
APPENDIX F
TRANSFER STATION FEASIBILITY STUDY

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Cambria County
Transfer Station
Conceptual Design and
Cost Assessment

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For the
Cambria County Solid Waste Authority

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CHAPTER 1 - TRANSFER STATION FEASIBILITY STUDY

INTRODUCTION

The following is intended as a supplement to the Municipal Waste Management Plan Update (referenced herein as the Plan Update) being developed for the Cambria County Solid Waste Authority. This Plan Update was developed to supersede the 2000 Municipal Waste Management Plan for Cambria County, and was prepared under the guidelines required by Act 101.

This supplemental report is a feasibility study for Cambria County to own and operate a transfer facility for all municipal waste generated in the County and for recyclable material collected through the county-wide drop-off collection system.

The following items are included as part of this Feasibility Study:

- Identification of potential locations to site a geographically convenient transfer station to receive and consolidate County-generated municipal waste and recyclable materials collected through the county-wide drop-off collection system.
- Development of a conceptual design of the facility and develop the specification for the building to provide consolidation and transfer services for municipal waste and recyclables.
- Estimation of costs for the permitting, construction and operation of the proposed transfer facility. These costs will be projected out on a per ton received cost basis.

Throughout this Feasibility Study, tonnage estimates and general recommendations for future consideration were developed from the information contained elsewhere in the Plan Update. In addition, recommendations contained in this Feasibility Study were utilized to finalize the recommendations in the Plan Update. As such, these two reports are intended to be developed simultaneously and used in conjunction with each other, although they were each prepared as stand-alone documents.

Cambria County's municipal waste stream is generated by residences, businesses, institutions, industrial offices and cafeterias, and includes both wastes destined for disposal and also a wide range of source-separated recyclable materials.

Although the County is experiencing a moderate population decline, waste generation values (as reported in the Plan Update) have been noted to fluctuate, partially in response to economic factors. Future waste generation and recycling values used herein are based on the projections found in Section 1.2 of the Plan Update for the period extending from 2010 to 2020.

CHAPTER 2 – CURRENT WASTE AND RECYCLING SYSTEMS

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

As discussed in Chapter 1 of the Plan Update, waste generated in the County consists primarily of municipal solid waste (MSW), which includes municipal waste, sewage sludge, and asbestos, and represents 81 percent of the total waste generated. In addition, roughly 7 percent of the waste is composed of construction & demolition debris (C&D). The Authority has worked very hard to obtain mandatory trash collection ordinances from each of their municipalities; to-date 61 of 63 municipalities has an ordinance on file with the Authority.

For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that sewage sludge and asbestos will be managed as special wastes, and would not be routed through a transfer station. As such, references to MSW elsewhere in this report exclude sewage sludge and asbestos.

Yard waste debris composting within the County is limited. Programs have been initiated by the mandated municipalities to fulfill their obligation to collect yard debris separate from municipal waste, most specifically leaf material in the fall. In addition, several other non-mandated communities have small, low-volume leaf waste composting sites. This material is handled separately from traditional MSW and C&D, and would not be included in waste collection tonnages that would be routed to landfills (or through a transfer station).

Infectious and chemotherapeutic waste (ICW), generated by hospitals, nursing homes, clinics and dental and medical offices, is included as part of the municipal waste stream, but is transported under individual arrangement by the generator. As such, ICW would not be included in waste collection tonnages that would be routed through a transfer station. Between 2006 and 2009, there was no reported infectious waste disposed of from Cambria County in designated disposal facilities, so ICW has not been included in the tonnages discussed herein.

Residual waste is a by-product of an industrial process, and can be composed of garbage, refuse, discarded material, or other waste, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous materials resulting from industrial, mining, and/or agricultural operations. The amount of residual waste generated annually in the County and disposed at municipal landfills has increased since 2006, averaging just over 20,000 tons per year between 2006 and 2009. That portion of the residual waste tonnage that has historically gone to municipal landfills will be included in the totals discussed herein with respect to a potential waste transfer station. Other residual wastes are handled directly by the generator in captive facilities or off-site residual waste landfills, and will not be discussed further herein, since they would not be routed through a transfer station.

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF RECYCLING

The Cambria County Solid Waste Authority currently operates a recycling drop-off collection system with 19 locations in Cambria County. (Note that the County formerly operated several drop-off systems in northern Somerset County, but these have been eliminated, and reintroduction of these systems was not included in this assessment.) The program is intended to comply with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's mission of recycling 35 percent or more of the waste generated within the state. The County recycling program will reduce the amount of generated waste that ultimately requires disposal.

During the original development of this recycling program the Cambria County Solid Waste Authority entered into an inter-county agreement with the Indiana County Solid Waste Authority (ICSWA) to deliver recyclables to the ICSWA to be processed and marketed. This agreement remains in effect. Newspaper, aluminum/steel cans, magazines, high-grade office paper, #1/#2 plastic bottles and jugs, and corrugated cardboard are delivered to the Indiana County MRF.

Residents are encouraged to use the Authority recycling bin system closest to where they live or work, but are not restricted to using the bin system located in the municipality in which they live. Several sites are also located on private property (property not owned by a government agency); though they are open for use by the Public.

Chapter 4 of the Plan Update discusses the types of recyclable materials currently in the municipal waste stream. As noted in Section 4.1 of the Plan Update, up to 50% of the municipal waste stream is made up of materials that *could* potentially be recycled. However, there are many factors that limit the actual recycling tonnages, including availability of markets for the materials, economics of a recovery system, competing options, and how easily the materials can be segregated for recovery.

Development of a central recycling transfer station (and potentially a material recovery facility - MRF), would tend to increase the potential for increased recycling in the County. It is assumed herein that the proposed facility would initially be used strictly as a transfer station for recyclable materials collected in the County, and consolidated in the new facility prior to hauling to a MRF. However, this type of development could be expanded in the future to act as a Recycling Consolidation Center (Recycling Center).

In 2009, the Cambria County Solid Waste Authority, in consultation with MSW Consultants and L. Robert Kimball & Associates, Inc. (Kimball), developed a Recycling Center Feasibility Study to assess the development of a Recycling Center. As envisioned, this facility would consolidate recyclable materials collected by the Authority's own collection operation, and possibly recyclables collected by other municipalities and private haulers in Cambria County and other adjacent counties such as Blair and Somerset. The recyclable materials could then be transferred on tractor-

trailers for transport to either the Indiana County MRF or other recycling markets. Much of the following information was modified from the 2009 Assessment.

The following commodities are collected through the “Big Blue Bin” recycling drop-off program:

- Newspaper
- Metals – tin/aluminum cans
- Plastic #1 and #2 bottles and jugs
- Magazines
- Office paper
- OCC

The following table, obtained from the 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report, shows the projected composition of disposed wastes for the recyclable materials that Cambria County is interested in collecting. This table combines the currently recycled quantities to calculate material-specific capture rates, based on waste disposal information obtained for the year 2007.

Table 2.2-1 2007 Recyclable Material Capture Rates

Material	A	B	C	D	E
	Average Percent of Disposed [1]	Tons Disposed [2]	Tons Captured [3]	Tons Generated B + C	Capture Rate C ÷ D
Fiber [4]	22.0%	25,248.1	7,140.5	32,388.6	22%
Bottles & Cans [5]	5.4%	6,153.9	1,045.0	7,198.9	15%
Total	27.3%	31,402.0	8,185.5	39,587.5	21%

[1] Pennsylvania-Statewide Municipal Waste Composition Report, 2003 (average composition of disposed suburban and rural waste in the DEP Southwest Region).

[2] Applies the composition percentages in Column A to the total reported waste disposed in 2007.

[3] Reported by County.

[4] Includes County-collected fibers plus reported commercial recyclables.

[5] Includes County-collected commingled containers plus municipal curbside material (No fiber is collected in local curbside programs).

CHAPTER 3 –WASTE AND RECYCLABLES GENERATION

3.1 ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATION

For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that all transferable waste generated in the County (**including** MSW, C&D and residual waste, **but excluding** sewage sludge, asbestos, ICW and yard waste debris) will be routed through a transfer station, and that the total tonnage is that estimated in the Plan Update.

Based on the values projected in the Plan Update, and following the descriptive information presented in Section 2.1 of this Assessment, the following tonnage estimates are used herein:

Table 3.1-1 Total Waste Material Transferred

	2010	2015	2020
MSW	92,678	89,824	86,969
C&D	8,410	8,151	7,892
Residual Waste	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Transferred	121,088	117,975	114,861

3.2 ESTIMATED RECYCLABLES GENERATION

Based on the information presented in Section 2.2, we have made the following assumptions:

- Waste generation per capita will remain at roughly the same level.
- The County's drop-off recycling capture rates will continue to increase slightly, consistent with recent historical increases in capture rates, assuming there are no expansions to the Big Blue Bin system (although adding materials to the Big Blue Bin system will increase capture rates).
- Commercial capture rates will increase comparable to the residential capture rate.
- Municipal curbside recycling will track population, and will therefore stay essentially level.

These assumptions lead to the data contained in the table on the following page, modified from Table 3-4 presented in the 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report.

Table 3.2-1 Population, Waste Generation, and Status Quo Recycling Projections

	2010	2015	2020
Population [1]	141,528	137,169	132,810
Waste Generation, tons [1]	121,088	117,975	114,861
Per Capita Waste Generation, tpp	0.86	0.86	0.86
Big Blue Bin Recyclables, tons [2]	2,219	2,781	3,276
Municipal Curbside, tons [2]	695	660	625
Commercial Recyclables, tons [2]	7,310	11,773	18,962
Total Tons Collected	131,312	133,190	137,724

[1] Obtained from table 2.1-1, above

[2] Expanded from rates discussed in 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report

Assuming that all recyclable materials collected in the County are routed through the transfer station, the following totals can be estimated from the above information:

Table 3.2-2 Total Recyclable Material Transferred

	2010	2015	2020
Total Recycling thru Transfer Station (tons)	10,225	15,215	22,863

Note that the sum of the Totals presented in Tables 3.1-1 and 3.2-2 show an incremental increase in total waste generated over the 10 year period. This increase, from 131,313 tons in 2010, to 133,190 tons in 2015, to 137,724 tons in 2020, is primarily attributable to an assumed increase in commercial recycling over the 10-year period.

CHAPTER 4 – CURRENT WASTE AND RECYCLING COSTS

4.1 CURRENT WASTE COSTS

Municipal waste in Cambria County is currently collected under several different arrangements, as determined by the individual municipalities. Many rural residences in the County are serviced under a subscription system, wherein the individual resident makes arrangements with a private hauler to collect refuse on a periodic basis. Several municipalities hold a public bidding procedure with private waste haulers to provide refuse collection services to their residents (and institutions and small businesses, typically) under a contracted collection system. Several municipalities provide collection and hauling of refuse using their own equipment and staff under a municipal collection system.

Regardless of the System used by the municipalities, once collected, municipal waste material is transported to the designated landfills under a Direct Haul System, wherein the loaded collection trucks drive directly to the disposal site. This is the simplest, most common and least expensive transportation system, assuming that landfills are in close proximity to the center of the collection area. As the haul distances increase, this system becomes more expensive and efficiencies decrease, since more time is spent traveling to and from the disposal site, and less in actual refuse collection.

Costs associated with a Direct Haul System are borne directly by the residents and businesses (under subscription plans) or through fees paid to the municipality (for contracted or municipal collection). Direct costs to the County are minimal, although the costs to the residents and businesses within the County can be quite substantial. For subscription plans, costs are typically dictated by the competition provided by the local haulers, although expenses to the haulers tend to be higher than for contracted or municipal collection due to the inefficiencies of subscription systems.

Typical costs for residential refuse collection can typically range from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per stop along a collection route. Assuming weekly refuse collection, this would amount to roughly \$104 to \$260 per year for each residence. With more than 60,000 households in the County, this results in a residential waste collection/hauling cost of between \$6.2 and \$15.6 million annually.

4.2 CURRENT RECYCLING COSTS

Costs associated with current operation of the existing County recycling program (referred to as the Big Blue Bin system) were developed as part of the 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report. The following is a summary of the observations included in that Report.

In 2005 the SWA collected 1,762 tons of newspaper, clear glass, aluminum cans, steel cans, plastic bottles, magazines, office paper and OCC combined. Two full-time drivers and one part-time driver utilized three collection trucks to collect and deliver all

the materials, with the exception of plastics, to the Indiana County Material Recovery Facility (MRF) for processing. The trucks' limited capacity, approximately 34 cubic yards with a GVW of 35,000 lbs., required that several trips per day must be made to the MRF. Related costs such as fuel, salaries, insurance and others are increasing at a time when program funding is declining.

The Solid Waste Authority's three full-time drivers are in the field collecting recyclables from the drop-off sites five days per week during a normal workweek cycle. Most materials (OCC, ONP, Plastic, OMG, and Cans) are collected multiple days each week, while Office Paper is collected one day per week. All the sites are open 24 hours, 7 days a week for use by the public and small businesses.

In addition, the Authority performs the collection of high grade office paper and corrugated cardboard from collection sites at the State Correctional Facility in Cresson, the Department of Environmental Protection and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Office in Ebensburg, the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown and Saint Francis University. The collection of material from these locations is provided as an in-kind service by the Authority.

As developed in the 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report, operating costs associated with recycling collection in 2006 and 2007 are shown below:

Table 4.2-1 Cambria County SWA Collection Related Direct Costs [1]

Year	2006	2007	Average
Fuel Cost	\$29,161.41	\$32,988.85	\$31,075.13
Maintenance	\$38,390.54	\$14,555.47	\$26,473.01
Parts	\$2,225.15	\$1,709.98	\$1,967.57
Driver Labor	\$85,960.59	\$106,167.08	\$96,063.84
Material Revenues [2]	(\$39,000.00)	(\$89,000.00)	(\$64,000.00)
Total	\$116,737.69	\$66,421.38	\$91,579.54

[1] Note that this table excludes an annual allowance for either depreciation or equipment replacement. This is because historically, equipment purchases have been supported by 90 percent grant funding available from the State. MSW Consultants estimates that annual equipment capital costs are approximately \$75,000.

[2] This reflects the material revenue payments received by Cambria County from Indiana County, net of processing fees.

As shown in Table 4.2-1, the net annual operating cost developed based on the 2006/07 data averages roughly \$91,600 annually. Total collection costs were roughly \$155,000, offset by material revenues of approximately \$64,000. This cost was further broken down in the 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report to an average of roughly \$79.31/ton of collected recyclables, or \$39.83/hour of collection time.

Since 2006, a series of changes have occurred within the recyclables collection systems that have resulted in cost increases. One of these changes includes the addition of OCC containers/collection at each location. OCC collection went from 1/2 routes two times per week to 1/2 routes four times per week, plus two full routes each week. This resulted in a significant increase in costs, although there was also an incremental increase in revenue from the collected OCC. In addition, there have also been significant labor, workers comp, healthcare, repairs and fuel cost increases. On the other hand, the three Somerset sites have been removed from the route; therefore the cost associated with collecting those sites in particular has been eliminated.

However, for the purposes of this assessment, the key costs associated with collection of the material from the Big Blue Bin System are associated with the cost of hauling collected material from central Cambria County to the Indiana County MRF. These costs will be compared to the costs associated with development of a transfer station.

Delivery of the collected material to the Indiana County MRF requires an approximate 70 mile round trip, requiring roughly 3 hours per trip (including time for queuing and tipping at the MRF). Costs associated with this round trip have escalated since 2007 by an estimated 17-22%, so, given the cost/hour established using the 2006/07 data with a 22% escalation, it can be assumed that the cost for one round trip is currently at \$145. Assuming that 14 trips/week over 52 weeks/year, the County's transportation costs associated with just hauling the collected material to the Indiana County MRF are roughly \$105,560/year.

CHAPTER 5 – IMPACTS OF WASTE AND RECYCLING TRANSFER STATION ON COLLECTION SYSTEM

5.1 IMPACT ON CURRENT WASTE COLLECTION SYSTEM

Costs associated with a Direct Haul System are difficult to assess, since they are conducted by private hauling firms, under contract with the municipalities or directly with the residents and businesses. However, it can be assumed that the costs associated with transporting refuse from the collection area to the disposal site is a substantial part of the collection/hauling cost.

Having a centrally-located transfer facility should increase the efficiency of the collection/hauling operations, and reduce the direct costs to the haulers. Costs associated with collection of the refuse will not be directly affected by the availability of a transfer station, although the collection efficiency should improve since full refuse trucks will be able to empty and return to the collection route more quickly.

Savings to the haulers associated with a shorter transport distance to the disposal site should translate to lower costs for the residents and businesses. However, this savings will be offset by the County capital and annual O&M costs associated with development and operation of the County Transfer Station.

In general, the purpose of a transfer station is to consolidate waste brought to the station in the smaller collection trucks, such that the costs for transporting the waste to the landfill can be reduced. However, typical transfer stations are only efficient if the facility saves or generates more money than it costs to build and operate. Typically, transfer stations are designed with the idea that the outgoing trucks will contain up to 20 tons of municipal waste. Savings are associated with the fact that the outgoing trucks are substantially larger than the incoming vehicles, thus reducing the total number of trips required to transport the material to the landfill. The justification for construction of a transfer station is a complex equation, dealing with a variety of factors including landfill tipping fee, distance to the landfill, types, and size of vehicles used for waste collection, labor costs, availability of land, and total tonnage of waste being transported daily.

Note that the transfer station under consideration for Cambria County differs from the typical transfer station in that it would be part of an integrated solid waste management program. As such, the value of this facility would not be judged strictly on the ability to increase the waste flow efficiency. Instead, it would be part of a comprehensive system enabling the County to continue to support a wide range of services, including recycling, solid waste education, illegal dump enforcement, and special waste collections.

Some of the factors to be considered include:

- size of vehicle that could be realistically used for transfer,

- gross tonnage weights that are permissible on the roads leading from the proposed facility to the landfill,
- assessment of the existing vehicles to see what type of facility would be functional with current equipment,
- life expectancy of existing and proposed vehicles, equipment and facilities,
- labor issues and capabilities of current staff for managing the equipment,
- potential that a different landfill would be used in the near future, thus changing some of the assumptions with respect to vehicle type and size

Under the previous Solid Waste Plan, MSW from the County currently was directed to one of six disposal facilities that accept municipal waste generated within Cambria County. The current Plan Update includes a method for establishing Waste Capacity Agreement(s) for the disposal of MSW collected in the County over the next 10 year period. Disposal facilities that are accepted into the Plan Update will be available to any of the haulers working in the County. A Sustainability Fee was proposed for negotiation in the Facility Qualification Request for Municipal Waste Disposal/Processing Capacity. Though the fee was accepted by two of the three respondents, a fee could not be negotiated with the third. Therefore the County operated solid waste programs will not receive funding via a recycling sustainability fee.

In the event that Cambria County chooses to develop a waste transfer station, the County would have the option of implementing Flow Control, such that refuse collected in the County would be required to be delivered to the transfer station, and then to a designated disposal site that the County could select based on a bidding process. This process will most likely result in favorable tipping fees at the disposal site due to the ability of the County to guarantee a specific tonnage of refuse at one designated disposal facility.

5.1 IMPACT ON CURRENT RECYCLING COLLECTION SYSTEM

The following information was modified from Chapter 5 of the 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report.

The most important impact a new Recycling Transfer System will have on the current collection system is to significantly reduce the drive time associated with taking full truckloads for processing. Recycling collection vehicles can therefore spend more time collecting recyclables, which will substantially increase the time that would be available to collect recyclables from Big Blue Bins, and/or reducing operating costs. The current round trip drive time averages 80 minutes. Placement of a Recycling Transfer System within Cambria County (at a centrally located site, near major highways) will reduce this round trip drive time to an average of 45 minutes. If the total annual truck hours in the current system are kept constant, it is calculated that collection trucks would have an additional 424 hours annually to collect from Big Blue Bins.

The current system operating statistics summarized in the 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report can be used to project how many incremental collections would be enabled in 424 annual hours. Table 5.1-1 summarizes these operating parameters, and shows the calculated number of additional annual collections that would be achievable.

Table 5.1-1 Projected Incremental Annual Bin Collections

Additional Annual Hours for Collection	424
Hours to Collect One Bin [1]	0.66
Additional Annual Bins Collected	642
Additional Weekly Bins Collected	12

[1] Note that this is the average collection time for all materials. The 2009 Report based this calculation on fiber bins only, and calculated 18 additional weekly bins collected at 0.39 hrs/fiber bin.

As shown, the Authority can expect to be able to service an average of 12 additional bins per week. This means it will be possible to add bins for new materials at some of the existing sites, which will permit additional commodities to be collected. Based on the waste stream analysis performed in Section 3 of the 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report, and on the mix of materials being collected in the Big Blue Bin system currently, it is recommended that the Authority target OCC, Office Paper, and Mixed Paper for incrementally increasing recyclables. As noted above, the 12 additional bins per week calculation is for all types of bins. If the expansion was focused strictly on fiber, this would increase to roughly 20 bins/week.

