areas or volumes, hold items, act as a barrier, or printable surface.

Processing Facility – A facility where solid waste or recycling materials are processed.

Professional Recyclers of Pennsylvania (PROP) – An association of recycling professionals working to ensure that all recyclable materials in the Pennsylvania waste stream are optimally recycled. PROP uses a

variety of programs and tools to connect, educate and inform their members and the recycling community to help them develop and maintain the skills, knowledge and ability needed to realize their vision.

- R -

Raw material – An unprocessed natural resource or product used in manufacturing.

Recovery Rate – This figure refers to the amount of material that gets a second life, compared to the total amount that ends up in a landfill.

Recycling – The collection, separation, recovery and sale or reuse of metals, glass, paper, plastics and other materials which would otherwise be disposed or processed as municipal waste.

Recycling Facility – A facility employing a technology that is a process that separates or classifies municipal waste and creates or recovers reusable materials that can be sold to or reused by a manufacturer as a substitute for or a supplement to virgin raw materials. The term does not include transfer facilities, municipal waste landfills, composting facilities, or resource recovery facilities.

Re-TRAC Connect (Re-TRAC) – Waste diversion software that sustainability professionals, including municipal and county recycling coordinators, trust to efficiently collect, manage, and analyze recycling and solid waste data. As of February 2018, county recycling coordinators are required to update and maintain Re-TRAC Connect with county-wide and municipal recycling data.

Refuse – Synonymous with solid waste.

Regulated Medical Waste (RMW) – Also known as 'biohazardous' waste or 'infectious medical' waste, is the portion of the waste stream that may be contaminated by blood, body fluids or other potentially infectious materials, thus posing a significant risk of transmitting infection.

Residential Waste – Mixed household wastes, including yard wastes, generated by the general population.

Residual Waste – Garbage, refuse, other discarded material or other waste, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous materials resulting from industrial, mining and agricultural operations; and sludge from an industrial, mining or agricultural water supply treatment facility, wastewater treatment facility or air pollution control facility, if it is not hazardous. The term does not include coal refuse as defined in the Coal Refuse Disposal Control Act. The term does not include treatment sludges from coal mine drainage treatment plants, disposal of which is being carried on under and in compliance with a valid permit issued under the Clean Streams Law.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) – The federal law that provides guidelines and standards for the management of both hazardous (RCRA Subtitle C) and non-hazardous (RCRA Subtitle D) waste. More specifically for Subtitle C, RCRA gives EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. With respect to Subtitle D, RCRA sets forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes (such as the disposal of MSW in landfills). For Subtitle D, EPA developed detailed technical criteria for solid waste disposal facilities, which includes specific provisions on location, operation, design, ground water and gas monitoring, corrective action, closure and post-closure care and financial assurance. These regulations are contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), parts 257 and 258. EPA delegates authority for oversight of local and state-level solid waste programs to authorized state agencies.

Resource Recovery Facility – A processing facility that provides for the extraction and utilization of materials or energy from municipal waste. The term includes a facility that mechanically extracts materials from municipal waste, a combustion facility that converts the organic fraction of municipal waste to usable energy and a chemical and biological process that converts municipal waste into a fuel product.

- S -

Sanitary Landfill (also refer to Municipal Landfill) – An engineered method of disposing of solid wastes on land in a manner that minimizes public health and environmental hazards, and is designed, installed, and operated under strict regulations of the PADEP and the US EPA.

Septage – Excrement and other waste material contained in or removed from a septic tank.

Sewage Sludge – Liquid or solid sludges and other residues from a municipal sewage collection and treatment system; and liquid or solid sludges and other residues from septic and holding tank pumpings from commercial, institutional or residential establishments. The term includes materials derived from sewage sludge. The term does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator, grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of sewage sludge at a municipal sewage collection and treatment system, or grit, screenings and nonorganic objects from septic and holding tank pumpings.

Single Stream Recycling – A recycling collection program that combines all traditional recyclable material (i.e. fiber and containers) in a single receptacle for collection.

Site – The area of land within the property boundaries of a solid waste management facility where one or more solid waste processing, resource recovery, recycling, storage, or disposal areas are located.

Solid Waste – Waste, including, but not limited to, municipal, residual or hazardous wastes, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous materials.

Solid Waste Acceptance Facility – Any landfill, incinerator, transfer station, or processing facility whose primary purpose is to dispose of, treat, consolidate, or process solid waste.

Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) – A committee formed to revise the county municipal SWMP every ten years.

Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) – A comprehensive plan for an adequate municipal waste management system in accordance with Chapter 272, Subchapter C.

Solid Waste Processing Facility – A facility where a combination of structures, machinery, or devices are used to reduce or alter the volume, chemical characteristics, or physical characteristics of solid waste. This can include sorting for diversion of recyclables. In general, processes are performed either to remove recyclables or to reduce the volume that the waste occupies during transport or at final disposal (e.g., shredding). A wide variety of solid waste can be processed at these facilities. A typical solid waste processing facility accepts MSW, C&D, metals, wood waste, etc.

Source Reduction – The reduction or elimination of the quantity or toxicity of residual waste generated, which may be achieved through changes within the production process, including process modifications, feedstock substitutions, improvements in feedstock purity, shipping and packing modifications, housekeeping and management practices, increases in the efficiency of machinery and recycling within a process. The term does not include dewatering, compaction, reclamation, or the use or reuse of waste.

Source Separation – The process of separating a recyclable material or group of recyclable materials performed by the generator prior to collection.

Special Handling Wastes – Solid waste that requires the application of special storage, collection, transportation, processing or disposal techniques due to the quantity of material generated or its unique physical, chemical or biological characteristics. The term includes dredged material, sewage sludge, infectious waste, chemotherapeutic waste, ash residue from a solid waste incineration facility, friable asbestos containing waste, PCB containing waste and waste oil that is not hazardous waste.

- T -

Transfer Facility – A facility that receives and processes or temporarily stores municipal or residual waste at a location other than the generation site, and which facilitates the transportation or transfer of municipal or residual waste to a processing or disposal facility. The term includes a facility that uses a method or technology to convert part or all of the waste materials for offsite reuse. The term does not include a collecting or processing center that is only for source-separated recyclable materials, including clear glass, colored glass, aluminum, steel and bimetallic cans, high-grade office paper, newsprint, corrugated paper and plastics.

- U -

Used Oil – A petroleum-based or synthetic oil which is used in an internal combustion engine as an engine lubricant, or as a product for lubricating motor vehicle transmissions, gears or axles which, through use, storage or handling has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of chemical or physical impurities or loss of original properties.

- W -

Waste – A material whose original purpose has been completed and which is directed to a disposal, processing or beneficial use facility or is otherwise disposed of, processed or beneficially used. The term does not include source separated recyclable materials, materials approved by PADEP prior to May 27, 1997, or material which is beneficially used in accordance with a general permit issued under Subchapter I or Subchapter J if a term or condition of the general permit excludes the material from being regulated as a waste.

Waste-To-Energy Facility – A facility that converts solid waste and organic materials into electricity by the form of combustion, also described as "thermal treatment". Incineration of waste materials converts the waste into incinerator bottom ash, flue gases, and particulates. Boilers recover thermal energy in the form of high-pressure steam, which is then converted into electrical energy in the turbine-generator. The flue gases are cleaned for pollutants before they are dispersed in the atmosphere.

Waste Oil – Oil refined from crude oil or synthetically produced, used and as a result of the use, contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. The term includes used oil.

Waste Reduction – Design, manufacture or use of a product to minimize weight of a municipal waste that requires processing or disposal, including, but not limited to design or manufacturing activities which minimize the weight or volume of materials contained in a product, or increase durability or recyclability; the use of products that contain as little material as possible, are capable of being reused or recycled or have an extended useful life.

Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) – WWTPs remove most pollutants from wastewater so that it can be returned to the water cycle with minimal environmental issues or reused for various purposes. By-products from wastewater treatment plants, such as grit and sewage sludge may also be treated in a wastewater treatment plant.

White Goods – Discarded refrigerators, ranges, washers, water heaters, freezers, and other similar domestic and commercial appliances.

- Y -

Yard Waste – Vegetative matter from landscape maintenance or land clearing operations such as tree and shrub trimmings, grass clippings, leaves, trees brush and stumps.

Yard Waste Composting Facility – A facility that is used to compost leaf waste, or leaf waste and grass clippings, garden residue, tree trimmings, chipped shrubbery and other vegetative material. The term includes land affected during the lifetime of the operation, including, but not limited to, areas where composting actually occurs, support facilities, borrow areas, offices, equipment sheds, air and water pollution control and treatment systems, access roads, associated onsite or contiguous collection and transportation activities, and other activities in which the natural surface has been disturbed as a result of or incidental to operation of the facility.

ACRONYM LIST

AD	Advanced Disposal
BTU	British Thermal Unit
B&L	Barton & Loguidice, DPC
CDRA	Covered Device Recycling Act
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CY	Cubic Yard
C&D	Construction and Demolition
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
E-waste	Electronic Waste
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPD	Gallons per Day
GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
ICW	Infectious and Chemotherapeutic Waste
KPB	Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful
LDPE	Low Density Polyethylene
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MTCE	Metric Tons of Carbon Equivalent
MTCO2E	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
OCC	Old Corrugated Containers
ONP	Old Newspaper
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PADEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
PBR	Permit by Rule
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PET	Polyethylene Terephthalate
PP	Polypropylene
PROP	Professional Recyclers of Pennsylvania
PS	Polystyrene
RFP	Request for Proposal
RMW	Regulated Medical Waste
SCCSWA	South Central Counties Solid Waste Agency
SOI	Solicitation of Interest
SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
TPY	Tons per Year
UBC	Used Beverage Container
WARM	Waste Reduction Model
WM	Waste Management
WTE	Waste-to-Energy
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction to SCCSWA's Solid Waste Management Plan

On July 28, 1988, the Pennsylvania Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act (Act 101) was enacted. This Act provided counties with the duty and primary responsibility to plan for the processing and disposal of municipal waste generated within their boundaries and required counties to develop and submit a Solid Waste Master Plan (SWMP, Plan) to the Pennsylvania DER for approval by January 1991. Among other requirements, the Plan was required to provide for assured disposal capacity for the processing and disposal of municipal waste generated within the county for at least ten years.

Given the expiration of the disposal agreements with the contracted facilities in September 2019, the need to provide for at least ten years of assured capacity, and the obligations under Act 101 to update the Plan on a regular basis, as well as the need to address the Counties' obligations under the Commonwealth's revised 35% recycling goal, SCCSWA initiated steps toward the development of the current Plan Revision in the fall of 2019.

The purpose of the 2024 Plan Revision is to: 1) provide for an additional ten years of disposal capacity to serve the needs of the Counties and its municipalities through an open, fair and competitive process; 2) address how the Counties will take steps to meet and/or maintain the statewide 35% recycling goal over time; 3) update relevant demographic data, waste generation and disposal trends and collection practices, and; 4) develop goals and recommendations to support recycling in the Counties while investigating alternative funding for these programs.

To provide assistance in this effort, Huntingdon County (on behalf of SCCSWA) applied for a PADEP Municipal Waste Planning Grant under Act 101 to have Barton & Loguidice D.P.C. (B&L), a contracted consultant, provide recommendations to the Counties to address the issue of improving their recycling programs and increasing and/or maintaining the rate of recycling within the Counties, while exploring funding opportunities to support these efforts.

At SCCSWA's direction, the 2024 Plan Revision process was officially initiated via a meeting and subsequent phone calls with PADEP where the Department agreed that the Plan Revision was to be non-substantial. As the plan update evolved, and the prospect of eliminating the existing SCCSWA owned and operated recyclables drop-offs became real, PADEP notified SCCSWA that the Plan Update was to be substantial versus non-substantial. A newly constituted SWAC for each County was appointed in June 2019 and met for the first time on July 15 and 16, 2019 to assist the Counties, the consultants and legal counsel in this effort.

This Plan Revision has been prepared so that the Counties can:

- Consolidate prior revisions into one comprehensive planning document for the Region;
- Address intended efforts in the next planning cycle to increase opportunities for recycling toward meeting and/or maintaining the Commonwealth's 35% recycling goal;

- Provide disposal capacity assurance for SCCSWA generated waste over the ten-year planning period.

Introduction to South Central Counties Solid Waste Agency

The SCCSWA was created by the Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon County Commissioners in October of 1995, with the primary objective to "provide for the environmentally sound, cost effective management of solid waste within the three counties". The SCCSWA's fundamental responsibilities, as identified in the Agency's Articles of Incorporation, included the following:

1. To implement the Solid Waste Management Plan, as adopted.
2. To provide supportive assistance to private enterprise by guaranteeing the availability of disposal sites as specified in the Plan, and to insure that said sites are operated in accordance with State Law and Regulations.
3. To oversee and coordinate local collection practices.
4. To assist in periodically reviewing and updating the Plan.
5. To provide public education programs regarding the management of Solid Waste.
6. To acquire, hold, construct, improve, maintain, operate, own, or lease (either in the capacity of lessor or lessee) the following: land, buildings, structures, facilities, and equipment which in any way may be used, useful, necessary, convenient, or incidental to the furtherance, and operation of the foregoing purposes.

The SCCSWA oversees the development of the Plan Revision and, once approved, works collaboratively with the counties and municipalities in the Region to ensure its implementation. The past two Plan Revisions were facilitated by the SCCSWA and, per the Intergovernmental Agreement provided in Appendix I, the SCCSWA shall reimburse all fees and expenses incurred by the individual counties related to the preparation of the current Plan Revision. The operating budget for the regional solid waste management practices outlined in the SWMP is subject to review and approval by the SCCSWA.

CHAPTER 1 - DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to describe and determine the quantity of municipal solid waste (MSW) generated in Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties that will be managed by the system defined in this Plan. To estimate the quantity of present and projected municipal waste generated on an annual basis, current and historical quantity data was used, including:

- Municipal Waste Management Plan for Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties (2010)
- PADEP Origin/County Waste Destination Reports for the period January 2014 through December 2022
- Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon County Re-TRAC Reports for January 2014 through December 2022
- Estimated source and quantity of waste delivered to disposal facilities from transfer stations located in the region, obtained from the transfer station operators, for 2019.

1.2 Characteristics of Bedford County

Bedford County, located in southcentral Pennsylvania, was a historic trading center on the way to Pittsburgh, known for its lush farms and woodlands. Now, it is also known as a tourist destination, housing the Bedford Springs Hotel, three (3) State Parks and the largest borough-owned park in the County (Tenley Park). Bedford County had a 2020 population of 47,577 according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census and is 1,017 square miles in area.

The County consists of thirty-eight (38) municipalities that include thirteen (13) boroughs, and twenty-five (25) townships. Approximately 6% of the population is concentrated in the Borough of Bedford, with a total population of 2,865 as of the 2010 US Census. Figure 1-1 shows Bedford County and its municipalities.

Recent projections suggest the population of Bedford County will decrease slightly over the 10-year planning period. The population projections were obtained from Bedford County, and were created by the Pennsylvania State Data Center (PSDC).

The major transportation routes in the County are Interstate 70/76/Pennsylvania Turnpike, Interstate 99 (I-99), US Route 30, and US Route 220. Bedford County also has important state roads that include PA Routes 26, 31, 36, 56, 96, 164, 326, 671, 866, 867, 868, 869, 913, and 915.

1.3 Characteristics of Fulton County

Fulton County is located in the Appalachian Mountains of southcentral Pennsylvania and the original rural nature of the County still exists today. Fulton County had a 2020 population of 14,556 according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census and is 438 square miles in area. The largest employment sector is manufacturing with educational services following a close second.

There are numerous recreational opportunities within the County's gently rolling mountains and green valleys. Both Buchannan State Forest and Cowans Gap State Park offer many amenities for the outdoor adventurer. Cowans Gap State Park features a 42-acre lake, 232 campsites, and 10 family cabins. Buchannan State Forest boasts many natural and wild areas, as well as several picturesque and historical areas.

The County consists of thirteen (13) municipalities that include two (2) boroughs and eleven (11) townships. Approximately 8% of the population is concentrated in the Borough of McConnellsburg, with a total population of 1,150 as of the 2020 US Census. Figure 1-2 shows Fulton County and its municipalities.

Recent projections suggest the population of Fulton County will decrease slightly over the 10-year planning period. The population projections were obtained from Bedford County, and were created by the Pennsylvania State Data Center (PSDC).

The major transportation routes in the County are the Pennsylvania Turnpike, Interstate 70, US Route 522, and US Route 30. Fulton County also has important state roads that include PA 16, 26, 475, 484, 643, 655, 731, 913, 915, and 928.

1.4 Characteristics of Huntingdon County

Huntingdon County is located in southcentral Pennsylvania and was named after its county seat Huntingdon, originally named "Standing Stone" by Native Americans, because it is one of the oldest continuously inhabited settlements in Pennsylvania. Huntingdon County had a 2020 population of 44,092 according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census and is 889 square miles in area. Today, approximately 72% of the County is forested, 22% is farmed and 4% is developed by industry and businesses. The largest industries in the County are manufacturing, education and retail trade. The County is also home to Juniata College located in Huntingdon.

Huntingdon County contains the Rothrock State Forest which is made up of 215,500 acres of forestry, including the popular Raystown Lake. This Lake is Huntingdon County's recreational centerpiece, covering

8,300 acres. Three of Pennsylvania's most attractive state parks are located in Huntingdon County, they include Trough Creek State Park, Greenwood Furnace State Park and Whipple Dam State Park.

The County consists of forty-eight (48) municipalities that include eighteen (18) boroughs and thirty (30) townships. Approximately 15% of the population is concentrated in the Borough of Huntingdon, with a total population of 6,827 as of the 2010 US Census. Figure 1-3 shows Huntingdon County and its municipalities.

Recent projections suggest the population of Huntingdon County will decrease slightly over the 10-year planning period. The population projections were obtained from Bedford County, and were created by the Pennsylvania State Data Center (PSDC).

The major transportation routes in the County are the Pennsylvania Turnpike, US Route 522, and US Route 22. Huntingdon County also has important state roads that include PA 26, 35, 45, 103, 305, 350, 453, 475, 550, 641, 655, 747, 829, 913, and 994.

Figure 1-1
Bedford County Municipalities

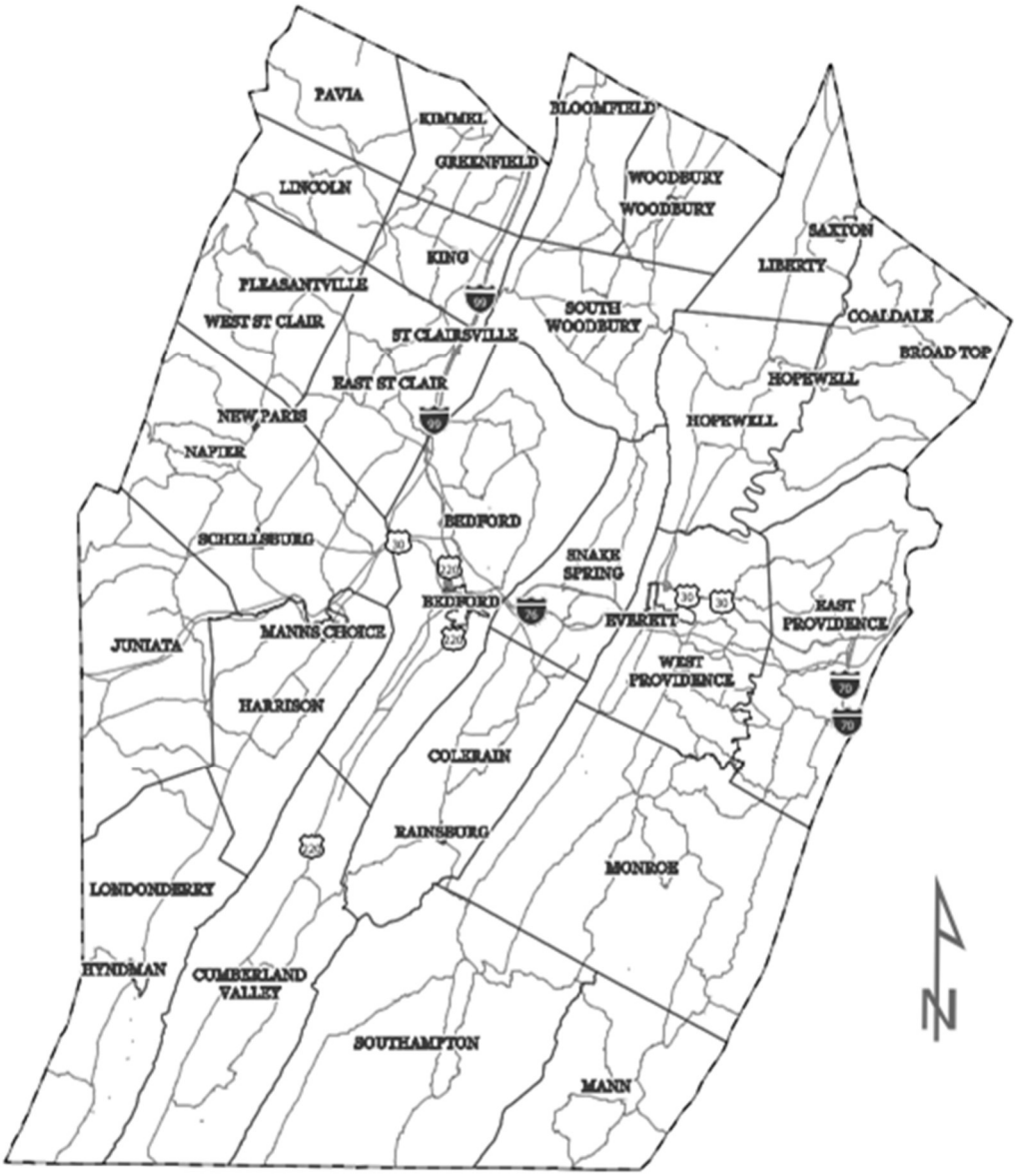

Figure 1-2
Fulton County Municipalities

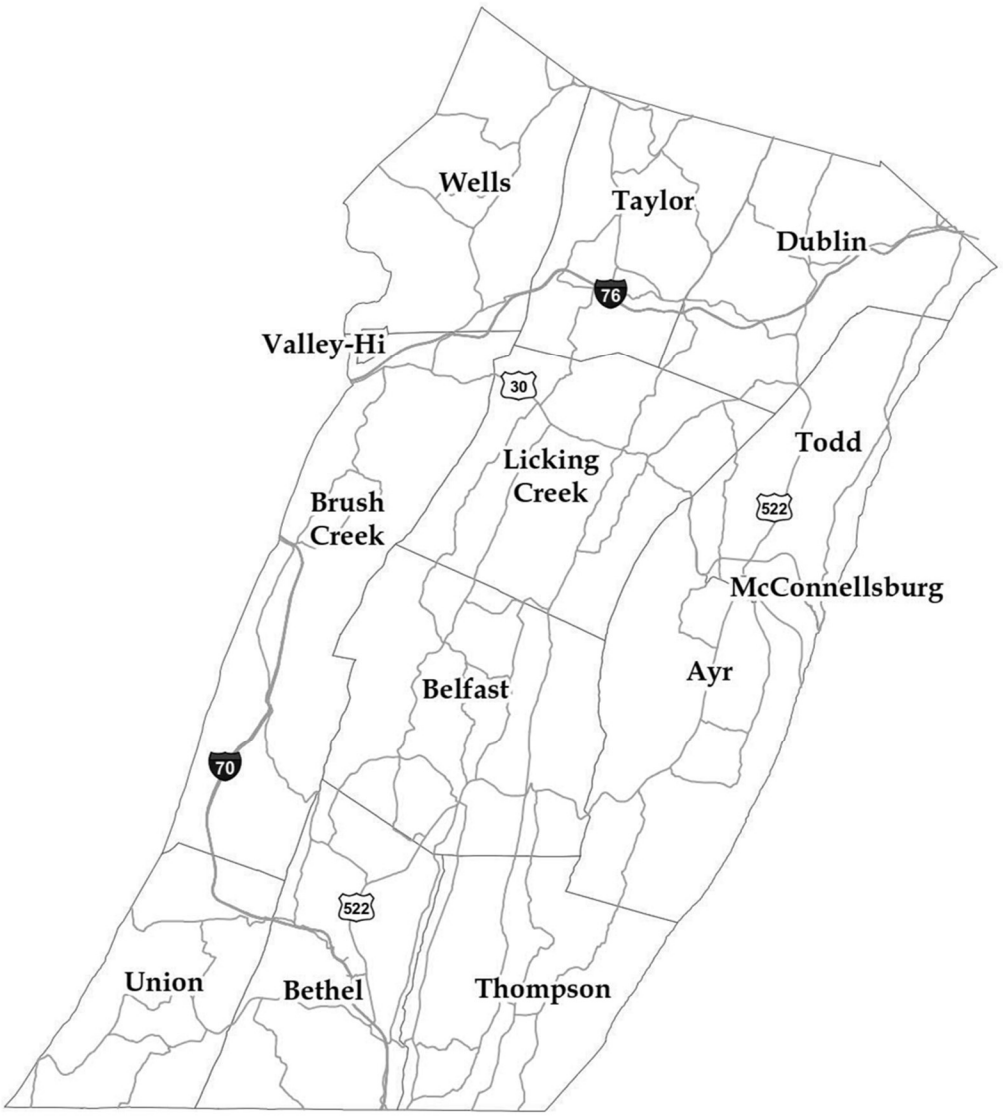

Figure 1-3
Huntingdon County Municipalities

1.5 Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Fraction of the Municipal Waste Stream

The typical municipal waste portion of the Region's solid waste stream consists of waste generated by residential (homes, apartments), commercial (offices, retail stores, restaurants, industrial lunchrooms and offices, etc.), and institutional sources (municipal buildings, libraries, schools, etc.) and community events. This material does not include sewage sludge generated by on-lot septic systems and wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), regulated medical waste (RMW) generated mainly from hospitals and other medical institutions, ash material generated from municipal waste incinerators and other industrial processes, asbestos material generated from industrial processes and demolition projects, and construction and demolition material from building development and/or demolition projects.

Each County in the Region maintains a listing of the residential, commercial, institutional and municipal properties within their respective County. These are often maintained through tax assessments and the tax departments of each respective County. The method in which the tax office classifies these entities varies between the Counties.

Bedford County maintains an improved parcel county list that breaks these establishments down into apartments, commercial, farm, industrial, residential, and exempt. Within each of these categories, the establishments are grouped into land use. For the purposes of the following evaluation, farms in Bedford County were considered residential, federal buildings were considered municipal, bed and breakfasts were considered hotels, clinics and dentist offices were not listed as a land use, therefore both are most likely grouped under doctors' offices, and veterinary offices were also not listed as a land use and may be grouped under the doctors' offices.

Fulton County maintains a parcel county list that breaks these establishments down into municipal, residential, commercial, institutional, mobile homes, restaurants, hotels, hospitals, and medical specialists. Under medical specialists, clinics, doctor's offices, dentists, funeral homes and veterinarian offices are all grouped together.

Huntingdon County maintains an improved parcel county list that breaks these establishments down into residential, municipal, commercial, institutional, hotels, and hospitals. The institutional category includes state correction institute, medical facilities, funeral homes, veterinarians, churches, EMS and fire companies. Residential includes mobile homes. Huntingdon County also maintains a business directory online as well as a category directory that lists the various establishments in the County. The business directory can be found here: Business Directory Search (huntingdonchamber.com). The category directory can be found here: Member Listing - Huntingdon County Community Profile Online (centralpennsylvania.online)

Tables 1-1 through 1-3 provide a breakdown of these establishments in each County. These establishments are accurate as of the 2023 tax assessment for each County.

Table 1-1
Estimated Number of Residential, Commercial, Municipal and Institutional Establishments in the Region

County	Residential	Commercial	Municipal	Institutional
Bedford	19,283	1,031	166	333
Fulton	3,897	305	52	0
Huntingdon	20,890	1,013	0	334
Regional Total	**44,070**	**2,349**	**218**	**667**

Table 1-2
Estimated Number of Mobile Home, Restaurant, and Hotel Establishments in the Region

County	Mobile Homes	Restaurant	Hotel
Bedford	3,707	49	30
Fulton	1,381	11	2
Huntingdon	0	11	10
Regional Total	**5,088**	**71**	**42**

Table 1-3
Estimated Number of Hospital, Clinic, Doctor, Dentist, Funeral Home, and Veterinarian Establishments in the Region

County	Hospital	Clinics	Doctor	Dentist	Funeral Home	Veterinarian
Bedford	2	0	23	0	9	0
Fulton	1	8	0	0	0	0
Huntingdon	1	23	13	10	3	1
Regional Total	**4**	**9**	**44**	**14**	**12**	**1**

Table 1-4 shows the total quantities of residential, commercial, and institutional waste processed or disposed of and recyclables diverted from SCCSWA sources from the years 2014 through 2022, as reported in the PADEP Waste Destination Reports.

Table 1-4
SCCSWA Residential, Commercial and Institutional Waste
and Recyclables Quantities for 2014 – 2022 (in Tons)

	Year								
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Typical MSW Tonnage*	69,178	68,427	70,606	76,543	85,080	85,073	87,184	90,204	84,755
Recycling Tonnage**	25,210	18,847	14,551	16,862	19,739	19,078	33,969	13,163	13,343
Total	**94,388**	**87,274**	**85,157**	**93,405**	**104,819**	**104,151**	**121,153**	**103,367**	**98,098**

** Tonnages include typical MSW and C&D material taken to in-state landfills. In-state tonnages were obtained from PADEP Waste Destination Reports.*

*** Tonnages obtained from Re-TRAC Reports for SCCSWA.*

As part of the public meeting process, it was brought to light that: 1.) much of the waste generated in the Region is routed through transfer stations prior to being delivered to a disposal facility, and; 2.) the transfer stations located in the Region accept waste from areas beyond the Region (e.g., Blair County, Maryland, etc.). Consequently, for example, Breezewood Transfer Station located in Bedford County accepts waste from several counties other than Bedford County but the entirety of the waste delivered to disposal facilities from Breezewood Transfer Station is reported as having been generated in Bedford County, resulting in artificially high waste generation data for Bedford County. Furthermore, much of the waste generated in Fulton County is delivered to either Breezewood or Park's Transfer Stations prior to being delivered to a disposal facility, resulting in artificially low waste generation data for Fulton County. It is therefore believed that the waste generation tonnages obtained from the PADEP Waste Destination Reports are somewhat skewed and do not necessarily provide an accurate representation of the Region's solid waste habits.

To account for these concerns, the transfer station operators within the Region generously provided a breakdown of the source and quantity of waste accepted at their facilities through calendar year 2019. These estimates were used to adjust the tonnages obtained from the PADEP Waste Destination Reports to more accurately represent the quantity of waste generated within the Region. The adjusted MSW tonnages for the Region are provided in Table 1-5. For the remainder of this Plan, MSW tonnages, subsequent projections, etc., will first be provided per the PADEP Waste Destination Reports and will then be shown as "adjusted" per the information obtained from the transfer station operators. The information provided by the regional transfer station operators is provided in Appendix B, for reference.

Table 1-5
Adjusted SCCSWA Residential, Commercial and Institutional Waste
and Recyclables Quantities for 2014 – 2022 (in Tons)

	Year								
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Typical MSW Tonnage*	59,284	58,640	60,507	65,595	72,912	72,905	74,714	77,303	72,633
Recycling Tonnage**	25,210	18,847	14,551	16,862	19,739	19,078	33,969	13,163	13,343
Total	**84,494**	**77,487**	**75,058**	**82,457**	**92,651**	**91,983**	**108,683**	**90,466**	**85,976**

** Tonnages include typical MSW and C&D material taken to in-state landfills. In-state tonnages were obtained from PADEP Waste Destination Reports and adjusted based on data received from the local transfer stations.*
*** Tonnages obtained from Re-TRAC Reports for SCCSWA.*

A review of Table 1-4 and Table 1-5 shows a variation in the amount of municipal waste disposed of by SCCSWA residents and businesses from 2014 through 2022. Generally, the quantity of waste disposed has been increasing annually since 2015 and the quantity of recyclables diverted has remained relatively steady annually since 2015, with an odd outlier in year 2020. B&L calculated the per capita rate using an average over the past nine (9) years as well as the per capita rate using the 2022 adjusted waste and recycling tonnage totals. The 2022 adjusted waste and recycling tonnage totals provided a more conservative per capita rate and based on the general increase in waste tonnage over the past nine (9) years, B&L felt the use of a more conservative per capita rate was best. The 2022 adjusted waste and recycling tonnage totals were therefore used to estimate the per capita waste disposal and recycling diversion rates. These rates were applied to the projected populations for Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties to develop the projected waste disposal and recycling tonnages over the 10-year planning period. In order to move towards the 35% recycling goal set by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Bedford and Huntingdon Counties' waste disposal tonnages will decrease over the 10-year planning period, in part by increasing the quantity of recyclables diverted (additional detail is provided in Chapter 3 of this Plan). With the elimination of some of the drop-offs throughout the Counties, it is not believed that recycling will increase dramatically over the ten year planning period.

1.6 Large Community Events and Recycling Efforts

The following is a list of large community events that take place in each respective County. These events typically attract greater than 200 people.