It should be noted that the Authority has already acquired additional pre-owned Big Blue Bins from Crawford County to be deployed once it is possible to expand the collection systems. If it were necessary to purchase new Big Blue Bins, the current cost per bin is approximately \$8,500. Though the used containers from Crawford County are in fair condition they will require some maintenance at a considerable expense prior to being placed into operation.

As a final consideration, it should be noted that the presence of a Recycling Center in Cambria County would likely capture at least a fraction of the commercially collected recyclables in the County, assuming that the Recycling Center offered a competitive price for the materials delivered (this price would fluctuate based on underlying market prices for the recovered material). Currently, commercial recyclables are collected by private haulers and taken to processors in Altoona. Many of these haulers are large, vertically integrated companies that are committed to using their own recycling facilities. However, at least some smaller haulers do not have their own recycling centers and would benefit from the convenience of a local recycling center. For this analysis, it is assumed that a Recycling Center in Cambria County would attract 10 percent of all commercially collected recyclables (OCC and office paper), and each year this would increase by 10 percent as the Recycling Center marketed itself aggressively to local haulers to push for them to offer commercial cardboard collection to their customers.

CHAPTER 6 - TRANSFER STATION DESIGN AND COST

6.1 CONCEPTUAL FACILITY LOCATION

Given the geographic extent of the waste and recycling collection area, covering a total of 693 square miles, creation of a centralized processing facility location is highly desirable. As part of the 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report, a variety of sites were assessed in preliminary discussions, but most were ruled out quickly due to location, logistics, or cost. Additional discussions concerning the possible location of a waste and recycling transfer station were conducted in 2011, but more detailed evaluations of possible sites were not conducted, since the specific location of the facility was not considered critical to the assessment of cost-effectiveness of the transfer station at this point in the project.

The following is excerpted from the 2009 Report, and is presented herein to offer a general discussion of siting logic.

Cambria County is bisected by 3 major State Roads (Routes 22, 219 and 422), which intersect in the County Seat, in Ebensburg. Since Ebensburg is also centrally located in the County, and the current location of the County Solid Waste Authority offices, identification of a suitable site near Ebensburg is a logical first choice.

Alternative locations were assessed closer to Johnstown, where the majority of the waste and recyclables originate, but sites were very limited, due to availability, land cost and travel distance from the northern portions of the County. In addition, the logistics of having the 3 major highways in the County bisecting in Ebensburg made that location much more desirable.

An additional factor in the assessment of potential locations included the availability of property currently owned by the County. A preliminary assessment of these properties was conducted in 2009 using the County GIS Web Mapping service. Using this service, Kimball staff was able to identify tracts of land owned by the County with sufficient acreage to supply the needs of the proposed Material Recycling Facility (MRF).

Of the available properties, the most desirable for this project was identified as a 438.4 acre parcel which is listed under the ownership of the Cambria County Institution. This parcel is adjacent to Laurel Crest Manor, off of Manor Drive, and includes property currently occupied by the County Jail. Since the Solid Waste Authority also is currently housed on this property, and there is sufficient room for construction of a Material Recycling Facility, this parcel was identified as the ideal location for the 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report.

However, this location would probably not be ideal for a waste and recycling transfer station, given that this facility would require a much greater truck traffic volume than a recycling MRF. In addition, a refuse transfer facility is typically much less desirable to adjacent landowners due to the unavoidable activity and odors that occur at these sites,

Hydraulic compaction facilities use a stationary compactor and either enclosed trailers or enclosed containers. A variety of methods are used to feed the compactors, and they can be designed to handle almost any type of material. The refuse is loaded into the compactors from above and then ram-type compactors are used to push the refuse horizontally into a transfer trailer or truck.

Advantages of the use of hydraulic compaction facilities include:

- lower costs per transfer trip due to higher compaction in the transfer trucks
- the transfer vehicles are contained throughout the process except for a small opening at the back
- compactor can handle most materials and maximize density
- incoming refuse is exposed to atmosphere for only a brief time

However, disadvantages include:

- if the equipment fails there is no backup to load transfer vehicles
- equipment is expensive and not easily changed for other technologies
- transfer vehicles must be backed into the facility and attached to the compactor
- not all waste streams are compatible with the method
- difficult to contain leachate on open tipping floor

Based on the anticipated run loads and types of material throughput, a simpler Direct Dump Facility is recommended for Cambria County.

Given that the facility would be designed to transfer both refuse (consisting of MSW, C&D and residual waste) and recyclables (consisting of newspaper, clear glass, aluminum cans, steel cans, plastic bottles, magazines, office paper and OCC combined), the Station would most likely be subdivided into multiple tipping areas.

The first tipping area would be used for collected refuse, and would be segregated from the recyclables to minimize contaminating them with leachate. Based on the tonnages discussed in Chapter 3, the site will be designed to process up to 121,088 tons per year of refuse and 22,863 tons per year of mixed recyclables.

Assuming that the facility operates 5 days per week, 52 weeks per year, and that the refuse and recyclables arrive consistently throughout the week, the facility would transfer roughly 466 tons of refuse per day, and 88 tons of recyclables per day. Depending on the MRF capabilities, the recyclable material could be shipped "single-stream", which would minimize the number of trips (since the material would not be segregated).

Given that the maximum gross vehicle weight is limited to 40 tons, including the truck and trailer tare weight, and that the station would not be compacting the material in the transfer trucks, the average hauling load is assumed to be 20 tons per truck. Based on

that capacity and the average tonnages listed above, the station would be required to ship an average of 24 trucks per day to the landfill, and 5 trucks per day to a MRF.

For this assessment, it is assumed that the refuse processing side of the station would be designed with at least two direct dump floor openings, and that these openings would be located at either end of the tipping floor, such that the central floor area could be accessed for either opening. Transfer trucks could back into, or drive through, an opening below the floor, permitting the open top of the trucks to be placed directly below the hole, such that refuse could be pushed into the trucks from above. A truck scale could be incorporated into the parking area below the openings such that the transfer trucks could be monitored for capacity during filling. Operating two direct dump locations simultaneously over an 8 hour period would mean that each truck would need to be filled within 40 minutes during each shift. Based on this assessment, it is assumed that a refuse tipping floor (including driving/tipping lanes, refuse temporary storage, and direct dump holes) would require a floor space of roughly 50'x50', or 2,500 SF.

Assuming that the MRF accepting the recycled material operates as "single-stream", then the recycling side of the transfer station could process 5 trucks per day through a single tipping floor opening (requiring a maximum of 96 minutes per truck). Since recyclable material tends to have a density much lower than refuse, the floor space required to process this smaller tonnage will be nearly the same size as that for the refuse.

As such, we will assume that the building is divided roughly in half (refuse on one side and recyclables in the other), and a building of roughly 100'x50' would be required (5,000 SF total). This will provide sufficient room for temporary storage of refuse and recyclables for down times, and for a small office, bathroom, and break room.

Since the tonnage of material will tend to vary over the life of the transfer station facility, it would be desirable to have some level of flexibility in the layout. The direct dump locations will most likely be merely holes formed into the floor slab, so will provide little flexibility with respect to size or location. However, the interior walls can be designed as movable concrete barriers, such that the tipping floor size and shape can be adjusted as appropriate between the refuse and recycling sides, if convenient.

Multiple garage doors will be required to permit entry of various sized incoming vehicles to the tipping floor. Each garage door will need to be sized to provide a 30' clear height to allow a raised truck bed to pass through.

The building will need to have a roof to minimize precipitation onto the tipping floor, and concrete wall panels along the lower portion of the wall to reduce damage from turning vehicles. Due to the type of material being processed, the building will also require ventilation, internal lighting, and a sprinkler system.

At least one scale will be required to operate the site, although multiple scales would be preferable. For this analysis, it was assumed that scales (total of two) would be incorporated into the floor of the refuse loading areas for load capacity control, and one additional scale would be located outside the building (for incoming refuse collection trucks, and for outgoing recyclables transfer trucks), for a total of three truck scales, minimum, although a fourth scale would improve efficiency.

Since a site has not been selected for this transfer station, costs associated with access road modifications and site grading were estimated based on the assumption that the sites are situated on slightly sloping ground, requiring minimal grading to achieve optimum conditions.

6.3 ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Based on a 1995 study provided in Waste Age Magazine, *“Transfer station construction and operation costs vary from area to area. The capital costs of small transfer stations range from \$100,000 for uncovered, non-compaction, roll-off facilities to approximately \$600,000 to \$700,000 for enclosed, non-compaction, single hopper transfer stations which include on-the-floor storage space.”* (“Small Transfer Stations Prove Large in Purpose”, RC Brockway, 4/1/95) Capital costs associated with transfer stations have obviously increased in the 16 years since this study, but this shows the general range of costs.

In an updated article in the same magazine from September 1, 2004 (“To Build or Not to Build”, by John Dempsey), owning and operating costs were estimated as follows, based on the throughput size of the facility:

TRANSFER STATION OWNING AND OPERATING COSTS

(Dollar per ton)¹

Cost Component	Facility Size			
	100 tpd	250 tpd	500 tpd	750 tpd
Amortized Capital	\$3-\$5	\$2-\$4	\$2-\$3	\$2-\$3
Operations and Maintenance	\$12-\$15	\$7-\$10	\$4-\$7	\$4-\$6
Total Owning and Operating	\$15-\$20	\$9-\$14	\$6-\$10	\$5-\$9

¹ Actual Values may be higher or lower based upon actual construction costs and operating practices

As discussed above and in Chapter 3, the site will be designed to process up to 121,088 tons per year of refuse and 22,863 tons per year of mixed recyclables, or roughly 466 tpd refuse, and 88 tpd recyclables. Using the column for “500 tpd”, the Total Owning and Operating range would be between \$863,700 and \$1,440,000.

Based on the conceptual layout discussed above, a preliminary cost estimate was prepared for a generic site. This estimate was prepared based on the assumption that the project would be completed within 12 months of the date of the study (i.e., unit prices will fluctuate more considerably the longer the project is delayed), and that it would not be necessary to purchase the land (i.e., the parcel used is already owned by the County).

Since the most substantial line item cost by far is for the building (at \$500,000.00 including doors, fire suppression, etc.), there will not be a significant difference if the grading assumptions are found to be underestimated.

The rough cost estimate is \$1,129,840 (rounded to \$1,130,000, herein) for a heavy-duty concrete floor slab enclosed in a pre-engineered metal building (100'x50'), and including three truck scales, bituminous pavement around the building and the site entrance, and operating equipment. A copy of the cost estimate is attached. As noted above, the highest line-item cost is for the building, so use of a smaller building would reduce the overall cost; however, a smaller building would seriously limit future growth or operational changes within the facility.

Note that a smaller, but similar, facility was built in Mifflin County in the mid-2000s, and the estimated price for that facility in 2003 was \$650,000. In addition to being 8 years old, that estimate was based on a facility with less than 1/3 of the daily throughput, and constructed at an existing facility so that some of the infrastructure was already in-place. As such, the above price seems reasonable for a preliminary estimate.

6.4 ESTIMATED OPERATING COSTS

Regardless of the location and ultimate configuration of the site, ongoing operations are expected to be similar to those encountered at other, comparably-sized recycling centers in Pennsylvania. These facilities can be used to provide general information regarding the likely staffing, labor costs, and operating expenses. For the Mifflin County facility discussed above, the annual O&M costs were estimated at roughly \$420,000 per year in 2003, including the costs associated with hauling the transferred material to one of five local landfills. Based on discussions with the previous Mifflin County Solid Waste Authority Director, this estimate was later reduced to roughly \$120,000 since transfer/hauling was removed from the County responsibilities.

As part of the 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report, the following table was developed to summarize the projected annual operating costs for a proposed Cambria County Recycling Center, based on data obtained from Wyoming County for a similar site. Although the current assessment is for a transfer station, the O&M associated costs should be similar.

Table 6.4-1 Projected Operating Parameters and Annual Costs

Line Item	Estimated Annual Cost
Three Full Time Employees	\$73,000
Benefits (40%)	\$29,200
Utilities	\$6,000
Supplies	\$3,000
Insurance	\$2,000
Fuel	\$1,200
Repairs	\$5,000
Residue from Recyclables Disposal	\$5,000
Other Misc. Expenses	\$10,000
Total Annual Operating Expenses	\$134,400
<i>Total plus 20% Contingency</i>	<i>\$161,280</i>

As shown in Table 6.4-1, the total annual direct cost to operate the facility is just under \$135,000. With the addition of a 20 percent contingency, the facility operating costs are expected to be roughly \$162,000.

Note that the costs discussed above are for the operation of the transfer station only, and do not include transfer hauling costs, since it was assumed herein that the selected landfill would provide transfer vehicles and hauling as part of their contract. In the event that the County chooses to provide transfer vehicles and hauling services, the annual O&M cost would need to be increased substantially to include purchase, operation, and maintenance of those vehicles, or the cost of contracting for this service with a third party trucking company.

For cost estimating purposes, it was assumed that the County will include the costs of hauling transferred MSW material with the bid documents for landfill disposal. This is the same technique that has been used successfully at the Mifflin County transfer station, and simplifies the calculations herein.

It is assumed that the costs associated with hauling of transferred recyclables will be more than offset by the revenue generated by the recyclable commodities themselves. As such, costs associated with hauling transferred recyclables to the selected MRF were ignored for this analysis, as were the revenues associated with recycling. It is anticipated that the revenues will actually exceed the hauling costs, so this is considered a conservative estimate, suitable for this level of assessment, although a more detailed cost study is recommended for future analyses.

6.5 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Based on the discussion above, a financial analysis was developed to assess the anticipated cost to Cambria County to design, construct, and operate a transfer station meeting the rough guidelines discussed herein.

The following assumptions were made in developing this cost analysis:

- The project capital cost was estimated at \$1,130,000, as discussed in Section 6.3
- Grant money for this project is assumed to be NOT available, such that the funding must be obtained by use of a loan or bond issue
- The loan/bond issue was based on a 20-yr amortization
- Annual Operating Costs were estimated at \$162,000 per year, as per Section 6.4
- Transportation costs to haul the MSW from the transfer station to the contracted landfill are included in the tipping fee, as discussed in Section 6.3. This will result in a slightly higher negotiated tipping fee but simpler operation for the County.
- Costs were developed on a \$/ton basis for MSW transferred to the contracted landfill, based initially on an estimated total annual tonnage of 121,088 tons, as discussed in Section 3.1, but it is noted that the tonnage is anticipated to decrease slightly with time.
- Costs associated with landfill tipping of the transferred MSW are based on information obtained from the Mifflin County Solid Waste Authority, which operates a similar transfer station. It is understood that the rates at the Mifflin County transfer station are based on slightly different factors, but should be similar to those found in Cambria County
- It is assumed that costs for transportation of the transferred MSW will be included in the tipping fee charged by the selected landfill, and that transportation costs for the recyclables is offset by the revenue generated from that material, as discussed in Section 6.4.

Based on a 20-year amortization for a \$1,130,000 capital expenditure at an assumed interest rate of 5.5%, the annual repayment cost would be approximately \$94,558/year. Adding the estimated annual O&M cost (\$162,000) yields a total operating cost of \$256,558/year. Using the estimated 2011 total tonnage of 121,088 tons, this would amount to an annual **transfer station operating unit cost of \$2.12/ton**. Assuming the anticipated 2020 MSW tonnage of 114,861 tons yields a slightly higher cost of **\$2.23/ton**.

Mifflin County currently operates with a single contract for disposal of transferred MSW. The tipping fee is currently set at \$28.52/ton if the total annual tonnage exceeds 40,000 tons/year. If less than 40,000 tons/year are actually shipped, then the rate is increased to \$30/ton. Given that this rate was based on negotiations conducted several years ago, we have assumed a \$35/ton tipping fee herein, excluding costs for transportation of transferred MSW.

As part of the Mifflin County contract, the landfill has arranged for a local hauler to transport the material from the transfer station to the existing landfill. Costs associated with direct hauling are estimated at roughly \$400.00/round trip, for an approximate 200 mile round trip, or approximately \$2.00/mile. Costs for each round trip would be substantially lower for a Cambria County transfer station given that landfills which have accepted the majority of County waste are located within 20 miles of the center of the County. Assuming this same hauling cost/mile and a 40 mile round trip, hauling costs can be estimated at \$80/round trip. Assuming an average truck tonnage of 23.7 tons/trip, this translates to a unit cost of roughly \$3.38/ton for hauling. We have assumed \$4.00/ton for this analysis.

In addition, Mifflin County currently pays an average fuel surcharge of approximately \$4.37/ton to account for diesel fuel increases since the contract was initially negotiated. Given the increasing prices recently, we have assumed a fuel surcharge of \$5.00/ton for this analysis.

Adding these three items together (landfill tipping fee, hauling cost, and fuel surcharge) we have estimated a conservative hauling/tipping cost of \$44.00/ton.

As part of the Municipal Waste Management Plan Update developed for the Cambria County Solid Waste Authority, a Sustainability Fee of \$4.00/ton was recommended to permit the Authority to continue to provide recycling and special waste collection services. If this fee was added to the annual transfer station operating unit cost (\$2.12/ton) and the hauling/tipping cost noted above (\$44.00/ton), the total unit cost to the County would be roughly \$50.12/ton. Using the 2020 estimated tonnage, this unit cost would be approximately \$50.23/ton.

Each of the unit rates used to define the total cost to the County is considered to be a conservative value, so the \$50.12/ton unit cost for 2011 (or \$50.23/ton in 2020), is also considered to be a conservative value.

By way of comparison, a brief survey of several Cambria County municipalities was conducted, and it was found that a minimum landfill tipping price of roughly \$50/ton is currently being paid. This value may be substantially higher for some of the smaller hauling firms, but was found to be the lowest rate for municipalities who provide their own collection services. This fee does not include the cost associated with transporting the collected MSW from the municipality to the landfill, which will vary considerably, based on the location of the municipality and the landfill selected for disposal, as well as the size of the vehicles (which probably range from 5 to 10 ton loads).

Costs associated with collection of the waste will not change, regardless of whether a transfer station is used or not. Costs for hauling material from the collection area to the landfill or transfer station will vary, depending on location of municipality, landfill and transfer station, but are assumed to be roughly the same for this analysis.

Given the above assumptions, the computed costs for the transfer station described herein should be roughly the same as that currently paid by residents of the County. As such, assuming that a tipping fee of \$35/ton or less can be negotiated with one or more landfills, construction of a County-operated transfer station may provide similar or better solid waste management services to residents and businesses in the County, at roughly the same unit cost. In addition, implementation of a service fee would also provide additional income to the Solid Waste Authority to permit the continued operation of current and enhanced recycling and special waste handling services.

Note that these calculations were based on the assumption that MSW would be transported from the transfer station to local landfills by semi-trailer transfer truck. An alternative that should be considered would be the use of rail transport to landfills with lower tipping fees in Ohio or Virginia. This alternative would only be viable if the lower tipping fees for out-of-state landfills could offset the much longer hauling distances by rail. Capital costs associated with establishing a railroad siding would need to be considered, although there are numerous brownfields sites in Cambria County that may have appropriate existing railroad sidings. It is recommended that this alternative be considered if a transfer station is to be further considered.

CHAPTER 7 - CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSIONS

In considering the best course of action, the Authority should compare the costs and benefits of the status quo system against the costs and benefits of a revamped system centered on a Cambria County Transfer Station. The body of this document describes the collection, waste disposal, and recycling facility capital and operating costs that factor into the final decision.

A similar comparison was completed in the 2009 Recycling Center Assessment Report, and included in Chapter 8 of that report. However, that assessment was for a recycling center, and compared County costs for collection and transporting the recyclable products to the Indiana County MRF versus anticipated County costs for a conceptually-designed Recycling Center to be constructed in Cambria County.

For this assessment, we evaluated the possibility of replacing the existing refuse and recycling direct haul system with one associated with a County-owned transfer station. The collection portion of the system would remain virtually the same, although refuse haulers and County recycling drivers would deliver material to the transfer station instead of the final recipient, and the County would make arrangements for transfer hauling to end points.

Although it is difficult to prepare a direct cost comparison to the two systems, the financial analysis presented in Section 6.5 of this Report indicates that **total costs associated with a transfer system compare favorably with those currently experienced by County residents.**

Advantages of the proposed County Transfer Station include the following:

- all haulers in the County would pay the same tipping fee at the transfer station (this is probably an advantage to the small haulers, since they tend to pay higher fees for small loads, and would allow small haulers to remain competitive)
- some haulers (especially those in the northeast portion of the County) would have a shorter direct haul to the transfer station than to a landfill
- the County would have considerable leverage in negotiating a tipping fee with one or more landfills given that they would control 100% of the waste from the County heading to a municipal landfill
- with a more attractive tipping fee, the County could include a recycling sustainability fee without a substantial change to the costs to municipalities and County residents
- once the transfer station facility has been established, the County can expand it in the future to include a recycling MRF and/or composting facility with a small capital expenditure
- if appropriate in the future, the facility could be converted to all recycling relatively easily since the conceptual layout is kept quite simple

- the County Solid Waste Authority would have immediate access to refuse and recycling data (as opposed to relying on the landfills and MRFs to supply them periodically)

Note that successful implementation of a transfer station would require the cooperation of the municipalities in Cambria County to assure that 100% of the MSW generated in the County be transferred to the County facility. This would imply that a Substantial Plan Revision to the current Municipal Waste Management Plan Update be developed by the Cambria County Solid Waste Authority to implement Flow Control of MSW through the transfer station. Substantial Plan Revisions require ratification of the revisions by more than ½ of the municipalities, representing more than ½ of the County population, and would also require additional public meetings to present the advantages and costs of the proposed revisions. It is anticipated that if the Substantial Plan Revisions are subsequently approved, the County municipalities would need to adopt a resolution, requiring that all MSW (and recyclables) collected in the County be delivered to the County Transfer Station.