Bedford County:

- Bedford Fairgrounds Speedway
    - There are approximately 31 races held at the Speedway each year
- Bedford County Fair
- Downtown Bedford, Inc.
    - Events are scheduled throughout the year

  - In 2023, there were 20 total events held in Bedford County. The following is a list of the larger events that were held in 2023.
    - Farmers Market held on Wednesdays May through September
    - Car Show, Bed Race & Wing Off held in May
    - Art Walk held in June
    - Rock the River held in June
    - Rock the Block held in July
    - Dog Days of Summer held in August
    - Jeep infestation held in September
    - Fall Foliage Festival held in October
    - Holiday Open House held in November
    - Christmas Family Fun held in December
- Bedford County Chamber of Commerce
  - Events are scheduled throughout the year.
  - These events often include educational events, trade shows and special events. The size of these events are typically smaller.
- Everett Area Better Business Association
  - Events are scheduled throughout the year.
  - In 2023, there were several events held. The following is a list of the larger events that were held in 2023.
    - Bloody Run Float Fest
    - Everett Fireman's Festival
    - Reimagine Everett Music on Main Street
    - Fireman's Carnival and Fireworks
    - Fall Festival @ Homewood Springhouse Estates
    - Home for Christmas Event
- Alum Bank Classic Weekend
- The other 12 remaining County Volunteer Fire Companies also have fundraising events each year

Fulton County:

- Chamber of Commerce
  - Events are scheduled throughout the year.
  - Some of the larger events from 2023 are listed below.
    - Annual Strawberry Festival
    - Fulton Fall Festival

Huntingdon County:

- There are many events throughout the year. A listing of some of the larger events that were held in 2023 are below.
    - Art Walk Huntingdon
    - Allegrippis Trail Days
    - Snowfest and Polar Plunge
    - Winter Spectacular
    - Altoona Curve Games
    - Mayfest of Huntingdon
    - Huntingdon Farmers Market
    - Three Springs Homecoming Carnival
    - Folk College at Juniata College Campus
    - Memorial Day Fireworks – Raystown Lake
    - Orbisonia Antique Power Show
    - Raystown Lake 2023 Summer Ampitheater Series
    - Warriors Rodeo
    - Creation Festival
    - Johnstown Car Weekend at Rockhill Trolley Museum
    - Independence Day Fireworks on Raystown Lake
    - Independence Day Fireworks in Huntingdon
    - Star Spangled Fourth
    - Wine Down Weekend
    - Annual Swigart Car Show
    - Huntingdon County Fair
    - Central PA Ragtime American Music Festival
    - Fiber Artsfest
    - Folk Gathering
    - Octoberfest
    - Hartslog Heritage Day
    - Labor Day Fireworks
    - Halloween Parades
    - Horrorween Haunted Warehouse
    - Christmas in Coal Country
    - Lincoln Caverns – Many events throughout the year
    - East Broad Top Railroad – Many events throughout the year
    - Rockhill Trolley Museum – Many events throughout the year

The Counties will continue to actively engage the municipalities and the organizations that hold these events to discuss options with the municipalities and organizations to increase recycling over the ten year planning period.

1.7 Yard Waste and Recycling

Yard waste materials are organics that readily decompose in either an agricultural land application process or a composting system. These materials are typically made up of grass, leaves and brush (i.e. small branches, twigs, etc.) from general yard maintenance. Yard waste does not include materials generated by tree removal, land clearing or home renovation projects.

There are currently no municipalities that have public or private residential drop-off locations for leaf and yard waste processing and composting. According to the PADEP, there are other options for composting leaf and yard waste if a drop-off or processing facility is not available. Backyard composting and grasscycling are practices that residents can use at their own home. For successful backyard composting, a good mix of organic materials is needed, consisting of two parts "browns" (materials such as dead leaves that are high in carbon) and one part "greens" (such as fresh grass clippings and garden pruning's that are high in nitrogen). The other option, Grasscycling, encourages residents to leaves grass clippings on their lawn, where they break down in seven (7) to fourteen (14) days.

1.8 Household Hazardous Waste

According to PADEP, household hazardous wastes (HHW) are those wastes produced in households that are hazardous in nature, but are not regulated as hazardous waste, under federal and state laws. Each person in Pennsylvania produces an average of four (4) pounds of HHW each year. Included are items such as old paints and paint related products, pesticides, pool chemicals, drain cleaners, degreasers and other car care products. Such consumer waste products, if carelessly managed, can, and frequently do, create environmental and public health hazards.

According to PADEP, the following is an outline for residents in any county in Pennsylvania on how to manage HHW material:

- The best method of managing HHW is to prevent its generation in the first place. This involves selecting the least toxic item for use and buying only the amounts necessary to complete the task at hand.
- If the material is damaged or expired, yet is still useable, check to see if others might be able to use it. Check with community groups to see if they can use the product.
- If the material is not useable and/or if such "outlets" are not available, it shall be taken to your community's HHW collection program, if one exists. Such programs will ensure that your HHW is recycled or, otherwise, managed, in an environmentally preferable way, under the hazardous waste provisions of the law.
    - If you have used oil, take it to a used oil collection site.
    - Spent lead acid batteries can be returned to sellers. In Pennsylvania, dealers are required to take old batteries when new ones are purchased. Spent lead acid batteries may not be discarded in landfills.
    - Used oil and intact lead acid batteries from households are not considered to be hazardous wastes in Pennsylvania. However, they are frequently generated in households and are thus often grouped in the HHW category. They are also frequently included in HHW collection programs.
- If you must discard of the material, you may legally discard of it in your regular trash pick-up, provided:
    - You have read the label and complied with any disposal directions.
    - Liquids have either been allowed to evaporate (if water based) or absorbed (if non-water based) in some material such as vermiculite, cat litter, or sawdust, so that there are no freestanding liquids.
    - The remaining residue has been packaged to prevent leakage while the material is being transported to the disposal facility.
    - The material is placed out in small quantities, over several collection periods.

1.9 Covered Devices (Electronics) Recycling

According to PADEP, electronic waste (e-waste) includes computers, monitors, televisions, audio equipment, printers, and other electronic devices. Consumer electronic products are characterized by rapidly evolving technology and a relatively short product life. Advances in technology for all electronic equipment soon renders them obsolete. The average lifespan of a computer is about three (3) to four (4) years. In 2014, it was reported that the average number of devices that connect to the internet was 1.7 devices per person. This was expected to grow to 4.3 by 2020. This includes smartphones, tablets and consoles, as well as personal computers, smart home devices, and wearables. According to manufacturers, a flat screen television has a lifespan between four (4) and 10-

years when in active use. Per Statista, the average U.S. household had between two (2) and three (3) TVs in 2015. This number appears to be falling over the past few years, but still remains above two (2) televisions per household.

Electronic equipment contains metals that, if not properly managed or contained, can become hazardous wastes. The "Covered Device Recycling Act" (House Bill 708), PA Act 108 of 2010, establishes a recycling program for certain covered devices; imposes duties on manufacturers and retailers of certain covered devices; provides for the powers and duties of PADEP including enforcement; establishes the Electronic Materials Recycling Account in the General Fund, and; prescribes penalties for noncompliance. Information on the CDRA is presented in Appendix E.

In January 2013, a disposal ban on covered devices went into effect, after which no person was allowed to dispose of a covered device or any of its components with their municipal waste. Residents are now responsible for properly recycling covered devices.

1.10 Bulky Waste

Bulky wastes are those wastes that include household furnishings, and white goods or appliances such as stoves, refrigerators, washing machines, dryers, mattresses and box springs, rugs, lawn mowers, auto parts, etc. Most bulky wastes are disposed of at a solid waste facility or processed for resource recovery. The statewide illegal dump surveys (discussed further in Section 11.2.2 of this Plan Revision) confirmed that hard-to-recycle items, such as tires, appliances, furniture and other bulky waste items, made up a significant portion of the waste at the identified 349 illegal dump sites in the Region.

1.11 Construction and Demolition Waste

Typical C&D waste materials include lumber, drywall, metals, masonry (brick, concrete, etc.), carpet, plastic, pipe, rocks, dirt, paper, cardboard, or green waste related to land development or construction-type projects. C&D waste projections are included as part of the typical MSW tonnage projections. The amount of C&D waste collected for disposal on an annual basis from SCCSWA sources has varied over the past nine (9) years.

1.12 Biosolids and Septage Waste

Twenty (20) Municipal WWTPs were surveyed under development of this SWMP Revision. Responses were received from one (1) of the surveyed WWTPs, Chestnut Ridge Area Joint Municipal Authority (Appendix C). This WWTP has capacity to treat 0.915 MGD to 2.5 MGD and produces a total of 130 wet tons per year.

Per the PADEP Waste Destination Reports, the annual sewage sludge tonnages disposed of in landfills serving the Region over the past 9 years was approximately 441 tons for Bedford County, 7 tons for Fulton County, and 518 tons for Huntingdon County. The landfills that have accepted sewage sludge from the Region in that timeframe are listed below:

- Sandy Run Landfill
- Mostoller Landfill
- Cumberland County Landfill
- Laurel Highlands Landfill
- Greentree Landfill
- Casella McKean County Landfill
- Blue Ridge Landfill

Survey responses were not received from the majority of the WWTPs surveyed under development of this Plan Revision. B&L's survey process included development of a surveymonkey online survey and emailing the WWTP survey to the WWTP when an email was available, mailing a hard copy of the survey to the WWTP if an email was not available, following up via phone and leaving messages, as well as offering to complete the survey over the phone while speaking to representatives from the WWTPs. Unfortunately, these follow-up efforts yielded little additional survey data. Since there are no known land application sites in the Region, it is assumed that all sewage sludge generated within the Region is disposed of by landfilling.

The following is a list of sewage treatment plants located in each respective County.

Bedford County:

1. Bedford Township Municipal Authority
2. Borough of Everett Area Municipal Authority
3. Hopewell Township
4. Hyndman Borough Municipal Authority
5. Liberty Township
6. Londonderry Township
7. Manns Choice – Harrison Township Joint Municipal Authority
8. Saxton Borough Municipal Authority
9. Snake Spring Township Municipal Authority
10. South Woodbury Waste Water Facility
11. West Providence Township Municipal Sewer Authority

12. Wood-Broad Top – Wells Joint Municipal Authority

Fulton County:

1. Todd Township
2. Hustontown Joint Sewage Authority
3. McConnellsburg Sewage Authority
4. Bethel Township Sewer Authority
5. Dublin Township – Fort Littleton
6. Dublin Township – Burnt Cabins
7. Belfast Township

Huntingdon County:

1. Alexandria Porter Joint Sewer and Water Authority
2. Broad Top City Borough Sewer
3. Cassville Borough Sewer/Water
4. Cromwell Township Sewer
5. Dudley Carbon Coalmont Township Joint Municipal Authority
6. Greenwood Furnace State Park
7. Hopewell Township (Lakeview Estates)
8. Huntingdon Borough Water and Sewer Authority
9. Lake Raystown Resort
10. Mapleton Area Joint Municipal Authority
11. Marklesburg Sewer Authority
12. Mill Creek Area Municipal Authority
13. Mount Union Municipal Authority
14. Oneida Township
15. Orbisonia Rockhill Joint Municipal Authority
16. Penn Township Sewer
17. Petersburg Sewer
18. Saxton Borough Municipal Authority (Puttstown)
19. Seven Points Recreation Area
20. Shade Gap Area Joint Municipal Authority
21. Shirley Township General Authority
22. Smithfield Township Water and Sewer Authority
23. Spring Creek Joint Sewer Authority
24. Trough Creek State Park
25. Walker Township Municipal Authority
26. Wood-Broad Top-Wells Joint Municipal Authority

The following is a list of septage haulers that operate in each respective County. This list was obtained from PADEP's active residential septage haulers excel spreadsheet dated September 2021 which is the latest spreadsheet located on PADEP's website.

Bedford County:

1. Burns Septic Service
2. C&S Sanitation
3. Jake Hoover's Septic Cleaning
4. Lang Septic Service
5. Walnut Grove Farms

Fulton County:

1. Chesnut's Septic Service
2. County Septic
3. Elvis A Ensor: Onsite Sewage Disposal System Inspection and Septic Pump
4. Ramsey's Septic Service

Huntingdon County:

1. Bailey's Septic Service
2. Borough of Huntingdon
3. Coffee Run Septic Service
4. John R. Wasson Septic Tank Pumping
5. Lake's Septic Tank Cleaning
6. Lake's Portable Toilets
7. MJ's Lawncare Service, Inc.
8. Walker Township Municipal Authority

1.13 Regulated Medical and Chemotherapeutic Waste

RMW, formerly known as infectious and chemotherapeutic waste (ICW), is the portion of the waste stream that may be contaminated by blood, bodily fluids, or other potentially infectious materials, thus posing a significant risk of transmitting infection.

Under PADEP regulations, RMW generated by hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and dental and medical offices are included as part of the municipal waste stream. Therefore, it is SCCSWA's responsibility to ensure proper management of this portion of the municipal waste stream.

Most RMW is collected by one of a number of private companies that offer medical waste collection services in the Region. To ensure the proper handling of this material by private haulers, PADEP requires that all vehicles used for the commercial collection of RMW be permitted by PADEP.

Surveys were sent out to a number of major generators of RMW in the Region, as well as a few major haulers of RMW in the Region. Responses were received from one (1) of the surveyed RMW generators,

Olde Bedford Vet Clinic (Appendix C). This RMW generator reported an annual 360 pounds of RMW, which is reported to be properly disposed of via a private contractor.

Today, medical facilities continue to manage RMW effectively through arrangements with commercial contractors to safely transport, process and dispose of this material. Though home-generated sharps, pharmaceuticals and infectious wastes are not technically regulated RMW, concerns over their safe and best disposal options remain and should be addressed in some way in this Plan Revision. See Sections 1.12 and 1.13 for information on pharmaceutical and home health care waste disposal.

1.14 Pharmaceutical Waste

Pharmaceutical wastes are those prescriptions or over-the-counter drugs from residential homes that are no longer needed or have expired. Per the EPA, these types of waste are not to be flushed down the toilet or drain unless the label or accompanying patient information specifically instructs you to do so. The EPA states that residents should return these types of wastes to a drug take-back program or follow the steps listed below for household disposal:

1. Take the prescription drugs out of their original containers. Liquid pharmaceuticals shall remain in the original container.
2. Mix drugs with an undesirable substance, such as cat litter or used coffee grounds.
3. Put the mixture into a disposable container with a lid, such as an empty margarine tub, or into a sealable bag.
4. Conceal or remove any personal information, including Rx number, on the empty containers by covering it with permanent marker or duct tape, or by scratching it off.
5. The sealed container with the drug mixture, and the empty drug containers, can now be placed curbside in your residential waste container.

As of 2023, there were five (5) drug take back locations within Bedford County, two (2) locations within Fulton County, and five (5) locations within Huntingdon County. All of which are sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs.

To locate a drug take-back location, municipalities may refer residents to this website: https://apps.ddap.pa.gov/gethelpnow/PillDrop.aspx

1.15 Home Health Care Waste

Home health care wastes primarily consist of used “sharps”, such as needles, syringes, lancets, and other sharp objects, as well as soiled bandages, disposable sheets and gloves. The following outlines the steps recommended by the PADEP for disposal of home health care waste:

1. Place all sharps in a puncture-resistant, hard plastic or metal container. An empty detergent bottle with a screw on cap or an empty coffee can will do.
2. Close the container with its original lid and secure with heavy duty tape.
3. Place the tightly sealed container in a paper bag and discard it with the household waste.

4. It is recommended to disinfect sharps with a solution of one (1) teaspoon of bleach in ½ gallon of water, prior to disposal.
5. Place non-sharp home health care wastes in a doubled, securely fastened, opaque plastic trash bag before putting them in the trash can with other wastes.
6. Do not place this material with the recyclables.

1.16 Residual Waste

SCCSWA generates residual waste—that is, wastes (including sludges) generated by industrial, mining, agricultural, or water supply treatment facilities. While the Region does not manage disposal of this waste, it bears mentioning because SCCSWA residual waste generators disposed of over 13,640 tons of residual waste in 2022. The majority of this waste stream was disposed of at six (6) disposal facilities, Cumberland County Landfill, Laurel Highlands Landfill, Mostoller Landfill, Mountain View Reclamation Landfill, Sandy Run Landfill, and Southern Alleghenies Landfill, as well as other facilities accepting smaller tonnages. Disposal facilities, as part of the SOI process (discussed further in Section 3 of this Plan Revision), were asked to include their guaranteed tonnage, to SCCSWA, for residual wastes and their not to exceed tipping fees, over the 10-year planning period. Table 1-6 lists the residual waste tonnages generated within the Region between 2014 and 2022.

Table 1-6
SCCSWA Residual Waste Tonnages for 2014 – 2022*

Year								
2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
10,461	5,228	9,245	14,886	18,759	19,386	13,617	15,239	13,640

**Source: PADEP Waste Destination Reports.*

CHAPTER 2 - DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES

This section describes the facilities that are currently being used to manage the municipal solid waste (MSW) generated in Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties.

2.1 Existing Waste Disposal Facilities

Sandy Run Landfill, located in Bedford County, is currently the only waste disposal facility located within the Region. There are currently no permitted C&D only disposal facilities in the Region and no known C&D recyclers operating in the Region. The majority of SCCSWA municipal waste has been disposed of at the Sandy Run Landfill (nearly 70,0000 tons in 2022).

The following disposal facilities executed reserved capacity agreements with SCCSWA as part of the 2010 Plan Revision and subsequent 2015 Revision:

- Clinton County (Wayne Township) Landfill
- Cumberland County Landfill
- Greentree Landfill
- IESI Blue Ridge Landfill
- Laurel Highland Landfill
- LCSWMA WTE Facility
- McKean County Landfill
- Mostoller Landfill
- Mountain View Reclamation Landfill
- Sandy Run Landfill
- Seneca Landfill
- Shade Landfill
- Southern Alleghenies Landfill
- Susquehanna Resource Management Complex
- York County SWA WTE Facility

Table 2-1 lists the amount of MSW accepted at facilities with executed disposal capacity contracts with SCCSWA from 2014 through 2022. Table 2-2 lists this same info, adjusted per the data obtained from the transfer station operators. Table 2-3 provides information on those facilities with existing waste disposal contracts with SCCSWA.

Table 2-1

MSW Accepted at Landfills with Executed Contracts with SCCSWA (in Tons)

Facility Name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Clinton County (Wayne Township) Landfill	80.7	69.8	25.2	58.7	66.1	204.4	48.2	68.4	54.9
Cumberland County Landfill	28.3	26,757.8	52,262.5	59,588.5	65,813.1	49,259.0	8,106.3	3,436.1	13,751.9
Greentree Landfill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
IESI Blue Ridge Landfill	75.5	45.4	60.1	72.4	94.9	218.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Laurel Highlands Landfill	8.7	11.3	4.2	50.1	25.0	1,495.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
LCSWMA WTE Facility	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
McKean County Landfill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mostoller Landfill	852.6	334.6	701.7	2,722.5	3,029.1	3,091.7	2,436	706.5	595.3
Mountain View Reclamation Landfill	208.8	965.2	1,663.5	2,246.8	2,315.6	376.5	770.0	731.6	467.9
Sandy Run Landfill	66,576.8	39,188.1	14,763.9	10,164.4	9,713.2	28,041.4	71,025.8	83,273.2	68,989.4
Seneca Landfill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shade Landfill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Alleghenies Landfill	197.4	132.3	80.8	196.9	49.3	101.1	181.2	389.5	12.9
Susquehanna Resource Management Complex	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
York County SWA WTE Facility	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**68,028.8**	**67,504.5**	**69,561.9**	**75,100.3**	**81,106.3**	**82,791.2**	**82,567.5**	**88,605.3**	**83,876.0**

Table 2-2

Adjusted MSW Accepted at Landfills with Executed Contracts with SCCSWA (in Tons)

Facility Name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Clinton County (Wayne Township) Landfill	69.4	60.0	21.7	50.5	56.8	175.8	41.45	58.82	47.21
Cumberland County Landfill	24.3	23,011.7	44,945.8	51,246.1	56,599.3	42,362.7	6,971.42	2,955.05	11,826.63
Greentree Landfill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	1.98
IESI Blue Ridge Landfill	64.9	39.0	51.7	62.3	81.6	188.1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Laurel Highlands Landfill	7.5	9.7	3.6	43.1	21.5	1,285.9	0.00	0.00	1.20
LCSWMA WTE Facility	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.00	0.00	0.00
McKean County Landfill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mostoller Landfill	733.2	287.8	603.5	2,341.4	2,605.0	2,658.9	2,094.96	607.59	511.96
Mountain View Reclamation Landfill	179.6	830.1	1,430.6	1,932.2	1,991.4	323.8	662.20	629.18	402.39
Sandy Run Landfill	57,256.0	33,701.8	12,697.0	8,741.4	8,353.4	24,115.6	61,082.2	71,614.9	59,330.9
Seneca Landfill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shade Landfill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Southern Alleghenies Landfill	169.8	113.8	69.5	169.3	42.4	86.9	155.83	334.97	11.09
Susquehanna Resource Management Complex	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
York County SWA WTE Facility	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**58,504.8**	**58,053.9**	**59,823.2**	**64,586.3**	**69,751.4**	**71,200.4**	**71,008.0**	**76,200.6**	**72,142.2**

Table 2-3

SCCSWA Contracted Disposal Facilities in Pennsylvania[1]

	PADEP Permit Number[1]	Permitted Capacity[1]	Remaining Capacity[1]	Available Capacity Through Expansion[1]	C&D Material Accepted	Recyclable Materials Accepted at On-Site Drop-Off[2]
Clinton County (Wayne Township) Landfill	100955	17,400,000 CY	11,900,00 CY	13,000,000 CY	Yes	newspaper, cardboard, mixed paper, plastic, tin cans, aluminum, glass bottles, white goods, scrap metal, lead-acid batteries, waste tires, HDPE liner, and CDRA electronics
Cumberland County Landfill	100945	20,168,039 CY	8,700,000 CY	N/A	Yes	Bottles, cans, paper and cardboard
Greentree Landfill*	101397	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Bottles, cans, paper and cardboard
IESI Blue Ridge Landfill*	100934	N/A	N/A	N/A		Cardboard, plastics #1 and #2, aluminum and other metals
Laurel Highlands Landfill	101534	36,400,000 CY	25,551,598 CY	N/A	Yes	newspaper, cardboard, paper, plastic, tin cans, aluminum and glass bottles
LCSWMA WTE Facility*	400592	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Corrugated cardboard, plastic bottles and jugs with a neck, metal food and beverage cans, and glass bottles and jars
McKean County Landfill*	100361	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Corrugated cardboard, paper, plastic and metal cans
Mostoller Landfill	101571	6,759,470 CY	1,800,000 CY	N/A	Yes	plastic, metal and glass
Mountain View Reclamation Landfill	101100	10,000,000 CY	10,000,000 CY	N/A	Yes	Bottles, cans, paper and cardboard
Sandy Run Landfill	101538	7,894,246 CY	4,000,000 CY	N/A	Yes	Bottles, cans, paper and cardboard
Seneca Landfill	100403	15,263,176 CY	3,635,000 CY	40.85 acres	Yes	paper, cardboard, plastic, metals, and glass
Shade Landfill[3]	101421	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southern Alleghenies Landfill	100081	17,501,720 CY	7,937,005 CY	N/A	Yes	newspaper, cardboard, paper, plastic, tin cans, aluminum and glass bottles
Susquehanna Resource Management Complex*	100992	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Corrugated cardboard, plastic bottles and jugs with a neck, metal food and beverage cans, and glass bottles and jars
York County SWA WTE Facility*	400561	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Corrugated cardboard, aluminum, steel and bimetal cans, clothing, and electronics

CY = Cubic Yards

[1] Data obtained from SOI responses dated August 2019

[2] Data obtained 2023

[3] Shade Landfill is permanently closed and no longer has a recycling drop-off location

**Didn't respond to SOI*

2.2 Existing Waste Transfer Stations

There are currently two (2) privately operated permitted waste transfer stations located in the Region, Parks Transfer Station in Huntingdon County and Breezewood Transfer Station in Bedford County. The services they provide are shown in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4
Existing Permitted Transfer Stations in the Region

Transfer Station	Description of Services Provided	Residential Access
Breezewood Transfer Station 820 South Breezewood Road, Breezewood, PA 15533	Provides a drop off location for trash, bulky waste, construction and demolition debris for contractors and residents. The Transfer Station accepts commingled recyclables (plastic bottles, newspapers and magazines) and buys scrap tin and steel.	Yes
Parks Transfer Station 11763 Shirley Ayr Rd. Mt. Union, PA 17066	Provides a drop-off location for trash and bulky waste for contractors and residents. The Transfer Station accepts single stream recyclables (magazines and phone books, newspaper, file folders and office paper, mail and greeting cards, corrugated cardboard, paperboard boxes, paper cartons, plastic containers (#1-#7, and metal cans). Additionally, the Transfer Station accepts waste oil.	Yes

Additionally, there are four (4) transfer stations located in contiguous counties that may accept SCCSWA waste. They are described in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5
Existing Permitted Transfer Stations Located in Contiguous Counties

Waste Transfer Station	Address	County
Altoona Transfer Station - Waste Management	1586 Old 6th Avenue Road Altoona, PA 16601	Blair
Centre County Transfer Station	253 Transfer Road Bellefonte, PA 16823	Centre
Mifflin County Transfer Station	87 Landfill Road Lewistown, PA 17044	Mifflin
Washington Township Transfer Station	12721 Buchanan Trail East Waynesboro, PA 17268	Franklin

2.3 Sites for Agricultural Utilization of Biosolids

Section 1.5 of this Plan Revision summarized the current biosolids management practices in the Region. There are no known land application sites for biosolids generated within Bedford, Fulton or Huntingdon Counties.

2.4 Consideration of Existing Facilities

PA Code 25 Section 272.224 mandates that the Plan must consider facilities which meet the definition of "existing facility". The selection and justification of the municipal waste program is outlined in Section 5 of this Plan Revision. In order to minimize the effect of reserving space for SCCSWA waste on landfill capacity and to allow for flexibility for backup capacity, SCCSWA decided to utilize multiple disposal facilities. This action is also expected to help maintain competition in the area. The Regional Plan is intended not to interfere with any existing facility's effort to find other customers or to expand their facilities.

2.5 Collection Event Notification and Education

Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties notify their residents of collection events through several outreach methods. These methods include:

- Advertisements in local papers
- Facebook posts on the Planning Department's Page
- County staff are encouraged to share this information on their own personal Facebook pages
- Twitter posts
- Flyers posted in the County Courthouses
- Flyers distributed to all County Departments
- Notifications to each municipality for sharing with residents

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CHAPTER 3 - ESTIMATED FUTURE CAPACITY

The facilities/sites that accepted MSW and C&D waste generated within the Region over the last nine (9) years (2014-2022) and the respective tonnages disposed of at each are presented in Table 3-1 below. The two (2) disposal facilities that accepted the majority of SCCSWA MSW and C&D during this time period are shown shaded in the below table.

The facilities/sites that accepted MSW and C&D waste generated within the Region over the last nine years (2014-2022) and the respective tonnages disposed of at each, adjusted per the data obtained from the regional transfer station operators, are presented in Table 3-2 below.

Table 3-1

SCCSWA MSW and C&D Accepted at Disposal Facilities (2014 – 2022) (in Tons)

Site Name	County	Year[1]									
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	9 Year Average
Clinton County Landfill	Clinton	121.7	213.0	144.6	185.2	194.6	256.3	98.8	149.4	129.6	165.9
Cumberland County Landfill	Cumberland	37.7	26,783.8	52,317.8	59,591.0	68,101.0	50,353.1	8,989.1	3,949.5	13,775.4	31,544.3
Greentree Landfill	Elk	57.1	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.8	28.9	12.1	22.0
IESI Blue Ridge Landfill	Franklin	78.9	58.0	121.9	203.2	176.8	260.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9
Laurel Highlands Landfill	Cambria	8.7	15.0	13.9	72.0	32.7	1,645.0	0.0	73.5	4.5	207.3
LCSWMA WTE Facility	Lancaster	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
McKean County Landfill	McKean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mostoller Landfill	Somerset	906.6	528.0	899.1	2,799.0	3,071.3	3,183.5	2,532.5	830.1	177.7	1,658.6
Mountain View Reclamation	Franklin	246.9	1,166.1	2,013.5	2,622.4	2,753.8	563.9	967.1	940.3	642.3	1,324.0
Sandy Run Landfill	Bedford	67,489.9	39,509.5	14,995.1	10,336.9	10,560.5	28,655.5	74,268.5	83,821.1	69,369.8	44,334.1
Seneca Landfill	Butler	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shade Landfill	Somerset	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Alleghenies Landfill	Somerset	230.9	143.9	99.8	733.3	189.7	151.7	237.1	411.6	35.7	248.2
SRMC	Dauphin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.3
York County SWA WTE Facility	York	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Westmoreland Sanitary Landfill	Westmoreland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	1.1
Total:		**69,178.4**	**68,426.6**	**70,605.7**	**76,543.0**	**85,080.4**	**85,072.9**	**87,183.9**	**90,204.4**	**84,160.0**	**79,606**

Source: PADEP Waste Origin Report

[1] Tonnages do not include residual, sewage sludge, RMW, ash or asbestos waste. Also does not include recyclable materials and organics that have been diverted from disposal through recycling and composting.

Table 3-2

Adjusted SCCSWA MSW and C&D Accepted at Disposal Facilities (2014 – 2022) (in Tons)

Site Name	County	Year[1]									
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	9 Year Average
Clinton County Landfill	Clinton	104.3	182.5	123.9	158.7	166.8	219.6	84.7	128.0	111.1	142.2
Cumberland County Landfill	Cumberland	32.3	22,953.0	44,834.9	51,067.8	58,360.6	43,151.2	7,703.4	3,384.6	11,805.1	27,032.5
Greentree Landfill	Elk	48.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	24.8	10.4	18.9
IESI Blue Ridge Landfill	Franklin	67.6	49.7	104.5	174.1	151.5	223.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.6
Laurel Highlands Landfill	Cambria	7.5	12.9	11.9	61.7	28.0	1,409.7	0.0	63.0	3.9	177.6
LCSWMA WTE Facility	Lancaster	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
McKean County Landfill	McKean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mostoller Landfill	Somerset	776.9	452.5	770.5	2,398.7	2,632.0	2,728.2	2,170.3	711.4	152.3	1,421.4
Mountain View Reclamation	Franklin	211.6	999.3	1,725.5	2,247.3	2,359.9	483.2	828.8	805.8	550.4	1,134.7
Sandy Run Landfill	Bedford	57,836.9	33,858.5	12,850.4	8,858.4	9,050.1	24,557.0	63,646.0	71,832.3	59,448.0	37,993.1
Seneca Landfill	Butler	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shade Landfill	Somerset	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Alleghenies Landfill	Somerset	197.9	123.3	85.5	628.4	162.6	130.0	203.2	352.7	30.6	212.7
SRMC	Dauphin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2
York County SWA WTE Facility	York	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Westmoreland Sanitary LF	Westmoreland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.9
Total:		**59,283.9**	**58,639.7**	**60,507.1**	**65,595.2**	**72,911.5**	**72,905.1**	**74,714.1**	**77,302.6**	**72,122.7**	**68,223.1**

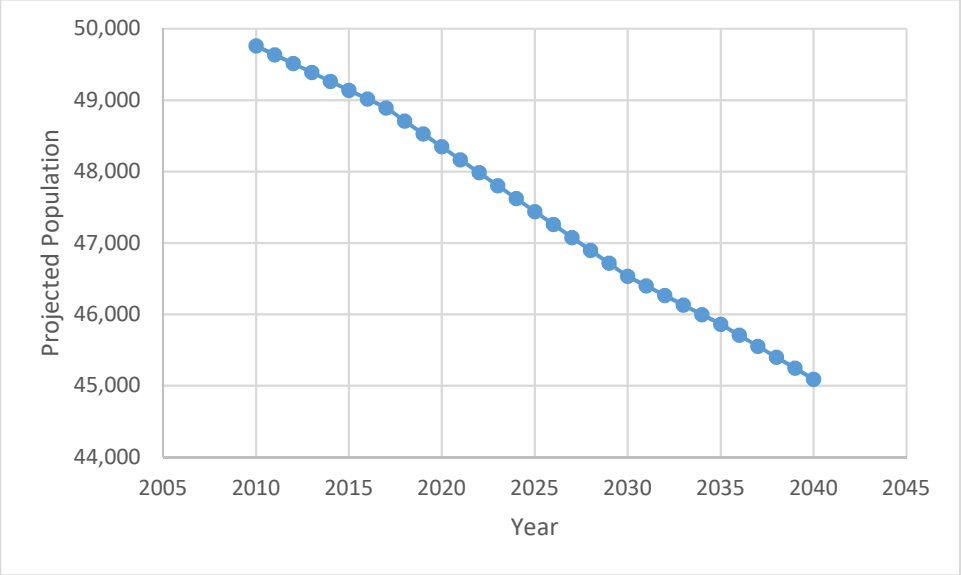
Source: PADEP Waste Origin Report

[1] Tonnages do not include residual, sewage sludge, RMW, ash or asbestos waste. Also does not include recyclable materials and organics that have been diverted from disposal through recycling and composting.

3.1 Future County Population Projections

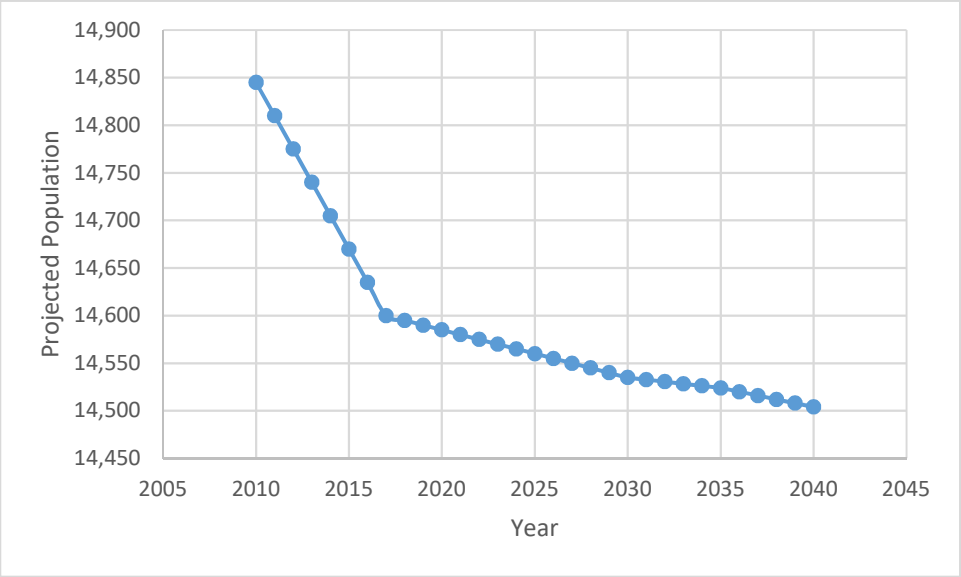
Municipal waste generation is a function of a number of socio-economic factors, including population. Figures 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3 show the county population for Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties, respectively, based on the population forecasts for each County from 2010 through 2040. These population forecasts were extracted from the PA State Data Center (PASDC) projections, as described in Sections 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 of this Plan Revision. The population number in 2020 for each County from the PA SDC data was slightly higher than the US Census Bureau Data. For disposal capacity assurance, use of the slightly higher PA SDC number provides a more conservative estimate of waste generation and waste requiring disposal. Therefore, instead of using the PA SDC data with a modification for the US Census data in 2020, B&L utilized the slightly higher values from the PA SDC projections.