APPENDIX G
MRF FEASIBILITY STUDY

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**CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE
AUTHORITY
EBENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA**

RECYCLING CENTER FEASIBILITY STUDY

Final Report

May 27, 2009

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RECYCLING CENTER FEASIBILITY STUDY

1. INTRODUCTION

The Cambria County Solid Waste Authority (Authority or SWA) currently operates a recycling drop-off collection system with 22 locations in Cambria and Somerset Counties. The program, as outlined in the County's Municipal Waste Management Plan, is intended to comply with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's mission of recycling 35 percent or more of the waste generated within the state.

In 2005 the SWA collected 1,762 tons of newspaper, clear glass, aluminum cans, steel cans, plastic bottles, magazines, office paper and OCC combined. Two full-time drivers and one part-time driver utilize three collection trucks to collect and deliver all the materials, with the exception of plastics, to the Indiana County Material Recovery Facility (MRF) for processing. The trucks' limited capacity, approximately 34 cubic yards with a GVW of 35,000 lbs., requires that several trips per day must be made to the MRF. Related costs such as fuel, salaries, insurance and others are increasing at a time when program funding is declining.

As an alternative to hauling materials great distances in small trucks, the Authority is considering construction of a Recycling Consolidation Center (Recycling Center). This facility will consolidate recyclable materials collected by the Authority's own collection operation, and possibly recyclables collected by other municipalities and private haulers in Cambria County and other adjacent counties such as Blair and Somerset. The recyclable materials could then be transferred on tractor-trailers for transport to either the Indiana County MRF or other recycling markets. In order to evaluate the feasibility of constructing a recycling center, including appropriately sizing the facility and planning for its operation, the SWA needs to know the quantity and characteristics of the projected incoming material supply. Once the recycling center's material input and output parameters are established, estimates can be developed for location, construction, operation and maintenance costs. These estimates, in conjunction with estimates of market revenues, will be used by the SWA to decide on whether to proceed with facility design and construction.

The Authority retained the Project Team of L. Robert Kimball & Associates, Inc. (Kimball) and MSW Consultants, LLC (MSW) to perform a feasibility study of the proposed Recycling Center through a 902 Grant funded by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). It was the SWA's preference to perform this project via separate, individual contracts with each Team member. However, this report summarizes the combined findings of both Team members. In general, MSW Consultants assembled the information about the characteristics of incoming recyclables, collection system costs, and recyclable material market revenue projections, while Kimball, an engineering firm, provided the site feasibility study and engineering cost estimates. The remainder of this report presents the findings of the joint analysis.

2. CURRENT RECYCLING SYSTEM

The Cambria County Solid Waste Authority has been operating the "Big Blue Bin" recycling program for 11 years.

RECYCLING CENTER FEASIBILITY STUDY

This is shown in Figure 2-1. The following commodities are collected through the “Big Blue Bin” recycling drop-off program:

- ◆ Newspaper
- ◆ Metals tin/aluminum cans,
- ◆ Plastic #1 and #2 bottles and jugs,
- ◆ Magazines,
- ◆ Office Paper, and
- ◆ OCC.

Figure 2-1 Cambria County “Big Blue Bins”



The emphasis behind the “Big Blue Bin” program is that all municipal borders are erased from the County. Any residents from any area of the County may use whatever recycling bin is convenient for them. Cambria County has a total population of approximately 152,000 residents and nearly 66,000 households. The County emphasizes in its educational programs that 80 percent of the population in Cambria County has access to a recycling depot site within a five mile radius of the home, and the balance of the homeowners have a recycling site within 8-10 miles of their home (and the average distance to the nearest recycling outlet is lower if recycling opportunities in neighboring counties are taken into consideration). Residents are encouraged to use the Authority recycling bin system closest to where they live or work, and are not limited to using the bin system located in the municipality in which they live. Several sites are also located on private property (property not owned by a government agency).

The “Big Blue Bin” system in Cambria County is strictly voluntary in nature. Ordinances requiring that residents visit the recycling bins do not exist. However, over the past ten years the Authority has worked very hard to obtain mandatory trash collection ordinances from each of their

RECYCLING CENTER FEASIBILITY STUDY

municipalities; to date 61 of 63 municipalities have an ordinance on file with the Authority. The ordinance the Authority developed also prohibits the burning of recyclable commodities.

During the development of this recycling program the Cambria County Solid Waste Authority entered into an inter-county agreement with the Indiana County Solid Waste Authority (ICSWA) to deliver recyclables to the ICSWA to be processed and marketed. This agreement remains in effect. In addition to delivering newspaper, metals, magazines, high-grade office paper and corrugated cardboard to Indiana County, the plastics are delivered to a local company, Pandya, that processes the plastic, markets the PET in bales, and uses the HDPE to manufacture plastic decking lumber (similar to Trex). The Authority has a contract with Pandya and is paid per pound delivered.

For the purposes of collection the Authority has also entered into a contractual relationship with Somerset County Pennsylvania for the collection of material from three drop-off sites in Somerset County.

Although not a focus of this project, it should be noted that several Act 101 mandated communities (Johnstown, Richland Township, Westmont Borough and Upper Yoder Township) comprising 55,000 of the 155,000 total residents in the county have yard waste collection and a municipal composting site. Yard waste material is also generated in several other townships and boroughs in the County. Finally, the Authority sponsors a permanent e-waste recycling program and special waste collections from time to time. The Recycling Center could also potentially enhance these drop-off collections and possibly even yard waste collection and processing opportunities, although we have not attempted to investigate these opportunities in this report.

3. WASTE AND RECYCLABLES GENERATION

3.1. BASELINE

Cambria County maintains detailed waste and recycling quantity records. In addition to the county-collected drop-off program, there are also municipal curbside recycling programs and commercial recycling in the County. Table 3-1 shows the reported quantities over the past three years.

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Table 3-1 Reported Municipal Solid Waste Generation (tons)

Year	2005	2006	2007
MSW Disposed	124,167.6	117,131.6	115,025.6
Recyclables			
County-Collected Drop-off	1,772.2	1,946.9	1,976.7
Yard Waste	0.0	0.0	2,822.0
Municipal Curbside	725.6	721.7	716.3
Commercial	0.0	1,524.8	5,492.5
<i>Subtotal Recyclables</i>	<i>2,497.8</i>	<i>4,193.3</i>	<i>11,007.5</i>
Total Tons Generated	126,665.4	121,324.9	126,033.1
<i>Recycling Rate</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>8.7%</i>
<i>Population</i>	<i>146,877.0</i>	<i>146,080.0</i>	<i>144,995.0</i>
<i>Generation Rate (tons/capita)</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.87</i>

As shown in Table 3-1, total waste generation has remained essentially level. On the surface, this table also suggests that municipal and commercial recycling, as well as yard waste recycling, has increased over the time period shown. However, this increase is likely due to improved reporting rather than new or increased recycling programs.

Table 3-2 shows a further breakdown of the composition of recovered recyclables from the Big Blue Bin system.

Table 3-2 Reported Big Blue Bin Recycling Quantities

Materials Collected	2005		2006		2007	
	Tons	Pct.	Tons	Pct.	Tons	Pct
Newspaper	NA	NA	1,078.8	55%	1,128.9	57%
Clear Glass			135.6	7%	57.9	3%
Metals tin/aluminum cans			94.7	5%	91.1	5%
Plastic 1&2 bottles, jugs			144.0	7%	179.7	9%
Magazines			384.8	20%	385.0	19%
Office Paper			20.1	1%	22.1	1%
OCC			88.8	5%	112.0	6%
Total tonnage			1,772.2	100.0%	1,946.9	100.0%

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Although not shown in the Table, in 2008 over 30 more tons have been collected than the same period for 2007.¹

The Pennsylvania DEP commissioned a waste composition study, published in 2003, that projected the composition of disposed wastes for each of the six DEP regions in Pennsylvania. Disposed waste composition was further segmented by population density (urban, suburban and rural). Cambria County is located in the Southwest Region and has both suburban and rural densities.

Table 3-3 shows the projected composition of disposed wastes for Southwest Region for the recyclable materials that Cambria County is interested in collecting in the County recycling program. This table combines the currently recycled quantities to calculate material-specific capture rates.

Table 3-3 2007 Recyclable Material Capture Rates

Material	A	B	C	D	E
	Average Percent of Disposed [1]	Tons Disposed [2]	Tons Captured [3]	Tons Generated B + C	Capture Rate C ÷ D
Fiber [4]	22.0%	25,248.1	7,140.5	32,388.6	22%
Bottles & Cans [5]	5.4%	6,153.9	1,045.0	7,198.9	15%
Total	27.3%	31,402.0	8,185.5	39,587.5	21%

[1] Pennsylvania Statewide Municipal Waste Composition Report, 2003 (average composition of disposed suburban and rural waste in the DEP Southwest Region).

[2] Applies the composition percentages in Column A to the total reported waste disposed.

[3] Reported by County.

[4] Includes County-collected fibers plus reported commercial recyclables.

[5] Includes County-collected commingled containers plus municipal curbside material (No fiber is collected in local curbside programs).

As shown in the table, although the Authority’s drop-off program is growing, there is still a significant quantity of recyclables remaining in the waste stream to be captured. As shown, almost 80 percent of targeted recyclables are being disposed, and are therefore available in an expanded recycling program.

3.2. PROJECTIONS

To project future waste generation, this study relies on projected future population and assumes:

- ◆ Waste generation per capita will remain at level;
- ◆ The County’s drop-off recycling capture rates will continue to increase slightly consistent with recent historical increases in capture rates, assuming there are no expansions to the Big Blue Bin system (although adding materials to the Big Blue Bin system will increase capture rates – this is discussed later in the report);

¹ In addition to those materials collected from the Big Blue Bin Recycling program, the Cambria County Solid Waste Authority also offers and/or supports the collection of a range of other hard-to-recycle items. Specific recycling opportunities exist for appliances, tires, books, e-waste, junk mail, and household hazardous waste (HHW).

RECYCLING CENTER FEASIBILITY STUDY

- ◆ Commercial capture rates will increase comparable to the residential capture rate; and
- ◆ Municipal curbside recycling will track population, and will therefore stay essentially level.

Assuming these trends continue, Table 3-4 projects future generation, disposal, and recycling quantities under the status quo. As shown in the table, although population and corresponding waste generation decreases slightly, recycling is anticipated to continue increasing slightly due to slight gains in participation rates over time (which would be expected assuming the Authority is successful in its mission to increase recycling).

Table 3-4 Population, Waste Generation, and Status Quo Recycling Projections

Cambria County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Population ^[1]	143,545	142,110	140,689	139,282	137,889	136,510
Waste Generation	123,449	122,214	120,992	119,782	118,584	117,399
<i>Per Capita</i>	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
Big Blue Bin Recyclables	1,977	2,099	2,219	2,336	2,450	2,562
Municipal Curbside	709.1	702.0	695.0	688.1	681.2	674.4
Commercial Recyclables	6,041.8	6,645.9	7,310.5	8,041.6	8,845.7	9,730.3

[1] U.S. Census Bureau projections

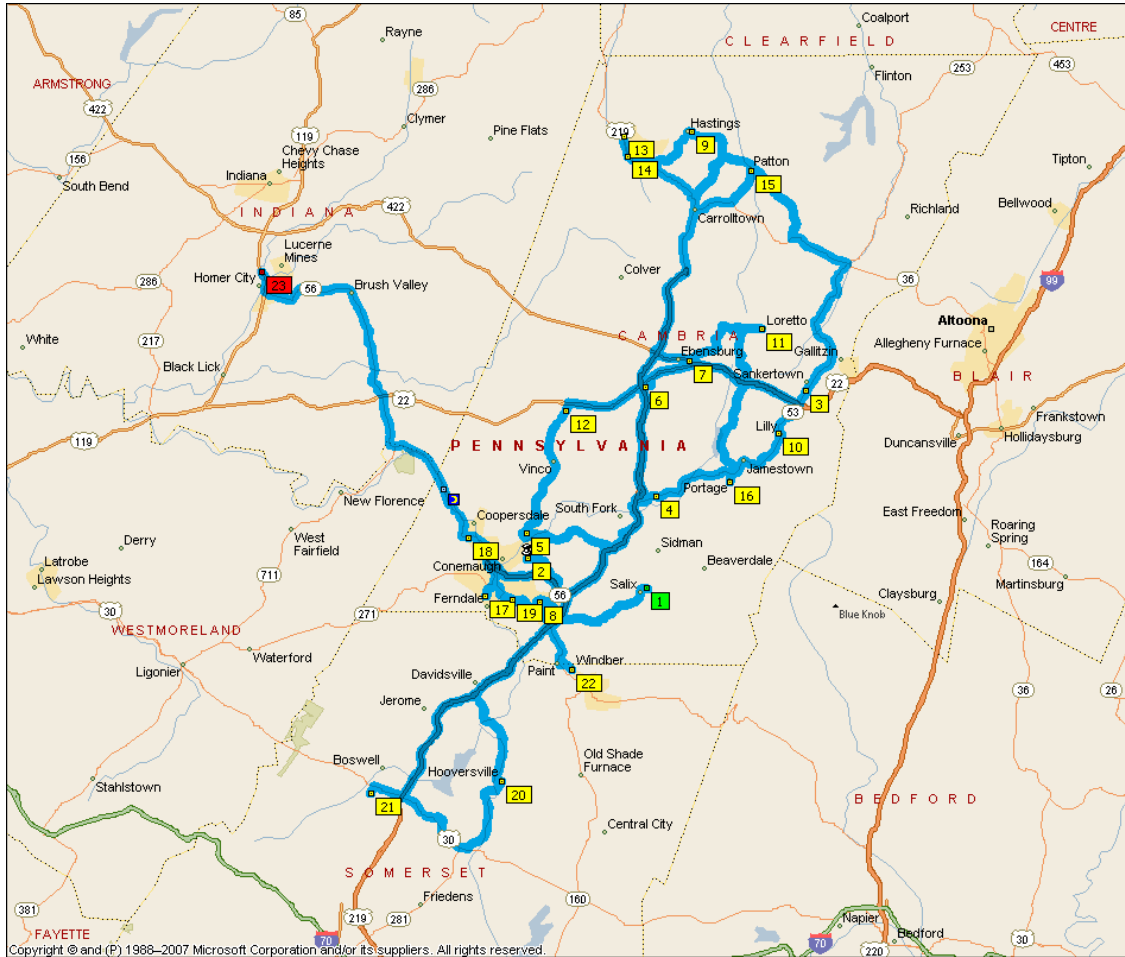
As shown, the recyclables captured in the Big Blue Bin system continue to increase slightly, although the absolute quantity of waste and recyclables decreases along with population reductions. Commercial recycling is projected to increase at a steady rate, based on the hypothesis that there are still many opportunities to increase recycling in this sector. Although not directly relevant to this analysis, it is also projected that municipal curbside recyclables will track with population, and essentially stay level (slight decrease).

4. CURRENT RECYCLING SYSTEM COSTS

The Cambria County Solid Waste Authority employs two full-time truck drivers and one part-time driver to collect materials from the 22 recycling Big Blue Bin depot sites in Cambria County and Somerset County (although only ONP and plastics are accepted at the Somerset County locations). The collection vehicles variously collect newspaper, #1 and #2 Plastic, corrugated cardboard, metal cans, and magazines, plus white office paper at three of the locations. A map of the County showing the location of Big Blue Bin sites is shown in Figure 4-1.

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Figure 4-1 Cambria County SWA Drop-off Sites



No.	Site	Location
1	Adams Township	Located at the Adams Twp. Municipal Building along Route 160.
2	Conemaugh Township	Located along Janie St. adjacent to municipal building.
3	Cresson	Located at the Cresson Township Garage on Old Route 22 next to the Sheetz.
4	Croyle Township	Located at the Municipal Building along Route 53.
5	East Conemaugh	Located on Railroad St.
6	Ebensburg 1	Located on Manor Drive next to Lions Ballpark near Lake Rowena.
7	Ebensburg 2	Located in the Cambria County Industrial Park at the new DEP building.
8	Geistown	Located behind the Geistown Fire Hall parking lot one block off of Scalp Ave. on Lamberd Ave.
9	Hastings	Located at the Hastings Fire Hall at 246 Coleman St.
10	Lilly	Located along Cleveland St.
11	Loretto	Located in the Saint Francis University / JFK parking lot.
12	Jackson Township	Located near intersection of Pike Rd. & Rt. 271 in Mundys Corner.
13	Northern Cambria 1	Located in the Giant Eagle parking lot.
14	Northern Cambria 2	Located in the Bi-Lo parking lot, just off Route 219 North.

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No.	Site	Location
15	Patton	Located behind the Patton Borough Building at 3rd and Magee Ave.
16	Portage	Located near the intersection of Caldwell Ave and Main St.
17	Roxbury	Located at the Derby Street entrance to Roxbury Park in Johnstown
18	Lower Yoder	Located next to the ballfield on D St.
19	UPJ	Located on campus of University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown at end of Highfield Drive.
20	Hooversville (Somerset Co)	Fireman's Grove.
21	Jenner Township (Somerset Co)	Township Municipal Building.
22	Windber Borough (Somerset Co)	Community Building
23	Indiana County MRF	

The Solid Waste Authority's three full-time drivers are in the field collecting recyclables from the drop-off sites five days per week during a normal workweek cycle. Some materials (OCC, ONP, Plastic, OMG, and Cans) are collected multiple days each week, while Office Paper is collected one day per week. All the sites are open 24 hours, 7 days a week for use by the public and small businesses.

In addition the Authority performs the collection of high grade office paper and corrugated cardboard from collection sites at the State Correctional facility in Cresson, the Department of Environmental Protection and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Office in Ebensburg, the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown and Saint Francis University. The collection of material from these locations is provided as an in-kind service by the Authority.

Staff were able to provide operating costs as well as material revenues for the last two years, as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Cambria County SWA Collection Related Direct Costs [1]

Year	2006	2007	Average
Fuel Cost	\$29,161.41	\$32,988.85	\$31,075.13
Maintenance	\$38,390.54	\$14,555.47	\$26,473.01
Parts	\$2,225.15	\$1,709.98	\$1,967.57
Driver Labor	\$85,960.59	\$106,167.08	\$96,063.84
Material Revenues [2]	(\$39,000.00)	(\$89,000.00)	(\$64,000.00)
Total	\$116,737.69	\$66,421.38	\$91,579.54

[1] Note that this table excludes an annual allowance for either depreciation or equipment replacement. This is because historically, equipment purchases have been supported by 90 percent grant funding available from the State. MSW Consultants estimates that annual equipment capital costs are approximately \$75,000.

[2] This reflects the material revenue payments received by Cambria County from Indiana County, net of processing fees.

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As shown in the Table 4-1, the net annual operating cost averages \$91,600 annually. Total collection costs are roughly \$155,000, offset by material revenues of approximately \$64,000.

The system cost per hour to operate the County collection vehicles is shown in Table 4-2. As shown, the vehicle operating cost is \$40.35 per hour. Based on other benchmarks available to MSW Consultants, this is very reasonable given the type of equipment.

Table 4-2 Collection System Truck Cost

Year	System Truck Hours	Truck Cost /Hour	Collection Cost per Ton
2006	3,125.53	\$49.83	\$79.99
2007	4,686.08	\$33.17	\$78.63
AVERAGE	3,905.81	\$39.83	\$79.31

The Authority collects operational data on a daily basis. This data is not normally entered into a spreadsheet for analytical purposes but for this project, data from 2006 and 2007 were entered into a database. This database was used to make high level estimates on operational statistics of the collection system. Some of the important statistics are shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Current Collection System Operational Statistics

Annual System Truck Hours	4,686
Avg. Hours to deliver load	1.30
Average Number of Annual Loads	632
Annual Delivery Hours	821
Annual Collection Hours	3,866
Annual Number of Bins Collected	5,894
Average Hours per Collected Bin	0.66
Total Annual Miles	82,618
Estimated Annual Gallons Fuel	12,548
Cost of Diesel per Gallon	\$2.63 to \$4.33
Annual Cost for Fuel	\$32,989 to \$54,331
Fuel Cost per System Truck Hour	\$7.04 to \$11.59

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These statistics will be used to make future operating and costs projections for collection if/when a Recycling Center is constructed.

5. IMPACTS OF RECYCLING CENTER ON COLLECTION SYSTEM

The most important impact a new Recycling Center will have on the current collection system is to significantly reduce the drive time associated with taking full truckloads for processing. Recycling collection vehicles can therefore spend more time collecting recyclables, which will substantially increase the time that would be available to collect recyclables from Big Blue Bins. The current round trip drive time averages 80 minutes. Placement of a Recycling Center within Cambria County (near the current Authority office and yard) will reduce this round trip drive time to an average of 45 minutes. If the total annual truck hours in the current system are kept constant, it is calculated that collection trucks would have an additional 347 hours annually to collect from Big Blue Bins.

The current system operating statistics summarized in Section 4 can be used to project how many incremental collections would be enabled in 347 annual hours. Table 5-1 summarizes these operating parameters, and shows the calculated number of additional annual collections that would be achievable.

Table 5-1 Projected Incremental Annual Bin Collections

Additional Annual Hours for Collection	346.7
Hours to Collect One Fiber Bin	0.39 [1]
Additional Annual Bins Collected	889
Additional Weekly Bins Collected	18

[1] Note that this average is strictly for fiber bins. The average collection time for all materials is 0.66 hours.

As shown, the Authority can expect to be able to service an average of 18 additional bins per week. This means it will be possible to add Bins for new materials at some of the existing sites. Based on the waste stream analysis performed in Section 3, and on the mix of materials being collected in the Big Blue Bin system currently, it is recommended that the Authority target OCC, Office Paper, and Mixed Paper for incrementally increasing recyclables.

Table 5-2 projects the annual quantity of these materials that would be expected to be diverted if the Authority could make 18 more weekly collections. As shown, the Authority could expect to divert another 240 tons annually because of the collection efficiencies that would be achieved with a local Recycling Center.

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Table 5-2 Projected Increase in Tons Diverted

Material	Pounds per Bin [1]	Incremental Weekly Pulls	Incremental Tons Diverted Annually
OCC	168	4	17.4
Office Paper	512	4	53.2
Mixed Paper	650	10	169.0
TOTAL		18	239.6

[1] Actual averages based on current system data, except for Mixed Paper, which is estimated by MSW Consultants.

It should be noted that the Authority has already acquired additional Big Blue Bins from Crawford County to be deployed once it is possible to expand the collection systems. If it were necessary to purchase new Big Blue Bins, the current cost per bin is approximately \$8,500.

As a final consideration, it should be noted that the presence of a Recycling Center in Cambria County would likely capture at least a fraction of the commercially collected recyclables in the County, assuming that the Recycling Center offered a competitive price for the materials delivered (this price would fluctuate based on underlying market prices for the recovered material). Currently, commercial recyclables are collected by private haulers and taken to processors in Altoona. Many of these haulers are large, vertically integrated companies that are committed to using their own recycling facilities. However, at least some smaller haulers do not have their own recycling centers and would benefit from the convenience of a local recycling center. For this analysis, it is assumed that a Recycling Center in Cambria County would attract 10 percent of all commercially collected recyclables (OCC and office paper), and each year this would increase by 10 percent as the Recycling Center marketed itself aggressively to local haulers to push for them to offer commercial cardboard collection to their customers.

6. RECYCLABLE MATERIAL MARKET ANALYSIS

6.1. HISTORICAL MARKET DATA

The Authority currently collects and hauls all recyclable material to the Indiana County Solid Waste Authority Material Recycling Facility. At the current time, this facility only accepts source separated recyclable materials for processing and marketing. The Indiana County facility performs no sorting of the materials, but simply bales materials for sale to intermediate and final markets. The Indiana County Authority shares a percentage of the market revenue from the recyclable materials sales with Cambria County based on the price paid for the materials minus the costs associated with handling and shipping.

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Table 6-1 shows the historical material revenues from the sale of material at the Indiana County MRF.² As shown, the recyclables delivered by Cambria County fetched \$149,000 and \$247,000 in 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Table 6-1 Material Revenues Generated by Cambria County Recyclables

Year	2006			2007		
	Tons	Avg Price	Revenue	Tons	Avg Price	Revenue
Aluminum	27.5	\$1,686	\$46,308	26.4	\$1,651	\$43,618
Bimetal	67.2	\$129	\$8,674	64.7	\$166	\$10,737
Newspaper	1,078.8	\$70	\$75,515	1,128.9	\$103	\$116,277
Mixed Office Paper	20.1	\$105	\$2,109	22.1	\$191	\$4,221
Magazines	384.8	\$69	\$26,554	385.0	\$100	\$38,500
#1 & #2 Mixed Plastic	144.0	200	\$28,792	179.7	\$219	\$39,354
OCC	88.8	\$71	\$6,308	112.0	\$115	\$12,880
Glass	135.6	\$0	\$0	57.9	\$0	\$0
Totals	1,946.9		\$194,261	1976.7		\$265,587

Indiana County deducts a range of facility expenses from the material revenues to cover their marketing and processing costs. In total, Indiana County reimbursed Cambria County for \$39,000 in 2006 and \$89,000 in 2007. This represents only 26 percent and 36 percent, respectively, of the total value of the recyclables delivered by Cambria County in 2006 and 2007. If Cambria County constructs its own Recycling Center, it would retain the full value of these revenues (although it will also have to cover the processing costs at its own facility).

6.2. FUTURE MARKET PROJECTIONS

In looking at the best possible future marketing option for Cambria County's recycled material, stability as well as a fair monetary return on the material are important factors in developing a sustainable marketing system. Typically, collection systems either go direct to final markets, where available, or to intermediate processing operations that process the material for ease and maximization of shipping. Generally, intermediate processing facilities sort, remove contaminants, bale, densify or crush materials to maximize the amount of materials shipped in a single load to end markets. Most recycling facilities are typically designed to store materials under cover to minimize moisture and other contaminants that arise from exposure to the weather.

It should be noted that in the fourth quarter of 2008, the prices paid for recyclables (like the broader economy) experienced a significant decline from their prior levels. This development obscures the

² Note that glass was taken to Centre County rather than Indiana County. However, glass collection was discontinued in 2007.

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ability to project future prices. Therefore, we have opted to project recyclable material revenues under three different scenarios:

Market Low Pricing: These reflect the recent prices at the bottom of the market. It is unlikely material revenues will ever stay as low as these levels, although it is possible in the future that prices touch these lows from time to time.

Current Pricing: These prices reflect the going market prices.

Market High Pricing: These prices reflect the highs that were achieved in the mid 2008 timeframe. It is unlikely material revenues will ever maintain these levels, although it is possible in the future that prices reach these highs from time to time.

Table 6-2 summarizes the projected market low and high prices, as well as a midpoint price. It is likely that market prices will remain within this wide band for the foreseeable future, but it is not possible to project actual material revenues.

Table 6-2 Recyclable Material Pricing [1]

	Market Low Price	Midpoint Price	Market High Price
Aluminum	\$0.25/pound	\$0.50/pound	\$0.75/pound
Bimetal	-\$0.015/pound	\$0.06/pound	\$0.14/pound
#6 Newspaper	\$0/ton	\$42.50/ton	\$85/ton
#8 Newspaper	\$0/ton	\$52.50/ton	\$105/ton
Mixed Office Paper	\$10/ton	\$102.50/ton	\$195/ton
Magazines	-\$10/ton	\$37.50/ton	\$85/ton
#1 & #2 Mixed Plastic	-\$0.01/pound	\$0.075/pound	\$0.16/pound
OCC	\$2/ton	\$76/ton	\$150/ton
Commercially Delivered OCC & Office Paper	\$20/ton net	\$25/ton net	\$30/ton net

[1] Excludes \$30-\$35 per ton incremental revenues for baled materials.

Some of the individual materials are further discussed below.

Old Newsprint (ONP): A typical offer for old newsprint (ONP) would include a two to five year contract terms, with a floor price at \$22.00/ton delivered (to either Jersey City or Edison, New Jersey), or else based on the Official Board Market (OBM, weekly publication with the high and low prices of the recyclable) using the first listed number.

Example: October OBM first listed #6 ONP, NY was \$55.00/ton then this is what would be paid for this commodity. If November and December OBM first listed #6 ONP, NY was \$0.00 then the market would pay the floor or \$22.00/ton.

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Residential Mixed Paper (RMP): Other fiber markets are not as strong as ONP and are therefore less likely to offer a secure floor price on material delivered. For instance residential mixed paper (RMP) is really at a low base market price and securing a fixed price is probably not available or advisable at this time. The best price for RMP baled is \$1.50 per ton, with a 50 percent of the OMB NY low and could actually cost the County to deliver materials to a market accepting this commodity.

Old Corrugated Cardboard (OCC) market value is also not as strong as ONP, with a floor of \$13.50 baled per ton, with a 75% of the OMB NY low. Again, a floor price would not be available or at a rate that would make it an unattractive option at this time to lock in.

Old beverage containers, (OBC, AL-aluminum) is now at \$0.30 cents per pound baled, FOB Pottsville, Pa. while steel cans baled are \$125 per ton, FOB Pottsville, PA. These prices are consistent with 1998-1999 prices and will probably not change upward until the third quarter of 2009 based on the information provided by commodity brokers for this evaluation. This timing was also consistent with the majority of the paper mills that were contacted during the course of the research for this project.

It should be reiterated that minimizing the handling of recyclable materials at intermediate processing facilities is essential to reduce the overall costs to process and transport materials to end use markets. The lower the processing and shipping costs, the higher the return from the sale of the material for the commodity being marketed. Therefore, Cambria County will value from a marketing system that minimizes handling and shipping costs and maximizes financial returns on material sales. If marketing opportunities can take advantage of back-hauls, shipping costs can be further reduced. In Cambria County, it may be advantageous to use a back-haul east from the Laurel Highland Landfill.

Several waste haulers transporting refuse out of the New York/New Jersey area are currently hauling approximately refuse into Cambria County to the Laurel Highland Landfill. Although there has recently been a sharp decline in the imported refuse tons at Laurel Highlands, there exists the potential to backhaul processed recyclable materials from Cambria County. In order to have a successful backhaul, it is important that there be a very fast turnaround on the loads, and that the baled material can easily be loaded onto walking floor trailers. Haulers have critical schedules to maintain, and prolonged time delays for on-loading recyclable materials could impact their ability to meet refuse hauling schedules. Back-hauling recyclable materials to end markets in Southeastern New York and Northeastern New Jersey in tractor trailers used to haul-in refuse to Laurel Highland Landfill could significantly reduce the transportation costs to Cambria County, thereby maximizing revenues.

7. RECYCLING CENTER DESIGN AND COST

The content of this section of the report was prepared in its entirety by a separate contractor, L. Robert Kimball & Associates (Kimball). This section provides siting considerations, engineering design, and planning level cost estimates. It is included in this report to provide a single, comprehensive summary of the project to the Authority.

7.1. CONCEPTUAL FACILITY LOCATION

Given the geographic extent of the current and future proposed recycling collection area, covering a region from northern Somerset County to the northeast corner of Cambria County, creation of a

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centralized processing facility location is highly desirable. A variety of sites were assessed in preliminary discussions, but most were ruled out quickly due to location, logistics or cost.

Cambria County is bisected by three major State Roads (Routes 22, 219 and 422), which intersect in the County Seat, in Ebensburg. Since Ebensburg is also centrally located in the County, and is also the current location of the County Solid Waste Authority offices, identification of a suitable site near Ebensburg is a logical first choice.

Alternative locations were assessed closer to Johnstown, where the majority of the recyclables originate, but available sites were very limited, and were eliminated due to availability, land cost and travel distance from the northern portions of the County. In addition, the logistics of having the three major highways in the County bisecting in Ebensburg made that location much more desirable.

An additional factor in the assessment of potential locations included the availability of property currently owned by the County. A preliminary assessment of these properties was conducted using the County GIS Web Mapping service. Using this service, Kimball staff were able to identify tracts of land owned by the County with sufficient acreage to supply the needs of the proposed Material Recycling Facility (MRF).

Of the available properties, the most desirable for this project was identified as Parcel 08-004.-106.000, a 438.4 acre parcel which is listed under the ownership of the Cambria County Institution. This parcel is adjacent to Laurel Crest Manor, off of Manor Drive, and includes property currently occupied by the County Jail. Since the Solid Waste Authority also is currently housed on this property, and there is sufficient room for construction of a Material Recycling Facility, this parcel was identified as the ideal location.

The Executive Director of the Solid Waste Authority made preliminary inquiries regarding this property and found that there is considerable room available on the parcel, with some designated areas probably excluded. With this in mind, preliminary layouts for the proposed MRF were made at several different locations throughout the site, and a meeting was held to discuss the pros and cons of each site. A copy of the preliminary site locations is included in Appendix A (Drawing C0.01-Site Plan Alternate Locations).

7.2. CONCEPTUAL FACILITY DESIGN

Following the preliminary site assessment and alternative MRF facility layout meeting (as discussed above), a conceptual MRF footprint was developed. The following represents a discussion of the logic used to define the building and exterior pad dimensions:

1. Based on the preliminary study, it is anticipated that the following commodities will be processed in the MRF:

- ◆ OCC (old corrugated cardboard),
- ◆ ONP (old news print),
- ◆ OMG (old magazines),
- ◆ Mixed paper,
- ◆ Office paper,
- ◆ Aluminum,

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- ◆ Other metal (primarily steel cans), and
 - ◆ Plastic (primarily #1 and #2 containers).
2. The building will have a central conveyor at floor level, with a series of bins leading to the conveyor from two sides of the building. The bins will have steel guillotine doors separating the back of the bin from the conveyor so that the conveyor can be used for different commodity streams throughout the day. Assume that there will be at least four bins on one side of the conveyor and two on the other. Make the four bins with fixed walls and the two on the other side with movable walls to permit changes in size as commodity volumes change.
 3. Assume that the bins are wide enough to accommodate a small loader (12' wide and 20' long). That should be more than enough to accommodate a five-day supply of each commodity.
 4. Between the exterior wall and the outside edge of the bins, assume 40'. That will give room for bringing the vehicles inside overnight and in inclement weather and give room for turning as needed.
 5. Assume that the conveyor is roughly 5' wide and works in both directions, at variable speed.
 6. In the exterior wall, assume four garage doors (14' W x 20' H) on the side with the four bins, and at least two on the other side. Assume that the four doors are on the west side, and the two on the east side. As such, we will also need five outgoing loading docks on the south side exterior wall. The north side will have no doors, allowing for future expansion or exterior bins to handle glass. (Obviously, the building can be rotated to fit the various alternate sites.)
 7. The incoming material doors can be relatively close to the north end of the building, but we need at least 40' between the southern-most incoming door and the south wall to allow for bailed material storage and room to load outgoing trucks.
 8. Assume that there will be one baler at the southern end of the conveyor, for use with all materials other than aluminum and steel cans. Assume that the end of the conveyor is 40' north of the south end of the building.
 9. In addition, assume that there will be a densifier, which will be a standalone operation for aluminum and steel cans, and will not be part of the conveyor system.
 10. Outside of the building, the grade must be lower at the south end to accommodate the loading docks. We will want to cycle vehicles around the building, and have limited parking areas for employees (maybe near the north end) and for trucks at the south end.
 11. We will need a scale large enough to accommodate a tractor-trailer and a "scale house" to operate the scale. The scale house/room could be incorporated into the MRF building rather than being a stand-alone building (from an efficiency standpoint for operations and for economics). The scale house/room must have heating and cooling to protect the delicate equipment, so the scale should be adjacent to one side of the building.

Given the above, a site "footprint" was developed to incorporate the size and location requirements discussed. This footprint was then configured into each of the Alternative locations with the selected property parcel. A copy of these conceptual layouts is included in Appendix A (Drawing C0.01-Site Plan Alternate Locations).

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7.3. ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Based on the conceptual layouts discussed above, preliminary cost estimates were prepared. These estimates were prepared based on the assumption that the project would be completed within 12 months of the date of the study (i.e., unit prices will fluctuate more considerably the longer the project is delayed), and that it would not be necessary to purchase the land (i.e., the parcel used is already owned by the County).

Five separate scenarios were assessed:

- ◆ Alternative 1a (near the existing County Jail) *without* the use of retaining wall
- ◆ Alternative 1b (near the existing County Jail) *with* the use of retaining wall
- ◆ Alternative 2 (near the existing Solid Waste Offices)
- ◆ Alternative 3a (closer to Laurel Crest Manor) *without* the use of retaining wall
- ◆ Alternative 3b (closer to Laurel Crest Manor) *with* the use of retaining wall

Since the most substantial line item cost by far is for the building (at \$1,397,000 including doors, fire suppression, etc.), and the same building is assumed for each alternative, there is not a significant difference between the 5 scenarios. Total costs ranged from \$2,506,735 (for Alternative 1b) to \$2,558,600 (for Alternative 3a). Copies of the cost estimates can be found in Appendix B.

Given that (a) the Alternate 2 layout is closest to the existing Solid Waste Office, (b) would not require truck traffic to be routed past Laurel Crest Manor, and (c) has the second lowest estimated construction cost (\$2,510,310), Alternate 2 is the recommended location and conceptual layout plan.

7.4. ESTIMATED OPERATING COSTS

Regardless of the location and ultimate configuration of the site, ongoing operations are expected to be similar to those encountered at other, comparably-sized recycling centers in Pennsylvania. These facilities can be used to provide general information regarding the likely staffing, labor costs, and operating expenses.

Specifically, Wyoming County operates a comparably-sized facility to the proposed Cambria County Recycling Center. Based on the operating requirements and throughputs noted at the Wyoming County facility, Table 1-1 summarizes the projected annual operating costs for the Cambria County Recycling Center.

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Table 7-1 Projected Operating Parameters and Annual Costs

Line Item	Estimated Annual Cost
Three Full Time Employees	\$73,000
Benefits (40%)	\$29,200
Utilities	\$6,000
Supplies	\$3,000
Insurance	\$2,000
Fuel	\$1,200
Repairs	\$5,000
Residue Disposal	\$5,000
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	\$10,000
Total Annual Operating Expenses	\$134,400
Total plus 20% Contingency	\$161,280

As shown in Table 7-1, it is projected that the total annual direct cost to operate the facility is just under \$135,000. With the addition of a 20 percent contingency, the facility operating costs are expected to be less than \$162,000.

8. CONCLUSIONS

In considering the best course of action, the Authority should compare the costs of the status quo system against the costs of a revamped system centered around a Cambria County Recycling Center. The body of this document describes the collection, recycling, and recycling facility capital and operating costs that factor into the final decision.

Tables 8-1 projects collection costs, recycled material quantities, and material revenues under the status quo system.

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Table 8-1 Status Quo Material Quantities and System (Cost) or Surplus

Cambria County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Population	143,545	142,110	140,689	139,282	137,889	136,510
Waste Generation (tons)	123,449	122,214	120,992	119,782	118,584	117,399
Big Blue Bin Recyclables (tons)	1,977	2,099	2,219	2,336	2,450	2,562
Commercial Recyclables	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal Recyclables	1,977	2,099	2,219	2,336	2,450	2,562
Collection Costs	\$230,580	\$238,650	\$247,003	\$255,648	\$264,595	\$273,856
Facility Construction Cost	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Facility Operating Cost	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal Costs	\$230,580	\$238,650	\$247,003	\$255,648	\$264,595	\$273,856
Indiana Co Profit Share						
Market Low Pricing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Midpoint Pricing	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Market High Pricing	\$89,000	\$89,000	\$89,000	\$89,000	\$89,000	\$89,000
Net (Cost) Surplus						
Market Low Pricing	(\$230,580)	(\$238,650)	(\$247,003)	(\$255,648)	(\$264,595)	(\$273,856)
Midpoint Pricing	(\$205,580)	(\$213,650)	(\$222,003)	(\$230,648)	(\$239,595)	(\$248,856)
Market High Pricing	(\$141,580)	(\$149,650)	(\$158,003)	(\$166,648)	(\$175,595)	(\$184,856)

As shown, the current system will continue to collect the same quantity of recyclables from the Big Blue Bin system, at an ongoing cost to the County of \$230,000 (escalating annually at approximately three percent). The financial performance of the system varies somewhat depending on the market price of recyclables. Although material revenues are shown at the market peak and trough levels, the “midpoint” price is also shown, and may represent a better long-term planning estimate. However, because Cambria County only receives material revenues based on a formula from Indiana County, the full impact of changes in the market prices of recyclable commodities is buffered somewhat.³

Table 8-2 supplies the projected operating costs incurred by the County if it proceeds to develop a Recycling Center. In this scenario, (a) recovered material quantities increase both from the Big Blue Bin system as well as from incremental commercial recycling revenues, (b) collection costs stay the

³ It should be noted that in prolonged periods of low market prices, the Indiana County Recycling Center would actually be expected to charge Cambria County for processing (i.e., negative material revenues). A processing cost of zero was used for this analysis in the interest of simplicity.

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same, and (c) the Authority begins to incur the expense of operating the Recycling Center. However, the Authority also benefits by retaining 100 percent of the material revenues.