Figure 3-1
Bedford County Population Projections



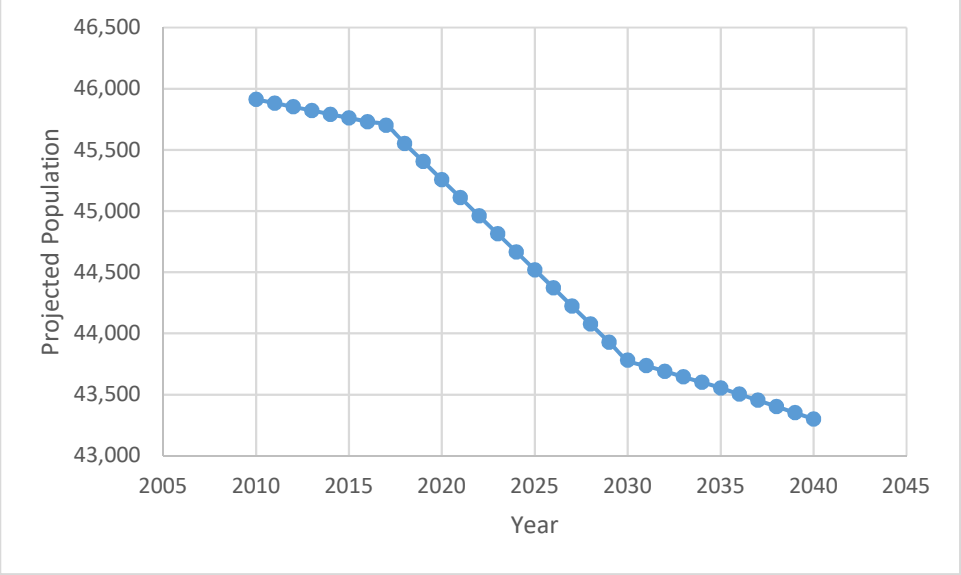
Source: *U.S. Census of Population, 2020.*
Forecasts: *PA SDC Projections*

Figure 3-2
Fulton County Population Projections



Source: *U.S. Census of Population, 2020.*
Forecasts: *PA SDC Projections*

Figure 3-3
Huntingdon County Population Projections



Source: *U.S. Census of Population, 2020.*
Forecasts: *PA SDC Projections*

As Figures 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3 illustrate, the Region is forecasted to have a steady decline in population over the 10-year planning period.

3.2 Waste and Recyclables Projections

The three (3) primary sources of data used to develop the municipal waste generation projections for the Region are: the population projections shown in Figures 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3; the Re-TRAC data on recyclables and organics diverted from disposal through recycling/composting for 2014 through 2022, and; the SCCSWA waste generation data from the PADEP Waste Destination Reports for 2014 through 2022. A summary of the SCCSWA waste and recyclables/organics disposed or diverted from 2014 through 2022 is provided in Table 3-3 below.

Table 3-3
SCCSWA Waste and Recyclables/Organics Disposed or Diverted 2014 – 2022 (in Tons)

Waste Type	Year									
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**9 Year Average**
Typical Residential, Commercial, Institutional MSW and C&D	69,178	68,427	70,606	76,543	85,080	85,073	87,184	90,204	84,755	79,672
Recyclables & Organics Diverted	25,210	18,847	14,551	16,862	19,739	19,078	33,969	13,163	13,343	19,418
SUBTOTAL - Typical MSW, C&D + Recyclables/Organics	94,388	87,274	85,157	93,405	104,819	104,151	121,153	103,367	98,098	99,090
Recycling Diversion	27%	22%	17%	18%	19%	18%	28%	13%	14%	19%
Sewage Sludge	498	1,191	957	1,069	1,196	1,142	899	848	897	966
Regulated Medical Waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ash Residue	43	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Asbestos	130	271	327	76	93	210	108	194	163	175
TOTAL – All Categories of Municipal Waste + Recycling	95,059	88,735	86,513	94,551	106,108	105,503	122,159	104,410	99,158	100,244
Residual Waste	10,461	5,228	9,245	14,886	18,759	19,386	13,617	15,239	13,640	13,385
TOTAL – Municipal Waste, All Types + Recycling/Organics + Residual Waste	**105,521**	**93,963**	**95,758**	**109,437**	**124,867**	**124,889**	**135,776**	**119,649**	**112,798**	**113,629**

Sources: PADEP Waste Origin/Destination Reports; Re-TRAC Reports.

A summary of the SCCSWA waste and recyclables/organics disposed or diverted from 2014 through 2022, adjusted per the data obtained from the regional transfer station operators, is provided in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4
Adjusted SCCSWA Waste and Recyclables/Organics Disposed or Diverted 2014 – 2022 (in Tons)

Waste Type	Year									
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**9 Year Average**
Typical Residential, Commercial, Institutional MSW and C&D	59,284	58,640	60,507	65,595	72,912	72,905	74,714	77,303	72,633	68,277
Recyclables & Organics Diverted	25,210	18,847	14,551	16,862	19,739	19,078	33,969	13,163	13,343	19,418
SUBTOTAL - Typical MSW, C&D + Recyclables/Organics	84,494	77,487	75,058	82,457	92,651	91,983	108,683	90,466	85,976	87,695
Recycling Diversion	30%	24%	19%	20%	21%	21%	31%	15%	16%	22%
Sewage Sludge	498	1,191	957	1,069	1,196	1,142	899	848	897	966
Regulated Medical Waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ash Residue	43	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Asbestos	130	271	327	76	93	210	108	194	163	175
TOTAL – All Categories of Municipal Waste + Recycling	85,165	78,948	76,415	83,603	93,939	93,335	109,690	91,508	87,036	88,849
Residual Waste	10,461	5,228	9,245	14,886	18,759	19,386	13,617	15,239	13,640	13,385
TOTAL – Municipal Waste, All Types + Recycling/Organics + Residual Waste	95,626	84,176	85,659	98,489	112,698	112,721	123,307	106,747	100,676	102,233

Sources: PADEP Waste Origin/Destination Reports; Re-TRAC Reports.

Per Table 3-4, the total tonnage of waste generated within the Region on an annual basis had been increasing since 2015. The year 2020 seems like an outlier year for recycling reporting as over 33,000 tons of recyclable materials were reported for processing that year as compared to approximately 19,000 the year before. When comparing 2021 and 2019, the reduction in recycling in 2021 was largely accounted for in the increase in waste disposal. This makes sense when considering the reduction in recycling drop-offs in 2021. In 2022, there appears to be approximately 5,000 tons of material that may be unaccounted for in the Re-Trac reports and/or waste destination reports. This material was either generated, but not properly accounted for, or not generated at all. This reduction in overall waste generation may be contributed to a decrease in population or attendance at local events throughout the Region. An evaluation of the trends over the next few years will help the Region understand the decrease in generation from the data reported in 2022. Due to the fluctuations over the past nine years, B&L evaluated a per capita rate both using a nine year average and the most recent generation figures for 2022. It was found that using the most recent 2022 generation figures was more conservative than the nine year average, therefore the 2022 tonnages were used to develop conservative waste disposal/diversion projections for the 10-year planning period. In order to develop said projections, the per capita disposal/diversion rates were calculated for all waste and recyclables categories by dividing the 2022 waste disposal/diversion tonnages by the estimated 2022 population for each county (see Section 3.3). The calculated per capita disposal/diversion rates for each waste, recyclables category was then multiplied by yearly population projections for years 2023 through 2040, to estimate waste, and recyclables tonnages disposed or diverted by SCCSWA over the 10-year planning period (see Section 3.4).

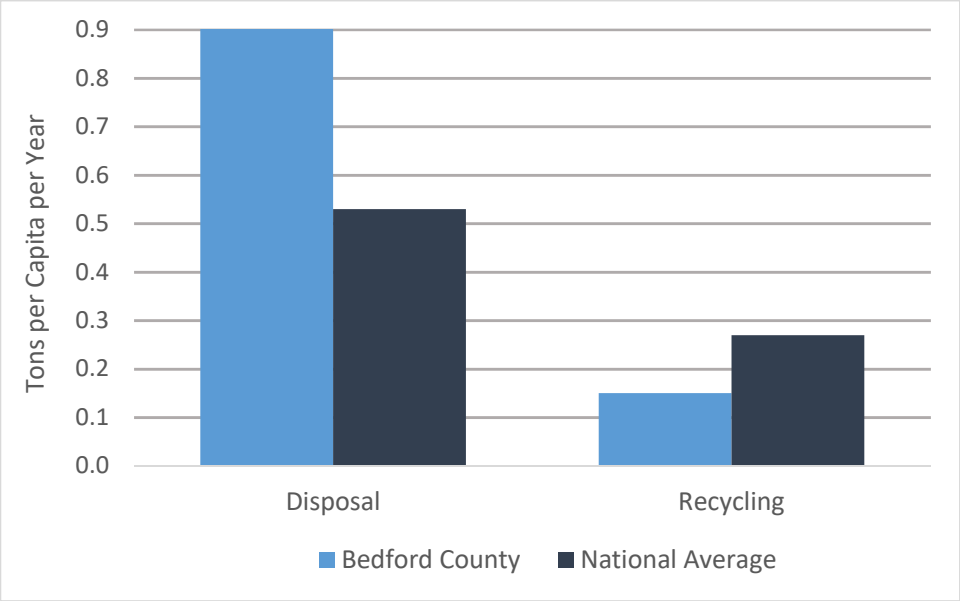
3.3 Per Capita Waste Disposal Rates

Typical MSW disposed by SCCSWA residents, which includes residential, commercial and institutional waste, but does not include recyclables/organics diverted from disposal, has been relatively steady, with the past nine years averaging approximately 79,000 TPY. Using the 2022 disposal tonnage and the estimated population in 2022 for each County, as well as an adjustment factor from the 2019 research done regarding labeling of waste at the transfer station locations and disposal facilities, the **typical MSW per capita** rate for waste disposal is approximately **0.79 tons per capita per year for Bedford County, 0.29 tons per capita per year for Fulton County and 0.62 tons per capita per year for Huntingdon County**. An average over the past nine years was also evaluated in regards to per capita rate, but was lower in both Bedford and Huntingdon Counties when compared to using the 2022 waste disposal tonnage. Since this per capita rate will be used to estimate waste generation over the ten year planning period for assurance of disposal capacity at waste disposal facilities, the more conservative per capita rate was chosen.

The national average per capita waste disposal rate is 0.53 tons per capita per year or 2.9 pounds per capita per day. This includes both landfilling and combustion with energy recovery. This data is based on the EPA's most recently published Sustainable Materials Management Report, dated July 2018. The MSW evaluated by the EPA Report includes residential waste and waste from commercial and institutional sources, such as businesses, schools and hospitals. Figures 3-4, 3-6 and 3-8 below display the average disposal and recycling rates for Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties, respectively, compared to

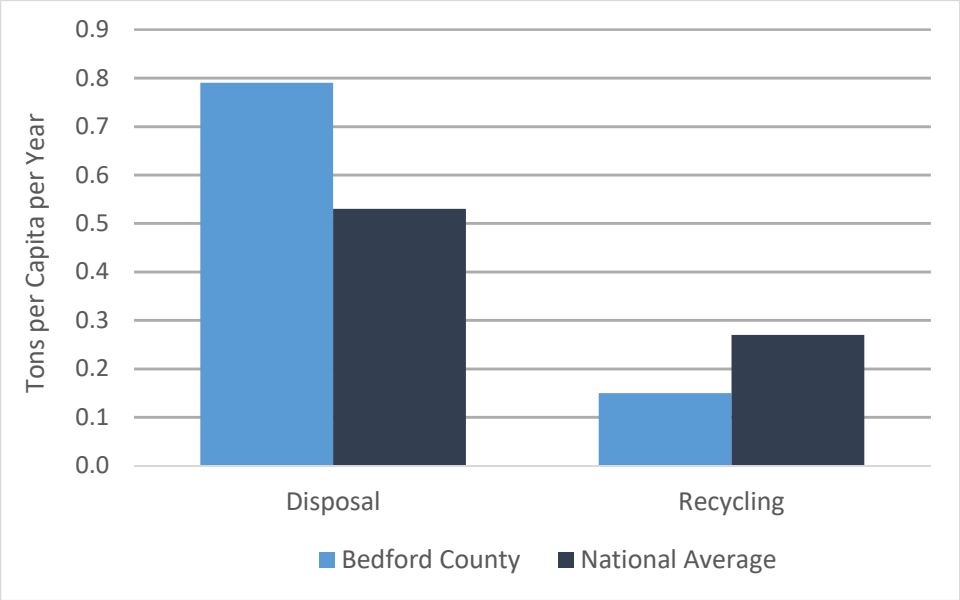
national average rates. Figures 3-5, 3-7 and 3-9 below display the adjusted average disposal and recycling rates for Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties, respectively, compared to national average rates.

Figure 3-4
Bedford County Disposal/Recycling Per Capita Rates vs. National Per Capita Rates



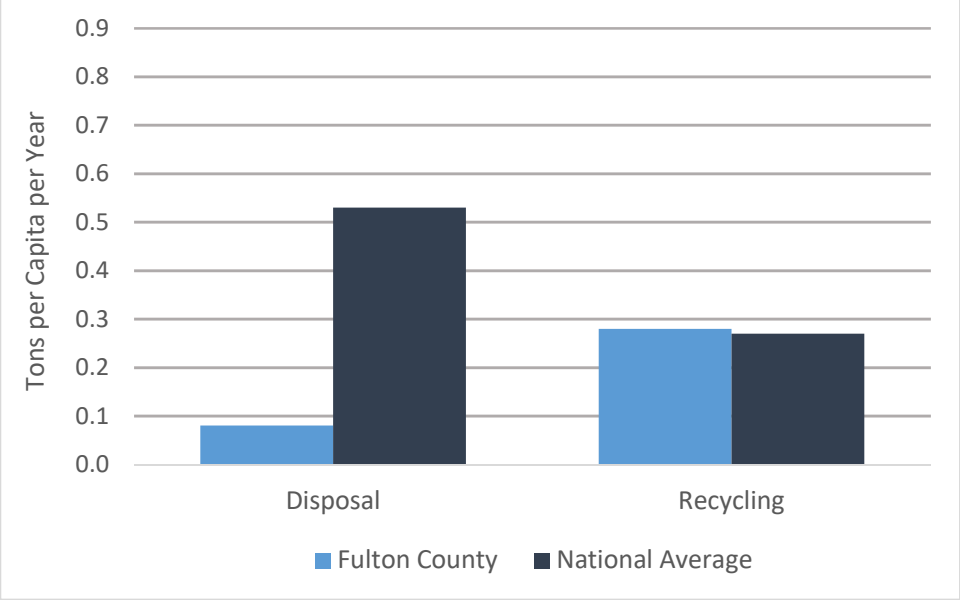
Source: EPA Sustainable Material Management Report, July 2018

Figure 3-5
Adjusted Bedford County Disposal/Recycling Per Capita Rates vs. National Per Capita Rates



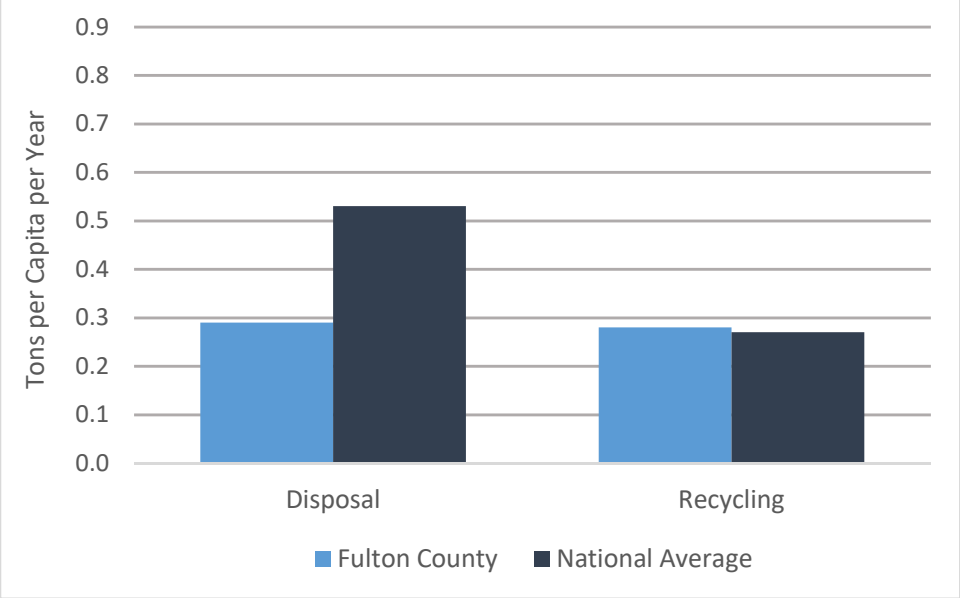
Source: EPA Sustainable Material Management Report, July 2018

Figure 3-6
Fulton County Disposal/Recycling Per Capita Rates vs. National Per Capita Rates



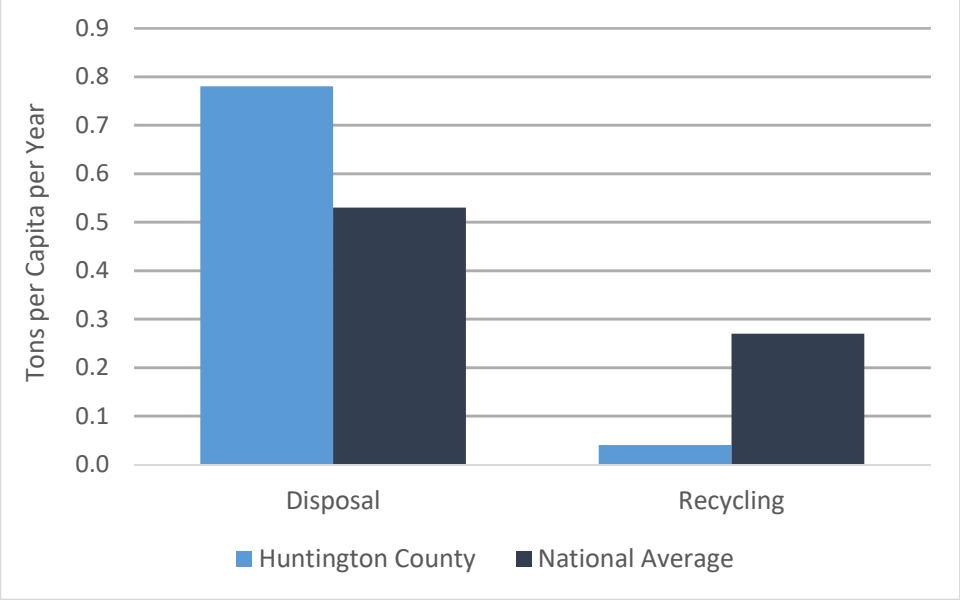
Source: EPA Sustainable Material Management Report, July 2018

Figure 3-7
Adjusted Fulton County Disposal/Recycling Per Capita Rates vs. National Per Capita Rates



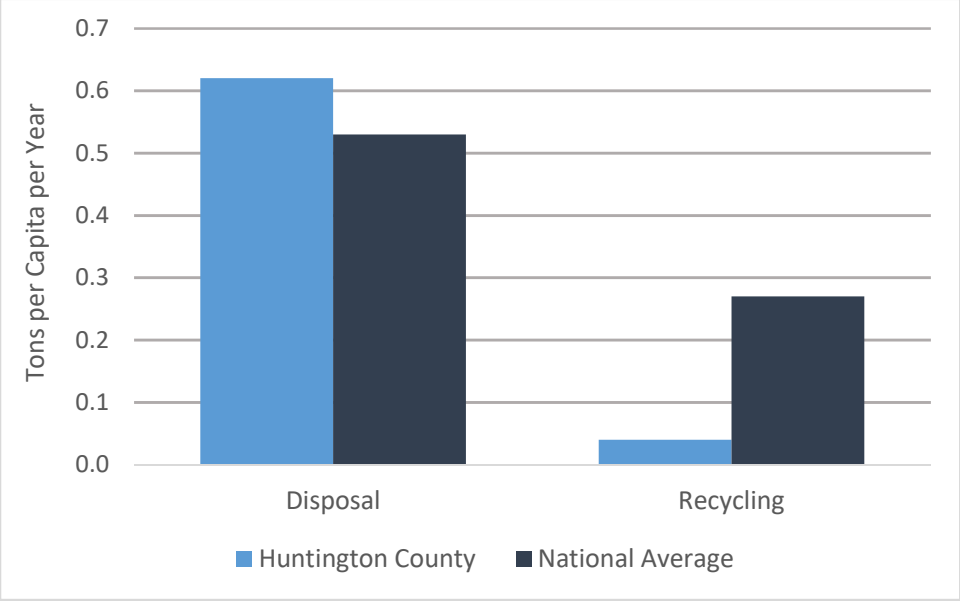
Source: EPA Sustainable Material Management Report, July 2018

Figure 3-8
Huntingdon County Disposal/Recycling Per Capita Rates vs. National Per Capita Rates



Source: EPA Sustainable Material Management Report, July 2018

Figure 3-9
Adjusted Huntingdon County Disposal/Recycling Per Capita Rates vs. National Per Capita Rates



Source: EPA Sustainable Material Management Report, July 2018

The higher MSW disposal per capita rate as compared to the national average can be attributed to several things and without a more detailed study into this per capita rate comparison, the following observations are offered as to why the per capita disposal rate is higher than the national average. A lack of recycling

can cause an increase in the per capita disposal rate, while subsequently resulting in a lower per capita recyclables diversion rate. This appears to be the situation in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties. In Fulton County's case, it appears that the recycling programs in the County and the education provided to its' residents has increased the recycling diversion rate beyond the national average, while subsequently dropping the waste disposal per capita rate below the national average. Additionally, transient visitors to the Counties (i.e., college and university students, employees of commercial, institutional, and industrial establishments, sporting events, etc.) may generate and dispose of waste within County boundaries, but are not being accounted for in the County's population.

Based on the estimated 2022 population for each County and the 2022 C&D disposal tonnage reported to the PADEP for each County, the per capita waste disposal rate for C&D is **0.01 tons per capita per year for Bedford County, 0.05 tons per capita per year for Fulton County and 0.01 tons per capita per year for Huntingdon County.**

Based on the estimated 2022 population for each County and the 2022 sewage sludge disposal tonnage reported to the PADEP for each County, the per capita waste disposal rate for dewatered and landfilled sewage sludge is **0.01 tons per capita per year for Bedford County and 0.01 tons per capita per year for Huntingdon County**. **Based on the tonnage data reported to PADEP, there was no disposal of sewage sludge in Fulton County in 2022. Fulton County has reported 0 tons of sewage disposed in eight of the past nine years, with only 67 tons reported in 2021.**

Based on the estimated 2022 population for each County and the 2022 asbestos disposal tonnage reported to the PADEP for each County, the per capita waste disposal rate for asbestos material is **0.003 tons per capita per year for Bedford County, 0.000 tons per capita per year for Fulton County and 0.001 tons per capita per year for Huntingdon County**.

Non-hazardous industrial waste (residual wastes) tonnages are not a component of municipal wastes, and this Plan is intended to cover municipal wastes as defined by Act 101 of 1988. However, residual waste generated within the Region totaled approximately 13,000 tons in 2022 and is therefore worth noting in this Plan Revision. Based on the 2022 estimated population for each County and the 2022 residual waste disposal tonnage in each County, the per capita waste disposal rate for this waste material is **0.21 tons per capita per year for Bedford County, 0.06 tons per capita per year for Fulton County and 0.05 tons per capita per year for Huntingdon County**.

Based on the tonnage data reported to PADEP, there was no disposal of RMW or ash in the Region in 2022. **Over the past nine years, the region has not disposed of any RMW as reported on the waste destination reports and only 43 tons of ash in 2014 and 73 tons of ash in 2016. The per capita waste disposal rate for both RMW and ash for 2022 is therefore 0.00 tons per capita per year for all three counties.**

3.4 Future County Municipal Waste Generation for Disposal Projections

Tables 3-5 through 3-10 (provided at the end of this Chapter) present the annual MSW waste disposal and recyclables diversion estimates/projections for the Region from 2019 through 2035. These projections are tied to the population projections presented in Figures 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3 as well as the per capita waste disposal rates developed in Section 3.3. It is believed that the average per capita waste disposal rates for the multiple fractions of MSW generated is a valid basis for projecting future waste disposal tonnages.

As presented in Tables 3-5 through 3-10, net Region-generated MSW, including residential, commercial, and institutional waste requiring disposal (after waste diversion and recycling), is projected to decrease steadily over the 10- year planning period, due to a projected decrease in population.

Nationwide, there is a growing trend to recycle more C&D waste. "Deconstruction and recycling" is becoming more common than the old "demolition and disposal" practices. The Plan Revision projects that disposal of C&D waste will decrease over time with the declining population. Although an increase in C&D recycling is anticipated due to the introduction and growth of programs to recycle this material, this trend has not been included in the recycling diversion tonnages projected in Tables 3-5 through 3-10, since it is highly dependent on private industries within the Region and may be hard to predict over the planning period.

Special handling waste categories of MSW (those that require special handling provisions), including sewage sludge, RMW, ash residue, and asbestos, are projected to remain relatively steady over the 10-year planning period, largely due to the minimal amount currently generated in the Region and the projection that the generation will remain low over the planning period.

When considering the disposal capacity needs for SCCSWA's MSW, and when procuring this disposal capacity through a Solicitation of Interest (SOI) (discussed further in Section 3.6 of this Plan Revision), it was prudent to consider the need to accommodate approximately 100,000 TPY of MSW disposal capacity, which accounted for some additional allowance for disposal of currently diverted recyclables and organics (all categories of municipal waste), and provided for contingencies over the 10-year planning period from 2024 through 2034. Conservative disposal capacity requirements were included in the SOI for disposal capacity, which is further discussed in Section 3.6.

3.5 Possible Variations in Future Waste Generation for Disposal Projections

The primary variables which may affect actual MSW waste generation/disposal tonnages in the Region in the future are:

- Population loss or gain.
- Changes in recycling activities and opportunities in the Region.
- Changes in foreign markets for recyclables exportation.
- Changes in product packaging trends.
- Increases in waste reduction programs (source reduction strategies).
- Addition of non-mandated municipality recycling programs and drop-off facilities.

- Increases in recyclable materials recovery rates.
- Expansion of materials diverted/recycled, including implementation/expansion of HHW and e-waste programs.
- Development of new technologies.
- Economic factors; the Plan's waste generation for disposal estimates reflect a stable level, but not growth, in commercial/business development.

Product packaging is still very sensitive to the demands of the marketplace in relation to consumer convenience, consumer manufacturing protection, and retail theft, which, in turn, are in response to the pressures and demands of current day society. Product tampering and the attendant lawsuits have resulted in increased packaging of some food and medicinal products. Retail theft contributes to over-packaging of smaller items, the blister pack being an outgrowth of this societal problem. This product packaging tendency along with a forecast of increases in "disposable" health care items and online purchasing will tend to offset waste reduction programs. Although an increase in waste disposal and/or recycling diversion from this type of product packaging has not been accounted for in the projections, it is worth mentioning and worth accounting for when evaluating disposal capacity over the ten-year planning period.

E-commerce is on the rise and with it, comes increased cardboard. There is no denying that companies such as Amazon have grown over the past 10-years. Their growth has directly impacted the amount of cardboard recycled on a residential level annually in the United States. Residents are interested in receiving goods at an accelerated pace and with the ease of shopping online using a phone or a tablet. It is not anticipated that online shopping will slow over the 10-year planning period; if anything, online shopping is forecasted to grow. Companies, such as Amazon, are making efforts to reduce cardboard packaging and over packaging of products as a means to reduce the amount of material received by the consumer. These efforts are beneficial, but, while these efforts are being implemented, it's important to consider cardboard recycling as part of the 10-year planning process.

The challenge of increased curbside cardboard recycling is the space available to collect this material in the collection vehicles. If curbside cardboard recycling continues to increase, haulers may be forced to increase collection frequency, which may increase the cost to residents to provide this service. Additionally, many communities that are still utilizing the bins for recyclables collection, versus a cart system, may see the increased need to move to a cart based system.

SCCSWA's recycling activities and programs have been fairly consistent over the past few years. The recycling program throughout the Region currently consists of a network of public and privately owned and operated drop-off recyclables collection facilities; curbside collection conducted by the private sector and periodic HHW and e-waste collection events. SCCSWA is interested in evaluating options, during this planning process, to provide convenient recycling to more residents and offer additional recycling opportunities to residents on a more consistent timeframe, if financially feasible. The Plan Revision takes

into account that the recycling programs offered are dependent on funding and public private partnerships that may be implemented over the course of the 10-year planning period.

In July 2017, just prior to the commencement of the SCCSWA plan update, China announced a series of new restrictions on imported materials, including an outright ban on 24 different categories of recyclable materials to be phased out by the end of 2017. This was a result of the National Sword 2017 Program that called for investigations of shipments of recyclables at the port, including weighing and X-raying. In China's filing with the World Trade Organization, they expressed a desire to protect human health and safety. According to their data, the vast majority of the solid recyclables it accepted were contaminated with dirty material, which cannot be recycled, and even dangerous compounds, like mercury, which can compromise any recycling operation. Though 24 materials were banned, the most impactful is plastic and unsorted waste paper. It is estimated that 70% of the recycling material sent to China is mixed paper. Some of the outcomes of this ban have been:

- Utilization of other countries for exportation of this material.
- Limiting the types of materials collected in the current recycling programs.
- Moving towards a concentration on quality (i.e. cleanliness) of the recycling stream versus quantity.

Any of these variations may cause the estimated waste tonnage requiring disposal to fluctuate up or down over the 10-year planning period.

In response to the "China Ban," the waste industry has seen the following reactions in the state of Pennsylvania by some of the larger for-profit recyclers:

- Removal of items from the recycling streams (i.e. mixed paper, glass, etc.);
- Fine assessment for high contamination rates and/or materials in the recyclable stream that were banned (i.e. fines assessed for plastic bags in the recycling drop-off containers);
- Increase to service charges and/or surcharge fees (i.e. pull costs are increased to service drop-off locations).

It is envisioned over the 10-year planning period, if the China Ban remains in place or the quality of material is held at a higher standard, recycling programs will see a larger concentration on the type of material and quality of material being recycled by haulers and processors. This may result in increased program costs, reduction of materials accepted, renegotiated management of drop-off locations, increased contract costs for waste services to offset recycling program costs, continued fine assessments, etc. Although the recycling market is highly variable the last few years, some promising advancements may alleviate some of the issues with mixed paper. Several large paper manufacturers in China have reportedly bought existing or defunct paper mills in the United States. It is hopeful that these purchases will allow the opportunity to once again utilize the large amount of mixed paper collected in the United States.

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Table 3-5
Waste and Recycling Projections for Bedford County, 2019 – 2035 (in Tons)

Waste Type	Year																
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
County Population	48,528	48,347	48,166	47,984	47,803	47,622	47,441	47,259	47,078	46,897	46,715	46,534	46,400	46,265	46,131	45,996	45,862
Typical MSW																	
Estimated Typical MSW (including C&D, not including recyclables) Requiring Disposal	46,964	44,479	48,351	47,865	47,684	47,503	47,322	47,141	46,960	46,779	46,599	46,418	46,284	46,150	46,016	45,882	45,747
Estimated Recyclables & Organics Diverted	9,559	27,096	6,822	7,322	7,294	7,266	7,239	7,211	7,183	7,156	7,128	7,100	7,080	7,059	7,039	7,018	6,998
Total Typical MSW, including C&D, and Recyclables	56,523	71,575	55,173	55,186	54,978	54,769	54,561	54,352	54,144	53,935	53,727	53,518	53,363	53,209	53,054	52,900	52,745
Recyclables Diversion, as a % of Typical MSW (including C&D) + Recycling	17%	38%	12%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Special Handling Waste																	
Estimated Sewage Sludge Generated	638	378	359	361	359	358	357	355	354	352	351	350	349	348	347	346	345
Estimated RMW Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Ash Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Asbestos Generated	196	104	190	131	131	130	130	129	129	128	128	127	127	127	126	126	125
Total - All Categories of Special Handling Waste	834	482	550	492	490	488	486	484	483	481	479	477	476	474	473	472	470
Total - Typical Municipal Waste + Recycling + Special Handling Waste	57,356	72,057	55,722	55,678	55,468	55,257	55,047	54,837	54,626	54,416	54,205	53,995	53,839	53,683	53,527	53,371	53,215
Total - All Categories of Municipal Waste (Net of Recycling)	47,798	44,961	48,901	48,357	48,174	47,991	47,808	47,626	47,443	47,260	47,078	46,895	46,759	46,624	46,488	46,353	46,218
Estimated Residual Waste Generated	12,879	11,126	12,232	10,293	10,254	10,215	10,176	10,138	10,099	10,060	10,021	9,982	9,953	9,924	9,895	9,867	9,838
Total - Municipal Waste, All Types + Recycling/Organics + Residual Waste	70,235	83,183	67,954	65,971	65,722	65,473	65,223	64,974	64,725	64,476	64,226	63,977	63,792	63,607	63,423	63,238	63,053
MSW + Special Handling Waste + C&D	47,798	44,961	48,901	48,357	48,174	47,991	47,808	47,626	47,443	47,260	47,078	46,895	46,759	46,624	46,488	46,353	46,218
MSW + Special Handling Waste + Residual	60,677	56,087	61,133	58,650	58,428	58,206	57,985	57,763	57,542	57,320	57,098	56,877	56,712	56,548	56,384	56,220	56,055

Table 3-6
Adjusted Waste and Recycling Projections for Bedford County, 2019 – 2035 (in Tons)

Waste Type	Year																
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
County Population	48,528	48,347	48,166	47,984	47,803	47,622	47,441	47,259	47,078	46,897	46,715	46,534	46,400	46,265	46,131	45,996	45,862
Typical MSW																	
Estimated Typical MSW (including C&D, not including recyclables) Requiring Disposal	37,291	35,318	38,392	38,006	37,863	37,719	37,575	37,432	37,288	37,144	37,001	36,857	36,751	36,644	36,538	36,431	36,325
Estimated Recyclables & Organics Diverted	9,559	27,096	6,822	7,322	7,294	7,266	7,239	7,211	7,183	7,156	7,128	7,100	7,080	7,059	7,039	7,018	6,998
Total Typical MSW, including C&D, and Recyclables	46,850	62,414	45,214	45,328	45,156	44,985	44,814	44,643	44,471	44,300	44,129	43,957	43,831	43,704	43,577	43,450	43,323
Recyclables Diversion, as a % of Typical MSW (including C&D) + Recycling	20%	43%	15%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Special Handling Waste																	
Estimated Sewage Sludge Generated	638	378	359	361	359	358	357	355	354	352	351	350	349	348	347	346	345
Estimated RMW Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Ash Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Asbestos Generated	196	104	190	131	131	130	130	129	129	128	128	127	127	127	126	126	125
Total - All Categories of Special Handling Waste	834	482	550	492	490	488	486	484	483	481	479	477	476	474	473	472	470
Total - Typical Municipal Waste + Recycling + Special Handling Waste	47,683	62,896	45,764	45,820	45,646	45,473	45,300	45,127	44,954	44,781	44,608	44,435	44,306	44,178	44,050	43,921	43,793
Total - All Categories of Municipal Waste (Net of Recycling)	38,125	35,800	38,942	38,498	38,353	38,207	38,062	37,916	37,771	37,625	37,480	37,334	37,226	37,119	37,011	36,903	36,795
Estimated Residual Waste Generated	12,879	11,126	12,232	10,293	10,254	10,215	10,176	10,138	10,099	10,060	10,021	9,982	9,953	9,924	9,895	9,867	9,838
Total - Municipal Waste, All Types + Recycling/Organics + Residual Waste	60,562	74,021	57,995	56,113	55,901	55,689	55,477	55,265	55,053	54,841	54,629	54,416	54,259	54,102	53,945	53,788	53,631
MSW + Special Handling Waste + C&D	38,125	35,800	38,942	38,498	38,353	38,207	38,062	37,916	37,771	37,625	37,480	37,334	37,226	37,119	37,011	36,903	36,795
MSW + Special Handling Waste + Residual	51,004	46,926	51,174	48,791	48,607	48,422	48,238	48,054	47,869	47,685	47,501	47,316	47,180	47,043	46,906	46,770	46,633

Table 3-7
Waste and Recycling Projections for Fulton County, 2019 – 2035 (in Tons)

Waste Type	Year																
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
County Population	14,590	14,585	14,580	14,575	14,570	14,565	14,560	14,555	14,550	14,545	14,540	14,535	14,533	14,531	14,528	14,526	14,524
Typical MSW																	
Estimated Typical MSW (including C&D, not including recyclables) Requiring Disposal	2,048	1,296	1,303	1,362	1,361	1,361	1,360	1,360	1,359	1,359	1,358	1,358	1,358	1,358	1,357	1,357	1,357
Estimated Recyclables & Organics Diverted	5,282	3,122	4,291	4,067	4,066	4,065	4,063	4,062	4,060	4,059	4,058	4,056	4,056	4,055	4,054	4,054	4,053
Total Typical MSW, including C&D, and Recyclables	7,330	4,419	5,594	5,429	5,427	5,425	5,423	5,422	5,420	5,418	5,416	5,414	5,413	5,412	5,412	5,411	5,410
Recyclables Diversion, as a % of Typical MSW (including C&D) + Recycling	72%	71%	77%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Special Handling Waste																	
Estimated Sewage Sludge Generated	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated ICW Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Ash Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Asbestos Generated	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total - All Categories of Special Handling Waste	2	0	68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total - Typical Municipal Waste + Recycling + Special Handling Waste	7,332	4,419	5,661	5,430	5,428	5,426	5,424	5,422	5,420	5,419	5,417	5,415	5,414	5,413	5,412	5,412	5,411
Total - All Categories of Municipal Waste (Net of Recycling)	2,049	1,296	1,371	1,363	1,362	1,362	1,361	1,361	1,360	1,360	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,358	1,358	1,358	1,358
Estimated Residual Waste Generated	1,374	736	762	875	875	874	874	874	873	873	873	873	872	872	872	872	872
Total - Municipal Waste, All Types + Recycling/Organics + Residual Waste	8,706	5,154	6,423	6,305	6,303	6,300	6,298	6,296	6,294	6,292	6,290	6,288	6,287	6,286	6,285	6,284	6,283
MSW + Special Handling Waste + C&D	2,049	1,296	1,371	1,363	1,362	1,362	1,361	1,361	1,360	1,360	1,359	1,359	1,359	1,358	1,358	1,358	1,358
MSW + Special Handling Waste + Residual	3,424	2,032	2,132	2,238	2,237	2,236	2,235	2,234	2,234	2,233	2,232	2,231	2,231	2,231	2,230	2,230	2,230

Table 3-8
Adjusted Waste and Recycling Projections for Fulton County, 2019 – 2035 (in Tons)

Waste Type	Year																
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
County Population	14,590	14,585	14,580	14,575	14,570	14,565	14,560	14,555	14,550	14,545	14,540	14,535	14,533	14,531	14,528	14,526	14,524
Typical MSW																	
Estimated Typical MSW (including C&D, not including recyclables) Requiring Disposal	7,279	4,608	4,632	4,841	4,839	4,837	4,836	4,834	4,832	4,831	4,829	4,827	4,827	4,826	4,825	4,824	4,824
Estimated Recyclables & Organics Diverted	5,282	3,122	4,291	4,067	4,066	4,065	4,063	4,062	4,060	4,059	4,058	4,056	4,056	4,055	4,054	4,054	4,053
Total Typical MSW, including C&D, and Recyclables	12,561	7,731	8,922	8,908	8,905	8,902	8,899	8,896	8,893	8,890	8,887	8,883	8,882	8,881	8,879	8,878	8,877
Recyclables Diversion, as a % of Typical MSW (including C&D) + Recycling	42%	40%	48%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
Special Handling Waste																	
Estimated Sewage Sludge Generated	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated ICW Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Ash Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Asbestos Generated	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total - All Categories of Special Handling Waste	2	0	68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total - Typical Municipal Waste + Recycling + Special Handling Waste	12,563	7,731	8,990	8,909	8,906	8,903	8,900	8,896	8,893	8,890	8,887	8,884	8,883	8,882	8,880	8,879	8,878
Total - All Categories of Municipal Waste (Net of Recycling)	7,280	4,608	4,699	4,841	4,840	4,838	4,836	4,835	4,833	4,831	4,830	4,828	4,827	4,827	4,826	4,825	4,824
Estimated Residual Waste Generated	1,374	736	762	875	875	874	874	874	873	873	873	873	872	872	872	872	872
Total - Municipal Waste, All Types + Recycling/Organics + Residual Waste	13,937	8,466	9,752	9,784	9,780	9,777	9,774	9,770	9,767	9,764	9,760	9,757	9,755	9,754	9,752	9,751	9,749
MSW + Special Handling Waste + C&D	7,280	4,608	4,699	4,841	4,840	4,838	4,836	4,835	4,833	4,831	4,830	4,828	4,827	4,827	4,826	4,825	4,824
MSW + Special Handling Waste + Residual	8,655	5,344	5,461	5,716	5,714	5,712	5,711	5,709	5,707	5,705	5,703	5,701	5,700	5,699	5,698	5,697	5,696

Table 3-9
Waste and Recycling Projections for Huntingdon County, 2019 – 2035 (in Tons)

Waste Type	Year																
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
County Population	45,405	45,257	45,110	44,962	44,814	44,667	44,519	44,371	44,224	44,076	43,929	43,781	43,781	43,736	43,691	43,645	43,600
Typical MSW																	
Estimated Typical MSW (including C&D, not including recyclables) Requiring Disposal	36,061	41,409	40,550	35,529	35,412	35,296	35,179	35,062	34,946	34,829	34,712	34,596	34,596	34,560	34,524	34,489	34,453
Estimated Recyclables & Organics Diverted	4,237	3,751	2,050	1,954	1,948	1,942	1,935	1,929	1,922	1,916	1,909	1,903	1,903	1,901	1,899	1,897	1,895
Total Typical MSW, including C&D, and Recyclables	40,298	45,159	42,601	37,483	37,360	37,237	37,114	36,991	36,868	36,745	36,622	36,499	36,499	36,461	36,423	36,386	36,348
Recyclables Diversion, as a % of Typical MSW (including C&D) + Recycling	11%	8%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Special Handling Waste																	
Estimated Sewage Sludge Generated	504	521	422	537	535	533	531	529	528	526	524	522	522	522	521	521	520
Estimated ICW Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Ash Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Asbestos Generated	13	4	3	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Total - All Categories of Special Handling Waste	517	525	425	567	565	563	561	560	558	556	554	552	552	552	551	550	550
Total - Typical Municipal Waste + Recycling + Special Handling Waste	40,815	45,684	43,026	38,050	37,925	37,801	37,676	37,551	37,426	37,301	37,176	37,051	37,051	37,013	36,974	36,936	36,898
Total - All Categories of Municipal Waste (Net of Recycling)	36,578	41,933	40,975	36,096	35,977	35,859	35,740	35,622	35,503	35,385	35,266	35,148	35,148	35,112	35,075	35,039	35,003
Estimated Residual Waste Generated	5,133	1,756	2,246	2,472	2,464	2,456	2,448	2,440	2,432	2,424	2,415	2,407	2,407	2,405	2,402	2,400	2,397
Total - Municipal Waste, All Types + Recycling/Organics + Residual Waste	45,948	47,439	45,271	40,523	40,390	40,257	40,124	39,990	39,857	39,724	39,591	39,458	39,458	39,418	39,377	39,336	39,295
MSW + Special Handling Waste + C&D	36,578	41,933	40,975	36,096	35,977	35,859	35,740	35,622	35,503	35,385	35,266	35,148	35,148	35,112	35,075	35,039	35,003
MSW + Special Handling Waste + Residual	41,711	43,689	43,221	38,568	38,442	38,315	38,188	38,062	37,935	37,809	37,682	37,555	37,555	37,517	37,478	37,439	37,400

Table 3-10
Adjusted Waste and Recycling Projections for Huntingdon County, 2019 – 2035 (in Tons)

Waste Type	Year																
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
County Population	45,405	45,257	45,110	44,962	44,814	44,667	44,519	44,371	44,224	44,076	43,929	43,781	43,736	43,691	43,645	43,600	43,555
Typical MSW																	
Estimated Typical MSW (including C&D, not including recyclables) Requiring Disposal	28,381	32,589	31,914	27,962	27,870	27,778	27,687	27,595	27,503	27,411	27,319	27,228	27,199	27,171	27,143	27,115	27,087
Estimated Recyclables & Organics Diverted	4,237	3,751	2,050	1,954	1,948	1,942	1,935	1,929	1,922	1,916	1,909	1,903	1,901	1,899	1,897	1,895	1,893
Total Typical MSW, including C&D, and Recyclables	32,618	36,340	33,964	29,916	29,818	29,720	29,622	29,523	29,425	29,327	29,229	29,131	29,101	29,070	29,040	29,010	28,980
Recyclables Diversion, as a % of Typical MSW (including C&D) + Recycling	13%	10%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Special Handling Waste																	
Estimated Sewage Sludge Generated	504	521	422	537	535	533	531	529	528	526	524	522	522	521	521	520	520
Estimated ICW Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Ash Generated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Asbestos Generated	13	4	3	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Total - All Categories of Special Handling Waste	517	525	425	567	565	563	561	560	558	556	554	552	552	551	550	550	549
Total - Typical Municipal Waste + Recycling + Special Handling Waste	33,134	36,865	34,389	30,483	30,383	30,283	30,183	30,083	29,983	29,883	29,783	29,683	29,652	29,621	29,591	29,560	29,529
Total - All Categories of Municipal Waste (Net of Recycling)	28,898	33,114	32,339	28,529	28,435	28,342	28,248	28,154	28,061	27,967	27,873	27,780	27,751	27,722	27,694	27,665	27,636
Estimated Residual Waste Generated	5,133	1,756	2,246	2,472	2,464	2,456	2,448	2,440	2,432	2,424	2,415	2,407	2,405	2,402	2,400	2,397	2,395
Total - Municipal Waste, All Types + Recycling/Organics + Residual Waste	38,267	38,620	36,635	32,956	32,847	32,739	32,631	32,523	32,415	32,306	32,198	32,090	32,057	32,024	31,991	31,958	31,924
MSW + Special Handling Waste + C&D	28,898	33,114	32,339	28,529	28,435	28,342	28,248	28,154	28,061	27,967	27,873	27,780	27,751	27,722	27,694	27,665	27,636
MSW + Special Handling Waste + Residual	34,031	34,870	34,585	31,001	30,900	30,798	30,696	30,594	30,492	30,391	30,289	30,187	30,156	30,125	30,094	30,062	30,031

3.6 Securing Waste Disposal Capacity for SCCSWA

Historically, SCCSWA's Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan has provided that municipal waste from the Region will be delivered to disposal sites based on:

1) Their listing as designated sites in the county municipal waste plan, secured through contracts with the Counties, and;
2) Prevailing market conditions. Haulers have been free to take municipal waste from a given municipality to any disposal site of their choosing, as long as the site is designated in the Counties' Plan.

Currently, under this modified "free market" waste system, approximately 90% of typical municipal waste generated in the Region is disposed of at two privately-owned and operated facilities. These facilities are the Cumberland County Landfill and Sandy Run Landfill.

Under Act 101, each county in Pennsylvania must secure municipal waste (MSW) disposal capacity to meet its needs for the next 10-years. There are a number of ways in which this requirement can be met. SCCSWA has elected for this Plan Revision to secure the minimum disposal capacity requirement at multiple disposal facilities.

An SOI for disposal capacity assurance was prepared and distributed to facilities currently contracted with SCCSWA and those facilities that requested a copy of the SOI, as part of the advertisements. Refer to Appendix A for a copy of the SOI, a copy of the advertisements placed in the local papers, Waste Advantage and the PA Bulletin, and the evaluation of the SOIs received. Seven (7) disposal facilities responded to the SOI to provide disposal services to SCCSWA, for a period of 10-years. The SOI stated that SCCSWA will require a combined municipal waste disposal capacity of up to approximately 100,000 TPY of municipal waste (including residential/commercial/institutional waste, recyclables (if not diverted), C&D waste, RMW, asbestos, sewage sludge and other "special handling" waste) during the 10-year planning period.

Based on the current waste projections (Tables 3-5 through 3-10), SCCSWA is projected to generate from the waste categories of residential/commercial/institutional MSW, C&D waste, sewage sludge, RMW, ash residue, and asbestos, a combined total need of approximately 89,000 tons in 2024, taking in to consideration the data obtained from the regional transfer stations; adding in residual waste disposal needs, this total need is approximately 103,000 tons in 2024. The equivalent projections for year 2034 are 87,000 and 100,000 tons of disposal needs, respectively.

This process to secure MSW disposal capacity was conducted in the fall of 2019 using a Solicitation of Interest (SOI) and subsequent submittal forms. Disposal capacity and ceiling tipping fees were solicited for conventional MSW (from residential, commercial, and institutional sources), as well as for sewage sludge (in dewatered cake form), asbestos, incinerator ash, regulated medical waste (RMW), and construction and demolition waste (C&D) disposal.

The SOI also asked for respondents to indicate 1) their willingness to further discuss, apart from disposal capacity assurance, ways in which the facility may potentially support a public/private partnership with SCCSWA, and 2) their willingness to offer free disposal capacity at their sites on an annual basis to help with open/illegal dump cleanups in the Region. These two items were optional, not mandatory, SOI requests of respondents.

The SOI also requested waste transfer stations handling municipal wastes from the Region to respond and agree to 1) manifest all municipal waste handled by original county of waste origin, and to 2) deliver any SCCSWA municipal waste only to processing/disposal facilities approved in the Plan Revision.

Submission packages were received in September 2019, and were reviewed in accordance with evaluation criteria outlined in the SOI. Geographic distance to the Counties from the disposal and/or processing facility was not used as a deciding factor while evaluating the SOI responses. A total of seven (7) waste disposal facilities and three (3) waste transfer stations responded to the SOI.

All seven (7) respondents agreed to accept waste at their facilities for a total of 10-years. The majority of responding disposal facilities agreed to donate capacity to County sponsored non-profit and/or public cleanup events. The donated tonnages are listed in Table 3-11. It shall be noted that any waste disposal facility may enter a public/private partnership with Bedford, Fulton and/or Huntingdon County, or SCCSWA as a whole, as there is no elimination criteria or minimum support criteria to be met for this type of partnership.

As part of the SOI, respondents were asked to identify a reserved capacity for the acceptance of sewage sludge, separate from MSW. Of the seven (7) respondents, four (4) respondents indicated that sludge may be accepted at the facility, but did not provide a guaranteed minimum, and three (3) respondents stated that they accept sewage sludge, and included the minimum guaranteed capacity. The amount of reserved tonnages for sewage sludge only is listed in Table 3-12.

Not all facilities agreed to accept all fractions of MSW, including special handling wastes; however, among multiple facilities, the needs of SCCSWA were met. Additionally, all respondents to the SOI confirmed that they are properly permitted to accept municipal waste. All of the transfer station respondents agreed to the terms of the SOI.

Appendix A contains Table 1 and Table 2, which outline the SOI responses from the waste disposal and processing facilities, as well as the ceiling tipping fees provided by the waste disposal facilities, and Table 3, which lists the proposed backup disposal facility for each submittal.

All respondents' submission packages were reviewed and considered complete by B&L, the SWACs of each County and the Planning Departments of each County, upon further consideration/clarification of the submissions and SOI requirements. A review memorandum contained in Appendix A documents a summary of all submittals and the facilities that were recommended for inclusion in the Plan Revision,

based on review, discussion, and recommendation by the SWACs. The selected facilities are listed in Chapter 6 of the Plan Revision.

The SWACs chose to recommend to the County Commissioners contracting with seven (7) disposal sites, along with five (5) total transfer stations (two transfer stations responded after the SOI deadline). Factors considered were use of the primary existing facilities currently used by the private sector haulers and the need to contract with multiple sites in order to provide for acceptance of all categories of municipal wastes. The details related to those selections are presented in Chapter 6 and in Appendix A. The seven respondents will provide more than the required minimum municipal waste disposal capacity assurance by SCCSWA for the next 10-years.

The facilities selected through the SOI process will enter into a waste disposal capacity agreement fully aware of the amount of waste they have to accept and the ramifications this may have on the life of their facilities and their permit status. Disposal facilities are also aware that they may receive limited amounts of waste or no waste at all from SCCSWA sources as explicitly stated in the agreement.

It is the intent of the Agency to enter all new waste transfer and waste disposal agreements with selected facilities no later than September 30, 2024. The expiration of the current contract agreements was in September 2019 and the County may enter additional one year contract extensions while the plan is being updated and approved. At that time, copies of the executed transfer and disposal contracts will be placed in Appendix I of this Plan Revision.

The MSW and sewage sludge tonnage guaranteed from the respondent disposal facilities in the SOI is shown in Table 3-13. Based on the projected needs, the SOI respondents guaranteed tonnage is adequate to meet the MSW disposal needs of SCCSWA during the 10-year planning period. Chapter 6 contains a summary of the results of the SOI and the decisions made regarding selection of processing/disposal sites.

Table 3-11
Donated Disposal Tonnage for Non-Profit and/or Public Cleanup Events

Facility	Tons Donated
Cumberland County Landfill	250
Mostoller Landfill	250
Sandy Run Landfill	250
Southern Alleghenies Landfill	250
Mountainview Reclamation Landfill	250
Laurel Highlands Landfill	250
Wayne Township Landfill	250

Source: Tons donated obtained from SOI responses

Table 3-12

SOI Respondents Guaranteed Minimum Tonnage for Sewage Sludge (in Tons per Year)

Respondent	Tons of Sewage Sludge Per Year
Southern Alleghenies Landfill	5,000
Mountainview Reclamation Landfill	18,000
Laurel Highlands Landfill	11,000
Total	**34,000**

** Tonnages obtained from Respondents SOI Submissions.*

Table 3-13

Waste Disposal Capacity Assurance (in Tons)[1]

Facility	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Cumberland County Landfill	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	---	---	---	---
Mostoller Landfill	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000
Sandy Run Landfill	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Southern Alleghenies Landfill	57,200	57,200	57,200	57,200	57,200	57,200	57,200	---	---	---	---
Mountainview Reclamation Landfill	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	---	---
Laurel Highlands Landfill	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
Wayne Township Landfill	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total Disposal Capacity Assurance for MSW and C&D[1]	**414,200**	**414,200**	**414,200**	**414,200**	**414,200**	**414,200**	**414,200**	**279,000**	**279,000**	**279,000**	**279,000**
Total Disposal Capacity Assurance for Sewage Sludge	**34,000**	**34,000**	**34,000**	**34,000**	**34,000**	**34,000**	**34,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**
Total Disposal Capacity Assurance for MSW, C&D and Sewage Sludge	**448,200**	**448,200**	**448,200**	**448,200**	**448,200**	**448,200**	**448,200**	**290,000**	**290,000**	**290,000**	**290,000**
Projected Generation For Disposal (MSW, C&D and Recyclables)	101,806	101,461	101,117	100,772	100,427	100,082	99,737	99,576	99,377	99,177	98,978
Projected Recyclables Diverted	17,595	17,548	17,501	17,454	17,407	17,360	17,313	17,287	17,258	17,228	17,198
Projected Capacity Needs for MSW and C&D Wastes (Net of Recycling)	84,211	83,913	83,615	83,317	83,019	82,722	82,424	82,289	82,119	81,949	81,779
Projected Capacity Needs For Sewage Sludge	891	888	885	881	878	875	872	871	870	868	866
Total Potential Capacity Needs (MSW, C&D and Sewage Sludge)	**86,005**	**85,704**	**85,403**	**85,102**	**84,801**	**84,500**	**84,199**	**83,898**	**83,597**	**83,296**	**83,160**
Capacity Needs Met	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

[1]: Several facilities committed tonnages that included MSW, C&D and sewage sludge capacity.

[2]: Cumberland County, Southern Alleghenies and Mountainview Reclamation Landfills did not respond to repeated attempts to reach them regarding extending disposal capacity assurance out through 2034. The Counties have received confirmation from enough landfills to ensure disposal capacity over the ten year planning period. It is the hope of the County to contract with all facilities listed here for disposal capacity assurance and that the non-responding facilities will extend their assurances upon signing of the contracts with the County.

Table 3-14

Adjusted Waste Disposal Capacity Assurance (in Tons)[1]

Facility	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Cumberland County Landfill	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	---	---	---	---
Mostoller Landfill	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000
Sandy Run Landfill	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Southern Alleghenies Landfill	57,200	57,200	57,200	57,200	57,200	57,200	57,200	---	---	---	---
Mountainview Reclamation Landfill	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	---	---
Laurel Highlands Landfill	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
Wayne Township Landfill	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total Disposal Capacity Assurance for MSW and C&D[1]	**414,200**	**414,200**	**414,200**	**414,200**	**414,200**	**414,200**	**414,200**	**279,000**	**279,000**	**279,000**	**279,000**
Total Disposal Capacity Assurance for Sewage Sludge	**34,000**	**34,000**	**34,000**	**34,000**	**34,000**	**34,000**	**34,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**
Total Disposal Capacity Assurance for MSW, C&D and Sewage Sludge	**448,200**	**448,200**	**448,200**	**448,200**	**448,200**	**448,200**	**448,200**	**290,000**	**290,000**	**290,000**	**290,000**
Projected Generation For Disposal (MSW, C&D and Recyclables)	87,982	87,698	87,414	87,130	86,846	86,562	86,278	86,113	85,948	85,783	85,618
Projected Recyclables Diverted	17,283	17,236	17,189	17,142	17,095	17,048	17,001	16,972	16,942	16,913	16,883
Projected Capacity Needs for MSW and C&D Wastes (Net of Recycling)	70,699	70,461	70,224	69,987	69,750	69,513	69,276	69,141	69,006	68,870	68,735
Projected Capacity Needs For Sewage Sludge	891	888	885	881	878	875	872	871	869	867	866
Total Potential Capacity Needs (MSW, C&D and Sewage Sludge)	**71,589**	**71,349**	**71,109**	**70,869**	**70,629**	**70,388**	**70,148**	**70,011**	**69,875**	**69,738**	**69,601**
Capacity Needs Met	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

[1]: Several facilities committed tonnages that included MSW, C&D and sewage sludge capacity.

[2]: Cumberland County, Southern Alleghenies and Mountainview Reclamation Landfills did not respond to repeated attempts to reach them regarding extending disposal capacity assurance out through 2034. The Counties have received confirmation from enough landfills to ensure disposal capacity over the ten year planning period. It is the hope of the County to contract with all facilities listed here for disposal capacity assurance and that the non-responding facilities will extend their assurances upon signing of the contracts with the County.

CHAPTER 4 - DESCRIPTION OF RECYCLING PROGRAM

This chapter describes the recycling activities currently taking place in the Region, the goals for recycling over the 10-year planning period, and the impact of recycling on the amount of municipal waste requiring disposal/processing capacity.

4.1 Materials Addressed by Act 101

Newsprint – Newsprint or newspaper is primarily generated in the residential sector. Post-consumer waste newspaper is called "old newspaper" or "ONP". ONP can be recycled back into newsprint. It can also be made into cellulose insulation, animal bedding, mulch, low-grade copy and computer paper, and paperboard. Paperboard is a trade term that includes all cardboard types, such as corrugated cardboard and tablet backings, as well as the paper lining on gypsum wallboard. ONP can also be shredded and used as a bulking agent in composting wet organic wastes, such as sludge, manure, or food waste.

Corrugated Paper – Corrugated paper, sometimes referred to in the recycling industry as "old corrugated containers" or "OCC", composed primarily of corrugated cardboard boxes, also comprises a significant portion of the municipal waste stream. The majority of it is generated in the commercial sector, although growth in on-line shopping has resulted in increased OCC from growing use of shipping boxes for home deliveries. Recovery of OCC is conducted by the commercial waste generators and private haulers, and is now collected in many residential curbside collection programs to reduce disposal costs and potentially earn modest sales revenue. Recovered OCC is mixed with virgin pulp to make new corrugated cardboard. It can also be used in the manufacture of other types of paperboard.

High Grade Office Paper – High grade paper includes computer print-out, office papers, and ledgers. Most of it is found in the commercial sector, particularly in office buildings, where it can comprise the majority of the office's waste stream. Computer printout and white ledger can be made back into high grade paper. However, to make bright white paper requires that the recycled fiber be supplemented with a large percentage of virgin pulp. A common use is in the manufacture of tissue products such as paper towels and toilet paper. High grade paper is also used to make paperboard.

Mixed Paper – Mixed paper refers to a mixture of the above three types of waste paper plus other waste papers such as junk mail, phone books, magazines, cereal and pizza boxes. Roofing material and boxboard manufacture are traditional uses of mixed paper, and for the production of low grade tissue and toweling products.

Glass – Although glass is found in a variety of forms and colors (e.g. clear, green and amber) in the municipal solid waste stream, container glass (i.e. bottles and jars) is the most commonly recyclable type of glass. The majority is generated in the residential sector. Waste container glass can be melted and mixed with virgin glass ingredients to make new container glass.

Steel and Bimetal Cans – There are two types of steel cans: tin-coated cans commonly known as "tin cans" and "bimetal" beverage cans. Bimetal cans have a coated steel body and aluminum ends. Bimetal beverage cans are easily mistaken for aluminum cans.

Aluminum Cans – Aluminum cans or used beverage cans (UBC) are among the most easily recoverable aluminum products. Aluminum cans are very readily reprocessed into new aluminum sheet. Other products containing aluminum, such as cookware, use a different type of aluminum and are not accepted at recycling centers since the different varieties are not readily substitutable. The cost savings from using scrap aluminum rather than virgin inputs has provided for a strong scrap aluminum market.

Plastics – Plastic is a generic term that defines a wide variety of materials that are made up of one or a combination of plastic resins. The two (2) most common, recyclable types of plastic are PET (Polyethylene terephthalate - #1) and HDPE (high density polyethylene - #2). PET (#1) is most commonly used to produce soft drink bottles. HDPE (#2) is most commonly used to produce milk and water containers, colored and opaque detergent bottles, and motor oil containers.

Plastic bags and plastic wraps make up the category "plastic film." Plastic film is thin polyethylene plastic used for wraps, packaging, or commercial/retail use bags. It's sometimes called stretch film. Plastic film may be labeled with a #2 HDPE or #4 LDPE marking. Plastic film includes everything from grocery and bread bags to shrink wrap and paper towel film, while items such as pre-washed salad mix bags and frozen food bags are often considered non-recyclable plastic film. Although plastic bag recycling is prevalent at many grocery store chains, plastic film is not always collected with the plastics bags.

Yard and Leaf Waste – Mandated municipalities are required to separate yard and leaf waste from other municipal waste. Also, since September 26, 1990, PADEP regulations do not allow any waste disposal facility to accept shipments comprised primarily of yard and leaf wastes unless a separate composting facility has been provided. Organic materials can be ground into mulch, or processed to create compost, and have been proven to be beneficial in many municipal, residential and agricultural applications, while removing a substantial quantity of waste stream material from landfill disposal.

Other Recyclable Materials Not Specifically Addressed by Act 101 – Large appliances or "white goods" can be shredded and the steel separated for recycling. Some scrap dealers in the Region accept white goods. In addition, many appliance stores will accept appliance trade-ins when selling a new appliance or pickup of an old appliance for a fee.

Provided markets can be found, various other types of materials in the municipal waste stream can be recycled. Tires, used motor oil, and automotive batteries are examples of recyclable items that pose disposal problems. Used tires can be retreaded, shredded and processed into crumb rubber for use in rubber plastic products, or they can be used to produce a durable ingredient in the production of asphalt. Alternatively, tires can be shredded and burned as a source of fuel. Garages and local tire retailers in the Region that sell tires offer to properly dispose of tires for a fee. Residents are responsible for transporting the tires to those facilities.

A program, founded in 2012, that encourages the recycling of textiles, as well as other accessories and household goods is the Give Back Box® program. Many retailers currently participate in this program, such as Kohls, Amazon, Loft, REI, Nordstrom, Gap, Macy's, the Children's Place, and Overstock, just to name a few. When residents receive packages from a participating retailer, they can pack their shipping box with donation items, such as clothing and household goods, print a free shipping label from the website listed below and send their donations to one of several participating charities. Some participants are now offering drop-off of these donations at their place of business. The charities stock their shelves with the donations and the revenues help fund its mission of helping people. The charities also recycle every box that arrives at their facilities. The Give Back Box program has created a new method of waste diversion for retailers by not only creating a secondary use for the shipping box and guaranteeing that it will be recycled, but also by helping clear out closets and recycle even more textiles and household goods. More information on this program can be found at the following location: www.givebackbox.com.

Other programs have also been implemented by companies such as H&M, J.Crew, Uniqlo, Patagonia, The North Face, Levi's, American Eagle Outfitters, Carter's, Gap, Madewell, Reformation, PacSun, REI, Timberland, Arc'teryx, and Lululemon to recycle clothing, textiles and other products.

Household Hazardous Waste and E-waste

The Region periodically offers an Electronics Collection Event for residential disposal of certain e-waste items, as funds are available. Items eligible for collection, at no cost to the resident, include computers, scanners, printers, wireless routers/switches/modems, CD/DVD/Blu-ray ROM/burners, external tape, optical and hard disc drives, computer peripherals, and most televisions.

Additional items are typically accepted with a charge of $0.30 per pound. Said items include VCRs, DVD and Blue-ray players, stereo equipment, digital cameras and camcorders, phones, MP3 players, electronic cables/wiring, video games and consoles/controllers, UPS systems, and household appliances (i.e., washer, dryer, stove, dishwasher).

Residents are also encouraged to take electronics to the Centre County Recycling and Refuse Authority for proper recycling.

Household Hazardous Waste

HHW includes items such as automotive batteries, used motor oil, antifreeze, car care products, CFL bulbs and fluorescent tubes, latex paint, oil based paints, oil based paint cleaners, adhesives, gasoline, diesel, kerosene, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, pool chemicals, drain cleaners, acids, mercury, etc. that are generated at the residential level.

The metal in automotive batteries and the polypropylene plastic case are recyclable. Used motor oil can be refined to produce heating fuel, industrial lubricants and even new motor oil. Automotive batteries, oil filters, and automotive fluids, such as antifreeze, used oil, etc. can be taken at many of the local auto stores at no cost to the residents. Many of these same locations will accept automotive batteries at no cost to the resident or the resident can sell their automotive battery to a scrap yard. Per Section 1510 (c) of Act 101, a retailer that sells lead acid batteries is required to accept used lead acid batteries equal to the number of new lead acid batteries purchased so anyone that buys a new lead acid battery can recycle their old one in this way.

CFL and fluorescent bulbs are accepted at no cost at many home improvement stores, additionally, bulbs can be recycled at smaller specialty stores.

According to the PADEP RecycleSearch, there are no known locations that accept hazardous waste in the Region.

E-Waste

Electronic waste contains metals that, if not properly managed or contained, can become hazardous wastes. The "Covered Device Recycling Act" (House Bill 708), PA Act 108 of 2010, established a recycling program for certain covered devices; imposed duties on manufacturers and retailers of certain covered devices; provided for the powers and duties of PADEP including enforcement; established the Electronic Materials Recycling Account in the General Fund; and prescribed penalties for noncompliance. Information on the CDRA is presented in Appendix E.

In January 2013, a disposal ban on covered devices went into effect, after which no person was allowed to dispose of a covered device or any of its components with their municipal waste.

According to the PADEP RecycleSearch, there are no known locations that accept computers or televisions in the Region. The closest location is a Best Buy located in Hollidaysburg, PA for computers and a Goodwill in Altoona for televisions.

4.2 Amount of Materials Recycled

Current recycling activities within Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties have a significant impact on the amount of solid waste being disposed of in the Region. A total of approximately 13,343 tons of recyclable material was reportedly diverted from the waste stream and recycled in 2022. This included both residential and commercial recycling tonnage totals. The recycling rate is calculated by dividing the recyclables tonnage total for both the residential and commercial sector (as reported to each County) by the total tons of municipal solid waste (MSW), construction and demolition (C&D) and recyclables generated for a given year (from PADEP Waste Destination Reports and recyclables tonnage reports submitted to the Counties). The recyclables tonnage total includes the following materials from the residential and commercial sector:

Residential recyclables include:

- Single stream recyclables
- Commingled recyclables
- Glass
- Cardboard
- Newspaper, mixed paper and office paper
- PET, HDPE and mixed plastics
- Aluminum and bimetallic cans
- Scrap and mixed metals
- White goods
- HHW and e-waste (i.e. antifreeze, batteries, e-waste, lightbulbs, oils, etc.)
- Tires
- Organics (food, wood, leaf and yard waste)

Commercial recyclables include:

- Single stream recyclables
- Commingled recyclables
- Glass
- Cardboard
- Magazines, newspaper, mixed paper and office paper
- PET, HDPE, LDPE, PP, PS and mixed plastics
- Aluminum and bimetallic cans
- Scrap and mixed metals
- White goods
- HHW and e-waste (i.e. antifreeze, batteries, e-waste, lightbulbs, oils, etc.)
- Tires
- C&D material
- Clothing/textiles
- Asphalt shingles
- Organics (food, wood, leaf and yard waste)

The following pie charts show the amount of material recycled in each County, as reported to PADEP for calendar year 2022. The charts display the tons recycled in 2022 and the corresponding percentage of each recycling stream as compared to the total recyclables diverted in 2022.