Table 8-2 Material Quantities and System (Cost) or Surplus With Recycling Center

Cambria County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Population	143,545	142,110	140,689	139,282	137,889	136,510
Waste Generation (tons)	123,449	122,214	120,992	119,782	118,584	117,399
Big Blue Bin Recyclables (tons)	2,216	2,336	2,454	2,568	2,681	2,790
Commercial Recyclables	604	665	731	804	885	973
Subtotal Recyclables	2,820	3,001	3,185	3,372	3,565	3,763
Collection Costs	\$230,580	\$238,650	\$247,003	\$255,648	\$264,595	\$273,856
Facility Construction Cost [1]	grant funded	grant funded	grant funded	grant funded	grant funded	grant funded
Facility Operating Cost	\$161,280	\$166,280	\$171,434	\$176,749	\$182,228	\$187,877
Subtotal Costs	\$391,860	\$404,930	\$418,437	\$432,396	\$446,823	\$461,733
Material Revenues						
Market Low Pricing	\$25,537	\$26,328	\$27,145	\$27,986	\$28,854	\$29,748
Midpoint Pricing	\$185,863	\$191,625	\$197,565	\$203,690	\$210,004	\$216,514
Market High Pricing	\$346,190	\$356,922	\$367,986	\$379,394	\$391,155	\$403,281
Net (Cost) Surplus						
Market Low Pricing	(\$366,323)	(\$378,601)	(\$391,292)	(\$404,410)	(\$417,970)	(\$431,985)
Midpoint Pricing	(\$205,996)	(\$213,304)	(\$220,872)	(\$228,707)	(\$236,819)	(\$245,219)
Market High Pricing	(\$45,670)	(\$48,008)	(\$50,451)	(\$53,003)	(\$55,668)	(\$58,453)

[1] Annualized costs of facility construction have been excluded from the analysis because capital costs have historically been funded by a DEP grant program.

As shown in the tables above, the impact of material revenues on the overall system cost is more pronounced if a new Recycling Center is constructed at a cost of \$2.5 million. In market troughs, the overall system cost is very high because the Authority incurs the cost of operating the facility with little to no offset from material revenues. Conversely, in times of strong market pricing, the material revenues cover not only the cost of operating the facility, but also cover all but \$50,000 to

RECYCLING CENTER FEASIBILITY STUDY

\$60,000 of the cost of the collection system.⁴ It should be noted that the overall recycling rate is expected to increase if the Authority builds a Recycling Center, because it will allow expansion of the Big Blue Bin system as well as spur a modest increase in commercial recyclable material collection programs.

As shown in the tables above, a Recycling Center in Cambria County will definitively increase diversion from both the residential and commercial sectors, and stands an even chance of improved financial performance compared to the current system. The Authority will have to weigh these factors in moving forward.

⁴ It should be noted that the annualized cost of capital has not been included in either the status quo scenario nor in the new Recycling Center scenario. This is because recycling program capital costs have historically been funded by a DEP grant program.

RECYCLING CENTER FEASIBILITY STUDY

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APPENDIX A
DRAWING CO.01 SITE PLANT ALTERNATE
LOCATIONS

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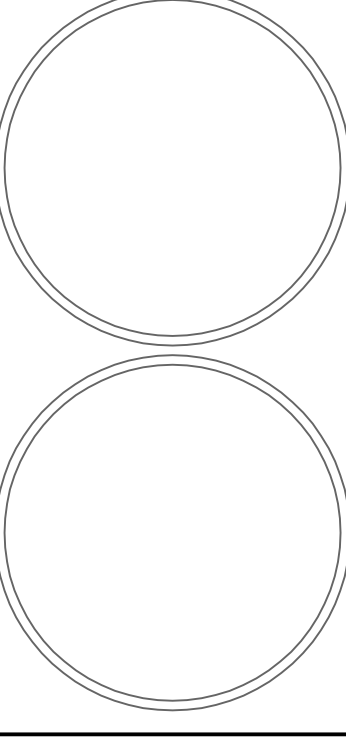
CONSULTANTS

**CAMBRIA COUNTY
MATERIAL
RECYCLING
FACILITY**

Cambria Co. Solid Waste Authority
Cambria County, PA

PROJECT NAME:

OWNER:



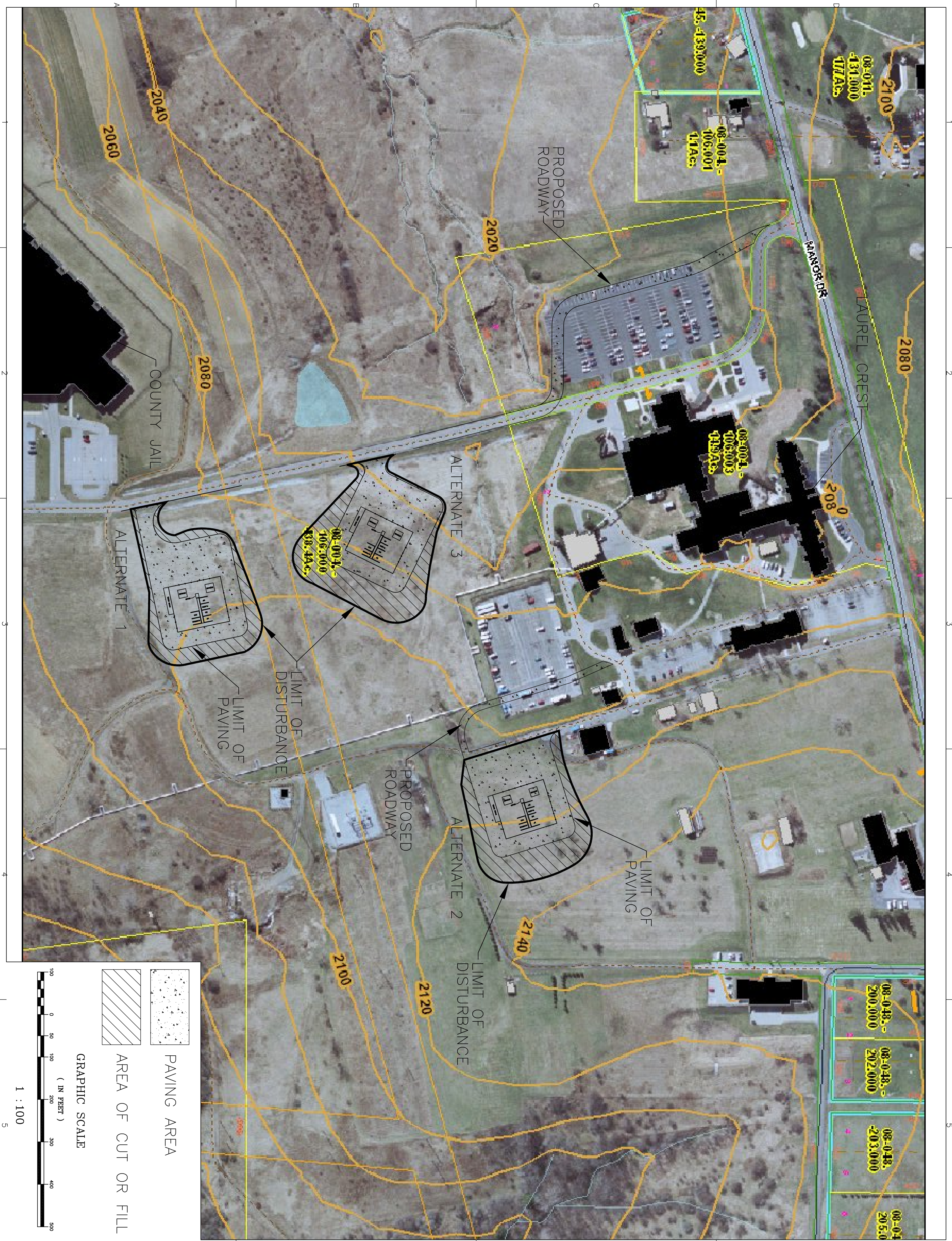
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

ISSUE:
PROJECT NO.: 07-1300-0698
SCALE: 1"=100'
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:

© L. Robert Kimball & Associates

SHEET TITLE
**SITE PLAN
ALTERNATE
LOCATIONS**

CO.01



PAVING AREA

AREA OF CUT OR FILL

GRAPHIC SCALE
(IN FEET)

1 : 100

0 50 100 200 300 400 500

APPENDIX B

COST ESTIMATES

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CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

Date: 11/20/2008 Sheet 1 of 5

Basis for Estimate:
 Preliminary Design
 Schematic Design
 Final Design
 Other (Specify) _____

Task/Item: Cambria County Recycling Facility - Alternate 1 Near Jail (No Retaining Wall)

Client: Cambria County

Architect/Engineer: L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Project #: Estimator: JRH Check By: DGM

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity		Material		Labor		Total Cost
		# Units	Unit Meas.	Per Unit	Total	Per Unit	Total	
1	Cut	20000	CY	\$ 3.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -		60,000
2	Fill	1000	CY	\$ 3.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -		3,000
3	Erosion and Sedimentation Measures	1	LS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -		5,000
4	Bituminous Pavement	41400	SF	\$ 4.00	\$ 165,600.00	\$ -		165,600
5	Truck Scale	1	EA	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -		60,000
6	Building	13970	SF	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,397,000.00	\$ -		1,397,000
7	Steel & Aluminum Can Densifier	1	EA	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
8	Baler for Paper and Plastic	1	EA	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 240,000.00	\$ -		240,000
9	Conveyor	1	EA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -		50,000
10	Front End Loaders	1	EA	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -		100,000
11	Forklift	1	EA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -		50,000
12	Stormwater Detention	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
13	Roadway Addition	20500	SF	\$ 5.00	\$ 102,500.00	\$ -		102,500
14	Parking lot Modifications	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
15	Bobcat	1	EA	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00			30,000
16								0
17								0
18								0
19								0
20								0
21								0
22								0
23								0
24								0
25								0
26								0
27								0
28								0
29								0
30								0
31								0
32								0
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38	Subtotal				2,293,100			2,293,100
39								
40								
41								
42	Contingency (10%)							229,310
43								0
44								0
45								0

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Total 2,522,410

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

Date: 11/20/2008 Sheet 2 of 5

Task/Item: Cambria County Recycling Facility - Alternate 1 Near Jail (With Retaining Wall)
Client: Cambria County
Architect/Engineer: L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Project #: Estimator: JRH Check By: DGM

Basis for Estimate:
 Preliminary Design
 Schematic Design
 Final Design
 Other (Specify) _____

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity		Material		Labor		Total Cost
		# Units	Unit Meas.	Per Unit	Total	Per Unit	Total	
1	Cut	15000	CY	\$ 3.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ -		45,000
2	Fill	500	CY	\$ 3.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -		1,500
3	Erosion and Sedimentation Measures	1	LS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -		5,000
4	Bituminous Pavement	41400	SF	\$ 4.00	\$ 165,600.00	\$ -		165,600
5	Truck Scale	1	EA	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -		60,000
6	Building	13970	SF	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,397,000.00	\$ -		1,397,000
7	Steel & Aluminum Can Densifier	1	EA	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
8	Baler for Paper and Plastic	1	EA	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 240,000.00	\$ -		240,000
9	Conveyor	1	EA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -		50,000
10	Front End Loaders	1	EA	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -		100,000
11	Forklift	1	EA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -		50,000
12	Retaining Wall	7500	SF	\$ 0.30	\$ 2,250.00	\$ -		2,250
13	Stormwater Detention	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
14	Roadway Addition	20500	SF	\$ 5.00	\$ 102,500.00	\$ -		102,500
15	Parking lot Modificaitons	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
16	Bobcat	1	EA	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00			30,000
17								0
18								0
19								0
20								0
21								0
22								0
23								0
24								0
25								0
26								0
27								0
28								0
29								0
30								0
31								0
32								0
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38	Subtotal				2,278,850			2,278,850
39								
40								
41								
42	Contingency (10%)							227,885
43								0
44								0
45								0

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY **Total** 2,506,735

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

Date: 11/20/2008 Sheet 3 of 5

Task/Item: Cambria County Recycling Facility - Alternate 2 Near Recycling Building (Along Roadway)
Client: Cambria County
Architect/Engineer: L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Project #: Estimator: JRH Check By: DGM

Basis for Estimate:
 Preliminary Design
 Schematic Design
 Final Design
 Other (Specify) _____

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity		Material		Labor		Total Cost
		# Units	Unit Meas.	Per Unit	Total	Per Unit	Total	
1	Cut	36000	CY	\$ 3.00	\$ 108,000.00	\$ -		108,000
2	Fill	500	CY	\$ 3.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -		1,500
3	Erosion and Sedimentation Measures	1	LS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -		5,000
4	Bituminous Pavement	41400	SF	\$ 4.00	\$ 165,600.00	\$ -		165,600
5	Truck Scale	1	EA	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -		60,000
6	Building	13970	SF	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,397,000.00	\$ -		1,397,000
7	Steel & Aluminum Can Densifier	1	EA	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
8	Baler for Paper and Plastic	1	EA	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 240,000.00	\$ -		240,000
9	Conveyor	1	EA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -		50,000
10	Front End Loaders	1	EA	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -		100,000
11	Forklift	1	EA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -		50,000
12	Stormwater Detention	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
13	Roadway Addition	9000	SF	\$ 5.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ -		45,000
14	Parking lot Modifications	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
15	Bobcat	1	EA	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00			30,000
16								0
17								0
18								0
19								0
20								0
21								0
22								0
23								0
24								0
25								0
26								0
27								0
28								0
29								0
30								0
31								0
32								0
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38	Subtotal				2,282,100			2,282,100
39								
40								
41								
42	Contingency (10%)							228,210
43								0
44								0
45								0

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY **Total** 2,510,310

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

Date: 11/20/2008 Sheet 3 of 5

Task/Item: Cambria County Recycling Facility - Alternate 2 Near Recycling Building (Along Roadway)
Client: Cambria County
Architect/Engineer: L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Basis for Estimate:
 Preliminary Design
 Schematic Design
 Final Design
 Other (Specify) _____

Project #: _____ **Estimator:** JRH **Check By:** DGM

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity		Material		Labor		Total Cost
		# Units	Unit Meas.	Per Unit	Total	Per Unit	Total	
1	Cut	36000	CY	\$ 3.00	\$ 108,000.00	\$ -		108,000
2	Fill	500	CY	\$ 3.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ -		1,500
3	Erosion and Sedimentation Measures	1	LS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -		5,000
4	Bituminous Pavement	41400	SF	\$ 4.00	\$ 165,600.00	\$ -		165,600
5	Truck Scale	1	EA	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -		60,000
6	Building	13970	SF	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,397,000.00	\$ -		1,397,000
7	Steel & Aluminum Can Densifier	1	EA	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
8	Baler for Paper and Plastic	1	EA	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 240,000.00	\$ -		240,000
9	Conveyor	1	EA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -		50,000
10	Front End Loaders	1	EA	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -		100,000
11	Forklift	1	EA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -		50,000
12	Stormwater Detention	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
13	Roadway Addition	9000	SF	\$ 5.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ -		45,000
14	Parking lot Modifications	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
15	Bobcat	1	EA	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00			30,000
16								0
17								0
18								0
19								0
20								0
21								0
22								0
23								0
24								0
25								0
26								0
27								0
28								0
29								0
30								0
31								0
32								0
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38	Subtotal				2,282,100			2,282,100
39								
40								
41								
42	Contingency (10%)							228,210
43								0
44								0
45								0

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Total 2,510,310

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

Date: 11/20/2008 Sheet 4 of 5

Basis for Estimate:
 Preliminary Design
 Schematic Design
 Final Design
 Other (Specify) _____

Task/Item: Cambria County Recycling Facility - Alternate 3 Near Laurel Crest
Client: Cambria County
Architect/Engineer: L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Project #: Estimator: JRH Check By: DGM

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity		Material		Labor		Total Cost
		# Units	Unit Meas.	Per Unit	Total	Per Unit	Total	
1	Cut	35000	CY	\$ 3.00	\$ 105,000.00	\$ -		105,000
2	Fill	300	CY	\$ 3.00	\$ 900.00	\$ -		900
3	Erosion and Sedimentation Measures	1	LS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -		5,000
4	Bituminous Pavement	41400	SF	\$ 4.00	\$ 165,600.00	\$ -		165,600
5	Truck Scale	1	EA	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -		60,000
6	Building	13970	SF	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,397,000.00	\$ -		1,397,000
7	Steel & Aluminum Can Densifier	1	EA	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
8	Baler for Paper and Plastic	1	EA	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 240,000.00	\$ -		240,000
9	Conveyor	1	EA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -		50,000
10	Front End Loaders	1	EA	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -		100,000
11	Forklift	1	EA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -		50,000
12	Stormwater Detention	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
13	Roadway Addition	20500	SF	\$ 5.00	\$ 102,500.00	\$ -		102,500
14	Bobcat	1	EA	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00			30,000
15								0
16								0
17								0
18								0
19								0
20								0
21								0
22								0
23								0
24								0
25								0
26								0
27								0
28								0
29								0
30								0
31								0
32								0
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38	Subtotal				2,326,000			2,326,000
39								
40								
41								
42	Contingency (10%)							232,600
43								0
44								0
45								0

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Total 2,558,600

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

Date: 11/20/2008 Sheet 5 of 5

Task/Item: Cambria County Recycling Facility - Alternate 3 Near Laurel Crest (With Ret. Wall)

Client: Cambria County

Architect/Engineer: L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Project #: Estimator: JRH Check By: DGM

- Basis for Estimate:
- Preliminary Design
 - Schematic Design
 - Final Design
 - Other (Specify) _____

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity		Material		Labor		Total Cost
		# Units	Unit Meas.	Per Unit	Total	Per Unit	Total	
1	Cut	21000	CY	\$ 3.00	\$ 63,000.00	\$ -		63,000
2	Fill	300	CY	\$ 3.00	\$ 900.00	\$ -		900
3	Erosion and Sedimentation Measures	1	LS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ -		5,000
4	Bituminous Pavement	41400	SF	\$ 4.00	\$ 165,600.00	\$ -		165,600
5	Truck Scale	1	EA	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -		60,000
6	Building	13970	SF	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,397,000.00	\$ -		1,397,000
7	Steel & Aluminum Can Densifier	1	EA	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
8	Baler for Paper and Plastic	1	EA	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 240,000.00	\$ -		240,000
9	Conveyor	1	EA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -		50,000
10	Front End Loaders	1	EA	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -		100,000
11	Forklift	1	EA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -		50,000
12	Stormwater Detention	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -		10,000
13	Roadway Addition	20500	SF	\$ 5.00	\$ 102,500.00	\$ -		102,500
14	Retaining Wall	9500	SF	\$ 0.30	\$ 2,850.00	\$ -		2,850
15	Bobcat	1	EA	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00			30,000
16								0
17								0
18								0
19								0
20								0
21								0
22								0
23								0
24								0
25								0
26								0
27								0
28								0
29								0
30								0
31								0
32								0
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38	Subtotal				2,286,850			2,286,850
39								
40								
41								
42	Contingency (10%)							228,685
43								0
44								0
45								0

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Total 2,515,535

APPENDIX H
FQR PACKET

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August 1, 2012

Subject: Facility Qualification Request for Cambria County, Pennsylvania

Dear Potential Respondent:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a Facility Qualification Request (FQR) for Cambria County, Pennsylvania. This FQR is being issued to solicit responses from municipal waste disposal facilities interested in providing disposal capacity for municipal waste generated in Cambria County for up to ten years.

Cambria County intends to qualify and execute agreements with facilities that currently receive or who can demonstrate intent to receive municipal waste from County sources. Please note, however, that qualifying to provide disposal capacity for Cambria County is an open-ended process. If for any reason you do not meet all the qualifications contained in the FQR Submittal Form at this time, you may apply at a future date when all qualifications can be met. Once you qualify—during this initial period or at a future date--an agreement will be executed between your facility and Cambria County, and your facility will be designated to receive municipal waste from Cambria County. The entire qualification procedure will be outlined in the County's Municipal Waste Management Plan.

This FQR contains the following:

- An Introduction that describes the purpose, amount of disposal capacity requested, the evaluation procedure, and a schedule.
- Instructions to applicants.
- A Submittal Form for providing information required to qualify as a designated disposal facility to receive Cambria County municipal waste.
- Proposed Disposal Capacity Agreement.

If you have any questions concerning the FQR process or any of the information contained in the FQR packet, please feel free to contact me at (814) 472-2109.

Sincerely,

Kris Howdyshell
Executive Director
Cambria County Solid Waste Management Authority

Enclosure

Kris Howdyshell

June 19, 2012

Page 2 of 2

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**CAMBRIA COUNTY
FACILITY QUALIFICATION REQUEST
FOR
MUNICIPAL WASTE
DISPOSAL CAPACITY**

August 2012

**Cambria County Solid Waste Management Authority
507 Manor Drive, P.O. Box 445
Ebensburg, PA 15931**

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A. INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE OF FACILITY QUALIFICATION REQUEST (FQR)

This FQR is being issued by Cambria County, Pennsylvania to solicit responses from interested parties to provide disposal capacity for municipal waste generated in Cambria County for up to ten years. Respondents are requested to provide all or part of the capacity required to assure the safe disposal of municipal waste generated in the County.