Figure 4-1
2022 Bedford County Recycling Data in Tons (%)

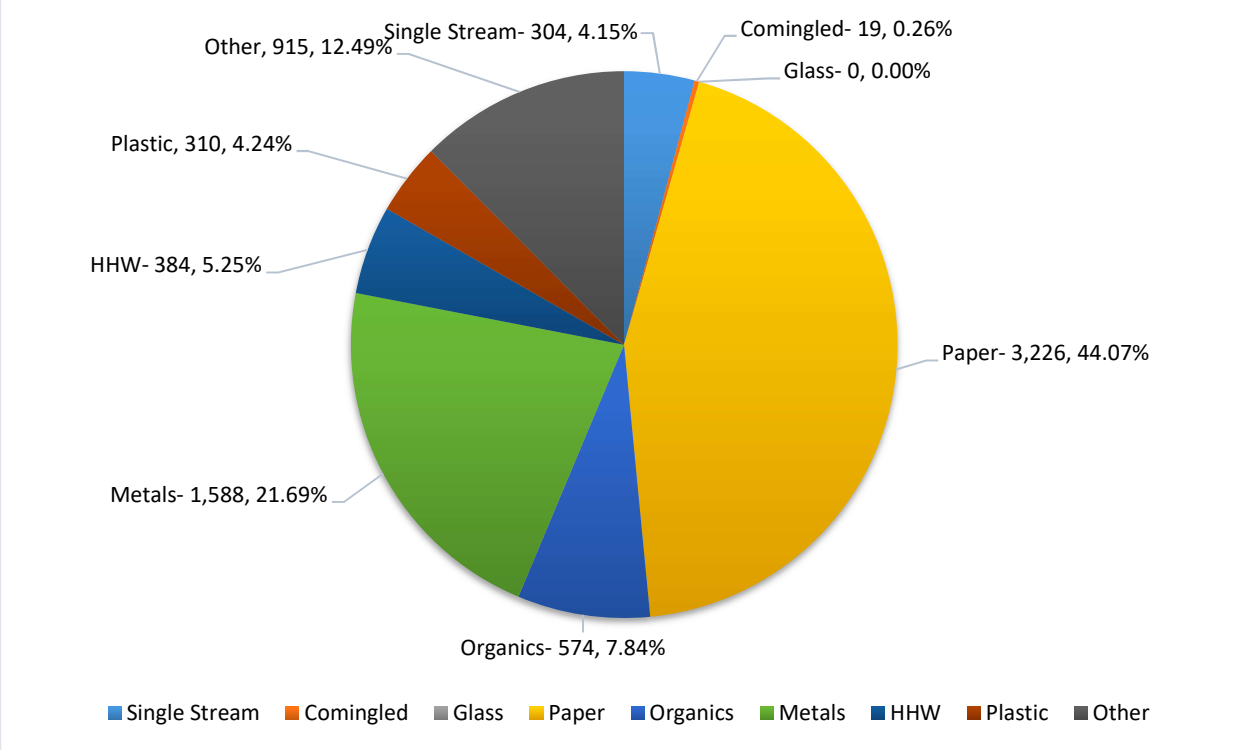


Figure 4-2
2022 Fulton County Recycling Data in Tons (%)

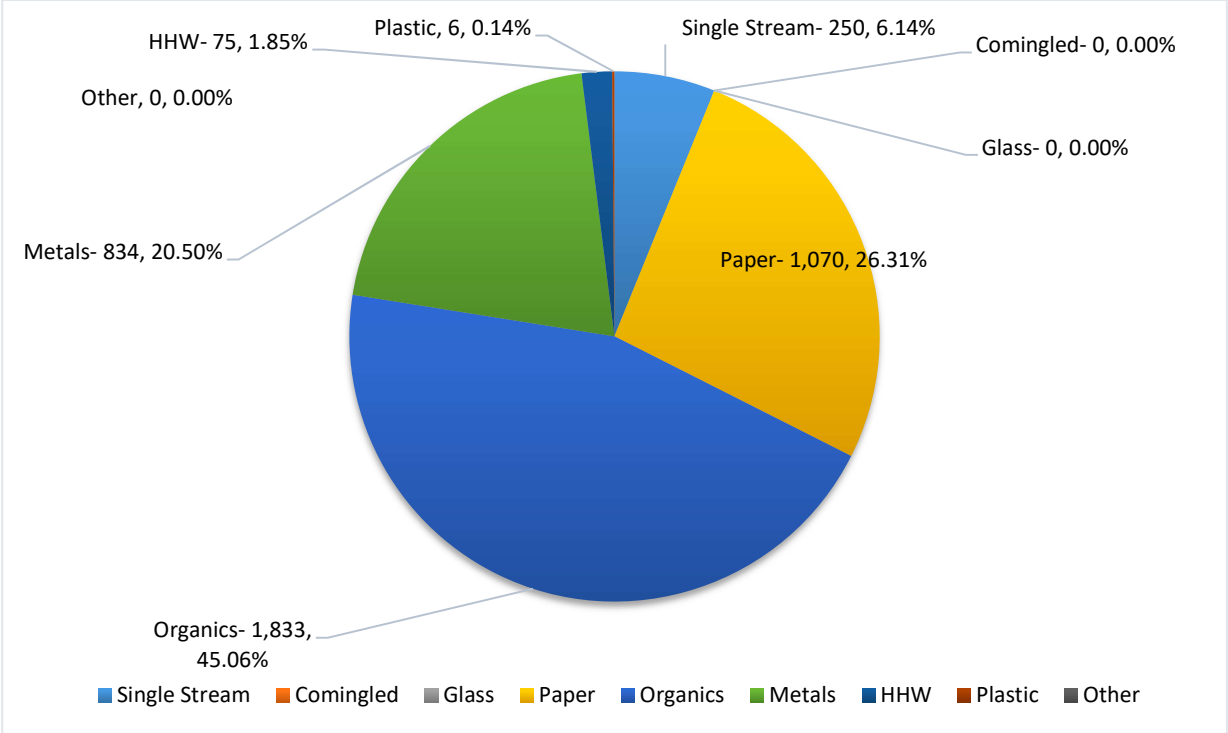
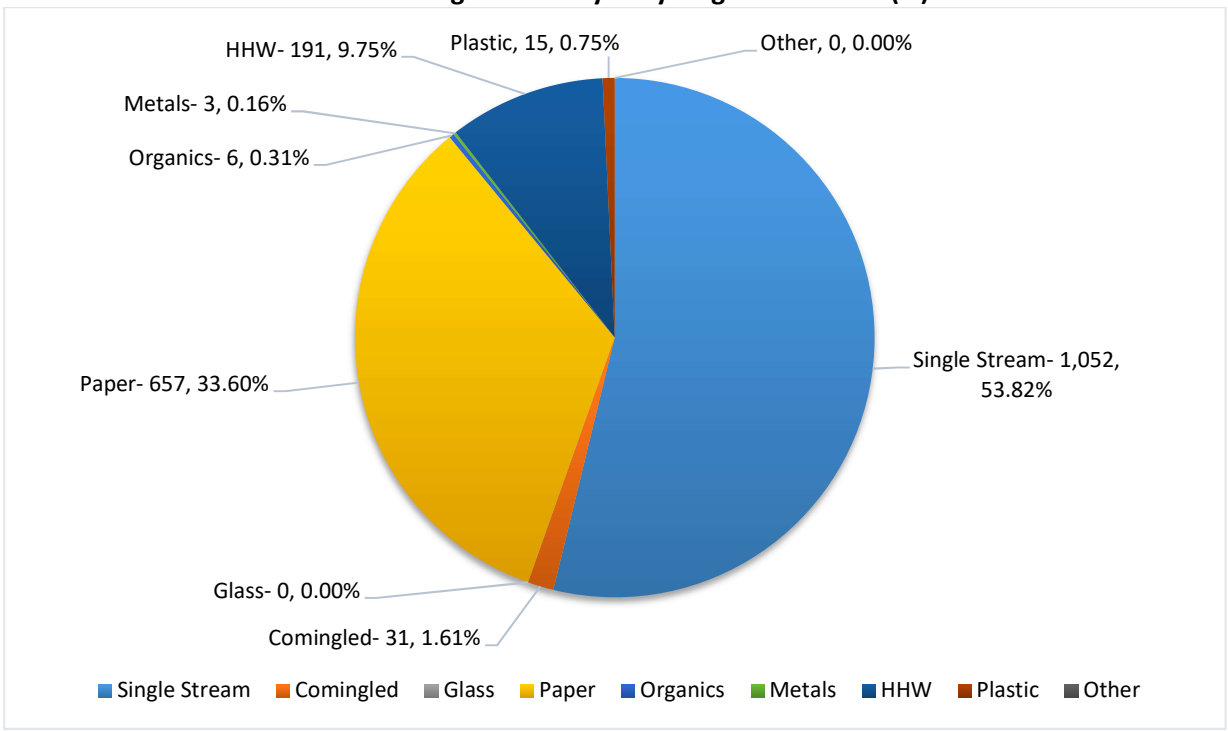


Figure 4-3
2022 Huntingdon County Recycling Data in Tons (%)



Per Capita Recyclables Diversion Rate

As shown in Tables 3-5 through 3-10, Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties' 2022 recycling rates were 13%, 75%, and 5%, respectively, and 16%, 46%, and 7%, respectively, once adjusted using the data obtained from the transfer station operators. The amount of material recycled or otherwise diverted from disposal in the Region has been relatively steady the past two years, which also coincides with the elimination of some of the recycling drop-off locations. The majority of recyclables collection and processing in the Region is managed by the private sector, thus requiring municipalities and/or the Counties to obtain the recycling tonnages from private industry for accurate reporting.

Based on the estimated 2022 County populations, the 2022 per capita diversion rates for recyclables and organics, reported to Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties, is approximately **0.15 tons per capita per year**, **0.28 tons per capita per year, and 0.04 tons per capita per year,** respectively**.**

The national average recyclables diversion rate is 0.27 tons per capita per year (1.5 pounds per capita per day). Based on the data over the past several years, Bedford and Huntingdon County residents are recycling less than the national average annually, while Fulton County residents are recycling at a rate approximately equivalent to the national average annually.

The recycling projections calculated for the Counties were computed based on the per capita recyclables/ organics diversion rate and a stable rate of recycling factored in over the 10-year planning period tied to the population of the Region. This assumption is believed to be valid, although an increase in recycling is achievable as cost-effective recycling programs can be developed and implemented with the assistance of SCCSWA.

Waste Composition Study

Act 101 requires each municipality to submit to the County in which it is located a report "…describing the weight or volume of materials that were recycled by that municipal recycling program in the preceding calendar year." The data for those reports generally comes from three (3) sources:

- Residential curbside programs – from reports submitted to the municipality by the private sector hauling firms with whom the municipality or individual residents had contracted for recycling services.
- Residential drop-off programs – from reports submitted to the municipality or County by the sponsoring entity, hauler who collects the material, and/or the recycling facility that receives and processes the material.
- Commercial/Institutional programs – from each individual establishment which had initiated a recycling program or from the private sector waste hauling firm providing the recycling service.

In 2020, PADEP retained MSW Consultants to perform a statewide municipal solid waste characterization study to understand the composition of solid waste being disposed in Pennsylvania. The study was designed to estimate the composition of disposed MSW generated in the commonwealth's six regions, as well as the statewide aggregate composition. MSW Consultants completed the study in September 2022

and that data was released to the public in early 2023. The southcentral regional data was utilized for the Plan Revision. The mean composition of each waste category was used to determine the amount of potentially recyclable material in the current Regional waste stream. It shall be noted that this research alone shall not be used as a basis to add a recyclable stream to a drop-off location or curbside collection program. This is simply showing one perspective based on an extensive statewide study. Other local factors shall be evaluated if the Region wants to make adjustments to their current programs. Results from the study are shown in the pie graph below. Each section indicates the tons of material disposed of by each County in calendar year 2022, as well as the percent of the total waste disposed for each category.

Figure 4-4
Bedford County Waste Composition Based on MSW Statewide Study in Tons (%)

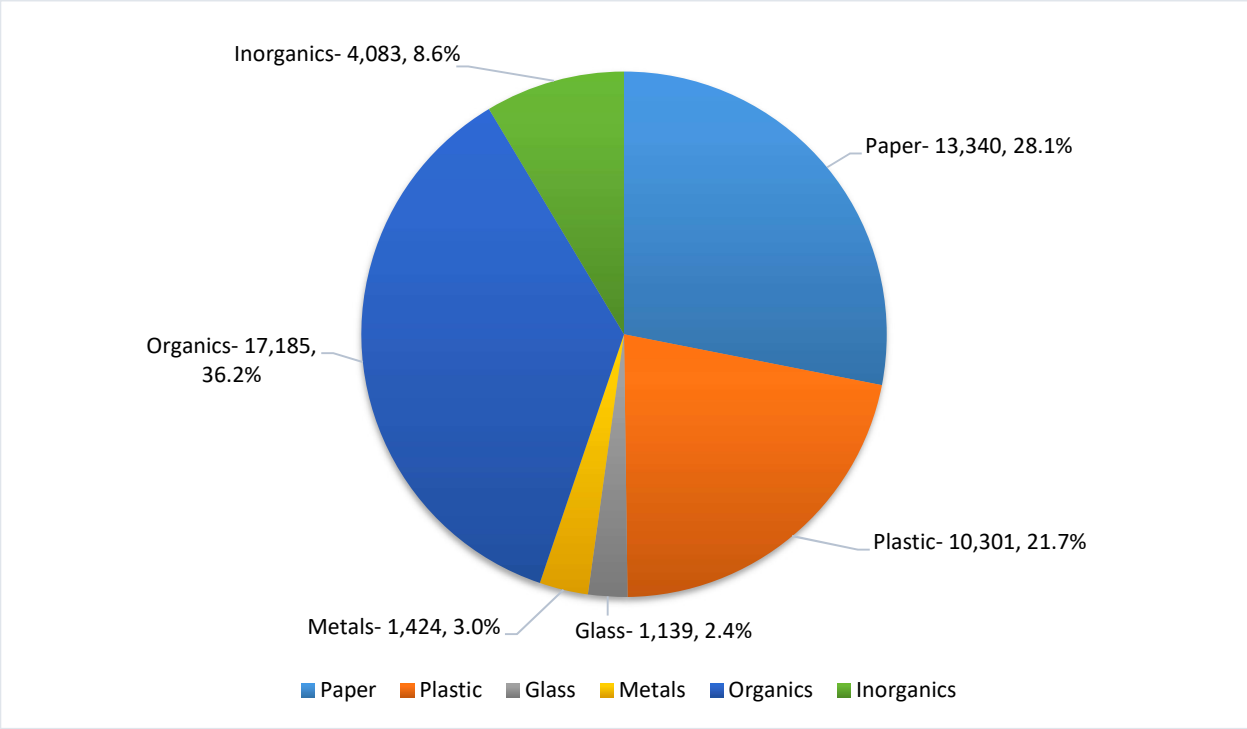


Figure 4-5
Adjusted Bedford County Waste Composition Based on MSW Statewide Study in Tons (%)

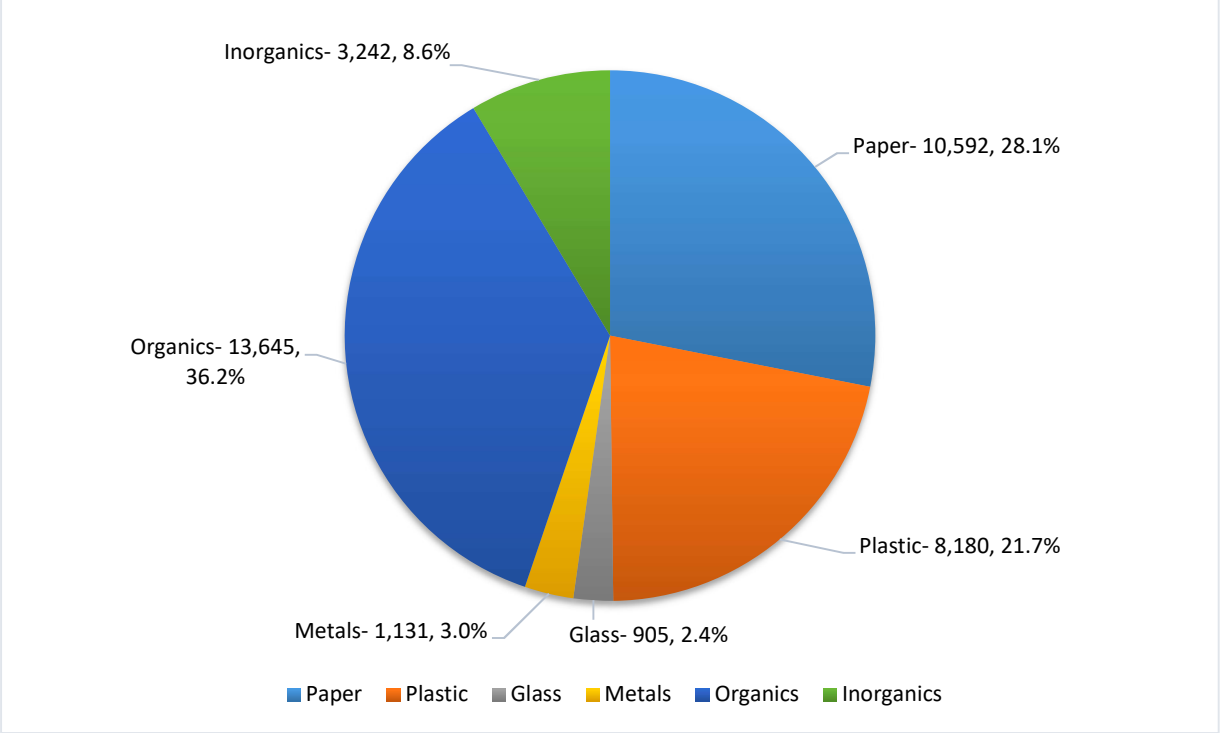


Figure 4-6
Fulton County Waste Composition Based on MSW Statewide Study in Tons (%)

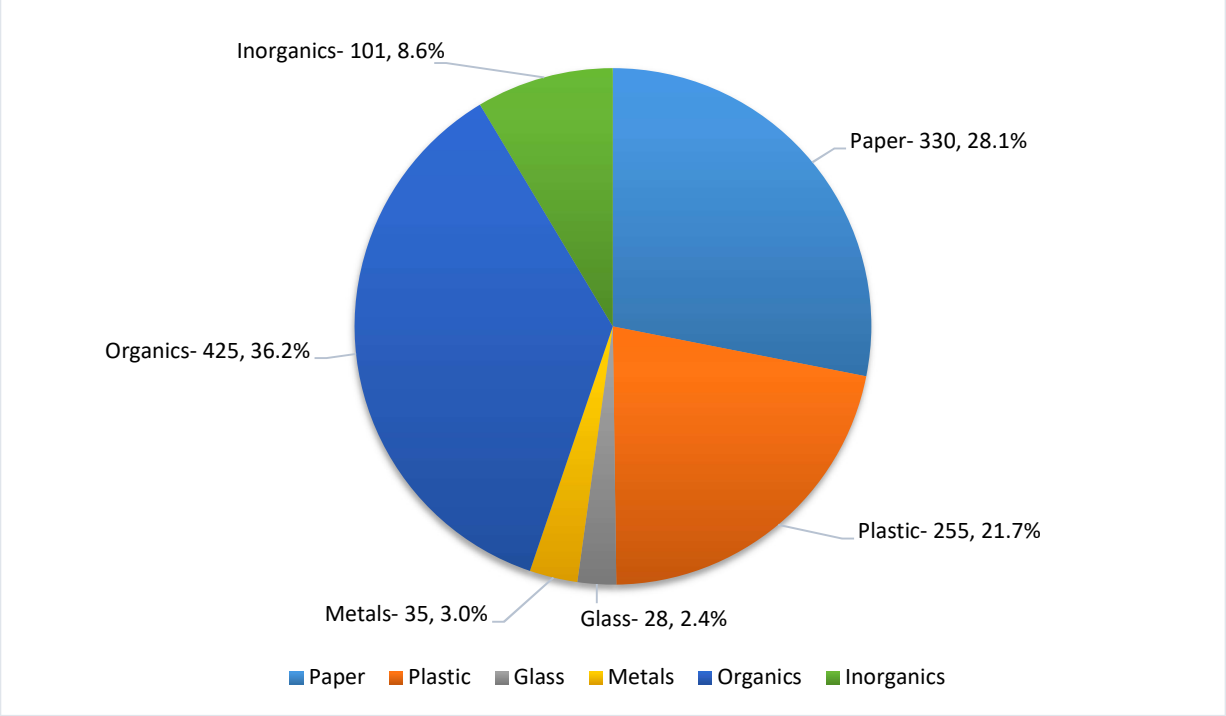


Figure 4-7
Adjusted Fulton County Waste Composition Based on MSW Statewide Study in Tons (%)

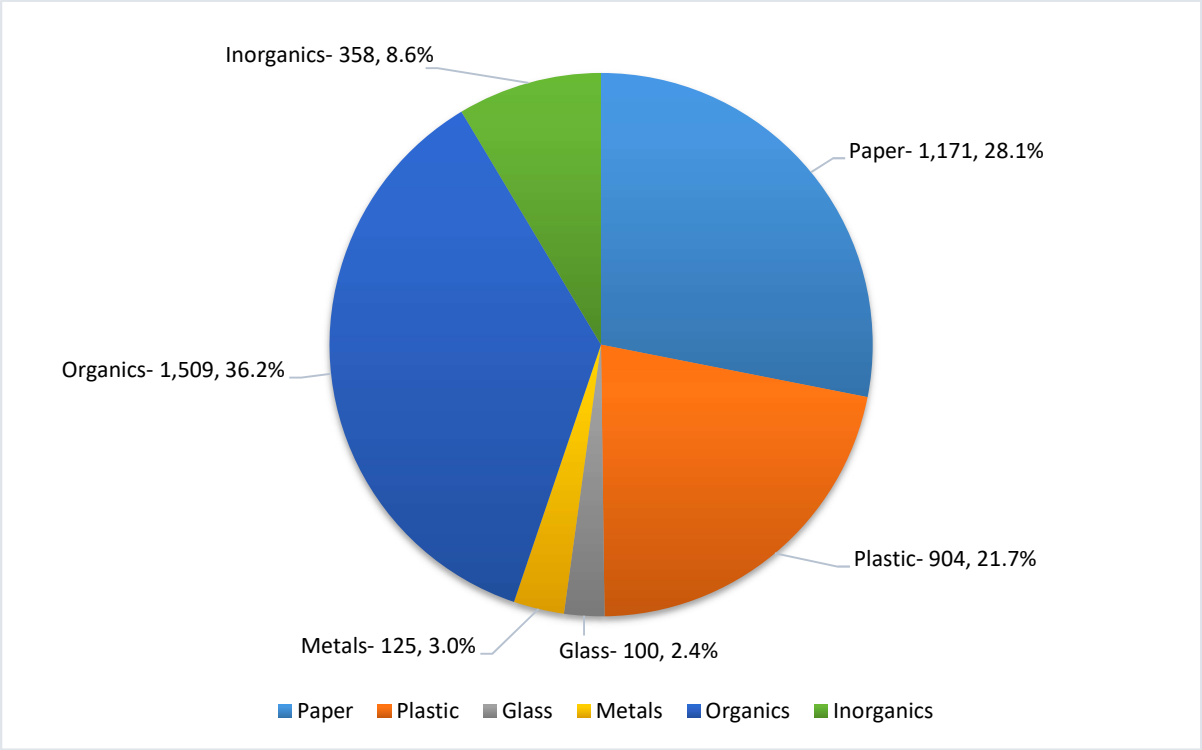


Figure 4-8
Huntingdon County Waste Composition Based on MSW Statewide Study in Tons (%)

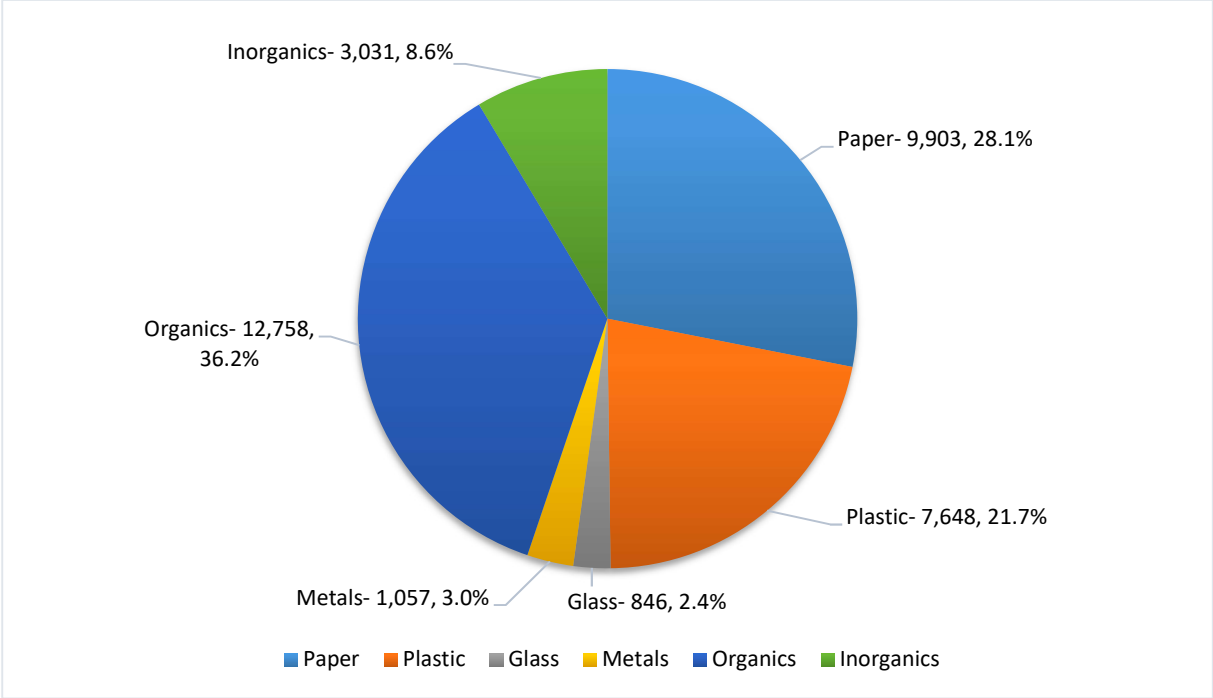
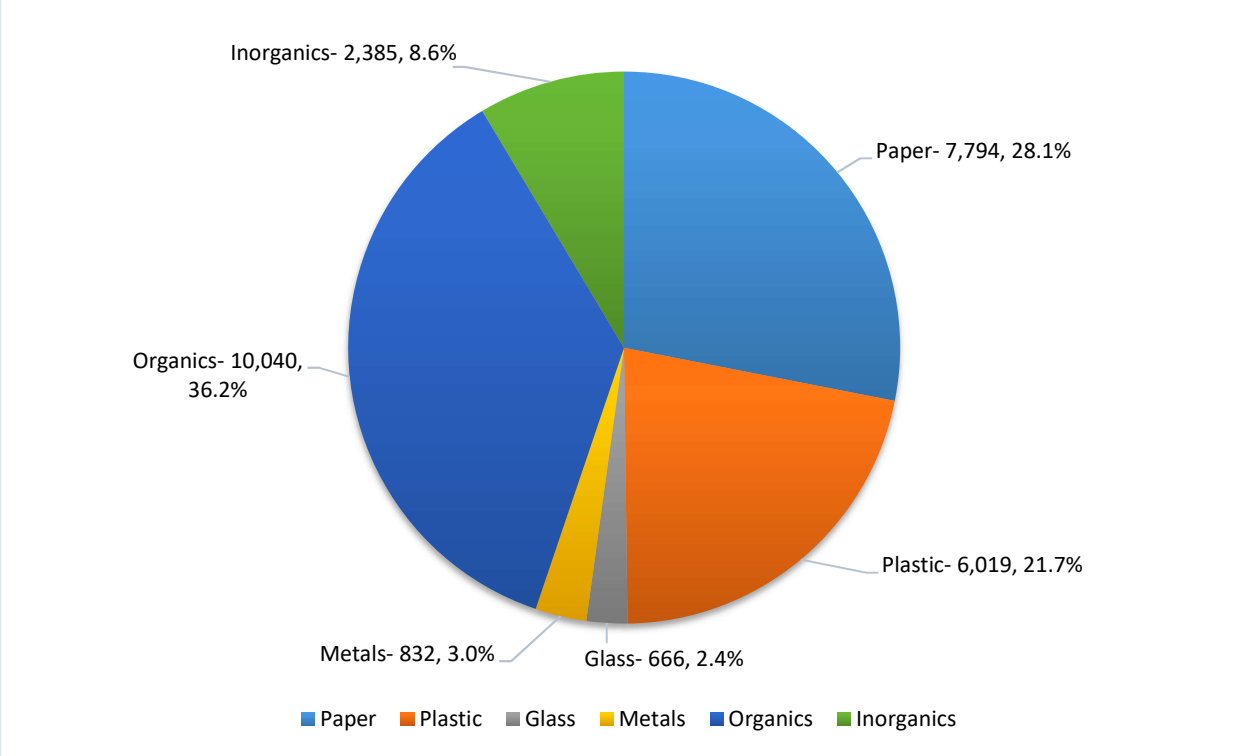


Figure 4-9
Adjusted Huntingdon County Waste Composition Based on MSW Statewide Study in Tons (%)



An examination of data from the MSW Consultants statewide waste composition study, suggests that of the remaining municipal waste currently being disposed of in Pennsylvania, there is additional discarded waste that can potentially be recycled. However, there are many factors that determine which materials are actually removed from the waste stream. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- availability of markets for the materials;
- economics of a recovery system;
- competing options;
- the percentage of people that participate in recycling;
- how easily the materials can be segregated for recovery;
- how efficient people are in diverting the materials for recycling.

The table labeled "Pennsylvania Waste Composition Estimate" located in Appendix F, presents an estimate of the current composition of the discarded municipal waste stream (after source separation) by material as well as an estimate of the potential remaining tons of recyclables in the discarded waste stream, according to the 2022 MSW Consultants Statewide Study. The table labeled "National Waste Composition Estimate" located in Appendix F presents an estimate of the current composition of the discarded municipal waste stream (after recycling and composting) by material and an estimate of the potential remaining tons of recyclables in the discarded waste stream according to the EPA Advancing Sustainable Materials Management 2015 Fact Sheet, written in July 2018. These two composition studies

are a good side-by-side comparison as to the amount of material potentially available for recovery in the discarded waste stream over the ten-year planning period.

This information shows that there is still room for improvement in recycling for certain commodities. For counties and municipalities to increase their recycling of those commodities, they first need to establish a sustainable funding source to support recycling programs and investigate available markets for the recyclable material.

In order to reach the State's recycling goal of 35%, Bedford and Huntingdon County will need to increase their recycling tonnages annually, while decreasing the amount of waste landfilled each year. Based on their current waste disposal rate, projected over the 10-year planning period, Bedford and Huntingdon Counties will need to each increase their recycling tonnages by approximately 850 tons annually to reach 35% recycling by 2034.

SCCSWA is striving to enhance the recycling programs in the Region to meet residents' needs while struggling to obtain and sustain funding sources for these programs. SCCSWA, in coordination with the County's SWAC members, have compiled a list of initiatives, goals and programs that may be developed in order to try to enhance and sustain the recycling programs, as well as identify options for residents that do not have convenient access to recycling programs (Appendix G). These programs, efforts and goals are included in Chapter 5.

The Plan Revision is providing the tools (via ordinance templates) to expand optional curbside recyclables collection programs for private "subscription" customers to other municipalities in the Region. If curbside recyclables collection programs, in non-mandated communities, increase across the Region, the recycling rates may increase over time.

Additionally, B&L has provided information on a sample key card program, discussed in detail in Chapter 5. This program would bring drop-off recycling to residents in communities where curbside collection may not be feasible, as well as allow the retrofit of existing public drop-off locations to a more sustainable drop-off model.

4.3 Existing Material Recovery Operations

In the past two decades, communities and businesses in the Region have made notable strides in reducing the amount of municipal waste requiring disposal. Eleven (11) municipalities have access to a curbside recyclables collection program, fourteen (14) municipalities have access to a recyclables drop-off program for the benefit of their residents and businesses, while one (1) municipality has a curbside and drop-off program. The remaining municipalities do not currently have access to municipal-wide public or private curbside or drop-off recycling. At this time, no municipalities have delegated to the Counties their responsibilities under Subchapter E. The Counties do not own or operate any recycling facilities, at this time. Tables 4-3 through 4-5 list the materials that are accepted by municipal recycling drop-off programs in the Region.

4.3.1 Recyclables Processing Facilities

Table 4-1 lists the MRFs identified within the Region and in contiguous Counties as included on the Pennsylvania RMC Recycling Markets Database.

Table 4-1

Material Processing Facilities (MRFs) Located in the Region and Contiguous Counties to SCCSWA

Facility	County	Open to the General Public	What Forms of Materials are Accepted	Materials Accepted	Capable of Accepting More Material
Miller's Quality Recycling 167 Warmuth Lane Bedford, PA 15522	Bedford	Yes	Source separated	Aluminum cans, aluminum scrap, ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals, and steel cans	Yes Unable to provide percentages or tonnage of material
Burgmeier's Recycling East 6th Avenue Road Altoona, PA 16601	Blair	Yes	Commingled and Source Separated	Aluminum cans, aluminum scrap, boxboard, clothing, corrugated containers, ferrous metal, brown, clear and green glass, HDPE, lead, magazines, mixed office paper, newspapers, non-ferrous metal, other paper, PET, phone books, plastics, textiles, rubber tires, sorted office paper, stainless steel, steel cans, and white goods	Yes Stated able to take as much as needed
IRC Buckhorn Recycling & Compost Facility 1860 Blacksnake Road Dysart, PA 16636	Blair	No	Source Separated	Aluminum cans, aluminum scrap, corrugated containers, plastics, ferrous metals, brown, clear and green glass, HDPE, LPDE, magazines, mixed office paper, newspapers, other paper, PET, phone books, PP, PS, PVC, sorted office paper, and steel cans	No
Tld Enterprises, Inc. 4643 Cove Mountain Road Roaring Springs, PA 16673	Blair	Yes	Commingled and Source Separated	Aluminum cans, corrugated containers, ferrous metals, lead, magazines, newspapers, and non-ferrous metals	Yes Unable to provide percentage or tonnage of material
Centre County Recycling and Refuse Authority 253 Transfer Rd Bellefonte PA 16823	Centre	Yes	Source separated	Plastic bottles 1 through 7; rigid plastics, three colors of glass, aluminum and tin cans; catalogs, phone books, magazines, newspaper, office paper, mixed paper, paperboard and cardboard	Yes Unable to provide percentage or tonnage of material

Chambersburg Waste Paper Co. Inc. 2047 Loop Road Chambersburg, PA 17202	Franklin	Yes	Commingled and Source Separated	Aluminum cans, any grade of paper and cardboard, plastics #1 and #2 and plastic film	Yes Stated they are currently at approximately half of their capacity.
Washington Township Recycling Facility 12725 Buchanon Trial East Waynesboro, PA 17268	Franklin	No	Commingled	Aluminum cans, Corrugated containers, brown, clear and green glass, HDPE, lead, newspapers, PET, sorted office paper, steel cans, and white goods	Not open to general public
Cocolamus Creek Disposal Services 31109 Route 35 North RR 1 McAlisterville, PA 17049	Juniata	Yes	Commingled and Source Separated	Aluminum cans, corrugated containers, brown, clear and green glass, HDPE, magazines, newspapers, other paper, PET, phone books, sorted office paper, and steel cans	No
Borough of Lewistown 249 Washington Avenue Lewistown, PA 17044	Mifflin	Yes	Source Separated	Aluminum cans, corrugated containers, brown glass, clear glass, HDPE, magazines, newspapers, other paper, PET, sorted office paper and steel cans	Unable to speak to representative
Pheasant Valley Recycling 301 Pheasant Valley Rd Lewistown PA 17044	Mifflin	Yes	Source Separated	Aluminum & tin cans, office paper, cardboard, magazines, catalogs	Yes Stated they can accept additional tonnage up to approximately 200 TPD.
Paul's Recycling Yard 24 Henderson Street Lewistown, PA 17044	Mifflin	No	Source Separated	Aluminum cans, aluminum scrap, corrugated containers, ferrous metals, lead, non-ferrous metals, stainless steel, steel cans, and white goods	Yes Unable to provide Percentage or tonnage of materials.

Source: PADEP and PARMC

Note: Open to the general public was taken to mean anyone, anywhere can access the facility. If a facility was only open to residents of a certain community and/or County that did not include a community and/or County within the Region, an answer of "no" was utilized.

4.3.2 Organics Management Facilities in the Region

There are currently no publicly or privately operated yard waste composting and recycling facilities located in Bedford, Fulton, or Huntingdon County.

4.3.3 Non-Agency Operated Recyclables Drop-Off Sites

There are currently fourteen (14) drop-off sites for Act 101 and other various recyclable materials within Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties. The privately operated drop-off sites are listed below in Table 4-2. These sites are owned by SCCSWA and operated by Sandy Run Landfill, located in the Region, in accordance with their landfill purchase agreement. Municipally-operated recycling drop-off sites are listed in Tables 4-3, 4-4, and 4-5.

One additional recyclables drop-off location, Clearville Recycling Center in Bedford County, is owned and operated by the Bedford County Conservation District.

Table 4-2

Regional Drop-Off Facilities Operated by Sandy Run Landfill

FACILITY	LOCATION
Park's Garbage Service	Shirley Township (Rt. 522), Mount Union, PA 17066
Smithfield Township Municipal Building	Mt. Vernon Ave. & 13th Street, Huntingdon, PA 16652
James Creek Post Office (Marklesburg Borough)	Marklesburg Borough (Rt. 26 South), James Creek, PA 16657
Forbes Road School	143 Red Bird Drive, Waterfall, PA 16689
McConnellsburg Recycling Center	610 E. North Street, McConnellsburg, PA 17233
Broad Top Township Building	1037 Shed Road, Bedford, PA 15522
Everett Church of the Brethren	119 East Second Street, Upper Parking Lot, Everett, PA 15537
United Church/Schellsburg	1708 Market Street, Schellsburg, PA 15559
Sandy Run Landfill	995 Landfill Road, Hopewell, PA 15545
Bedford Township Supervisors Office	1007 Shed Road, Bedford, PA 15522

Source: SCCSWA 2024

4.3.4 Other Private Regional Facilities

There are limited private entities in the Region accepting recyclable material. A search of PARMC, PADEP and Earth911 turned up zero private entities that currently accept commingled recyclables operating in the Region.

B&L performed a search for the following types of recyclable materials to determine if any private entities operated within the Region that will accept this material, that have not been previously listed in any tables in this Chapter. The search included aluminum cans, newspaper, office paper, HDPE, PET, corrugated cardboard, steel, and glass. The following entities were found:

1. Dibert's Recycling – accepts aluminum cans, car batteries and non-ferrous metals. Located in Bedford, PA.
2. Diebert's Recycling Center – accepts aluminum beverage cans. Located in McConnellsburg, PA
3. Bi-Lo Markets – accepts #2 and #4 plastic bags. Located in McConnellsburg, PA.

Residents can refer to the following websites to help locate facilities in and around the Region that accept various other forms of recyclables materials, such as, but not limited to electronics, HHW, and C&D waste materials:

Pennsylvania DEP - Recycling & Compost Facility Directory | RecycleSearch

Earth911 - More Ideas, Less Waste

Electronics Collection Programs (pa.gov)

Additionally, a resource for both SCCSWA and municipalities may be surrounding County Recycling Coordinators and PADEP Regional Planning Coordinators. Up to date contact information is maintained on PADEP's website at the following location:
http://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/Land/Waste/Recycling/Municipal-Resources/Pages/Recycling-Coordinators-Corner.aspx

As part of the plan update, it is recommended that Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon County consider adding the links provided above to their own individual websites to provide these resources to their residents.

4.3.5 Reuse

Reuse means to use something again rather than throwing it out. Reuse conserves energy and raw materials needed to make new products, and doing so saves energy and reduces the amount of pollution released into the air and water. By recycling or reusing plastic, metal, or glass items, you can reduce the need to mine, transport, and manufacture natural resources to make new products.

4.4 Summary of Municipal Recycling Programs

The 2020 U. S. Census figures indicate that there are no municipalities within the Region with greater than 10,000 people, but there is one (1) municipality within the Region with greater than 5,000 people and with a population density greater than 300, thus mandated to implement a recycling program, that being Huntingdon Borough in Huntingdon County. One (1) additional municipality may trigger the population

threshold during this planning horizon, that being Smithfield Township in Huntingdon County. All mandated municipalities in the Region meet the requirements of Act 101. Refer to Table 4-3 for information on how they are meeting those requirements.

Recycling service is largely offered to residents in the Region through the use of recyclables drop-off locations. There are ten (10) drop-off locations managed and operated by the Sandy Run Landfill. There are eleven (11) municipalities in the Region with access to curbside recycling collection and one (1) municipality in the Region with both curbside and drop-off recycling collection service. Of the eleven (11) municipalities with access to curbside recycling, five (5) municipalities currently report their collection totals through Re-Trac, while the remaining six (6) do not. It is assumed that the remaining six (6) municipalities have opt-in curbside collection offered by their subscription waste hauler.

Although there is only one (1) mandated municipality in the Region which requires commercial, institutional and retail establishments to recycle, the remaining non-mandated municipalities in the Region should encourage commercial, institutional and retail establishments, as well as community events, to voluntarily participate in the Act 101 recycling program requirements. This may include the recycling of glass bottles and jars, aluminum cans, aerosol and steel cans, plastic containers and bottles, corrugated cardboard, newspapers, magazines, catalogs and high grade office and copy paper, plus leaf waste. Commercial and retail establishments are encouraged to contact their municipal officials or SCCSWA to obtain information regarding recycling, solid waste management, and helpful guidelines for the proper disposal of many types of waste and recyclable materials.

Tables 4-6, 4-7 and 4-8, located at the end of this chapter, list the municipalities in Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties, the type of residential recycling program used in each municipality in 2024, and the materials collected by the program. At this time, there are no municipal cooperation's for the collection, processing, and sale of recyclables in the Counties. This is handled by the private sector solely in the Region.

The future recycling program will continue to utilize the existing drop-off facilities, encourage curbside collection of recyclable materials and encourage the use of local businesses for the management of hard-to-recycle materials. The Counties will actively engage the municipalities and discuss options with the municipalities to increase recycling over the ten year planning period. The current version of the SWMP will be shared with all municipalities and a meeting will be set up, virtually, for the municipalities to join and discuss the Plan Update with the County Recycling Coordinators. Recycling under this Plan will be coordinated with and will not interfere with municipal recycling under Subchapter E.

4.5 Environmental Benefits of Recycling

The benefits of recycling stem from four (4) sources: the value of the recyclable material in its reuse; the reduction in the waste requiring collection, transportation, processing, and disposal; the reduction in raw materials required to manufacture new products; and the energy saved in processing the raw materials to the point of manufacturing use. The reuse value of the material is reflected in its market price, although, the average recyclables net market value (after transportation and processing) is often close to zero; the chief financial benefit of recycling for consumers is usually the avoided cost of disposal.

B&L performed an EPA WARM model computer evaluation, which estimates the impacts and benefits of recycling activities on the environment based on SCCSWA's 2022 Recycling Report Summary. The WARM model calculates various savings based on the tonnages of materials recycled. Appendix F contains the result tables of the EPA WARM model evaluation.

Using the 2022 Re-TRAC Regional recycling tonnages, SCCSWA's 2022 total recycling efforts provided environmental benefits that were the equivalent of the following estimated resource consumption savings and pollution reductions:

- A net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 39,071 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO2E);
- A reduction in the net energy consumption by 326,340 million BTUs (British Thermal Units);
- Conservation of 56,169 barrels of oil;
- Conservation of 2,709,291 gallons of gasoline;
- Reduction of annual emissions from 8,295 average passenger cars on the road (based on the equivalent amount of energy and fuel used by a passenger car each year and the average GHG emissions released by a passenger car per year);
- Conservation of 1,627,985 cylinders of propane used for home barbeques.

The EPA WARM model is a tool that can be used by the Region to estimate anticipated reductions in the consumption categories above by increasing source reduction, recycling and/or composting over the ten year planning period.

The current waste reduction and recycling system in the Region is operated by the private sector. There is no revenue from the sale or use of materials collected at the municipal or county level. Additionally, there is no avoided cost of processing or disposal realized at the municipal or county level due to this method of management. All costs associated with this program are absorbed by either the municipality, if the municipality contracts with a waste and recycling hauler, or the resident if under a subscription collection system.

4.6 SCCSWA Recycling in Relation to PA Recycling Goals

Upon reaching the 25% recycling goal specified in Act 101 in 1997, the Governor's Office established a new goal of 35% recycling to be achieved by 2003. The 2022 recycling rates in Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties were 16%, 46% and 7%, respectively. Based on this information, Fulton County has exceeded the State goal of 35% recycling.

A trend in packaging has been occurring, away from heavier glass and metal containers to lighter, thinner-walled plastics and aluminum. This is a positive trend in source (tonnage) reduction, but also results in a lighter tonnage (and therefore, lower weight-based "percent recycled" tonnage) being recycled. Thus, the actual "percent recycled" rate is becoming of less importance than just taking steps to optimize recycling, where practical. Even maintaining the recycling rate over time may require increased recycling of lighter materials.

In an effort to increase recycling, SCCSWA may want to focus on strategies designed to expand or supplement existing recycling programs, educate residents on recycling practices, improve the quality of recyclable materials, and improve current data collection efforts. SCCSWA may want to provide advice to municipalities developing or expanding programs such as the establishment of yard waste collection (woody materials), curbside recycling collection, or food waste collection (curbside or drop-off).

Another strategy to further boost diversion is to encourage municipalities without recycling services to support existing County sponsored drop-off facilities or curbside recycling programs. SCCSWA will provide technical assistance to help these municipalities if they choose to initiate curbside collection programs. Municipal partnerships are greatly encouraged to increase the success of the programs economics.

The unfortunate perception in the past has been that recycling is "free". The reality is that recycling costs money. In a curbside system, it costs money to obtain the toters used to collect recyclables curbside, it costs money to collect and transport those recyclables to a transfer station or material recovery facility (MRF), and it costs money to process this material at these facilities. It also costs money to dispose of the contamination that must be removed from the recycling stream (often more prevalent in single stream systems). At the end of the process, there is money to be made through the sale of the recyclables, but the recycling market is highly fluctuating and the value of the material is ever changing. This same model holds true for drop-off recycling. Additionally, recycling requires employees and space to process and sort this material. These factors often deter counties from collecting and processing their own recyclables. SCCSWA largely relies on the private sector to collect and process recyclables from residents and businesses, due to economic and logistic factors. As noted in Chapter 5, it is recommended that future

municipal recycling programs are offered at an appropriate rate to cover the costs associated with the service.

There are currently no regulations in place that require waste disposal facilities or haulers to provide a certain level of recycling to residents, other than the requirement that all disposal and transfer facilities must contain a drop-off which collects at least three (3) Act 101 materials. Any regulations regarding recycling service at a county or municipal level typically come from ordinances or contracts developed by the entity.

It is expected that if SCCSWA is able to facilitate the growth of recycling programs and can help implement other recycling initiatives (such as optional curbside recycling collections in non-mandated municipalities, and increased paper recycling at commercial businesses and industrial parks), Bedford and Huntingdon Counties' recycling rates may indeed increase over the 10-year planning period.

4.7 Recycling Education

Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties do not currently have an established recycling education program for their drop-off locations, special event collections, etc. The Counties will generate education material prior to a collection event and distribute throughout the Region. As part of this Plan Update, several suggestions are included in Chapter 5 on ways in which the Region can develop and maintain a more robust education program for their residents.

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Table 4-3

Municipal Recycling Programs – Bedford County

MUNICIPALITY	2020 POPULATION	MANDATED	PROGRAM	CARDBOARD	OFFICE PAPER	MIXED PAPER	BROWN GLASS	CLEAR GLASS	GREEN GLASS	ALUM CANS	METAL CANS	NEWS PAPER	#1 - #5 AND #7 PLASTICS	#1 AND #2 PLASTIC ONLY	YARD WASTE	RECYCLING ORDINANCE
Bedford Borough	2,865	No	None													
Bedford Township	5,105	No	Drop-Off[1]	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Bloomfield Township	1,862	No	None													
Broad Top Township	1,441	No	Drop-Off[2]	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Coaldale Borough	126	No	None													
Colerain Township	1,132	No	None													
Cumberland Valley Township	1,454	No	None													
East Providence Township	1,760	No	None													
East St. Clair Township	2,908	No	None													
Everett Borough	1,765	No	Drop-Off[3,4]	X	X	X	X**	X**	X**	X	X	X	X*			
Harrison Township	932	No	None													
Hopewell Borough	189	No	None													
Hopewell Township	1,889	No	Drop-Off[5]	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Hyndman Borough	863	No	None													
Juniata Township	898	No	None													
Kimmel Township	1,525	No	None													
King Township	1,181	No	None													
Liberty Township	1,382	No	None													
Lincoln Township	390	No	None													
Londonderry Township	1,637	No	None													
Mann Township	507	No	None													
Manns Choice Borough	316	No	None													
Monroe Township	1,393	No	None													

Table 4-3 - Continued

Municipal Recycling Programs – Bedford County

MUNICIPALITY	2010 POPULATION	MANDATED	PROGRAM	CARDBOARD	OFFICE PAPER	MIXED PAPER	BROWN GLASS	CLEAR GLASS	GREEN GLASS	ALUM CANS	METAL CANS	NEWS PAPER	#1 - #5 AND #7 PLASTICS	#1 AND #2 PLASTIC ONLY	YARD WASTE	RECYCLING ORDINANCE
Napier Township	2,031	No	Drop-Off[6]	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
New Paris Borough	192	No	None													
Pavia Township	286	No	None													
Pleasantville Borough	191	No	None													
Rainsburg Borough	141	No	None													
St. Clairsville Borough	76	No	None													
Saxton Borough	726	No	None													
Schellsburg Borough	330	No	None													
Snake Spring Township	1,770	No	None													
South Woodbury Township	2,083	No	None													
Southampton Township	847	No	None													
West Providence Township	3,082	No	None													
West St. Clair Township	1,658	No	None													
Woodbury Borough	286	No	None													
Woodbury Township	1,179	No	None													

Notes:

1. Bedford Township Supervisors Office *(operated by Sandy Run LF)*
2. Broad Top Township Building *(operated by Sandy Run LF)*
3. Everett Church of the Brethren *(operated by Sandy Run LF)*
4. Clearville Recycling Center *(operated by BCCD)*
5. Sand Run Landfill *(operated by Sandy Run LF)*
6. United Church/Schellsburg *(operated by Sandy Run LF)*

*Specifically, plastic bottles with necks smaller their bases.

**Glass is accepted at the Clearville Recycling Center, no other locations accept glass

Table 4-4

Municipal Recycling Programs – Fulton County

MUNICIPALITY	2010 POPULATION	MANDATED	PROGRAM	CARDBOARD	OFFICE PAPER	MIXED PAPER	BROWN GLASS	CLEAR GLASS	GREEN GLASS	ALUM CANS	METAL CANS	NEWS PAPER	#1 - #5 AND #7 PLASTICS	#1 AND #2 PLASTIC ONLY	YARD WASTE	RECYCLING ORDINANCE
Ayr Township	2,036	No	None													
Belfast Township	1,361	No	None													
Bethel Township	1,555	No	Drop-Off[1]	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Brush Creek Township	737	No	None													
Dublin Township	1,193	No	Drop-Off[2]	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Licking Creek Township	1,575	No	Drop-Off[3]	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
McConnellsburg Borough	1,151	No	None													
Taylor Township	1,065	No	Drop-Off[4]	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Thompson Township	1,092	No	Drop-Off[5]	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Todd Township	1,612	No	Drop-Off[6]	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Union Township	747	No	None													
Valley Hi Borough	6	No	None													
Wells Township	494	No	None													

Notes:

1. Bethel Township Municipal Building
2. Missy's Market & Grill
3. Licking Creek Township Building
4. Forbes Road School *(operated by Sandy Run LF)*
5. Old Thompson Township Building
6. McConnellsburg Recycling Center *(operated by Sandy Run LF)*

*Specifically, plastic bottles with necks smaller their bases.

Table 4-5

Municipal Recycling Programs – Huntingdon County

MUNICIPALITY	2010 POPULATION	MANDATED	PROGRAM	CARDBOARD	OFFICE PAPER	MIXED PAPER	BROWN GLASS	CLEAR GLASS	GREEN GLASS	ALUM CANS	METAL CANS	NEWS PAPER	#1 - #5 AND #7 PLASTICS	#1 AND #2 PLASTIC ONLY	YARD WASTE	RECYCLING ORDINANCE
Alexandria Borough	384	No	Curbside	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Barree Township	469	No	None													
Birmingham Borough	89	No	None													
Brady Township	1,034	No	None													
Broad Top Borough	367	No	None													
Carbon Township	318	No	None													
Cass Township	1,018	No	None													
Cassville Borough	135	No	None													
Clay Township	868	No	None													
Coalmont Borough	90	No	None													
Cromwell Township	1,478	No	None													
Dublin Township	1,183	No	None													
Dudley Borough	184	No	None													
Franklin Township	495	No	None													
Henderson Township	922	No	None													
Hopewell Township	453	No	None													
Huntingdon Borough	6,827	Yes	Curbside	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*		x	x
Jackson Township	859	No	None													
Juniata Township	437	No	None													
Lincoln Township	321	No	None													
Logan Township	611	No	None													
Mapleton Borough	418	No	Curbside	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			

Table 4-5 – Continued

Municipal Recycling Programs – Huntingdon County

MUNICIPALITY	2010 POPULATION	MANDATED	PROGRAM	CARDBOARD	OFFICE PAPER	MIXED PAPER	BROWN GLASS	CLEAR GLASS	GREEN GLASS	ALUM CANS	METAL CANS	NEWS PAPER	#1 - #5 AND #7 PLASTICS	#1 AND #2 PLASTIC ONLY	YARD WASTE	RECUCLING ORDINANCE
Marklesburg Borough	200	No	Drop-Off[1]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X*			
Mill Creek Borough	285	No	Curbside	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Miller Township	459	No	None													
Morris Township	428	No	None													
Mount Union Borough	2,308	No	Curbside	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Oneida Township	1,012	No	None													
Orbisonia Borough	449	No	Curbside	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Penn Township	1,077	No	None													
Petersburg Borough	419	No	Curbside	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Porter Township	1,904	No	None													
Rockhill Borough	379	No	Curbside	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Saltillo Borough	309	No	Curbside	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Shade Gap Borough	78	No	None													
Shirley Township	2,405	No	Curbside and Drop-Off[2]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X*			
Shirleysburg Borough	141	No	None													
Smithfield Township	4,618	No	Drop-Off[3]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X*			
Springfield Township	693	No	None													
Spruce Creek Township	199	No	None													
Tell Township	662	No	None													
Three Springs Borough	550	No	Curbside	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Todd Township	898	No	None													
Union Township	947	No	None													

Table 4-5 – Continued

Municipal Recycling Programs – Huntingdon County

MUNICIPALITY	2010 POPULATION	MANDATED	PROGRAM	CARDBOARD	OFFICE PAPER	MIXED PAPER	BROWN GLASS	CLEAR GLASS	GREEN GLASS	ALUM CANS	METAL CANS	NEWS PAPER	#1 - #5 AND #7 PLASTICS	#1 AND #2 PLASTIC ONLY	YARD WASTE	RECYCLING ORDINANCE
Walker Township	1,963	No	Curbside	X	X	X				X	X	X	X*			
Warriors Mark Township	1,871	No	None													
West Township	515	No	None													
Wood Township	612	No	None													

Source: Population data from US Census Bureau, Program information from County staff information and municipal websites.

Notes:

1. James Creek Post Office *(operated by Sandy Run LF)*
2. Park's Garbage Service *(operated by Sandy Run LF)*
3. Smithfield Township Fairgrounds *(operated by Sandy Run LF)*

*Specifically, plastic bottles with necks smaller their bases.

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CHAPTER 5 - SELECTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the process used to select and recommend components to the Region's overall waste management system, and to provide justification for said selections and recommendations. Per PADEP regulations, the Region must ensure that the recommended system(s) provides the required capacity needed to properly process/dispose of all municipal waste generated within its boundaries over the next 10-years. This Chapter examines available and realistic processing and disposal alternatives for municipal waste; determines the compatibility of these alternatives with the existing waste and recycling systems in the Region; and makes recommendations for future adjustments to those systems.

5.1 Overview of Current Municipal Waste Management System

Processing and disposal of MSW is handled by private waste haulers for the vast majority of municipalities in the Region. The private sector handles the consolidation and shipping of mixed recyclables, collected curbside at privately operated transfer stations, as well as managing the processing and marketing of recyclables handled through their facilities. Processing and recycling/disposal of C&D waste is generally handled by the private sector. Biosolids (sewage sludge) and septage are mainly managed by a combination of wastewater treatment plants and private landfills, and regulated medical waste is managed privately through contracted collection and ultimate disposal at privately operated facilities.

Eleven (11) municipalities in the SCCSWA region currently have access to curbside collection of recyclables. There are no owned yard waste composting facilities in the Region.

5.2 Waste and Recyclables Management – Alternatives

The following section briefly highlights waste collection, transfer, processing and disposal system alternatives that currently are or can be made available to the Region. This section focuses on alternatives that have specific compatibility or that show particular promise within the Region's waste management system that was described earlier in this chapter. Waste management alternatives that were not considered technically or financially feasible in the three-county region have not been included.

5.2.1 Waste and Recyclables Collection

5.2.1.1 MSW Collection

There are four (4) basic methods for the collection of MSW (residential/commercial/institutional refuse) that are practical in this region.

Municipal Collection - Municipalities can provide refuse collection services to their residents using municipal employees and equipment.

Contracted Collection - Municipalities can contract via a public bidding procedure with a private waste hauler to provide refuse collection services to their residents (and typically institutions and small businesses as well.) This results in one waste hauler collecting from all residents along a collection route.

Subscription Collection - Individual households and businesses can each contract directly with a private waste hauler for refuse collection services, with limited or no municipal involvement. This often results in multiple waste vehicles from different waste collection companies collecting on the same route.

Self-Haul - Residents and businesses can self-haul wastes to a transfer station or disposal site.

Due to the capital costs associated with municipal collection, it is not recommended that a municipality changes from subscription or contracted collection to municipal collection, unless a municipality has the capabilities in place, i.e. staff and vehicles. Those municipalities that currently offer municipal collection may continue to offer this service to their residents, though a financial evaluation of the program is recommended annually to ensure the cost to residents covers the disposal, processing, operation and maintenance costs associated with this type of system.

Self-haul may be utilized by residents throughout the county, regardless of the current collection system in the municipality. Often times residents utilize self-haul when disposing of larger bulk items, such as furniture and appliances, or when performing large home clean-up projects.

5.2.1.2 Recyclables

The collection methods for recycled materials are similar to the collection methods for residential waste. Recycled materials can be collected curbside through municipal collection, contracted collection, subscription collection, or by self-haul to central drop-off locations. The basic details of these collection methods are described above.

Regarding curbside collection of recyclable materials, three methods can be used: source-separated, dual-stream, and single-stream.

Source-separated recycling requires the resident to separate multiple streams of recycling at the curb (i.e. there may be a separate container for plastics, glass, paper and metal). This method makes processing much simpler and inexpensive, and tends to result in a cleaner recyclable material collected, which improves market value. Often this type of program has lower participation and material recovery and higher collection costs.

Dual-stream recycling, also known as commingled recycling, is similar to source-separated recycling, with the recyclables commonly separated into two categories: bottles/cans and paper fiber. Dual-stream recycling typically has the same benefits as source-separated recycling, but the collection method is slightly different. For example, cans, glass and plastics may go in one container while paper fiber (cardboard, newspaper, etc.) go in another. This method of recycling often has lower processing costs and less contamination, but also may have lower participation and material recovery.

Single-stream recycling collects all of the recyclable materials in a single container at the curb. Some of the benefits of single-stream collection are ease of separating in the home, higher residential participation rates, higher quantities recycled, increased collection efficiency and the ease in which a municipality can incorporate small businesses and multi-family units into the program. Some of the disadvantages of single-stream recycling include lower recyclable material quality and market revenues, higher capital processing costs, decreased quality control at the curb, increased product contamination, and the potential to have to dispose of more material due to the contamination factor. Both dual-stream and single-stream collections require access to materials processing facilities in the Region that can receive and further process the collected recyclables.

There are many factors to consider when selecting a recycling program, such as what types and size of containers to give residents, what materials to collect, what type of truck will best suit the collection program, what types of recyclables processing infrastructure is available in the area, and how the recycling program will be funded (i.e. include in a subscription cost, pay through local taxes, fund through a pay-as-

you-throw program, etc.). These considerations may be dependent on the type of waste collection program used.

A new option available to municipalities and Counties throughout the Commonwealth is the development of a rural transfer station for the collection of both waste and recyclables utilizing the Rural Transfer Station Permit By Rule. PADEP acknowledged that many rural areas of the State lack convenient and affordable access to waste disposal and recycling services which can lead to illegal dumping, open burning and other disadvantages. The Rural Transfer Station Permit By Rule allows for the construction and operation of municipal waste transfer facilities in rural areas where trash collection and recycling services are not economically feasible. This is a feasible option for rural municipalities in Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties as well as a feasible option that may be explored by one of the Counties during the ten year planning period.

5.2.1.3 Hauler Licensing or Oversight

In June 2002, Pennsylvania approved amendments to the existing solid waste management statutes (adopted as PA Act 90) that, among other provisions, established a statewide waste transportation safety program, including a licensing program for all waste haulers doing business in Pennsylvania. Any waste hauler with a GVW (gross vehicle weight) of over 17,000 pounds and trailers with a registered gross vehicle weight greater than 10,000 pounds that transports municipal or residual waste to a waste processing or disposal facility in Pennsylvania must have a valid Waste Transporter Authorization issued by PADEP. This program is administered by the State and prohibits counties or municipalities from implementing any new municipal waste or residual waste transportation authorizations or licensing programs. (Note – since the Act 90 program relates to licensing of larger waste vehicles, it leaves open the possibility of establishing a separate local licensing program for waste vehicles with less than a 17,000 pound GVW.) Based on this legislation, all larger haulers doing business within the Region need to meet the requirements of the State program. Hauler data collected from the State program is available on PADEP's website at:

https://www.dep.pa.gov/BUSINESS/LAND/WASTE/SOLIDWASTE/MUNICIPAL-RESIDUAL-WASTE--TRANSPORTATION/Pages/default.aspx

It is up to individual counties to monitor waste hauling and disposal activities. The law prohibits processing and disposal facilities from accepting waste from regulated waste transportation vehicles that do not have a valid authorization.

Some counties in the Commonwealth continue to register (as opposed to licensing) haulers, usually with a minimal (or no) fee, to help ensure that basic information on the haulers, the municipalities served and the materials collected, is reported to the county or municipality regularly. The Region does not currently

have a hauler registration. Individual municipalities interested in establishing a hauler registration and/or licensing program for smaller haulers may contact the State for recommendations for the program.

5.2.2 Waste Transportation and Disposal

5.2.2.1 Transportation of MSW to Disposal Sites

Under Act 101, it is the responsibility of each municipality to provide for the proper collection and transportation of municipal waste generated from within their municipal borders to disposal facilities. A "disposal" facility in this context can be a regional transfer station, a landfill, a waste-to-energy facility, or another type of permitted processing, drop-off or disposal facility. All municipal solid waste generated within the Region must be transported to a duly permitted processing/disposal facility, with larger haulers duly licensed by the State as required by Act 90.

5.2.2.2 Transportation of Recyclables to Collection/ Processing Site

As with MSW, recyclables can be transported in three (3) ways to a collection/ processing facility or intermediate market: directly by residents and businesses, by waste haulers, or by municipalities. A "collection/processing" facility in this context includes a drop-off site, a transfer station, a materials recovery facility (MRF), or other suitable facility. Ultimately, the goal is for all segregated recyclables to be shipped to markets for reuse, or reused locally (such as inert materials for use as pipe bedding or aggregate).

Drop-off recycling sites can supplement curbside collection, and in areas where no curbside collection exists, provide the only opportunity for recycling. Drop-off recycling sites can enable a municipality to expand their current recycling program by enabling them to accept a broader range of materials from their residents than a hauler may collect. Typically, rural municipalities are not mandated to recycle under Act 101, and thus haulers may not offer curbside recyclables collection. Drop-off locations can provide residents the opportunity to recycle when their hauler does not offer it.

Segregated recyclable materials, such as those collected at the municipally operated drop-off locations throughout the Region, can be hauled directly to intermediate brokers or processors/ markets. Quantity, cleanliness and purity of the material, lack of contamination, and length of contract and contract terms are often factors that affect the prices paid (or owed) for recyclable materials delivery.

5.2.2.3 Alternative Disposal Technologies

There are several alternative waste disposal technologies, in addition to landfilling, being utilized across the world. Some of these technologies include:

- Conventional Waste to Energy

- Anaerobic Digestion
- Gasification
- Composting

Conventional Waste to Energy

Although incineration of MSW with energy recovery has been practiced in the United States since the turn of the 20th century, the majority of WTE facilities in the United States have been built during the past three decades. Prior to the 1970s, incineration of MSW without energy recovery was common in many urban areas of the country. These refractory-lined furnaces and rotary kiln incinerators were effective in reducing the volume of waste requiring landfilling, but often were not designed to control the emission of particulates and other air pollutants resulting from the combustion process. The decline in the number of incinerators without energy recovery and the concurrent rise in the number of WTE facilities can be attributed to three factors: legal restrictions placed on air emissions from incinerators, rising energy costs, and rising landfill disposal costs caused by decreased availability of landfill space. The implementation of the Clean Air Act in the early 1970s led to the shutdown or retrofit of a large number of incinerators during that decade. Rising energy and landfilling costs have made the additional investment in energy recovery equipment more attractive from an economic standpoint. Because these facilities can be controversial with regard to siting and permitting, construction of new facilities has not occurred in the last several years, existing facilities are being retrofitted where possible, and several existing facilities are being closed in favor of landfilling or other zero waste opportunities.

At the beginning of 2022 in the United States, there were 60 modern WTE facilities in operation. Mass-burn facilities are commonly grouped into two categories: field-erected and modular. Both systems share these basic components:

- A waste feed system
- A combustion chamber with a moving hearth to transport burning refuse and ash through the chamber
- A heat recovery boiler (and often a turbine-generator)
- An air pollution control (APC) system to treat gases resulting from combustion (flue gases)

The availability of markets for recovered energy can determine the viability of a WTE facility. Without revenue from the energy recovered, the cost of building and operating the facility can greatly exceed the cost of an alternative means of disposal. Steam and electricity are the most common forms of energy recovered and sold by WTE facilities. The recovery and sale of steam are restricted by the distance from the WTE facility to the customer (usually located within 2 to 3 miles of the facility), because of the high cost of steam and condensate piping and the substantial heat losses that occur in steam transport. A WTE facility that generates electricity is less restricted in terms of its proximity to a customer, because the

customer is usually a utility company and connection to the utility power lines can be made at numerous points on the distribution grid.

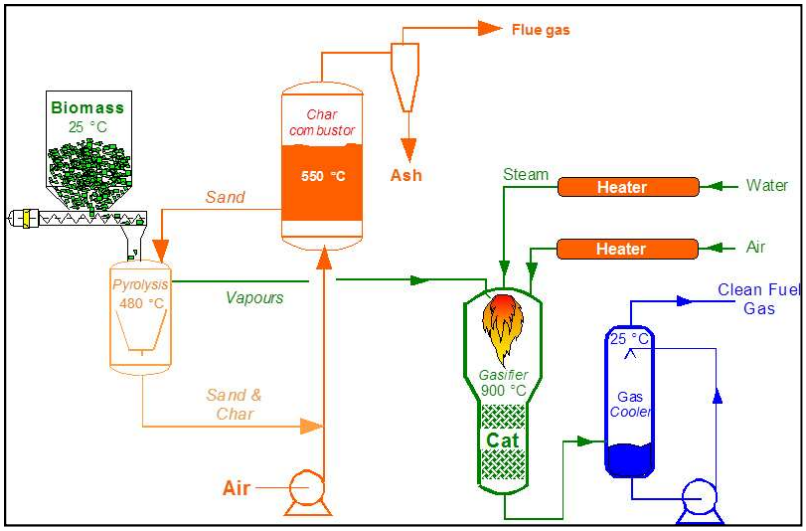
Although electric utilities are less desirable as energy customers than steam customers from the standpoint of capital investment and revenue per pound, they tend to be more stable and are more likely to enter into long-term agreements. Electric utilities typically have power purchase agreements for longer periods (i.e., greater than 10 years), whereas agreements with industrial steam customers are generally for shorter terms (i.e., 5 years or less). Long-term agreements can be a significant advantage to the development and stability of a WTE facility. With the continuing advance of sustainability issues, the concept of combined heat and power is becoming more attractive.