This FQR process is in accordance with the Cambria County Municipal Waste Management Plan update process that is currently under way. The Plan update process will be completed to coincide with the commencement of waste disposal services secured through this process. Through this FQR, Cambria County will ensure that the facility selection process is fair, open, competitive and flexible. The County intends to qualify and execute agreements with any facilities that currently receive municipal waste from County municipalities or businesses or who can demonstrate commitments to accept municipal waste from County sources and agree to the Terms and Conditions of the attached Disposal Capacity Agreement.

The process is flexible in that a County hauler, municipality, business or the disposal facility itself may petition the County to be included in the Plan anytime in the future when there is a commitment to receive municipal waste from a County source. It is simple in that the facility need only complete the Submittal Form for Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Services, meet the qualifications, and agree to the **terms of the standard agreement** executed with all facilities that are included in the Plan. Finally, there is a set schedule that ensures the process will move quickly and that a facility can be qualified and added to the Plan in a reasonably expeditious timeframe.

All Respondents must guarantee all or part of the disposal capacity needed by the County for the next ten years. If only a part of the capacity required is being offered, the Respondent must be very specific about the portion of the capacity being provided by the facility they are proposing. All facilities being proposed to accept part or all of the municipal waste generated in Cambria County must meet the minimum federal, state and local rules and regulations.

The purpose of this FQR and agreement process is to allow municipal waste to be transported and disposed of at one or more permitted solid waste disposal sites throughout the ten-year period. Therefore, the County **will not** guarantee municipal waste quantities to any one facility. The County intends to develop capacity agreements with all qualified, permitted solid waste disposal facilities that apply. The County will ask haulers to dispose of their municipal waste only at facilities designated by and under agreement with the County to accept County generated municipal waste

INTRODUCTION

During the ten-year timeframe of the capacity agreement(s), the County will enable haulers or municipalities to request the qualification of additional facilities for disposal of County generated municipal waste. All additional facilities under consideration must complete this FQR process and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the County's Municipal Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement. The updated Plan will clearly define the process for adding disposal facilities in the future.

2. DISPOSAL TONNAGES

Cambria County will require up to 150,000 tons of capacity per year for municipal waste for the next ten years. This tonnage is based on historical weigh data from State Waste Destination Reports, and hauler and landfill reports furnished directly to the County. The reported tonnage has been projected for the next ten years and has been adjusted for recycling.

3. EVALUATION PROCEDURE

The information provided in response to this FQR will be used to qualify the facility or facilities to provide the required disposal capacity needs for County generated municipal waste. **A primary factor in qualifying facilities is the willingness of the facility representative(s) to comply with all the terms and conditions of the attached Municipal Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement.**

The County will qualify facilities as designated disposal sites based on their submissions to this FQR and pursuant to any follow-up information the County may request as a result of the FQR submission.

All evaluation data shall be confidential information retained by the County. The County will honor no requests for information on the evaluation data. Any interviews required as part of this process will be held with the express understanding that there will be no claims whatsoever for reimbursement from the County for the associated costs or expenses of the Respondents.

4. PROJECT SCHEDULE

- The FQR will be generated for distribution on August 1, 2012 and made available to interested parties.
- Responses to this request will be due to the County Solid Waste Authority by 3:00 P. M. Eastern Time on, August 15, 2012
- The County will review responses from August 16, 2012 through August 31, 2012, and qualify facilities to provide ten years of disposal capacity for County generated municipal waste.
- Qualified facilities will be contacted between September 4, 2012 and September 28, 2012.
- The County anticipates having fully executed Disposal Capacity Agreements with each qualifying facility November 1, 2012, to be effective November 1, 2012 the official effective date of the new agreements.

The County anticipates following this schedule, however, it may be subject to change.

INTRODUCTION

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B. INSTRUCTIONS TO RESPONDENTS

1. SCOPE OF SERVICES

The work to be performed under this agreement shall consist of providing municipal waste disposal services for the County in accordance with the provisions of this FQR. The Respondent(s) shall be responsible for providing and maintaining a permitted disposal facility and all labor, equipment, materials, tools, insurance, permits, supervision and all other items necessary to process and dispose of municipal waste in accordance with all applicable Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) rules, regulations and guidelines, or other applicable state regulations if Respondent(s) is located outside of Pennsylvania. The specific types and quantities of materials to be accepted by the Respondent(s) will include only those quantities of acceptable waste generated within the jurisdiction of Cambria County.

2. TERMS OF AGREEMENT

The initial term of the contract shall be for a period of no less than five (5) years with five (5) one year renewal periods for a total of ten (10) years of disposal capacity. The County shall have the option to renew the agreement under the terms and conditions specified in the initial agreement. The initial term of the agreement shall begin on the date that the Respondent(s) starts providing disposal service for the County and shall be automatically renewed on the fifth year anniversary of that date, and annually thereafter, unless the County has exercised its right to end the agreement with ninety (90) days notice by certified letter. The agreement will be renewed annually thereafter, for up to five (5) additional years.

3. PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF RESPONSES

- a) All responses must be prepared and submitted on the Submittal Forms included in this FQR. The completed Submittal Forms and the other documents shall be submitted as a package.
- b) All responses must be legibly typewritten. All Submittal Forms must be completed in their entirety or the response may be subject to rejection by the County.
- c) Except where specifically allowed in the Submittal Forms, no response will be considered which is not based on the attached Municipal Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement contained herein, or exceptions other than those allowed by the response document, or which contains any letter or written memorandum qualifying the response, or which is not properly completed and signed in writing by an authorized official or representative of the Respondent(s).
- d) All sealed responses must include an executed Non-Collusion Affidavit as provided in this request package.

Sealed responses shall include an original and three (3) copies, and shall be delivered to the Cambria County Solid Waste Management Authority, 507 Manor Drive, P.O. Box 445 Ebensburg, PA 15931. The original copy must include original signatures of the authorized representative of the facility.

INSTRUCTIONS

4. QUALIFICATIONS AND COMPETENCY OF THE PROPOSERS

- a) The County shall have the right to make such investigations as deemed necessary to determine the ability of the Respondent(s) to perform the services required under the agreement. Upon request by the County, the Respondent(s) shall furnish and certify all such supporting data and information that the County may request to demonstrate the Respondent's qualifications and capabilities to perform the required services over the full term of the agreement.
- b) Respondent(s) may be required to submit sworn statements of their financial responsibility, technical qualifications and performance record prior to the award of any agreement.

5. RIGHT TO REJECT

The County reserves the right to reject any or all responses and to waive any informalities in the solicitation process.

6. BASIS OF PROPOSAL EVALUATION AND AGREEMENT AWARD

The County will conduct a thorough evaluation of all responses received. The evaluation will take into consideration but not be limited to the capabilities and performance history of the Respondent(s), the length of any proposed disposal commitment, the relationship between the submittal and the County's long-term municipal waste disposal needs and goals, and the initial and life cycle costs of waste disposal, to determine which Respondent(s) or response(s), if any, are deemed to be in the best interest of the County and its residents. A primary consideration will be the willingness of the Respondent(s) to comply with the terms and conditions of the Municipal Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement attached herein.

7. ANTICIPATED DATE OF AGREEMENT AWARD

The anticipated date of awarding the contract is September 4, 2012. The County anticipates that each Respondent(s) selected for agreement will have executed agreements no later than October 31, 2012. The County reserves the right to exclude from further consideration any designated disposal facility to receive waste generated in Cambria County.

8. REQUIREMENTS FOR SIGNING SUBMITTALS

- a) Any response that is not signed by the individual submitting the response must have attached thereto a power-of-attorney evidencing authority to sign the submittal in the name of the person for whom it is signed.
- b) Any response submitted on behalf of a partnership must be signed by all of the partners or by an attorney-in-fact. If signed by an attorney-in-fact, a power-of-attorney evidencing authority to sign the response executed by the partners shall be attached.
- c) Any response submitted for a corporation must include the following:
 - Designate the correct corporate name;
 - Bear the corporate seal;
 - Be signed by the president or other authorized officer of the corporation; and
 - Be attested to by the secretary or other authorized officer of the corporation.

SUBMITTAL FORM
FOR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES
CAMBRIA COUNTY

Date: _____, 2012

To: Cambria County
Cambria County Solid Waste Management Authority
P.O. Box 445
507 Manor Drive
Ebensburg, PA 15931
Attn: Kris Howdyshell, Executive Director

Respondent: Company Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Contact _____ Telephone (_____) _____

E-mail _____

The undersigned has examined the **Introduction, Instructions to Respondents, and Municipal Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement**, and has completed fully this **Submittal Form for Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Services (including the Non-Collusion Affidavit and the Landfill Qualification Form)** contained in this FQR package.

This Response is genuine and not made in the interest of or on behalf of any undisclosed person, firm or corporation. This Response is not submitted in conformity with any agreement or understanding with any other Respondents. Respondent has not directly or indirectly induced or solicited any other Respondent to submit a false submittal. Respondent has not sought by collusion to obtain for itself or to provide to any other Respondent any advantage over any other Respondent or over Cambria County.

If selected by Cambria County to be included as a designated facility in its Municipal Waste Management Plan, the undersigned Respondent agrees to execute and deliver the **Municipal Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement**, including the required Certificate of Insurance, to the County in accordance with all of the terms of this request.

1. TYPES AND ESTIMATED QUANTITIES OF WASTE TO BE ACCEPTED

A. Does this facility currently accept or intend to accept municipal waste from Cambria County sources?

Currently accepts Cambria County municipal waste

Reported quantity received in 2011 _____ tons municipal waste

Has commitment to accept Cambria County municipal waste

If the facility does not currently receive municipal waste from Cambria County, please specify when the facility expects to begin accepting municipal waste from Cambria County sources and whether or not there are agreements in place for this waste, and provide documentation (letter of intent, contract, or similar document) to demonstrate that Cambria County municipal wastes will be delivered to this facility.

Date facility expects to begin accepting Cambria County municipal waste _____

Agreement to accept Cambria County municipal waste Yes No

Type of documentation attached _____

B. Please check type of facility.

Landfill

Resource recovery facility

Facility Name _____

Facility Location: _____

State _____ County _____

Does this facility meet all applicable federal, state and local rules, regulations and guidelines?

Yes

No

C. Specify the types and quantities of municipal waste generated in Cambria County that will be accepted for disposal during the term of the agreement specified herein.

Waste Type	Will Accept (Y/N)	Permitted Daily Avg. Tonnage	Capacity Reserved/ Operating Day	Capacity Reserved/ Operating Week	Capacity Reserved/ Operating Year
Municipal Waste					
Construction/Demolition					
Municipal Waste Sludge					

D. Specify any other types of waste not identified above and list the maximum quantities that would be accepted.

Waste Type	Maximum Daily Tons Accepted	Maximum Weekly Tons Accepted	Maximum Annual Tons Accepted

E. Minimum sludge characteristics required: % Solids _____

F. Will bulky wastes be accepted? Yes No

If yes, specify tonnage: _____ tons

G. Amount of Municipal Waste disposal tonnage donated by the Respondent per year for non-profit activities, including, but not limited to, road adoptions and illegal dump clean-ups: _____ tons

2. PROPOSED FEE SCHEDULE FOR WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES

A. The proposed tipping fee shall include all state and local fees as part of the Respondent's maximum, not to exceed, per ton disposal fee provided in the following section. The Respondent shall include the following fees as part of its maximum tipping fee in this Price Response: (i) Act 101 host municipality fee plus any additional fee negotiated by the host county or municipality; (ii) Act 101 recycling fee; and (iii) Act 68 (Environmental Stewardship Fee) fee.

Contract Year	Municipal Waste		Construction/ Demolition		Municipal Waste Sludge	
	Price/ Ton	Escalated Rate	Price/ Ton	Escalated Rate	Price/ Ton	Escalated Rate
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						
2020						
2021						
2022						

B. Please specify the adjustment in unit cost for variations in sludge characteristics (if applicable):

3. COMPANY EXPERIENCE AND OPERATING HISTORY

- A. A general landfill and resource recovery facility questionnaire is included at the end of this section. For each Respondent, this questionnaire should be completely filled out and returned as part of the Submittal package.
- B. **Pending Legal/Regulatory Actions** - Present information on past or pending lawsuits and regulatory actions against the Respondent which may have a material impact on Respondent's ability to perform under this contract, and list any fines and/or penalties that have been imposed on Respondent by the PADEP, Federal or other State agencies on any solid waste facility that Respondent has had permitted over the past five years (attach separate sheets, if necessary).

C. **Company Obligations** – List any obligations the Respondent has made which will commit disposal capacity at the proposed site to parties other than Cambria County. Include host community disposal obligations which may be required under 25PA Code § 272, or other State and Federal regulations (attach additional sheets, if necessary).

D. **Strength of Commitments and Contingency Plans** – Provide descriptive information on the following matters (attach separate sheets or include additional documents for response).

1. Confirmation of available disposal capacity at a disposal facility, which currently has and will maintain, through the contract period, proper disposal permits.
2. Confirmation of transfer trailer accessibility to the proposed disposal facility.
3. Information on financial strength of the Responder to support the operation of the disposal facility and back the obligations and commitments to Cambria County as specified above.
4. Position of the Responder regarding specific reservation of air space or capacity at disposal facility for duration of the contract term.
5. Contingency plans for continued disposal of waste in the event of a reduction in waste disposal capacity at the proposed disposal facility.
6. Ability and willingness of the Responder to accept variations in rates of waste delivered.

E. **Deviations or Exceptions to Contract Specifications** – Cambria County will provide a standard agreement to each Responder selected for negotiations. This standard agreement is intended to reduce the time period for negotiations. The County does not intend to deviate from this standard agreement. If this submittal is premised upon any deviation, qualification and/or exception to the standard terms and conditions of the Agreement Specifications section of this Facility Qualification Request, the Respondent must cite such deviations and/or exceptions in the following section (attach separate sheets, if necessary).

F. Please state distance from County seat— Ebensburg, PA—to your facility. _____ Miles

G. Days and Hours of Operation _____

4. CONSIDERATION OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF FQR

To: Cambria County
Cambria County Solid Waste Management Authority
PO Box 445, 507 Manor Drive
Ebensburg, PA 15931

From: _____ (Name of Firm)
_____ (Mailing Address)

_____ (Contact Person)
_____ (Telephone Number)

- A. The undersigned having carefully read and considered the terms and conditions of the Agreement Specifications and other documents contained in the FQR package, and being familiar with the local conditions affecting the cost of the work, does hereby propose to furnish all labor, equipment, materials, tools, insurance, permits supervision and all other items necessary to provide municipal waste disposal services in accordance with the Cambria County Disposal Capacity Agreement under the conditions and rates hereinafter set forth.
- B. In submitting this response, it is understood that the County reserves the right to reject any or all submittals, to waive any informalities in any submittal or the solicitation process, and to negotiate any final contract provisions based on the responses submitted.
- C. In submitting this response, undersigned agrees that no Price Proposal may be withdrawn for a period of four (4) months after the date for receipt of responses and that all Price Respondents shall be valid for this entire period, subject to cost adjustment as identified, unless advance written consent for such withdrawal is granted by the County.

Date: _____

(Name of Firm)

By: _____

Title: _____

ATTEST:

AFFIX
CORPORATE
SEAL

CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FACILITY QUALIFICATION FORM

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Date: _____
2. Name of Landfill: _____
3. Owner of Landfill: _____
4. Address and Phone Number of Owner: _____

5. Address of Landfill (if different from above): _____

6. Contact Person: _____ Title: _____
Phone: _____ E-mail: _____
7. Person Supplying Information: _____ Title: _____
Phone: _____ E-mail: _____
8. State where Corporation is registered _____

B. PERMIT INFORMATION

Please complete the following for the portion of the site for which an approved PADEP municipal waste disposal permit or permit from state(s) outside of Pennsylvania has been obtained. Questions regarding proposed expansions are asked in a separate section of the questionnaire.

1. Permit Number _____
2. Permit Site Acreage _____ acres. Disposal Area _____ acres.
3. Permitted Capacity _____ tons/cubic yards.
4. Permitted Capacity _____ years.

5. Waste Types and Quantities (2011)

Please Identify:

- (a) the maximum and average daily permitted quantities (in tons) of each of the listed types of waste,
- (b) the expected annual tonnage of each type of waste, and
- (c) current tipping fees charged for waste deliveries

Waste Type	Permitted Maximum Daily Tons	Permitted Average Daily Tons	Expected Annual Tons	Current Tipping Fee (specify ton or cubic yard)
Municipal Waste (except for types listed below)				
Infectious & Chemotherapeutic Waste				
Incinerator Ash				
Asbestos				
Construction/Demolition Waste				
Other (please specify)				

6. Of the area subject to the permit, what is the estimated total available disposal capacity between July 1, 2012 and final closure?

Approximately _____ tons over _____ years.

C. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY (add additional pages, if needed)

1. Please describe the sub based linear design of your landfill (please include thickness of synthetic liners) of your facility's permitted operations.

(a) Primary Liner: (check those that apply)

- Synthetic membrane Thickness = _____ mils Material _____
 Remolded clay Thickness = _____ Permeability _____ cm/sec
 Other _____

(b) Secondary Liner:

- Synthetic membrane Thickness = _____ mils Material _____
 Remolded clay Thickness = _____ Permeability _____ cm/sec
 Other _____

(c) What portions of this system are currently in place? _____

2. Leachate Collection and Treatment Method currently permitted and in operation.

3. Please list any current or expected site access restrictions to transfer trailers or other vehicles (bridges, road limitations, grade, etc.)

4. Do you provide any processing or other handling of recyclables at your facility?

If yes, please explain.

If no, what plans do you have to add recyclables handling and processing at your facility?

D. EXPANSION PLANS

Please summarize your expansion plans in narrative form. Indicate status of design and permit requirements, and expected date of initial operation of expansion.

1. Expected Waste Types

Expected Waste Types	Estimated Annual Quantity to be Processed or Disposed (tons/cubic yards)	Percent of Total Quantity
Municipal Waste (except for types listed below)		
Residual Waste		
Infectious & Chemotherapeutic Waste		
Incinerator Ash		
Asbestos		
Construction/Demolition Waste		
Sewage Sludge		
Other (please specify)		

2. Additional Capacity

Expected Total Capacity (tons or cubic yards) _____

Expected Lifetime (yrs.) _____

Expected Start of Expansion Development _____

Start of Operations Date _____

NON-COLLUSION AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF _____:

COUNTY OF _____:

I state that I am _____ of _____ (Name of firm) and that I am authorized to make this affidavit on behalf of my firm, and its owners, directors, and officers. I am the person responsible in my firm for providing the pricing information and the reserved tonnages included in this response.

I state that:

The price(s) and tonnages contained in this response have been arrived at independently and without consultation, communication or agreement with any other contractor, Respondent or potential Respondent.

Neither the price(s) nor the tonnages contained in this response, and neither the approximate price(s) nor approximate tonnages in this response, have been disclosed to any other firm or person who is a Respondent or potential Respondent, and they will not be disclosed before opening.

No attempt has been made or will be made to induce any firm or person to refrain from responding to this FQR, or to submit a response higher than this response, or to submit any intentionally high or noncompetitive response or other form of complementary response.

The response of my firm is made in good faith and not pursuant to any agreement or discussion with, or inducement from, any firm or person to submit a complementary or other noncompetitive response.

_____ (Name of firm), its affiliates, subsidiaries, officers, directors and employees are not currently under investigation by any governmental agency and have not in the last five (5) years been convicted or found liable for any act prohibited by state or federal law in any jurisdiction, involving conspiracy or collusion with respect to proposing on any public contract, except as follows (attach additional pages if necessary):

I state that _____ (Name of firm) understands and acknowledges that the above representations are material and important, and will be relied on by the County in awarding the agreements for which this Response is submitted. I understand and my firm understands that any misstatement in this affidavit is and shall be treated as fraudulent concealment from Cambria County of the true facts relating to the submission of Responses for this contract. I understand and my firm understands that any fraudulent concealment will allow the County to pursue all applicable remedies at law or equity included, but not limited to, the right to reject this Response.

Sworn to and Subscribed before me

Name

This _____ day of _____, 20____.

Company Position

(Notary Public)

My Commission Expires: _____

MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL CAPACITY AGREEMENT

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA

THIS MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL CAPACITY AGREEMENT (Agreement) made this ____ day of _____, 2012, by and between the COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (County), and Facility Name _____(Operator).

BACKGROUND

The Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act (Act 101) requires the County, as part of its Municipal Waste Management Plan, to provide capacity assurance for the disposal of all municipal waste expected to be generated within the County for a period of at least ten (10) years. To meet its obligation, the County issued a Facility Qualification Request (FQR) to solicit responses from interested parties to provide capacity for all or a portion of municipal waste generated in Cambria County for up to ten (10) years. The Operator responded to the FQR, met the qualification requirements, and the Operator's proposal was accepted by the County Board of Commissioners. This Agreement provides the terms and conditions under which the Operator will provide disposal capacity and services for the benefit of the County.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises contained herein and with intent to be legally bound, the parties hereby agree as follows:

Article 1. GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

1.1 DEFINITIONS

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following words and terms, as used in this Agreement, shall have the following meanings:

Acceptable Waste. Municipal waste and all other wastes the facility is permitted to accept under applicable laws and regulations.

Act 101. The Pennsylvania Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act of 1988.

Agreement. The Municipal Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement between the County and the Operator, as amended, supplemented or extended and the FQR and other submittals of Operator.

Alternative Facility. Any duly licensed or permitted facility designated by the Operator to accept County-generated acceptable wastes during temporary or protracted cessation of operation at the facility.

Commercial Establishment. An establishment engaged in non-manufacturing or non-processing business, including, but not limited to, stores, markets, office buildings, restaurants, shopping centers and theaters.

Construction/Demolition 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 also includes dredging waste. The term does not include the following if they are separate from other waste and are used as clean fill: (i) uncontaminated soil, rock, stone, gravel, unused brick and block and concrete; and (ii) waste from land clearing, grubbing and excavation, including trees, brush, stumps and vegetative material.

County. The County of Cambria, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, solely and acting through its designated agent, the Cambria County Solid Waste Management Authority.

Department or DEP. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Facility. Disposal facilities that are fully permitted and licensed for the disposition of municipal waste (as defined herein).

Hazardous Waste. A solid waste or combination of solid wastes which, because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may: (1) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in morbidity in either an individual or the total population; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed or otherwise managed; or (3) is otherwise defined as hazardous by any federal or state statute or regulation.

Industrial Establishment. An establishment engaged in manufacturing and industrial processes, including, but not limited to, those carried out in factories, foundries, mills, processing plants, refineries, mines and slaughter houses.

Institutional Establishment. An establishment engaged in service, including, but not limited to, public buildings, hospitals (non-infectious waste only), nursing homes, orphanages, schools and universities.

Leaf Waste. Leaves, garden residues, shrubbery and tree trimmings, and similar material, but not including grass clippings.

Waste Hauler. Any person collecting and/or transporting County-generated municipal waste to the County designated disposal facility or another fully permitted facility.

Municipal Waste. Garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste and other material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous material, resulting from operation of residential, municipal, commercial or institutional establishments or from community activities; and any sludge not meeting the definition of residual or hazardous waste from a municipal, commercial or institutional water supply treatment plant, wastewater treatment plant or air pollution control facility. Municipal waste includes, as per Commonwealth law, construction/demolition waste, municipal sludges, asbestos, infectious/chemotherapeutic waste and incinerator ash residue. The term does not include source separated recyclable materials or material approved by DEP for beneficial use.

Municipality. Any city, borough, incorporated town, township or county or any municipal authority created by any of the foregoing.

Operator. Facility Name _____, or any permitted successors, assigns, or affiliates.

Operator's Facility. The Operator's permitted facility located in Municipality/ties, Name of County, Pennsylvania.

Parent. Any corporation, now or at any time or times hereafter, owning or controlling (alone or with any other person or entity) at least a majority of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Operator.

Permit. A permit issued by DEP, or a permit and/or license issued by a state and/or local regulatory agency, as required, to operate a municipal waste disposal or processing facility.

Person. Any individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, association, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated organization, or government or any agency or political subdivision thereof.

Plan. The County Municipal Waste Management Plan approved pursuant to Act 101.

Registered Waste Hauler. Any Person collecting and/or transporting County-generated municipal waste pursuant to a registration or other authorization from the County.

Residual Waste. Any garbage, refuse, other discarded material or other waste, including solid, liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous material 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 or otherwise defined by State or federal law.

Resource Recovery Facility. A facility that provides for the extraction and utilization of materials or energy from municipal waste that is generated off-site, including, but not limited to, a facility that mechanically extracts materials from municipal waste, a combustion facility that converts the organic fraction of municipal waste to usable energy and any chemical or biological process that converts municipal waste into a fuel product or other usable material. The term does not include methane gas extraction from a municipal waste landfill, nor any separation and collection center, drop-off point or collection center for recycling municipal waste, or any source separation or collection center for composting leaf waste.

Tipping Fee. The schedule of fees established by the owner or operator of a facility for accepting various types of solid waste for processing or disposal.

Ton. Two thousand (2,000) pounds.

Transfer Station. A facility which 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.

Unacceptable Waste. Any material that by reason of its composition, characteristics or quality, is ineligible for disposal at the landfill pursuant to the provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. §2605(e), the Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act, 35 P.S. §6018.101 et seq., or other applicable federal, state or local law, or any other material that the Operator concludes would require special handling or present an endangerment to the landfill, the public health or safety, or the environment.

1.2 OTHER WORDS, TERMS, PHRASES

Except as otherwise defined in this Agreement, all words, terms and/or phrases used herein shall be defined by the applicable definition therefore, if any, in Act 101 or the Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act or the regulations promulgated there under.

Article 2. REPRESENTATIONS

2.1 REPRESENTATIONS OF COUNTY

The County represents and warrants that:

- (a) It is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting by and through its duly authorized officials, and is duly authorized to carry on the governmental functions and operations contemplated by this Agreement and each other agreement or instrument entered into or to be entered into by the County or the municipalities within the boundaries of the County, pursuant to this Agreement.
- (b) It has the full power, authority and legal right to enter into and perform this Agreement and all other agreements or instruments which it may enter into under any provision of this Agreement.
- (c) This Agreement and each other agreement or instrument entered into by the County pursuant to this Agreement, when entered into, will have been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the County and will constitute a legal, valid and binding obligation of the County.
- (d) There is no action or proceeding before any court or administrative agency pending or, to the knowledge of the County, threatened against or adversely affecting the ability of the County to perform its obligations hereunder.

2.2 REPRESENTATIONS OF OPERATOR

The Operator represents and warrants to the County that:

- (a) It is the owner and operator of the Operator's Facility and is permitted as such by DEP or the appropriate state regulatory agency.
- (b) It is a corporation duly organized and existing in good standing under the laws of Pennsylvania and has the corporate power and authority to enter into and perform its obligations under this Agreement and each other agreement or instrument entered into or to be entered into under any provision of this Agreement.
- (c) It has the full power and legal right to enter into and perform this Agreement and all other agreements or instruments which it may enter into under any provision of this Agreement.
- (d) This Agreement and each other agreement or instrument entered into pursuant to this Agreement, when entered into, will have been duly authorized, executed by and delivered by the Operator, and will constitute a legal, valid and binding obligation.
- (e) The execution, delivery and performance hereof by the Operator: (i) has the requisite approval of all governmental bodies; (ii) will not violate any judgment, order, law or regulation applicable to the Operator; and (iii) does not (a) conflict with, (b) constitute a default under, or (c) except as specifically created hereby, result in the creation of any lien, charge, encumbrance or

security interest upon any assets of the Operator under any agreement or instrument to which the Operator is party or by which the Operator or its assets may be bound or affected.

(f) This Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Operator, and constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of the Operator, enforceable in accordance with its terms, except as enforcement may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditor's rights generally, or by general equitable principles concerning remedies.

(g) There is no litigation or proceeding pending or, to the knowledge of the Operator, threatened against or affecting the Operator: (i) challenging the validity of this Agreement; (ii) seeking to enjoin the performance by the Operator of its obligations under this Agreement; or (iii) which, if adversely determined, would materially adversely affect the ability of the Operator to perform its obligation under this Agreement.

(h) Except as disclosed on Exhibit A, the Submittal Form for Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Services contained in the County's Facility Qualification Request, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, the Operator is not a subsidiary of any parent.

2.3 PARENT GUARANTEE

If and to the extent that the Operator is a subsidiary of a parent, the Operator agrees to cause such parent to execute and deliver to the County a guarantee of the obligations of the Operator under this Agreement in a form reasonably satisfactory to the County.

2.4 DESIGNATION AS DISPOSAL FACILITY

In consideration of the Operator's Covenants and this Agreement, the County hereby agrees to include the Operator's Facility in its Plan as a designated disposal facility for municipal waste generated in the County. The Operator acknowledges that this Agreement is nonexclusive and the County may enter into agreements with other facilities to perform the same work and services that the Operator is contracted to perform hereunder. Nothing contained in this Agreement is meant to imply or explicitly intend to create a "put or pay" (as that phrase has generally been understood in the solid waste disposal industry) or similarly obligatory relationship between the County and the Operator and at no time during the term of this Agreement shall the County be obligated to deliver and dispose of acceptable waste at the Operator's Facility.

Article 3. DELIVERY AND DISPOSAL OF ACCEPTABLE WASTE

3.1 DELIVERY AND DISPOSAL OF ACCEPTABLE WASTE

On and after the effective date of this Agreement and pursuant to the capacity reservations specified in Exhibit A:

(a) The County may, at its option cause, to be delivered to the Operator's Facility during the receiving times all, part or none of the acceptable waste generated in the County.

(b) The County or any waste hauler shall notify the Operator that it intends to exercise its right to deliver acceptable waste to the Operator's Facility prior to commencing the delivery of such wastes.

(c) The Operator shall provide disposal capacity as may be needed by the County for all acceptable waste generated within the geographic boundaries of the County and that the County may cause to be delivered to the Operator's Facility. This shall include delivery of acceptable waste on an occasional basis by individual County residents in small vehicles. The Operator and the County shall from time to time agree upon reasonable regulations and charges for such disposal, which will include all applicable fees.

3.2 County Registered Waste Haulers

The County will register haulers responsible for delivering acceptable waste to the Operator's Facility, and will provide the Operator with a current list of registered waste haulers for the purposes of this Agreement. Except as provided in Article 3.1, the Operator shall not accept waste generated in the County unless delivered by a registered waste hauler holding and displaying a registration from the County. The Operator:

- (a) can expect registered waste haulers to comply with the notice requirement in Article 3.1.
- (b) agrees that it is reasonable to expect that, on average, registered waste haulers will not be required to wait more than twenty (20) minutes at the Operator's Facility before being able to unload.
- (c) shall not give preference to vehicles owned or operated by the Operator or its affiliates or by any other person.

3.3 RELEASE FROM COMMITMENT

The Operator may at any time request that the County release it from its commitment to provide all or part of the reserved capacity required by Article 3.1 and specified in Exhibit A. Such request shall be in writing and shall set forth the basis for the request. The County shall in good faith review the Operator's request, based on the County's ability to ensure sufficient disposal capacity for municipal waste estimated to be generated during that particular calendar year, and make a determination within ten (10) business days of receipt of the request. If the request does not jeopardize the County's ability to ensure sufficient disposal capacity, it shall grant the Operator's request. The County's decision shall be in writing and delivered to the Operator.

The Operator may dispute the County's decision by giving the County a written request for resolution of dispute within ten (10) working days of receipt of the decision. The dispute resolution shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions and rules under which the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, Pennsylvania operates. The sole issue to be arbitrated is whether the requested release can be granted without jeopardizing the ability of the County to ensure sufficient disposal capacity for municipal waste generated in the County for that year. Any decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on both parties. During resolution of any dispute, the Operator and the County shall each continue to perform all of their respective obligations under this Agreement without interruption or slowdown.

Article 4. CONDITIONS FOR THE DELIVERY AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE

4.1 CONTROL PROCEDURES/WEIGHING OF WASTE DELIVERIES

(a) The Operator shall be required to maintain a scale that conforms to the Weights and Measurement Act of 1965, 73 P.S. §1651-1692, to weigh all incoming waste. If the Operator's Facility is located in-County, vehicles of all waste haulers delivering waste to the Operator's Facility shall be weighed and their waste loads classified, and each vehicle shall receive an appropriate record indicating the classification, origin, and weight of all waste prior to disposal at the Operator's Facility. If the Operator's Facility is located out-of-County, vehicles of Cambria County waste haulers delivering municipal waste from Cambria County sources to the Operator's Facility shall be weighed and their waste loads classified, and each vehicle shall receive an appropriate record indicating the classification, origin, and weight of all waste prior to disposal at the Operator's Facility.

(b) If at any time testing of the weighing facilities indicates that the weights are inaccurate, any adjustments of waste delivery receipts shall revert to the date the last verified scale weights were recorded by the appropriate certification agency. The County or a waste hauler may at all times have access to the scale accuracy records of the Operator. If the scale is inoperable for any reason, the waste haulers may use another certified scale of their choice, or the Operator may direct vehicles to another certified scale closest to the Operator's Facility. If none are available, estimated weights based on historic data pertinent to the affected waste haulers shall take the place of actual weighing during the scale outage. The Operator shall make disposal invoices for the preceding month, on a monthly basis, available to the waste haulers, and the Operator shall use this information to invoice the waste haulers for disposal at the Operator's Facility.

4.2 RECEIVING TIME/HOURS OF OPERATION

(a) The Operator's Facility shall be available to receive waste during the receiving times specified in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

(b) If the County or a waste hauler requests and the Operator agrees, a waste hauler may deliver waste at times in addition to the specified receiving times at a cost which may exceed the fees herein as mutually agreed upon by such waste hauler and the Operator.

(c) Upon request by the County, the Operator shall use reasonable efforts to accept deliveries of waste at times other than the receiving times upon seven (7) days prior written notice or, in the event of a natural disaster or other emergency condition, such shorter notice as may be practicable.

4.3 RIGHT TO REFUSE DELIVERY

(a) Except as noted in Article 4.2, the Operator may refuse waste delivered at hours other than the specified receiving times.

(b) The Operator shall have the right and discretion to inspect any load entering the Operator's Facility and may refuse: (i) waste for which specific Regulatory Agency approval is required when approval has not been obtained prior to delivery; (ii) loads containing significant amounts of hazardous waste; or (iii) loads containing significant amounts of unacceptable waste. The Operator may refuse delivery of the entire load or only the portion that contains the unacceptable materials.

The Operator shall notify waste haulers prior to initial waste delivery of the Operator's waste monitoring program and expected procedures and responsibilities under such program.

(c) The Operator's Facility may not reject a load of acceptable waste from the County for any reason except those listed in Article 4.3 (a) and (b). Reaching the average daily permitted capacity may not be used as a basis for rejecting County-generated loads of acceptable waste.

4.4 COMPLAINTS

The Operator shall receive and respond to all complaints from waste haulers regarding the acceptance of waste materials at the Operator's Facility. Any complaints received by the County will be directed to the Operator. In the event the Operator cannot satisfactorily resolve a complaint within five (5) working days after the complaint, the County shall have the right to demand a written explanation or satisfactory resolution of the complaint pursuant to the breach of Agreement provisions herein.

4.5 TITLE TO MUNICIPAL WASTE

Except in the case where hazardous or unacceptable wastes are delivered to the Operator's Facility, title to the municipal waste and any benefits of marketing materials or energy recovery shall pass to the Operator upon delivery to the Operator's Facility and acceptance of waste by the Operator.

4.6 PERMITS

The Operator shall be responsible for obtaining any and all permits necessary for the construction and operation of the Operator's Facility required to comply with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, and any and all costs or expenses of obtaining such permits. Failure to obtain and maintain permits shall constitute default on this Agreement.

Article 5. RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Operator shall establish and maintain a system to provide storage and ready retrieval of the Operator's Facility operating data pertinent to this Agreement, including, but not limited to, all information necessary to verify calculations made pursuant to its fee schedule.

5.1 BASIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

(a) In-County Operators shall provide the County with quarterly reports of all types of waste delivered to the Operator's Facility and Out-of-County Operators shall provide the County with quarterly reports of all types of waste generated from Cambria County sources delivered to the Operator's Facility. This report should include the totals by month for each type of waste. To the extent that reports required to be submitted to DEP or any other regulatory agency contain the information required by the County, copies of said reports may be submitted to the County to comply with the Operator's reporting requirements.

(b) Along with quarterly report, the Operator should provide: (i) names of waste haulers delivering loads of County-generated wastes; and (ii) a statement that the Operator's permit for the Operator's Facility has not been revoked or suspended, and that the Operator is in substantial compliance with all the terms and conditions of its permit, the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Act, and all applicable federal, state, DEP and County regulations.

5.2 SPECIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Operator shall provide written notification to the County of any permit modification applications for the following types of permit changes at the time the application is first submitted to the state or local regulatory agency: (i) changes in permitted site volume or capacity; (ii) changes in permitted average and/or maximum daily waste volume or loading rates; (iii) changes in the permitted acreage; and (iv) changes in ownership.

5.3 ADMINISTRATIVE INSPECTIONS

Upon reasonable notice and during regular business hours, the County and its authorized representatives shall have access to the Operator's records pertaining to the quantities and sources of County-generated municipal waste for the purpose of verifying compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Article 6. TIPPING FEES AND OTHER CHARGES

6.1 TIPPING FEES

(a) All waste haulers shall pay at a maximum the rates set forth in Exhibit A for County-generated municipal waste and acceptable waste. The rates shall, as applicable, include the following fees: (i) Act 101 host municipality fee plus any additional fee negotiated by the County or a municipality; (ii) Act 101 recycling fee and growing greener fee; and (iii) Act 101 Environmental Stewardship fee.

(b) The County shall not be responsible for any payment to the Operator of tipping fees incurred by waste haulers. All tipping fees shall be paid directly by the waste haulers that deliver the waste to the Operator's Facility. The Operator shall be responsible for the billing and collection of all tipping fees.

(c) The County shall not be responsible for the failure of any waste hauler, to pay the Operator's tipping fees.

(d) The Operator shall not charge a tipping fee to a Cambria County hauler that exceeds the maximum rates established by this Agreement for each type of waste. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent or preclude the Operator from negotiating alternate tipping fees with any hauler provided such fees do not exceed the maximum rates under this Agreement.

(e) Unless the County and the Operator mutually agree to an alternate date, all annual rate adjustments shall become effective on January 1st of each year of the Agreement.

(f) The Operator may petition the County at any time for additional rate or fee adjustments on the basis of unforeseen changes in operating costs resulting from any new or revised federal, state or local laws, ordinances, regulations, or permit requirements which were not in effect at the time this Agreement was awarded. The County will evaluate the evidence submitted and will approve reasonable and justifiable cost adjustments.

6.2 RESERVED COUNTY ADMINISTRATION/RECYCLING FEES

In the event that legislation is enacted during the period of this contract authorizing the County to assess fees, surcharges, taxes or similar charges for the administration, operation and/or

implementation of its solid waste and/or recycling programs the County reserves all such rights and privileges to enact and collect such fees from the Operator.

Article 7. INSURANCE

(a) The Operator shall maintain, in full force and effect throughout the term of the Agreement and any renewal or extension thereof, insurance coverage consistent with all current DEP regulations. The County and Operator hereby waive any and every claim for recovery from the other for any and all loss or damage to each other resulting from the performance of this Agreement to the extent such loss or damage is recovered under insurance policies.

(b) The County shall be designated as an additional insured under all required insurance policies and shall be provided with copies and certificates of said insurance policies. Each such insurance policy shall provide the County with a thirty (30) day notice of cancellation.

To the extent not covered by the insurance, the County may pursue from the operator any losses caused as a result of a fault or negligence of the operator.

Article 8. INDEMNIFICATION

8.1 INDEMNIFICATION

The Operator or its successors and assigns shall protect, indemnify and hold harmless the County, its officers, members, employees, agents, contractors and subcontractors, from and against all liabilities, actions, damages, claims, demands, judgments, losses, costs, expenses, suits or actions and attorneys' fees, and shall defend the County indemnified parties in any suit, including appeals, for personal injury to or death of any persons or persons, or loss or damage to property arising out of:

(a) the negligence or willful misconduct, tortious activity, error or omission of Operator or its successors or assigns, or any of its officers, agents, employees, contractors or subcontractors in connection with Operator obligations or rights under this Agreement; and

(b) the construction, operation, closure and post-closure care and maintenance of the Operator's Facility.

The Operator shall not be liable or required to indemnify or reimburse the County or any County indemnified party for any suits, actions, legal proceedings, claims, demands, damages, costs, expenses and other attorney fees arising out of any willful or negligent act, tortious activity, error or omission of the County or County indemnified parties.

8.2 COOPERATION REGARDING CLAIMS

If either the County or the Operator shall receive notice or have knowledge of any claim, demand, action, suit or proceeding that may result in a claim for indemnification by the County against the Operator pursuant to Article 8.1, that party shall so notify the other party and provide pertinent information and documents. Failure to promptly give such notice or to provide such information and documents shall not relieve the Operator of any obligation of indemnification it may have under Article 8.1. The County and the Operator shall consult with each other and cooperate in respect of the response to and the defense of any such claim, demand, action, suit or proceeding and, in the

case of a claim for indemnification pursuant to Article 8.1, the Operator shall, upon acknowledgment in writing of its obligation to indemnify the County, be entitled to cooperate with the County with respect to the defense. With the written consent of the County, the Operator may assume the defense or represent the interests of the County with respect to such claim, demand, action, suit or proceeding which shall include the right to select and direct legal counsel and other consultants, appear in proceedings on behalf of the County and to propose, accept or reject offers of settlement.

Article 9. DISPUTES, DEFAULTS AND REMEDIES

9.1 RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES

In the event any claim, controversy or dispute arises between the County and the Operator, or if any approvals, agreements or concurrences specified herein shall not have been timely given, the Operator and the County shall undertake in good faith to resolve the dispute. If the County and the Operator cannot resolve the dispute, either party shall be limited to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, in equity or to law to litigate such disputes.