Anaerobic Digestion

Anaerobic digestion is a process by which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. Anaerobic digestion is often used to treat biodegradable waste and sewage sludge. The photo to the left illustrates anaerobic lagoons and generators at the Cal Poly Dairy in the United States. Anaerobic digestion produces a biogas, consisting of methane, carbon dioxide and trace amounts of other gases. This biogas can be utilized as a renewable energy source. With new technological approaches that have lowered the capital costs of this type of system, anaerobic digestion has gained increased interest in the past few years.

If the Region or individual Counties were interested in exploring anaerobic digestion, the feedstock available must be evaluated in order to determine if the project is financially viable. Almost any organic material can be processed with anaerobic digestion, but if biogas production is the intent, the level of putrescibility is important to the success of the system. Feedstocks can include biodegradable waste materials, such as waste paper, grass clippings, leftover food, sewage and animal waste. Woody wastes are the exception, because they are largely unaffected by digestion. At this time, the Region does not foresee exploring a municipally owned and operated anaerobic digester, but this may be a technology to continue to evaluate over the 10-year planning period, in conjunction with wastewater treatment plants and/or farms in the area.

Gasification



Gasification is a process that converts organic or fossil fuel based carbonaceous materials into carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and carbon dioxide. This is achieved by reacting the material at high temperatures, without combustion, with a controlled amount of oxygen and/or steam. The resulting gas mixture is called syngas and can be used as a fuel source. Feedstocks for this process include wood pellets and chips, waste wood, plastics and aluminum, municipal solid waste, refuse-derived fuel, agricultural and industrial wastes, sewage sludge, switch grass, discarded seed corn, corn stover and other crop residues.

One of the biggest challenges of gasification is achieving a positive gross electric efficiency. A large amount of power consumption is needed in the waste preprocessing, the consumption of large amounts of pure oxygen and gas cleaning. Additionally, this system requires servicing frequently to clean the reactors. This down time affects the financial gains of the system. In the US, in 2011, a plasma system delivered by PyroGenesis Canada Inc. was tested to gasify municipal solid waste, hazardous waste, and biomedical waste at the Hurlburt Field Florida Special Operations Command Air Force Base. The plant, which cost $7.4 million to construct, was closed and sold at a government liquidation auction in May 2013. The opening bid was $25, the winning bid was sealed. At this time the Counties do not intend to pursue a gasification system at the County or Regional level to manage MSW, due to the infancy of the technology when used for this material on a large scale. If this technology were to evolve over the 10-year planning period, it may be considered on a smaller scale in partnership with local farmers, wastewater treatment plants and commercial businesses.

Composting

Composting is an aerobic method of decomposing organic solid waste, such as leaves, grass, and food scraps into a fertilizer material. Composting requires carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and water. The feedstock for composting is most often placed in piles, also called windrows. These windrows are then turned, either mechanically or by hand depending on the size, which provides a sufficient supply of oxygen and moisture. As the windrows are turned, the feedstock breaks down into the compost or fertilizer material.

Composting has been around since the early Roman Empire and is a successful process. Composting at a municipal or county level can be highly beneficial to communities with large population densities because often large population densities equals smaller footprints for residential homes, reducing or limiting a resident's ability to do backyard composting. One of the most important things to consider when evaluating a municipal or county operated compost facility is location. There are offset requirements in the Commonwealth that will restrict the location of a compost facility and there may be similar restrictions at a municipal level as well. Additionally, compost facilities require space to process the incoming feedstock and properly turn the windrows. The world's largest municipal co-composter for MSW is the Edmonton Composting Facility in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, which turns 220,000 tons of MSW and 22,500 dry tons of sewage sludge per year into 80,000 tons of compost. The facility is 416,500 square feet. The compost operations are conducted inside a stainless steel building.

Once a composting facility is established, collection of the material may also be evaluated. Communities with access to a compost facility will often provide residents with optional curbside collection of leaves, grass and yard debris (with size restrictions). Residents are often encouraged to drop this material off at the compost facility as well, especially when bringing larger material.

Although curbside collection of yard and leaf waste has been largely successful across the Commonwealth, curbside collection of food waste is relatively new. A study conducted by BioCycle in 2021 found 133 curbside collection programs, 101 drop-off programs, and 39 combined curbside and drop-off programs for residential food waste collection across the country.

Most of the curbside food waste collection programs are administered by the Counties, rather than individual communities. Curbside programs are classified as either standard, opt-in, or mandatory. Standard means that organics collection is offered curbside alongside trash and recycling, with no extra steps needed for residents to participate. Opt-in programs require residents to sign up to receive food waste collection service. Mandatory programs require all residents to participate. Programs are also characterized by their scale of service, pilot, partial, full-scale single family dwelling, or full-scale all. Pilot programs often serve a small community or portion of a community to test the collection program prior to implementation on a larger scale. Partial programs are utilized prior to full roll-out. Full-scale single family and full-scale all are fully established programs. The difference is in the types of households serviced. Full-scale single family only serves single family dwellings, whereas full-scale all services every single household, including multifamily dwellings.

The materials most often collected in a curbside program include: fruit and vegetable scraps, meat, fish, and dairy, and food soiled paper, with pizza boxes being the number four most collected item in the programs. Most programs also accept paper bags and compostable materials.

A growing phenomenon is food waste drop-off locations. The types of drop-off locations varied from 24/7 access to weekly availability in conjunction with farmers markets. Some are located at transfer stations or recycling centers, where residents can bring their food scraps along with their household recyclables. Like the curbside programs, the majority of the drop-off programs accept fruit and vegetable scraps, meat, fish, and dairy. Additionally, the majority of drop-off programs accept uncoated food-soiled paper, paper bags, and compostable plastic bags. The majority of drop-off programs do not accept yard trimmings.

Composting programs have been widely successful for both yard and leaf waste as well as food waste. There are a number of composting operations already active in the Region. An option for these existing programs is to consider a food waste drop-off component over the 10-year planning period.

5.3 Waste and Recycling System Recommendations

The overarching goal of the 2024 Regional Municipal Solid Waste Plan Revision is to offer an integrated program of waste management and recycling programs to the residents and businesses of the Region that:

- Is efficient
- Is affordable
- Protects the environment
- Maximizes the availability of practical recycling and waste reduction opportunities, and
- Is sustainable in the long term.

The following measures are components of this recommended integrated waste and recyclables management program for the Region.

5.3.1 Waste and Recyclables Collection Recommendations

5.3.1.1 Recommendation C1 Contracted Waste/Recycling Collection – Cost-effective waste and recyclables collection services is generally available. Municipal bid collection services have been shown in the Region and other areas of Pennsylvania to be cost-effective and to provide an opportunity to include recycling, bulky waste pickup, and other services to be bundled with waste collection services in the bid package. Bidding often results in competitive pricing. While this is currently a local municipal decision, this Plan Revision recommends that municipalities consider bidding for contract services as a means to expand services, provide services to all residents, and ensure competition for cost-effective services. It is recommended that municipalities with contracted collection and those interested in contracted collection include in their request for bids, options that require haulers to provide pricing for services such as curbside recyclables collection, curbside HHW collection, curbside e-waste collection, pay-as-you-throw options, etc.

It is also recommended as part of this Plan Revision that all contracts for waste and/or recycling include a mandatory requirement for haulers to provide education to residents, quarterly, through flyers, electronic mail and website content, that describe recycling opportunities, materials accepted, waste minimization techniques, grasscycling, backyard composting, etc. This material shall be required to be approved by the Counties or the SCCSWA prior to distribution. A template bid document for municipal bidding of services is provided in Appendix H. The template bid document is not in final form, but a jumping off point for Counties and municipalities to use. It shall be reviewed by the Solicitor prior to finalization.

5.3.1.2 Recommendation C2 Standardization of Recyclable Materials – It is a recommendation of this Plan Revision that the SCCSWA support the standardization of recyclable materials collected within the

Region. It is recommended that the SCCSWA foster discussion between municipalities and local waste haulers and material recovery facilities (MRFs) to collect the same recyclables materials curbside across the Counties, as well as standardize the materials accepted at drop-off facilities. Once the standard list of materials is established, it is recommended that this list be distributed to all municipalities and required to be utilized when developing a contract for recyclables collection. This recommendation will allow the Region to develop educational material that may be used in all municipalities, therefore saving time and money. It will also aid in educating residents on the materials that can be recycled based on current market conditions and over time result in a cleaner recyclables stream.

5.3.2 Waste and Recyclables Transportation

5.3.2.1 Recommendation T1 Transfer of Waste – The Plan Revision supports the continued reliance largely on the private sector for waste hauling services, including the option of waste transfer to take the Region's municipal waste to out-of-region disposal sites. The Plan Revision recommends the SCCSWA and Counties enter into contracts with private transfer stations that responded to the SOI to provide waste transfer services and recordkeeping in accordance with the Plan Revision.

5.3.2.2 Recommendation T2 Transfer of Recyclables – The private sector largely provides recyclables transfer services for materials that it either collects or that are dropped off to its system. Some municipalities also collect recyclables through drop-offs. The Plan Revision recognizes the variety of public and private sector means used to collect and transport recyclables to processors, and to intermediate and end-markets. As the term of this Plan Revision is ten years, the SCCSWA recognizes that the recycling infrastructure within the county may change significantly by the end of that term. The Region, therefore, reserves the option to explore and implement a greater role in the recycling system if the circumstances make such a change to be in the best interests of their recycling program. Until that time, the Region will continue to rely on the currently utilized public and private sectors for the collection and transportation of recyclable materials.

5.3.3 Waste Disposal

5.3.3.1 Recommendation D1 Waste Disposal Capacity – The Plan Revision calls for all municipal waste generated in the county, including Special Handling Waste, to be disposed at duly-permitted disposal sites for these wastes by the state in which they are located and/or those facilities that have entered contracts with The Region. To meet the minimum requirements of municipal waste capacity assurance, and for related reasons explained in Chapters 5 and 6, this Plan Revision recommends the Counties enter contracts with at least the seven (7) SOI respondents to assure disposal capacity over the 10-year planning

period. Additional facilities may be considered based on disposal capacity needs and current acceptance of the Regions waste.

5.3.4 Management and Sustainability of Programs

5.3.4.1 Recommendation MS1 Responsibilities of The Region – In order to implement the recommendations in this Chapter, it is important to ensure stakeholders in the Region have an understanding of the goals and initiatives of the Plan Revision. In order to do this, it is recommended that the SCCSWA conduct meetings with appropriate County staff, County Council, municipal officials, etc. to discuss the "goals" of the Plan Revision, short term and long term. During this meeting, the SCCSWA can address questions from the staff and ensure all parties in attendance know where to go for information on recycling and solid waste.

To continue engagement of municipal officials throughout the ten year planning period, it is a recommendation of this Plan Update for the Region to consider a recurring annual meeting, can be conducted both in person or virtual, where the Region updates the municipal officials on the current status of the Plan, disposal facility contracts, donated disposal capacity usages over the past year, recycling markets, drop-off locations, upcoming collection events, etc. Another recommendation of the Plan Update to engage municipal officials is to maintain a portal on each of the individual County websites for municipal officials. This portal will provide updated information on waste and recycling management over the ten year planning period. The portal may house education material that can be used by municipalities for their residents, educational videos, links to helpful information, and so much more.

5.3.4.2 Recommendation MS2 Support of Public/Private Partnerships – The Counties may support public/private partnerships by encouraging municipalities to partner with private entities to provide services to their residents. Additional ideas for increasing public/private partnerships in the Region are included in this section under various recommendations. Any facility may enter a public/private partnership with the Region, as there is no elimination criteria or minimum support criteria to be met for this type of partnership.

5.3.4.3 Recommendation MS3 Program Support and Funding Options

The SCCSWA and counties currently provides several recycling and waste management programs for the residents and businesses in the Region. These programs are possible due to a public/private partnership that was established previously with several disposal facilities that service the Region. Any facility may enter a public/private partnership with the Region, as there is no elimination criteria or minimum support criteria to be met for this type of partnership. As part of this Plan Revision, funding alternatives were

included in Chapter 8 that may supplement the public/private partnership or may be required to be implemented if the public/private partnership were to dissolve during the ten-year planning period.

This Plan Revision recommends the SCCSWA initiate further discussions with disposal facilities to maintain the public/private partnership over the 10-year planning period. Additionally, it is recommended that the Region considers other methods of sponsorship and grant funding opportunities to further support and expand the programs in the Region.

5.3.4.4 Recommendation MS4 Municipal Ordinances – Enacting an ordinance at the municipal level ensures that residents, commercial entities, waste and recycling haulers, disposal facilities and processors work together to meet the goals of the municipality and Region. This ordinance becomes the governing document for how waste and recyclables are handled in the municipality. This Plan includes draft ordinances in Appendix H. The template ordinance is not in final form, but a jumping off point for Counties and municipalities to use. It shall be reviewed by the Solicitor prior to finalization.

Though these ordinances can be as comprehensive as the municipality deems necessary, it is suggested that new municipal ordinances consider inclusion of the following:

- Language on the residential and commercial management of waste and recyclables. This shall:
- Prohibit the illegal disposal of waste and recycling material.
- Define what illegal disposal means, i.e. disposal of waste material at a location that has not been deemed appropriate for this use or disposal of waste material at a location other than your residence.
- Specify that burning or backyard burying of waste and/or recyclable materials is also considered illegal disposal.
- Require that commercial entities in the municipality recycle. You may specify in the ordinance what materials must be recycled, such as corrugated cardboard and office paper or all Act 101 materials.
- Language that requires waste and recycling haulers to deliver materials to those facilities outlined in the most recent the Regional Municipal SWMP or specify a facility as part of the ordinance (as long as that facility is part of the Regional SWMP).
- Require the haulers to provide education to residents on a semi-annual basis and/or when collection practices change.
- Require the types of education, i.e. door hangers and website content, or a newsletter, magnet, and website content, etc.
- Language that requires disposal and processing facilities to be included in the Regional Municipal SWMP if accepting material from The Region.
- Require these entities to report tonnage totals to the municipality on a quarterly basis.

Voluntary Residential Curbside Recycling Collection –Where a municipality does not require curbside recycling, this Plan Revision recommends that "optional curbside recycling" be required via municipal adoption of an ordinance that requires any subscription hauler operating within the municipality to provide curbside recycling services to a customer that requests it. This may be at an additional cost to the customer or the municipality may require that fully integrated service be the standard service offered by the hauler. A template ordinance to implement this recommendation is included in Appendix H. The template ordinance is not in final form, but a jumping off point for Counties and municipalities to use. It shall be reviewed by the Solicitor prior to finalization.

5.3.4.5 Recommendation MS5 County Ordinances – A county ordinance for waste and recycling is very similar to the municipal ordinances described above. The largest difference is the county ordinance, once approved and recorded, is applicable for all municipalities in the county, eliminating the need for individual municipal waste and recycling ordinances. If a county ordinance for waste and recycling were to be considered over the ten-year planning period, the county shall consider including language on:

- Illegal dumping
- Open burning of waste and recyclables
- Education requirements for waste haulers operating in the county (may also be done through a registration program)
- Reporting requirements for haulers, disposal and processing facilities accepting county waste
- Enforcement actions for offenders of the ordinance
- A fine structure to coincide with the enforcement section

5.3.5 Yard and Food Waste/ Organics Composting

5.3.5.1 Recommendation OC1 Operation of Compost Facilities
It is recommended that the SCCSWA offer support through education programs for these facilities, when available. At this time, it was determined that development of Agency or county operated compost facility is not financially feasible, but may be considered over the ten year planning period if funding becomes available.

5.3.5.2 Recommendation OC2 Waste Food Sharing Program for The Region Residents in Need – Many communities across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are becoming part of a bigger movement to reduce waste food and feed the hungry. These programs connect businesses, institutions, and residents that have food waste with residents in need. Oftentimes these programs work through an app program on a smart phone or device. Both the entities that have excess food and the residents in need join the

app program. When an entity has excess food, they simply post what they have, how much, and where they are located and residents who have signed up for notifications through the app program will be notified that the food is available. This has proven quite successful for entities that host catered events and don't want to waste the leftover food. But this program can also incorporate supermarkets, bakeries, delis, restaurants, businesses and corporations, hotels, colleges, hospitals, and so much more.

It is a recommendation of this Plan Revision that the SCCSWA assist municipalities on these types of programs and potentially establish a partnership with local entities that have excess food to provide this food to residents in need. This can be accomplished by using an existing app program, such as OLIO, and a phased program. The first phase includes outreach to entities in the county to join the program and educating them on the type of food that can be donated, how to use the program, benefits, etc., while the second phase includes reaching out to residents and students to join the program and educating them on how to use the program.

5.3.6 Maintaining the 35% Recycling Rate

5.3.6.2 Recommendation R2 Tire Collection Events - The Region has seen great success with their annual tire collection events. Residents and SWAC members commented on their interest in seeing these events continued throughout the ten-year planning period. The Counties intend to maintain the current tire collection program.

5.3.6.3 Recommendation R3 Electronics Recycling – In order to address the recovery of electronics that are now required to be recycled under the Covered Device Recycling Act (Act 108 of 2010), The Region has established a funding support program for those municipalities that conduct an e-waste collection event. Municipalities must register and be approved to receive funding support from the Region, prior to holding the collection event. More information on this program may be found by contacting the Counties' Recycling Coordinator.

This Plan Revision also encourages municipalities in the Region that currently contract for municipal waste collection and for those municipalities that consider this option in the future, to include an option in the bid document, when requesting bids for a new contract/term, for curbside collection of electronics. This will require the waste hauler to bid on this portion of the waste collection contract. Additionally, a

separate bid may be developed that separates e-waste curbside collection from curbside collection of MSW and recyclables, thus allowing entities that only collect e-waste to bid on this portion of the requested service. Depending on the cost to residents for this service, a municipality may decide whether or not to include this option in their waste and/or recycling collection contract.

Additionally, it is recommended that municipalities with contracted service include an option in their bid documents that requires the bid respondent to establish a residential drop-off location for electronic material. A municipality may offer a drop-off location as part of the bid documents (i.e. municipal building, drop-off center, etc.) thus only requiring the respondent to propose a price for permitting the location, outfitting the location in accordance with State and Federal regulations, and operating and maintaining the location over the course of the contract. This option may result in longer contract terms (i.e. 5-10 year contracts instead of 3 year contracts). Requiring the respondents to provide a drop-off location for e-waste material will allow residents from apartment, condo, and townhome complexes, as well as residents from mobile home parks (if not included in the curbside service route), and possibly collegiate students and faculty in some cases to recycle electronic material more conveniently. This requirement may be a collaboration opportunity between existing haulers and existing e-waste recyclers in The Region.

Lastly, it is recommended that the Region support a standard sticker notification program to be utilized by haulers operating within the county. This sticker will be placed on e-waste (mainly televisions) placed curbside for disposal. The sticker would include a generic educational message such as: "*This item has been banned from landfills as of January 2012 and cannot be collected curbside as part of your waste collection. Do not dispose or dump this item, it's illegal. To properly recycle this item, please call xxxxxxx."*

It is recommended that this sticker be purchased in bulk by the municipalities and distributed to the haulers operating in the municipality. Grant funding through PADEP may be available for the purchase of these stickers. The cost of the stickers may be distributed evenly to the haulers operating within the municipality as part of a registration program. Haulers shall be obligated to utilize these stickers either through a municipal hauler registration program, a county ordinance, a municipal ordinance, and/or municipal contracts.

5.3.6.4 Recommendation R5 Education – This Plan Revision recognizes that education of the public on proper waste management and recycling is crucial to the success of a growing, sustainable integrated waste and recycling programs in the Region. The continuation and expansion of such educational efforts by the public and private sectors are recommended in this Plan Revision. Support from both municipal and private sector partners is crucial for a sustainable educational effort.

Some educational programs that may be implemented/expanded during the planning period include:

Implementation of a mobile app to notify residents of waste and/or recycling related programs and events. The notifications to residents may include paper shredding and tire collection event information, municipal e-waste collection events, etc.

Newsletter distribution (electronic and/or hard copy). Again, there are companies that offer their services to develop a newsletter to be distributed to selected recipients. This newsletter may be targeted at specific markets, i.e. commercial businesses, apartment complexes, single family residents, etc. The newsletters may be structured with information from recyclables collected, service providers available, to source reduction strategies, and virtually everything in between. Oftentimes, these newsletters may be partially or completely funded through the sale of advertising in the newsletter. Additionally, many marketing companies will not only develop the newsletter, but obtain the advertising as well. This makes the newsletters virtually free for a municipality or county to generate, besides the potential cost of distribution. It is recommended that this type of service be managed at the municipal level as recipient information is more manageable and it is recommended that private participation is solicited in the development of a newsletter, whether it is verification of information, contribution of content, or funding from the sale of advertising space within the newsletter.

Social media presence. It is recommended that the Region increase their social media presence over the ten year planning period in regards to waste and recycling. It is recommended that the SCCSWA considers becoming more active on Facebook, Twitter and potentially adding an Instagram account, etc. to reach a larger audience and help spread information on waste and recycling activities in the county for minimal costs, as well as increase the presence of waste and recycling news on their current social media platforms.

Website Expansion. As part of the plan update, it is recommended that Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon County consider adding the links provided in Chapter 4 for the PADEP recycling directory, Earth911 and PARMC market directory to their own individual websites to provide these resources to their residents. It is also recommended that each County consider the development of a Recycling Resource Guide/Directory or equivalent that gets developed and shared with municipalities and residents annually. This guide/directory will list all the current locations for recycling that are open to residents of the Region. This may include drop-off locations, hard-to-recycle drop-off locations, MRFs in the Region, waste disposal and transfer locations, and so much more.

Sector specific education. Education shall be focused on reaching residents, students and businesses in the county. How these entities are best reached and the message that is conveyed to them is different.

Residents are often best reached with repetitive information that is short and doesn't get directly thrown in the trash (or recycling). This may include things like magnets for the refrigerator with a visual guide for recycling, monthly postcards that focus on one recyclable and one unacceptable item (as to not overwhelm the residents), utilization of municipal and/or county websites to promote the same message as the postcards, and utilization of municipal newsletters to also promote this educational campaign. Additionally, neighborhoods may designate recycling ambassadors that disseminate information to fellow residents, create specific education programs for their communities, develop social media campaigns, etc.

Students are typically transient in nature, recycling at school, at home, and possibly on the go. Since the programs may vary, developing education at the location of recycling is more beneficial. This may include stickers on the recycling receptacles that show pictures of items to be recycled, as well as an evaluation to ensure there are enough recycling receptacles on the school campus. Additionally, schools may benefit from developing recycling ambassadors that encourage fellow students to recycle. These ambassadors may create specific education programs that encourage student recycling, such as competitions, social media campaigns, presence at sporting and activity events, etc.

Commercial businesses often benefit from having a committee and/or leader that spearheads the education of others. Prior to developing educational material for the employees, it is beneficial for this committee to take an audit of the current waste stream and/or recycling stream. What does the business produce the most of, i.e. office paper, plastic bottles, etc. Education may then be tailored to the business and the materials most utilized/expended by the employees. Education may include signage in the office, emails, and newsletters. Additionally, businesses may benefit from creating incentives for employees to participate in recycling. Due to the nature of businesses, it is important that these programs are reassessed frequently, as employee participation can fade over time and may be impacted by frequent employee turnover.

Generational education. Most advertising must be tailored to four distinct generations: Baby boomers, Gen X, Millennials and Gen Z. This is really the first time in history that different generations have to be marketed to so distinctly. Each generation has its own distinct patterns of behavior and preferences for engagement. Baby boomers and Gen X seem to still respond well to what is considered typical marketing strategies. Reaching these generations through newspapers, television and radio will most likely work well. Though the number of people reading newspapers overall has fallen drastically over the past several years, media, such as TV and radio are still available for advertising. It is recommended advertising focus on advertising events such as municipal HHW and/or e-waste collection events, spring/fall cleanup days, etc. Utilize newspaper, TV and radio to advertise these events as well and possibly utilize all media streams to educate residents on waste and recycling in The Region. This may include a running radio advertisement encouraging residents to visit The Region's website or to pick up a recycling guide to learn

more about recycling, or possibly a monthly or quarterly spot on the local news discussing waste and recycling initiatives in The Region.

Millennials rely heavily on an online presence to find information when researching a topic. If a millennial is in need of information on recycling, they are more likely to go to the internet first. They are also likely to seek the advice of other millennials, so working towards having a steady number of millennials that retweet or share waste and recycling information posted by the county may be a goal of the Plan Revision.

Lastly, Gen Z are digital natives, raised on tablets, smartphones, and social media. This generation responds well to opt-in text alerts, YouTube short videos, and repetitive exposure to the same message. They are more likely to gather information from peers and relatives, so reaching not only this demographic but the older demographics is beneficial.

Bilingual Education. Based on the population of the Region, it may be beneficial to generate bilingual education. Oftentimes, education can be created in two languages, while utilizing one educational piece, thus saving time and money. It is recommended for the SCCSWA look at existing educational material to determine if it can easily be converted to a bilingual message. Additionally, it is recommended that any education created over the planning period, be created in a minimum of two languages to reach the greatest population possible. It is also recommended that municipalities consider creating education in multiple languages for their residents, based on their anticipated resident needs.

Lastly, it is a recommendation that any education required by private haulers and/or private facilities be provided to residents as needed. This requirement may be written in to new curbside collection contracts, agreements with the municipalities, registration programs, event sponsorship agreements, etc.

5.3.6.5 Recommendation R6 Fairs, Festivals, Colleges and Universities Waste and Recycling – Special events with over 200 anticipated participants are required to have recycling in mandated municipalities. Currently, this is not heavily enforced. The Counties can work with the municipalities to develop a registration program for those wishing to hold an event in a mandated community register the event with the municipality.

Special event coordinators would be required to submit a registration to the municipality prior to the event taking place (a copy of this registration shall be sent to the county by the municipality). The registration can be rather simplistic, but it shall include at a minimum:

- Name of event
- Location of event
- Event coordinator information (name, telephone and email)
- Date of event
- Name of waste and recycling hauler
- Copy of contract with waste and recycling hauler (contract must include a requirement to submit waste and recycling tonnage receipts to event coordinator within 30 days of event)
- Processing facility for recyclables
- Registration Fee-a Check payable to the municipality, using either a flat fee in a specified amount, or one calculated based upon the estimated number of attendees. The Fee can be kept by the municipality to cover costs such as cleanup, or used as security to ensure the coordinator cleans up the site and or submits waste & recycling receipts once the event is completed.

If a municipality enacts a registration program for special events, it is recommended that the municipality also update or enact an ordinance that lists enforcement for failure to register an event.

It is also a recommendation of this Plan Revision that non-mandated municipalities require special events with over 200 anticipated participants to recycle. Additionally, it is recommended that both mandated and non-mandated municipalities encourage smaller special events taking place to also recycle.

5.3.7 Biosolids and Septage

5.3.7.1 Recommendation B&S1 Biosolids – The Counties shall continue to rely on the current system for managing biosolids, which involves processing of wastewater at publicly-operated facilities and the handling of WWTP biosolids (i.e. sewage sludge) through landfilling, composting, or through otherwise recycling the materials back into a productive use (land application). The current system is sufficient to manage the biosolids generated from county sources over the next 10-years.

5.3.7.2 Recommendation B&S2 Septage – The Counties shall continue to rely on private haulers for the collection of septic tank pumpings (i.e. septage), for eventual disposal as treated biosolids as noted in Recommendation B&S1. As indicated with biosolids, the current system is adequate to handle the septage processing needs of the county over the next 10-years.

5.3.8 Regulated Medical Waste and Home Health Waste

5.3.8.1 Recommendation MW1 Regulated Medical Waste – The Counties shall continue to rely on the current system for managing regulated medical waste, which involves licensure of haulers through the

State program and generators of this material often contracting with a private hauling company that transports this material to a permitted autoclave facility or disposal facility. The current system is sufficient to manage regulated medical waste generated from county sources over the next 10-years.

5.3.8.2 Recommendation MW2 Pharmaceutical Waste – The Counties shall continue to rely on the current system for managing pharmaceutical waste, which involves drug take back drop-off boxes sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol, as well as local companies that offer residents collection of this type of waste. The current system is sufficient to manage pharmaceutical waste generated from county residents over the next 10-years.

5.3.8.3 Recommendation MW3 Home Health Waste – The Counties shall continue to rely on the current system for managing home health waste, which encourages residents to ask a doctor if he or she will accept properly containerized sharps for safe disposal, contact a local hospital to see if it will accept sharps that have been properly secured in a container, check with a pharmacy to see if they sell specially designed containers for use by residents or mail-back containers, check with curbside and/or drop-off HHW events to see if they accept this type of material, or take advantage of at-home medical sharps disposal services without leaving their homes. If home health waste is prepared appropriately, it may be placed with the regular residential waste.

The current system is sufficient to manage home health waste generated from Region residents over the next 10-years.

5.3.9 Ash and Asbestos

5.3.9.1 Recommendation AA1 Ash and Asbestos – The SCCSWA shall continue to rely on the current system for managing ash and asbestos, which requires generators of this material to properly dispose of this material at a permitted disposal facility. The current system is sufficient to manage ash and asbestos generated from Region sources over the next 10-years

CHAPTER 6 - LOCATION OF FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

This chapter identifies the location of each municipal waste processing, disposal and recycling facility.

6.1 Location of Disposal/Processing Facilities

There is currently one (1) municipal waste disposal facility located in the Region, it is Sandy Run Landfill. Additionally, there are two (2) privately operated transfer stations located in the Region; the Parks Transfer Station and the Breezewood Transfer Station. The SCCSWA has decided for this Plan Revision it will allow municipal waste generated in the Region to be taken, at the generator's or hauler's discretion (as appropriate), to any duly licensed waste processing or disposal facility in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania listed in this Plan Revision and under Agreement with SCCSWA.

With this approach, Act 101 still requires that SCCSWA contract with at least one (1) processing/disposal site to secure the minimum municipal waste disposal capacity needs of the Region for the next 10-years. To meet this minimum contracting obligation under Act 101, SCCSWA advertised a Solicitation of Interest (SOI). The SOI also solicited municipal waste transfer stations that handle SCCSWA municipal waste to agree to minimum procedures to comply with the Plan Revision, including proper reporting, waste manifesting, and delivery of SCCSWA generated municipal waste to processing/disposal facilities approved in the Plan Revision and under contract with SCCSWA.

A summary of the submittals received in response to the SOI, and the results of the submittal reviews by the SWACs, including the selection of multiple sites for waste transfer and contractual waste disposal capacity assurance, are documented in a memorandum in Appendix A.

The disposal facilities listed below have entered, or are expected to enter, into contract agreements with SCCSWA to accept waste from the Region for a period of five (5) years. SCCSWA retains the authority to extend these contracts for an additional five (5) years, for a total of ten years. The facilities selected through the SOI process will enter into a waste disposal capacity agreement fully aware of the amount of waste they have to accept and the ramifications this would have on the life of their facilities and their permit status. Disposal facilities are also aware that they may receive limited amounts of waste or no waste at all from the Region as explicitly stated in the agreement. Appendix A contains a copy of the draft disposal agreement from the SOI. Fully executed agreements will be in Appendix I when executed. Facilities identified below that do not finalize and execute contracts with SCCSWA will be removed from this list of Contracted Disposal Facilities.

Disposal Facilities

- *Wayne Township (Clinton County) Landfill*

  - *15 Landfill Lane, McElhattan, PA 17748*
- *Laurel Highlands Landfill*
  - *260 Laurel Ridge Road, Johnstown, PA 15909*
- *Mountainview Reclamation Landfill*
  - *9446 Letzburg Road, Greencastle, PA 17225*
- *Southern Alleghenies Landfill*
  - *843 Miller Picking Road, Davidsville, PA 15928*
- *Sandy Run Landfill*
  - *995 Landfill Road, Hopewell, PA 16650*
- *Mostoller Landfill*
  - *7095 Glades Pike Road, Somerset, PA 15501*
- *Cumberland County Landfill*
  - *620 Newville Road, Newburg, PA 17240*

Transfer Station Facilities

- *Mifflin County Transfer Station*
  - *87 Landfill Road, Lewistown, PA 17044*
- *Altoona Transfer Station*
  - *1586 Old Sixth Avenue Road, Altoona, PA 16601*
- *Dale Summit Transfer Station/Centre County Recycling and Refuse Authority*
  - *253 Transfer Road, Bellefonte, PA 16823*
- *Breezewood Transfer Station*
  - *820 S. Breezewood Road, Breezewood, PA 15533*
- *Park's Transfer Station*
  - *11763 Shirley Ayr Road, Mount Union, PA 17066*

These facilities were chosen based on the following perceived needs of SCCSWA over the 10-year planning period:

- The facilities most-utilized at the time the Plan Revision was drafted
- Multiple facilities are required to assure the disposal capacity for all types of "special handling" municipal wastes generated in the Region (such as asbestos, ash, and regulated medical waste)

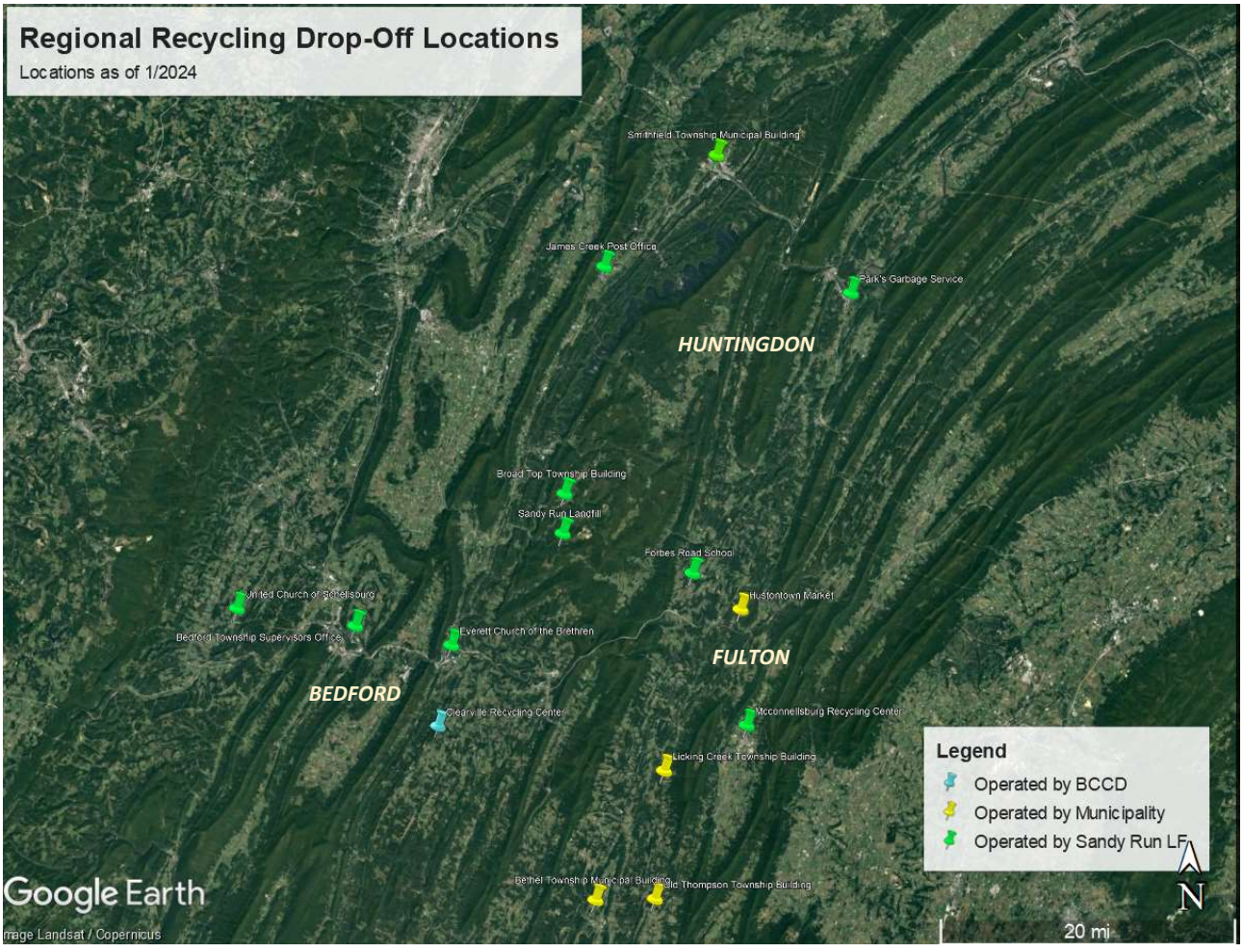
It is noted that all seven (7) disposal capacity assurance contractors chosen under this Plan Revision include an allowance for public and non-profit groups to dispose of limited quantities of dump cleanup materials at the disposal sites for free.

It is the intent of SCCSWA to enter all new waste transfer and waste disposal agreements with selected facilities no later than March 31, 2024. At that time, copies of the executed transfer and disposal contracts will be placed in Appendix I of this Plan Revision.

6.2 Location of Drop-Off Recycling Centers

There are fifteen (15) public and privately operated drop-off recycling centers available to residents of the Region. Figure 6-1 shows the location of the fifteen (15) recyclables drop-off locations in the Region, as of 2024.

Figure 6-1
Recyclables Drop-Off Locations in the Region



6.3 Organics Management Facilities

There are no yard waste composting facilities in the Region, according to the SCCSWA.

6.4 Material Recovery Facility (MRF) Locations

There are no material processing facilities (MRF) located in the Region, according to PADEP's website.

6.5 Petition Information for Non-Contracted Facilities

Disposal and transfer facilities have the option to petition SCCSWA to be listed as a contracted facility in the Plan Revision, if that facility is legally permitted and operating within the provisions of its permit, and can provide the county with a 10-year capacity assurance for that portion of the waste stream expected to be generated in the Region. Any disposal facilities added to the Plan Revision after it is approved by the Department, must pay any and all County costs associated with revising the Plan and its documents as needed to include the respective facility, unless other arrangements are made with SCCSWA. The procedure to add a facility is as follows:

- First, an entity must petition the Huntingdon County Department of Planning and Development using the petition form to become a contracted facility shown in Appendix A.
- After receiving the petition form, the Department will forward a packet for petitioning including submittal forms to the facility requesting addition to the Plan. (See Appendix A)
- Upon receipt of the completed packet for petitioning from the facility in question, the Department will review and respond to the information in the form within sixty (60) days.

The Department will notify, in writing, SCCSWA and the County Commissioners for each County that a disposal or transfer facility has petitioned the Department to be included as a contracted facility in the plan. The Department will convey, in writing, their recommended decision on the request to the County Commissioners. The Commissioners will notify the Department of their acceptance or rejection of the Department's recommendation. The Department will then notify the disposal or transfer facility of the decision in writing.

Appendix A contains a complete packet with instructions to complete the process of petitioning to become a contracted facility in the Plan Revision. Again, the process is set-up to allow the Counties to monitor where county generated municipal waste is being disposed to minimize risk of liability and to guarantee disposal capacity at the facility for county generated municipal waste for at least 10-years.

CHAPTER 7 - IMPLEMENTING ENTITY IDENTIFICATION

Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties have chosen to work cooperatively with each other in the development of a municipal waste management plan and of a waste management system to implement the plan. Act 101 requires the designation of a county implementing entity to oversee this phase of the waste management program.

The South Central Counties Solid Waste Agency (SCCSWA) was created by the County Commissioners and charged with the responsibility of carrying out the plan. SCCSWA has the full legal authority to implement the Plan Revision. More specifically, SCCSWA oversees agreements executed (or to be executed) by the Counties to secure adequate disposal capacity for municipal wastes that will be generated within the Region over the next 10-years. The Counties will continue their current roles of planning, and will undertake the traditional County role of procuring and owning facilities, if required. The County Commissioners will continue to be the contracting party in the major contracts such as waste disposal capacity. SCCSWA will have the responsibility to implement and carry out the day-to-day activities of the Plan.

While SCCSWA is the driving force for making the waste management system successful, responsibilities are shared with each County and the municipal governments throughout the Region for exploring and implementing additional recycling programs and facilities as deemed necessary or as cost-effective and affordable opportunities arise in the future. SCCSWA will continue to play an advisory and oversight role for the Counties. The Counties will prepare Plan revisions and updates and conduct feasibility studies, as required. SCCSWA will continue to approve a budget annually for operation of the waste management system. SCCSWA will also develop and implement the solid waste management system rules and regulations. Any Plan revision or update will be subject to approval (adoption) by the County Commissioners.

The Counties are authorized under Act 101 to take any and all actions and to exercise all such powers as are necessary to design, develop, finance, construct, own, operate and manage a Region-wide, assured long-term integrated municipal solid waste (MSW) management system that is environmentally safe, economical and uses proven technology. Such powers and actions include but are not limited to the power to promulgate rules, regulations, fees and penalties applicable to the collection, storage, transportation, processing, recycling and disposal of municipal waste generated, collected, stored, transported, recycled, processed or disposed of within the Region.

These specifically include the power to:

a. Develop, adopt, revise and implement a municipal waste management plan for the Region.
b. Maintain disposal contracts over the 10-year planning period.

c. Approve or deny petitions to be added to the Plan Revision from disposal facilities.
d. Approve or deny requests to utilize back-up facilities.
e. Develop and implement an integrated municipal waste management system for the Region to ensure the proper collection, transportation, processing and disposal of all municipal waste generated within the Region.
f. Adopt ordinances, resolutions, regulations and standards for the processing and disposal of MSW, as long as it is not less stringent or in violation or inconsistent with Act 97 or Act 101.
g. Require that all MSW generated within its boundaries shall be properly collected so as to ensure it is processed and disposed at permitted facilities as outlined in the Regional plan.
h. Administer and enforce a registration program for haulers and vehicles transporting waste collected within the Region.
i. Promulgate rules, regulations, fees and penalties applicable to the collection, storage, transportation, processing, recycling and disposal of municipal waste generated, collected, stored, transported, recycled, processed or disposed within the Region.
j. Prepare reports to PADEP as required by Act 101.
k. Apply for and receive grants under Chapter 9 of Act 101 to develop and implement the Plan.

Local governments also have implementing responsibilities, including, but not limited to:

a. Implementation of mandates specified in Act 101 and the Plan.
b. Inclusions in their bid specifications for collection services that stipulate materials designated by the municipality for inclusion in the municipal recycling program not be collected and disposed of with the municipal waste.
c. Preparation of reports to the County/SCCSWA as required by Act 101.
d. Adoption of ordinances, resolutions, regulations and standards for the processing and disposal of MSW, as long as it is not less stringent or in violation or inconsistent with Act 97 or Act 101.
e. Development and implementation of an integrated municipal waste management system for the municipality that conforms to the recommendations of the most recent Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Revision.

The types of activities that will be involved in implementing the Plan, and the entity that will carry out each activity, are listed in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1

Institutional Structure of Plan Implementation

Function	Implementing Entity
Financing	Agency and County
Municipal Waste Planning	Agency Proposes – County Adopts
Recycling Initiatives	Agency Proposes – County Adopts
Budget	Agency and County
Party to Contracts	County
Rulemaking	Agency Proposes – County Adopts
Designated Implementation Responsibility	Agency

The following time schedule is presented for the planning and implementation of the component parts of this Plan:

September 2021	Draft Substantial Plan Revision is released, ninety (90) day public comment period begins.
October 6, 2021	Joint public meeting occurs.
December 2021	Public comment period ends.
October 2020	Comment/Response document prepared, final plan modifications are made based on public and municipal input and PADEP comments.
January 11, 2022	Final Plan Revision adoption by County Commissioners within 60 days of end of comment period.
January 12, 2022	Ratified Plan Update sent to municipalities within 10 days of adoption.
April 2022	Municipal ratification period ends. (90 days)
September 2022	Ratified Plan is submitted to PADEP for final approval.
November 2022	PADEP Requested Withdraw.
January 2024	Updated Adopted Plan is resubmitted to PADEP for final approval.
February 2024	Anticipated PADEP Plan approval.
March 2024	Plan recommendations are formally conveyed to municipalities.
February 2025	Plan Implementing Documents executed – one (1) year from PADEP approval date.
September 2019	Former Disposal Capacity Assurance Contracts with SCCSWA expire.
March 2024	New Disposal Capacity Assurance Contracts with SCCSWA commence.

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CHAPTER 8 - PUBLIC FUNCTION

8.1 Public Function

For this Plan Revision, Huntingdon County Commissioners are the contractual signatory to the waste transfer station agreement and waste disposal capacity assurance agreements with other entities that were solicited under this Plan Revision, on behalf of SCCSWA. The Huntingdon County Department of Planning and Development will retain responsibility for implementation of disposal-related elements of the plan, including, but not necessarily limited to, execution and oversight of disposal capacity agreements through the ten-year planning period. SCCSWA may also apply for grant funding to help finance future planning and implementation efforts to promote and implement elements of this Plan Revision.

It is the position of SCCSWA that the most suitable and cost-effective method of disposal of the municipal waste generated throughout the Region is at multiple disposal facilities. Also, it is SCCSWA's position, at this time, that the waste transfer facilities serving the Region meet the current waste transfer needs of the counties. The majority of the waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities identified for contracts with SCCSWA in this Plan Revision are currently owned and operated by the private sector. The Counties and their municipalities reserve the right to consider a public option for waste processing, transfer and/or disposal in the future should the needs of the residents and the position of SCCSWA change.

Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon County, SCCSWA, and other municipalities within the Region, reserve the option to own or operate recyclables processing facilities, recyclables drop-off facilities, materials transfer facilities, and/or composting facilities in the future if it becomes in the best interest of the residents, or the individual municipalities to do so.

8.2 County Ownership

Pursuant to Act 101, public interest requires that waste collection, transport, storage, processing, disposal and recycling be a public function. Public function does not require County ownership or operation of equipment or facilities. Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties do not currently own or operate disposal facilities (landfills) or processing facilities (transfer stations).

SCCSWA currently does not own or operate any recyclables drop-off facilities. Fulton County has four municipally owned and operated recyclables drop-off facilities and Bedford County currently has one (1) recyclables drop-off facility owned and operated by the Conservation District. Huntingdon County does not have any municipally or County owned or operated recyclables drop-off facilities. See Chapter 6 for these locations.

The Counties and their municipalities reserve the right to lease, own and/or operate additional recycling, processing and/or disposal facilities in the future to meet the needs of the Region and its residents and businesses as they may arise.

SCCSWA has determined, as part of this Plan Revision, that its obligation to provide for the processing and disposal of all municipal waste generated within the Region continues to be best served by reliance on long-term disposal contracts with privately or publicly owned processing and disposal facilities. This approach meets the goals of SCCSWA in that it is:

- Region-wide
- Long-term
- Assured
- Integrated
- Protective of public health and safety
- Environmentally safe
- Cost-effective

Through the planning process, SCCSWA has met its obligation to provide for long-term assured disposal capacity through a Waste Disposal Capacity Solicitation of Interest and subsequent Waste Disposal and Transfer Agreements.

By contracting with seven (7) disposal facilities, SCCSWA has assured and confirmed sufficient disposal capacity and established ceiling tipping fees that are committed to the Counties through executed agreements for a 10-year period through 2034.

8.3 Revenues and Expenses

The development and implementation of the SCCSWA Regional Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan as required by Act 101 is a complex and time consuming task that requires professional expertise in waste management, engineering, administration, law and finance. To fulfill its duties under Act 101, SCCSWA elected to engage the professional services of consultants, engineers and solicitors to advise SCCSWA with respect to Act 101 and prepare the Plan Revision.

While these activities are eligible for partial funding reimbursement from PADEP under Act 101 grants, a portion of the cost of plan development and a substantial portion of the cost of implementing the Plan must be borne by SCCSWA.

8.4 Funding Opportunities

PADEP offers several funding opportunities for municipalities and Counties to develop, support or enhance their recycling education and infrastructure programs. These grants can help Counties save money on illegal dump cleanups through special collection events, develop and enhance education programs and messaging that can be shared throughout the Region, and much more. Those grant funding opportunities are summarized below.

Act 101, Section 901 - County Planning and Hazardous Household Waste (HHW) Education Grants. Counties are eligible for 80 percent reimbursement for preparation of waste management plans required by Act 101 and pollution prevention education activities.

Act 101, Section 902 - Recycling Program Development and Implementation Grants. The grants reimburse counties and municipalities 90 percent of eligible recycling program development and implementation expenses.

Act 101, Section 903 - The County Recycling Coordinator Grants outlined in Section 903 provide a 50 percent reimbursement for County Recycling Coordinators' salary and expenses. This grant is only available to Pennsylvania county governments.

Act 101, Section 904 - Recycling Performance Grants. These grants are available to all Pennsylvania local governments with recycling programs. The grants awards are based on the total tons recycled and the applicant's recycling rate.

Act 190, Chapter 2 - Household Hazardous Waste Collection Grant - Provides reimbursement to registered sponsors of collection programs for household hazardous waste, electronics, and tires (but not tire pile cleanups). Reimbursement available for up to 50 percent of eligible costs. Eligible costs typically include collection, transportation and management of the wastes plus education programs.

Other opportunities come up from time to time that may also support recycling education and infrastructure within the Region. Currently there is an EPA program offering grant funding through an application and approval process over the next few years. Applicants are evaluated throughout the entirety of the EPA region, which includes several states, therefore opportunity is more limited than the PADEP grant funding opportunities previously mentioned.

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CHAPTER 9 - COPIES OF ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS, AND IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENTS

A Waste Disposal Capacity Solicitation of Interest (SOI) for municipal waste transfer and processing/ disposal services was advertised in the local newspapers of each County, in Waste Advantage and in the PA Bulletin. Seven (7) disposal facilities and five (5) transfer station facilities in all responded to the SOI. A sample copy of the SOI and supporting submittal forms are provided in Appendix A. The responses to the SOI are presented in Chapter 5.

Legal instruments for the control of SCCSWA's municipal waste stream are a requirement of Act 101 of 1988 which makes the Counties responsible for the proper disposal of the municipal wastes generated within their boundaries. The Plan Revision incorporates multiple implementation documents. It also offers many forms of template documents that can be used by municipalities to implement Plan recommendations. The template documents provided are not in final form, but a jumping off point for Counties and municipalities to use. They shall be reviewed by the Solicitor prior to finalization.

Incorporated within this Plan Revision are the following documents:

- Sample Municipal Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement (Appendix A)
- Sample Municipal Waste Transfer Station Agreement (Appendix A)
- Samples of Various Forms of Municipal Bid Documents for Waste and Recyclables Collection and Disposal Contracting (Appendix H)

The following items are to be executed or approved within one year of Plan approval:

- County Resolutions (Appendix K)
- Waste Disposal Capacity Agreements and Transfer Station Agreements (Appendix I)
- Bedford County Municipal Waste Management Ordinance (Appendix I)
- Fulton County Municipal Waste Management Ordinance (Appendix I)
- Huntingdon County Municipal Waste Management Ordinance (Appendix I)
- PADEP approval of the Plan

In this Plan Revision, municipal waste collectors are permitted to deliver Bedford, Fulton and/or Huntingdon County waste to any one of the contracted waste disposal facilities listed within this Plan Revision who have entered into disposal capacity agreements with SCCSWA and/or any duly permitted waste disposal or processing facility. Chapter 6 contains a list of transfer and disposal facilities that have contracted with, or intend to contract with, SCCSWA for the transfer or disposal of Regional municipal wastes. These contracts provide certain assurances to SCCSWA and contain ceiling tipping fee pricing for various types of wastes throughout the 10-year planning period. Appendix A contains the ceiling tip fee pricing structures of the contracted disposal facilities (Table 2 – Ceiling Tipping Fees).

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CHAPTER 10 - ORDERLY EXTENSION

In the preparation of this Plan Revision, demographic information prepared by Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties Departments of Planning and Development were utilized for an orderly extension of data in such a manner as to be consistent with the needs of the Region. This plan has also taken into consideration applicable planning, zoning, population estimates, engineering and economics. The requirements of Act 101 and Chapter 272 of the PADEP Regulations have been followed in this Plan Revision process, including the requirements for a Substantial Plan Revision, which PADEP has determined applies to this Plan Revision.

Existing waste disposal facilities and transfer stations that responded to the Solicitation of Interest and were deemed acceptable are utilized and made part of this Plan Revision. The contractual arrangements resulting from the waste disposal capacity solicitation of interest for transfer and disposal services include facilities that currently handle the vast majority of municipal wastes generated by the Region, and the Plan Revision encourages extension and development of drop-off recycling facilities by both public and private sponsors.

Continued use of existing processors by the commercial, institutional, and industrial sectors is also encouraged. Over the years, these sectors have been the main source of materials for the processors.

As this Plan is implemented, continued effort will be focused on providing for orderly extension of the system including management of construction and demolition waste, sludge, septage, and regulated medical wastes. To that end, every 10-years, SCCSWA will perform a comprehensive review of its plan and an analysis and description of the waste being generated in the Region to ensure that the system is performing as planned and waste is being recycled and disposed consistent with the plan and Act 101.

SCCSWA shall prepare and file revisions to this Plan as deemed necessary and in the manner provided for by Section 501(c) of Act 101. The Counties shall continue to implement the Regional municipal solid waste management system for the remaining years following adoption of this Plan. SCCSWA will monitor its capacity assurance if necessary and as required under Act 101. The implementing documents are distinct from the Plan and will remain in effect beyond any 10-year planning horizon.

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CHAPTER 11 - OTHER INFORMATION

11.1 Marcellus Shale

The Marcellus shale play is a geologic formation that is a source of natural gas located in deep (1-2 miles) shale deposits. It is being actively developed by scores of gas industries, thanks to drilling technology advances that make this gas development process technically feasible. These deep mine drilling operations generate drill cuttings and other residuals that currently require disposal at a proper landfill. The operations also require the handling of millions of gallons of chemically-treated fracturing, or "frac", water at each drill site. The subsequent handling of drill residuals (and in some cases, wastewater from the operations) is typically classified as residual waste. These wastes may impact the available capacity of municipal waste landfills that service SCCSWA, should those residual wastes displace landfill capacity that is needed for municipal waste disposal.

According to PADEP, as of December 2023, there are 4 active and/or permitted Marcellus shale wells in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties (there are no wells in Fulton County). The potential impact of this industry's residuals on available municipal waste disposal capacity for SCCSWA is considered minimal. Contracts for long-term disposal capacity of municipal waste generated in SCCSWA confirmed that municipal waste disposal capacity will be "set aside" for the county's use, and will not be negatively impacted by Marcellus shale residuals waste disposal needs. This reiterates the need for the County to secure long-term MSW disposal capacity as part of this planning process. MSW disposal capacity assurance contracts will assure adequate capacity to meet SCCSWA's needs over the 10-year planning period.

11.2 Illegal Dumping

11.2.1 Issues and Causes

Like most counties in Pennsylvania, illegal dumping is prevalent in rural areas of the Region. While most would view illegal dumps as eyesores, they also create significant concerns for public health and safety, property values, and general quality of life. When they are ignored, these sites often become chronic dumping areas and pollute the soil, surface water, and groundwater. Preventing illegal dumping will require stakeholders in the county to address factors that contribute to this problem. Cleaning up existing dumps will require cooperation from residents, businesses, haulers, and disposal facilities in the area.

Some haulers will not service rural or isolated parts of the county, thus forcing residents to self-haul their waste to the nearest landfill or transfer station for proper disposal. Also, some haulers will not collect waste that may be considered construction and demolition (C&D) waste generated at the residential level, as a result of remodeling and similar activities. These materials include items such as drywall, roofing,

shingles, siding, lumber, bricks, and concrete. Other difficult-to-dispose-of items such as tires, auto parts, appliances, and furniture often end up in illegal dumps. Proper disposal of these materials may require that the residents haul them to a disposal facility during operating hours (or rent a roll-off bin from the waste hauler), and pay to dispose of the waste, an inconvenience or expense that some wish to avoid.

Some homeowners in municipalities with individual subscription services may choose not to subscribe to a waste collection service, simply to save money, or to "share" a hauling service with neighbors or relatives at one house (a practice that is not technically allowed by most haulers). When it becomes a burden for homeowners to haul this material to a disposal facility, or when a contractor who has agreed to dispose of the material decides to avoid the cost of disposal, some of this waste may also be dumped illegally.

11.2.2 Statewide Dump Surveys

Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful (KPB) (formerly PA CleanWays) is a non-profit organization that works to eliminate illegal dumping and littering. The organization began surveying illegal dump sites in 2005. KPB's goal was to survey the entire state of Pennsylvania by 2014. Illegal dumpsites pose a direct threat to the health and safety of humans and animals. Illegal dumping attracts disease-spreading rodents and mosquitoes by giving them a place to live and breed. West Nile virus, carried by mosquitoes, has been a primary concern of environmental officials. Illegal dumps also can be a source of physical injury for humans and animals due to broken glass, rusty metals, and toxic substances. Methamphetamine labs, used to produce the illegal drug "crystal meth," are becoming more and more common. The materials used to make the illegal drug are tossed along the roadside in illegal dumps, and are extremely toxic.

Illegal dumping pollutes the soil, surface and groundwater supplies, as well as the air if a site catches on fire. The emissions released by the burning of plastics and household hazardous waste can be extremely toxic. It is also ugly, and ruins the beauty of natural areas, including many public places such as community and state parks, state forests, and game lands.

Economically, illegal dumps are expensive to clean up. The estimated cost to clean up a site can range from $600 to over $1,000 per ton for cleanup and removal. Illegal dumpsites can also impact property values, be a liability for property owners, and affect property purchases and transfers. Tourism revenues can also be affected by illegal dumps. Donation of free disposal capacity by area landfills can help offset the cost of disposing of some of these materials.

In KPB/PA CleanWays surveys, areas that are considered to be an illegal dumpsite are:

- Areas of concentrated trash;
- Areas of scattered trash that:
    - Are not considered roadside litter,

  - Appear to have new trash thrown on them occasionally (more than twice per year),
  - Appear to have new trash thrown on them occasionally, but cleanup maintenance is prevalent to prevent accumulation;
- Areas containing only piles of yard waste (grass, leaves, branches, trees, etc.). These sites can often attract the dumping of other materials and can grow into major dumpsites, and;
- Areas containing isolated or solitary items, such as one (1) or two (2) appliances or tires that may or may not be dumped on in the future.

Two types of dumpsites that are not evaluated by KPB/PA CleanWays are farm dumps and private dumps. A majority of today's farmers have inherited farm dumps on their properties, although some farmers continue to practice this illegal method to save money and time. Private dumpsites are those dumps which are put on the property by current or previous owners. These dumpsites can include stockpiles of scrap, yard waste, household trash, and other things found in an illegal dumpsite. A dumpsite is usually determined to be private by its proximity to a residence, or marked private with "No Trespassing" signs.

11.2.3 KPB/PA CleanWays on the Causes

According to KPB/PA CleanWays, the possible causes of an illegal dumpsite can include the following:

Municipal curbside trash collection is unavailable. Because it is not mandated by the State, trash collection options are dependent on the city or municipal government. As many rural and small-town municipalities lack funding for mandatory trash collection, it is up to the resident to pay for trash collection. Communities that depend on private subscription for waste collection services have reported greater dumping problems. Inherent inefficiencies and associated higher costs exist in almost all private subscription systems because trucks must travel long distances between customers.

Recycling programs are unavailable or inconvenient. Act 101 dictates that all communities with populations over 10,000, and densely populated municipalities between 5,000 and 10,000, have recycling programs. Communities that fall outside these parameters must opt for curbside or drop-off recycling programs on their own. Depending on the county, many or all of these communities don't have funding to support a curbside recycling program. Curbside recycling communities have reported a lower incidence of residential waste dumping.

Disposal of construction and demolition debris (C&D). C&D debris is a serious solid waste management issue because of the amount that is generated each year, along with the lack of convenient and/or affordable disposal options available. C&D debris is often found in illegal dumps and creates a compounded problem because some of the materials may be hazardous, such as wood that has been chemically treated or painted with lead-based paint, insulation containing asbestos, or shingles.

Shortage of enforcement. Unfortunately, many communities cannot devote people and resources to effectively deal with illegal dumping. As a result, dumpers do not fear prosecution and have no reason to stop their habits.

Education. Illegal dumping has been a learned habit for many. Prior to anti-dumping laws, it was common practice to use open town dumps, burn or bury trash, or dump in a convenient out-of-the-way area. Today, we know the harmful effects from illegal dumping. Education is fundamental to diminish the habits learned, and to teach the public proper and safe disposal practices.

11.2.4 Dump Survey Study for Bedford County

KPB/PA CleanWays conducted a survey of open dumping practices in Bedford County in 2008. In this study, KPB/PA CleanWays identified 128 dumpsites containing an estimated total of 869.75 tons of trash. The 128 dumpsites were located in twenty-two (22) of the county's thirty-eight (38) municipalities. These dumpsites ranged in size from .5 tons to 75 tons of waste.

Eighty-eight percent (88%) of the dumpsites were considered to be a continuous problem where dumping occurs routinely. Five (5) of these dump sites had "No Dumping" signs present; and four (4) of these sites were considered to be active dumpsites. Seventy percent (70%) of the dumpsites were visible or partly visible from the roadway. Thirty-four percent (34%) of the surveyed dumpsites were in the vicinity of some sort of waterway or body of water. Seven (7) of these dumpsites had waste materials directly in the waterway itself.

The materials most commonly found in these illegal dumpsites were tires, appliances, and other bulky waste items. Recyclables were also commonly found while surveying.

11.2.5 Dump Survey Study for Fulton County

KPB/PA CleanWays conducted a survey of open dumping practices in Fulton County in 2008. In this study, KPB/PA CleanWays identified 19 dumpsites containing an estimated total of 169 tons of trash. The 19 dumpsites were located in five (5) of the county's thirteen (13) municipalities. These dumpsites ranged in size from .5 tons to 50 tons of waste.

Eighty-nine percent (89%) of the dumpsites were considered to be a continuous problem where dumping occurs routinely. Only one (1) of the dump sites had "No Dumping" signs present; and it was considered to be an active dumpsite. Ninety percent (90%) of the dumpsites were visible or partly visible from the roadway. Five percent (5%) of the surveyed dumpsites were in the vicinity of some sort of waterway or body of water. None of these dumpsites had waste materials directly in the waterway itself.

The materials most commonly found in these illegal dumpsites were tires, appliances, and other bulky waste items. Recyclables were also commonly found while surveying.

11.2.6 Dump Survey Study for Huntingdon County

KPB/PA CleanWays conducted a survey of open dumping practices in Huntingdon County in 2010. In this study, KPB/PA CleanWays identified 202 dumpsites containing an estimated total of 259.13 tons of trash. The 202 dumpsites were located in twenty-nine (29) of the county's forty-eight (48) municipalities. These dumpsites ranged in size from .125 tons to 12.5 tons of waste.

Seventy-nine percent (79%) of the dumpsites were considered to be a continuous problem where dumping occurs routinely. Nine (9) of these dump sites had "No Dumping" signs present; and eight (8) of these sites were considered to be active dumpsites. Thirty-four percent (34%) of the dumpsites were visible and fifty-three percent (53%) were partly visible from the roadway. Seventy (70) or thirty-five percent (35%) of the surveyed dumpsites were in the vicinity of some sort of waterway or body of water. Fourteen (14) of these dumpsites had waste materials directly in the waterway itself.

The materials most commonly found in these illegal dumpsites were tires, recyclables, household trash, bagged trash, and construction and demolition waste.

11.3 Future Challenges of Waste Management

Beyond funding concerns, SCCSWA wants to develop a method that engages all of the municipalities in the Region to help them understand and support the goals of the solid waste management Plan Revision. Research by the Professional Recyclers of Pennsylvania (PROP) has confirmed that municipalities and counties that fail to adequately address solid waste management and recycling experience:

- A lack of education and enforcement to convey the importance of proper waste management practices;
- Inconvenient, or a complete lack of, access to waste and recycling services;
- Higher costs for waste and recycling services.

This ultimately results in a significantly greater likelihood of:

- Illegal dumping,
- Open burning,
- Waste accumulation on private property,
- Blighted properties.

Specific initiatives of this Plan Revision hope to address better waste management, increased recycling, and ongoing education of residents and businesses, as presented in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER 12 - NON-INTERFERENCE

The Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling & Waste Reduction Act of 1988, Act 101 instructs that the Regional plan must ensure that it will not affect the design, construction, operation, financing or contractual obligations of any municipal waste landfill or resource recovery facility located in the Region that meets certain criteria. This Plan will not affect any facility design, construction, operation, financing or any contractual obligations that may exist for any such facility.

This Plan does not substantially impair the use of the remaining permitted capacity, or the capacity that could be made available through reasonable expansion of existing facilities. SCCSWA will not interfere with, or attempt to interfere with, the efforts of existing facilities to find customers whose municipal waste does not comprise part of the Region's tonnage.

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CHAPTER 13 - PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

SCCSWA has utilized a combination of means and methods to provide for public participation both in the preparation of and in the implementation of the 2024 Update to the Regional Municipal Waste Management Plan. The Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon County's Departments of Planning and Development reactivated their respective Solid Waste Advisory Committees (SWAC) at the end of 2018 at the start of the planning process. This reconstituted committee, representing a wide variety of public waste and recycling industry, and environmental groups and agencies in the Region, first met to discuss the Plan Revision on July 15th and 16th, 2019, and has since met on October 28th and 29th, 2019, October 6th, 7th, and 8th, 2020, and July 20th, 21st, and 22nd, 2021 to provide feedback and input on the planning process. The SWAC has provided review and comment on draft plan materials, summary documents, and draft chapters of the Plan Revision as they were completed. Handouts and meeting notes from SWAC meetings are included in Appendix J.

B&L established and maintained an independent information webpage https://scswaswmp.com/ to disseminate information on the project electronically to the SWAC and the public, and to provide information access to those who could not attend the SWAC and other public meetings.

The existing Municipal Solid Waste Management Plans for Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon Counties, ratified and adopted in 2010, and prepared through its own public participation process, were utilized as a basis for this update. Changing conditions and updated information were evaluated and incorporated in the Plan Revision.

The Original 2021 Regional Municipal Waste Management Plan Revision was released for a ninety (90) day comment period in September 2021 to the SWAC members, the thirty-eight (38) constituent municipalities of Bedford County, the thirteen (13) constituent municipalities of Fulton County, the forty-eight (48) constituent municipalities of Huntingdon County, PADEP, and the public via an advertisement and public hearing.

A joint public hearing was held on October 6, 2021 for Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties. No public comments were received and the public comment period ended in December 2021.

The Original 2021 Regional SWMP was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties on January 11, 2022 for review, comment and ratification.

After approval, SCCSWA submitted the 2021 Plan Update to all municipalities in the Region for the 90-day municipal ratification period. The ratification period started on January 12, 2022 and completed in April 2022. A letter was submitted to PADEP in July 2022 notifying the Department of the ratifications and lack of responses or comments from the remaining municipalities.

The Original 2021 Ratified Regional SWMP was sent to PADEP on September 14, 2022 for review, comment and approval. PADEP requested an extension in September 2022 and subsequently requested a formal withdraw of the plan on November 10, 2022. SCCSWA officially withdrew the solid waste management plan update from PADEP on November 25, 2022.

Over the next year, meetings were held between PADEP, SCCSWA and B&L to discuss requested changes to the Regional SWMP Update and complete these requested changes. A revised plan with these comments addressed was submitted to PADEP on XXXXXX, 2024. PADEP confirmed no additional public comment period was required unless something from the original comment period was not represented or portrayed. No comments were received during the original comment period and the edits, requested by PADEP, since the plan edits have not changed the overall intended management system for waste and recyclables in the Region, SCCSWA does not believe an additional comment period is required.

PADEP recommended that each County re-approve the 2024 version of the Regional SWMP to assure that each County has reviewed and approves the updated 2024 version of the Plan. The 2024 Modified Regional SWMP was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties in June 2024 for review, comment and ratification. All three Counties approved the plan.

PADEP recommended that SCCSWA re-ratifies the 2024 version of the Regional SWMP to assure that each municipality has reviewed and approves the updated 2024 version of the Plan and that the re-ratification are included as appendices within the final Plan Update. That process commenced in June 2024 and will be completed in September 2024.