9.2 EVENTS OF DEFAULT BY COUNTY

The persistent or repeated failure or refusal by the County to perform under this Agreement in accordance with the terms hereof shall constitute an event of default by the County hereunder, unless such failure or refusal shall be excused or justified by a default by the Operator, provided, however, that no such failure or refusal shall constitute an event of default unless and until:

- (a) The Operator shall have given written notice to the County stating that in its opinion a particular default or defaults (to be described in reasonable detail in such notice) exists which will, unless corrected, constitute a material breach of this Agreement on the part of the County; and
- (b) The County shall have failed to cure such default within thirty (30) days from its receipt of the written notice given pursuant to Article 9.2 (a) above, provided that if the County shall have commenced to take reasonable steps to correct such default within such thirty (30) day period, the County's failure to complete its cure of the indicated default shall not constitute an event of default for as long as the County is continuing to take reasonable steps to cure such default within the earliest practicable time.

9.3 EVENTS OF DEFAULT BY OPERATOR

The Operator shall be considered to be in default of this Agreement for failure to accept acceptable waste from the County or its waste haulers delivered to the Operator's Facility under the terms of this Agreement, or failure to otherwise fulfill its obligations under this Agreement.

9.4 FORCE MAJEURE

Neither the Operator nor the County shall be liable for the failure to perform their duties and obligations under the Agreement or for any resultant damages, loss or expense, if such failure was the result of an act of God, riot, insurrection, war, catastrophe, natural disaster, labor strike or any other cause which was beyond reasonable control of the Operator or the County and which the Operator or County was unable to avoid by exercise of reasonable diligence. Documentation of the

event that caused the Operator to be unable to meet its obligation hereunder must be submitted to the County within ten (10) working days after the occurrence of the event.

9.5 REMEDIES

(a) The County and the Operator agree, except as provided in Article 9.5 (b) and (c) below, in the event of a default by either party under this Agreement, upon the right to recover damages or to be reimbursed for incremental costs associated with waste haulers redirecting loads of municipal waste to alternative facilities.

(b) If, within a period of thirty (30) days after the County shall have given written notice to the Operator that a default has occurred and is continuing, and specifying the nature of the default, the Operator has neither remedied such default, nor undertaken and diligently pursued corrective action, then this Agreement shall terminate immediately upon written notice thereof by the County to the Operator.

(c) If, within a period of thirty (30) days after the Operator shall have given written notice to the County that a default has occurred and is continuing, and specifying the nature of the default, the County has neither remedied such default, nor undertaken and diligently pursued corrective action, then this Agreement shall terminate immediately upon written notice thereof by the Operator to the County. However, written notice of termination by the County, to the operator, may be given at any time, during this agreement with or without default by the operator.

9.6 WAIVERS

A waiver by either the County or Operator of any default of any provisions of the Agreement shall not be taken or held to be a waiver of any succeeding default of such provisions or as a waiver of any provision itself. No payment or acceptance of compensation for any period subsequent to any default shall be deemed a waiver of any right or acceptance of defective performance. To be effective a waiver must be in writing and signed by the party granting such waiver.

Article 10. TERM AND TERMINATION

10.1 EFFECTIVE DATE

This Agreement shall become effective on _____, 2012. The Operator shall begin to accept waste deliveries from County sources under the terms and conditions of this Agreement on this date.

10.2 TERM OF AGREEMENT

The term of this Agreement shall commence on the effective date, and shall continue in effect for five (5) years, including thereafter five (5) one year optional renewal terms, the aggregate term of this Agreement being ten (10) years. After the initial five (5) years, this Agreement will be automatically renewed annually unless the County provides, in writing, ninety (90) days written notice. The Agreement may be extended or modified by mutual consent of the County and the Operator.

10.3 EFFECT OF TERMINATION

Upon the termination of this Agreement, the obligations of the County and the Operator hereunder shall cease, provided that any obligation for the payment of money or otherwise arising from the conduct of the County or Operator pursuant to this Agreement prior to such termination shall not be affected by such termination and shall survive and remain in full force and effect.

Article 11. MISCELLANEOUS

11.1 ASSIGNMENT

(a) This Agreement may not be assigned by either the County or the Operator or its rights sold by Operator except with the written consent of the County or Operator or as further provided in this Article. The County may, however, contract with a third party or parties for the collection, transportation, processing and disposal of waste, and such contracting will not be interpreted as an assignment of this Agreement. Further, any municipality within the political boundaries of the County and/or any waste hauler may avail themselves of the rights of the County under this Agreement without violating the assignment provision, provided, however, that such municipalities and waste haulers will be bound by the covenants of the County in this Agreement. The Operator shall not assign this Agreement except to a licensed and permitted successor to the Operator capable of performing all covenants of this Agreement and with ninety (90) days prior written notice to the County and the written consent of the County.

(b) In the event of any assignment or delegation of duties under this Agreement, the delegate shall assume full responsibility and liability, and shall be responsible for compliance with and performance of all terms and conditions of this Agreement, including but not limited to provisions for sureties and assurances of availability of ten (10) year service. The assignment or delegation of any Agreement duties will not relieve the Operator or its surety of any liability and/or obligation to perform.

11.2 NOTICES

Except under emergency circumstances all notices, demands, requests and other communications under this Agreement shall be deemed sufficient and properly given if in writing and delivered in person or by recognized carrier service, or sent by certified or registered mail, postage prepaid, with return receipt requested, to the following addresses:

County: Cambria County Solid Waste Management Authority
ATTN: Kris Howdyshell
Executive Director
507 Manor Drive, PO Box 445
Ebensburg, PA 15931
(814) 472-2109

Operator: _____

Either the County or Operator may, as specified above, designate any further or different addresses to which subsequent notices shall be sent.

11.3 ENTIRE AGREEMENT/MODIFICATIONS

The provisions of this Agreement, together with the Agreements and exhibits incorporated by reference, shall constitute the entire Municipal Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement between the County and the Operator, superseding all prior disposal capacity agreements and negotiations, if any, and, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, shall only be modified by written agreement duly executed by both parties to this Agreement. The County and Operator agree that any existing municipal waste disposal contracts between them are hereby rendered null and void and superseded by this Agreement. The County reserves the right to negotiate a Host County Fee with any disposal facility operating within the County.

11.4 SEVERABILITY

In the event that any provision of this Agreement shall, for any reason, be determined to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any respect, the County and Operator shall negotiate in good faith and agree to such amendments, modifications or supplements of or to this Agreement or such other appropriate actions as shall, to the maximum extent practicable in light of such determination, implement and give effect to the intentions of the County and Operator as reflected herein. The other provisions of this Agreement shall, as so amended, modified, or supplemented, or otherwise affected by such action, remain in full force and effect.

11.5 CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

In the event of any change of control or ownership of the Operator's Facility, the County shall maintain the right to hold the original Owner solely liable. The County may, however, at its option, determine that the new ownership can adequately and faithfully perform the duties and obligations of the Agreement for the remaining term of the Agreement, and elect to execute a novation, which will allow the new ownership to assume the rights and duties of the Agreement and release the former ownership of all obligations and liabilities. The new ownership would then be solely liable for the performance of the Agreement and any claims or liabilities under the Agreement.

11.6 GOVERNING LAW

This Agreement and any question concerning its validity, construction, or performance shall be governed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, irrespective of the place of execution or of the order in which the signatures of the County and Operator are affixed or of the place or places of performance. The Operator shall conduct the services provided for in this Agreement in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

11.7 JOINT AND SEVERABLE LIABILITY

If the Operator is comprised of more than one individual, corporation or other entity, each of the entities comprising the Operator shall be jointly and severally liable.

11.8 COUNTERPARTS

This Agreement may be executed in more than one (1) counterpart, each of which shall be deemed to be an original but all of which taken together shall be deemed a single instrument.

11.9 NO CO-PARTNERSHIP OR AGENCY

It is understood and agreed that nothing contained in this Agreement is intended or shall be construed to in any respect create or establish the relationship of co-partners between the County and the Operator, or as constituting the Operator the general representative or general agent of the County for any purpose whatsoever.

11.10 SECTION HEADINGS/REFERENCES

The section headings and captions contained in this Agreement are included for convenience only and shall not be considered a part of this Agreement or affect in any manner the construction or interpretation of this Agreement. Except as otherwise indicated, all references in this Agreement refer to sections of this Agreement.

11.11 CONVENTIONS

In this Agreement:

- (a) the singular includes the plural and the plural the singular;
- (b) words importing any gender include the other gender;
- (c) references to statutes are construed as including all statutory provisions consolidating, amending or replacing the statute referred to;
- (d) references to writing include printing, typing, lithography and other means of reproducing words in a visible form;
- (e) references to agreements and other contractual instruments shall be deemed to include all subsequent amendments thereto or changes therein entered into in accordance with their respective terms
- (f) references to persons include their permitted successors and assigns; and
- (g) the term "including" shall mean including without limitation.

11.12 NONDISCRIMINATION

Neither the Operator nor any subcontractor nor any person(s) acting on their behalf shall discriminate against any person because of race, sex, age, creed, color, religion or national origin, ancestry, disability, sexual orientation, or union membership.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the County and Operator have caused this Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement to be executed as of the date and year first written.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA BOARD OF
COMMISSIONERS

ATTEST:

Commissioner

Chief Clerk

Commissioner

Commissioner

ATTEST:

OPERATOR

Title



APPENDIX I
SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBER
LIST



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Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee Members

Name	Organization	Title/positiong	Act 101 Designation
Roy Shaffer	Upper Yodder Twp	Supervisor	Township
William Smith	Adams Township	Supervisor/roadmaster	Township
Bruce Baker	Jackson Township/BCI Floors	Supervisor/Business	Township/Business
Ken Vogel	Daisytown Borough	Councilman	Borough
Charles Vinzinni	Retired	Resident	Resident
Robert Paterno	Hotel/restaurant	Business Owner	Business
Tom Chernisky*	Cambria Co Commissioners	Commissioner	County
Kris Howdysheill**	Cambria Co SWA	Executive Director	Recycling Coordinator
Brad Beigay	Cambria Co Planning Commission	Director	County Planning
Brad Minemyer	Waste Management Inc	Manager- Laurel Highlands Landfill	Disposal facility
Jeff Horan	Waste Management Inc	Regional Hauling manager	Waste Hauler
Michelle Ciottie	City of Johnstown	Municipal Recycling Coordinator	City
Mike Bellvia	Pro Disposal	Owner/Operator -MSW hauler	Recycler/MRF
Mark Stockley/Steve Balamuta	Cambria Co Conserv Dist/PA Cleanways		Organization
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc	President/Owner - Recycler	Industry

*Commissioner Chernisky replaced P.J. Stevens, who served 6/1/10 to 1/1/12, as Commissioner representation on the SWAC.

**Kris Howdysheill did not count time towards in-kind services or any other category of the 901 grant.

APPENDIX J
SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
DATES

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Cambria County SWAC Meeting Record

SWAC Meeting Dates

August 4, 2010

September 15, 2010

October 20, 2010

November 17, 2010

January 26, 2011

February 16, 2011

March 16, 2011

April 20, 2011

May 18, 2011

June 15, 2011

July 20, 2012

All meetings were held at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room (499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, PA)

APPENDIX K
SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
MINUTES

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MINUTES

CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

August 4, 2010

The first meeting of the Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was held at 12 noon on Wednesday, August 4, 2010 at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room, 499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

The following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

Kristofer Howdysshell	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Tim Dull	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Colleen Bukowski	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Ken Vogel	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Daisytown Borough
Bruce Baker	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Jackson Township
Charles Vizzini	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Resident, Ebensburg Borough
Robert Paterno	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Business
Brad Beigay	C.C. Planning Commission
Michelle Ciotti	City of Johnstown
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc.
Jeff Horan	Waste Management
Brad Minemyer	Waste Management
Mike Bellvia	Pro Disposal
John Frederick	Intermunicipal Relations Committee COG
Katrina Pope	Intermunicipal Relations Committee COG
Kelly Hughes	PA CleanWays of Cambria County
Rick Schlauder	Mid-Atlantic Solid Waste Consultants

After a brief introduction by Mr. Howdysshell, Mr. Rick Schlauder provided an overview of the Solid Waste Management Plan Update process and the role of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee during the update process.

Mr. Schlauder apprised those present of the mandates of Act 101 and reviewed a DEP document entitled, "Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of County Municipal Waste Management Plan Revisions." The following specific topics of the document were reviewed and discussed:

- Required contents of the waste management plan
- Assurance of disposal capacity for waste generated within the county for a ten-year period utilizing public facilities or through agreements with private facilities
- Discussion of how the county intends to reach the 35% recycling goal in Pennsylvania

- Designation of disposal facilities where municipal waste generated within the county may be disposed
- Description of how the county intends to implement its SWMP, i.e., ordinances, contracts
- Establishment and negotiation of contracts between disposal facilities and the county for provision of a recycling sustainability fee to provide a dedicated funding source for county recycling programs
- Legal procedures and requirements for adoption of the MSW Plan Update

In response to several questions, a brief discussion was held regarding alternative waste management programs and facilities, specifically the feasibility/cost of a waste-to-energy facility and a public transfer facility to control the waste flow.

There being no further topics of discussion, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES

CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

September 15, 2010

The second meeting of the Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was held at 12 noon on Wednesday, September 15, 2010 at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room, 499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

The following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

Ken Vogel	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Daisytown Borough
Bruce Baker	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Jackson Township
Charles Vizzini	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Resident, Ebensburg Borough
Robert Paterno	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Business
Brad Beigay	C.C. Planning Commission
Michelle Ciotti	City of Johnstown
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc.
Brad Minemyer	Waste Management
Mike Bellvia	Pro Disposal
Kelly Hughes	PA CleanWays of Cambria County
Rick Schlauder	Mid-Atlantic Solid Waste Consultants
Kristofer Howdyshell	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Tim Dull	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Michael Martin	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Colleen Bukowski	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority

Mr. Howdyshell briefly reviewed the Solid Waste Management Plan Update process and the Committee's role in this process. He noted that the goals of the update include insuring a 10-year disposal capacity for municipal solid waste generated within Cambria County and a plan to attain/sustain a 35% recycling (diversion) rate.

Mr. Schlauder distributed copies of the first draft of Section 1, Description of Waste; Section 2, Description of Facilities; Section 3, Estimated Future Capacity; Section 4, Description of Recyclable Materials. At this time he reviewed the following information:

- Section 1: Identification and definition of types municipal solid waste generated within Cambria County; Presentation of waste generation tonnage for 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009; Future waste generation projections

(2010, 2015, 2010) based on population trends (declining population base).

- Section 2: Description of the six disposal facilities that currently accept municipal waste generated within Cambria County; i.e., Laurel Highlands Landfill; Southern Alleghenies Landfill; Shade Township Landfill; Mostoller Landfill; Evergreen Landfill; and Veolia ES Greentree Landfill.
- Section 3: Calculation of future disposal capacity needs based on future population projections, the county average per-capita waste generation rate (.88 tons per capita per year) and current/projected recycling programs
- Section 4: Description of recycling activities within Cambria County and their impact on the amount of municipal waste requiring disposal/processing capacity; i.e., drop-off programs; municipal curbside programs; special collections; HHW; electronics, etc.

Mr. Schlauder encouraged those present to review the drafts of the first four sections of the Solid Waste Plan update and submit comments/recommendations to Mr. Howdysshell by September 30, 2010.

A discussion regarding the Facility Qualification Request (FQR) process was held. Mr. Schlauder stated that this request will indicate that the County is soliciting landfill capacity for the next ten year period and request interested parties to reply by a specified date indicating that they will comply with the terms and conditions of the Cambria County Municipal Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement. He explained that the draft agreement includes the remittance of a Recycling Sustainability Fee from the landfill operator to the County. The amount of this fee is to be assessed on each ton of municipal waste delivered to the facility from Cambria County sources. Mr. Beigay suggested that the agreement be changed to indicate that the Recycling Sustainability Fee be remitted to the Cambria County Solid Waste Authority rather than Cambria County, so as to guarantee that this fee will be used specifically for recycling efforts. Discussion was held concerning the fair negotiation of the Recycling Sustainability Fee between the County and the disposal facilities versus the Authority's establishment of the fee amount. There was a question raised as to the fairness of each disposal facility being allowed to propose a different fee rate.

Other topics of discussion at this meeting included development of a county-owned and operated transfer station and the PA DEP recognition of County MSW Plans that establish fees by contract, as opposed to through an ordinance, which was ruled unconstitutional.

In response to several questions regarding the current operations of the Laurel Highlands Landfill, Mr. Minemyer stated that he would arrange a tour of the facility if the committee members so desired. Mr. Minemyer briefly explained various initiatives being undertaken by Waste Management, i.e., methane gas development (private developers) and the incineration of shingles to produce fuel. In response to a question concerning the impact of the Marcellus Shale Natural Gas drilling operations on the Laurel Highlands Landfill, Mr. Minemyer stated that the waste (contaminated soil) generated through this drilling process will have minimal effect on the capacity of the landfill.

It was noted that the next SWAC meeting will be October 20, 2010 and the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES

CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

October 20, 2010

The third meeting of the Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was held at 12 noon on Wednesday, October 20, 2010 at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room, 499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

The following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

Ken Vogel	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Daisytown Borough
Charles Vizzini	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Ebensburg Borough Resident
Robert Paterno	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Business
B.J. Smith	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Adams Township
Roy Shaffer	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Upper Yoder Township
Brad Beigay	C.C. Planning Commission
Michelle Ciotti	City of Johnstown
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc.
Brad Minemyer	Waste Management
Kelly Hughes	PA CleanWays of Cambria County
Rick Schlauder	Mid-Atlantic Solid Waste Consultants
John Dubnansky	Cambria County Grants Facilitator
Kristofer Howdyshell	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Tim Dull	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Colleen Bukowski	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority

Mr. Schlauder noted the following revisions to Chapter 4 of the draft Municipal Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement:

- Revise number of municipalities in Cambria County from 64 to 63
- Add "Authority. Cambria County Solid Waste Management Authority" to the list of definitions in Article 1
- Add a section to Article 6.2 describing the collection and use of the Recycling Sustainability Fee

A rather lengthy discussion ensued regarding the need for a dedicated source of funding to continue the Solid Waste Management Authority's operation of current recycling programs and to replace collection equipment. Mr. Howdyshell explained

the various grant funding which is currently available through the PA Department of Environmental Protection, i.e, planning grants (901); capital equipment (902); recycling coordinator (903); and recycling performance (904). He stressed that the Authority's recycling fleet is in need of replacement and the PA DEP will not fund replacement of vehicles through any of the current grants.

Mr. Schlauder stated that the establishment of a Recycling Sustainability Fee would provide a dedicated source of funding for the Authority. He again explained that this fee would be assessed on each ton of municipal waste generated in Cambria County and delivered to the landfill operations approved by Cambria County. The landfill operator would then remit the money collected through the Recycling Sustainability Fee to the Solid Waste Authority. Mr. Schlauder noted that a \$4.00/ton fee is being suggested, based on current budgetary needs and H.B. 1069.

Mr. Minemyer, Manager of the Laurel Highlands Landfill operated by Waste Management Inc., indicated that although not legally bound to agree to the collection/remittance of a Recycling Sustainability Fee, Waste Management would most likely consider a negotiable fee if the fee is remitted directly to the CCSWMA and used for recycling efforts and if such wording is in place specifying that recycling continues at the current or an increased rate. As at the September meeting, Mr. Minemyer again expressed concern about the fairness of each disposal facility negotiating a different fee rate, rather than the fee suggested by the Authority. Mr. Minemyer also noted that the waste haulers have expressed concern about passing this fee on to individual homeowners and remaining competitive with their collection rates. Mr. Schlauder was noted that the average household generates approximately 2 tons of waste per year. Several individuals present stated that they felt that the increased rate to individual customers, on a monthly basis, would be minimal.

There was a general consensus among those present that the establishment of a Recycling Sustainability Fee was necessary to continue recycling efforts in Cambria County and that the suggested fee be \$4.00/ton.

Additional topics briefly discussed were the development of a county-owned and operated transfer station and the feasibility of establishment of a recycling user fee by municipal ordinance.

It was noted that the next SWAC meeting will be November 17, 2010 and the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES

CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

November 17, 2010

The fourth meeting of the Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was held at 12 noon on Wednesday, November 17, 2010 at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room, 499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

The following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

Ken Vogel	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Daisytown Borough
Charles Vizzini	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Ebensburg Borough Resident
B.J. Smith	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Adams Township
Roy Shaffer	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Upper Yoder Township
Bruce Baker	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Jackson Township
Brad Beigay	C.C. Planning Commission
Michelle Ciotti	City of Johnstown
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc.
Kelly Hughes	PA CleanWays of Cambria County
Rick Schlauder	Mid-Atlantic Solid Waste Consultants
Kristofer Howdyshell	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Tim Dull	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Colleen Bukowski	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority

Mr. Howdyshell chaired the committee meeting. He reiterated the following goals of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee:

- Provide the mechanism to secure landfill capacity for municipal solid waste generated within Cambria County for the next ten years
- Facilitate and improve the County's means to reach the 35% recycling rate established by the State of PA

He noted that as discussed at previous SWAC meetings, the establishment of a Recycling Sustainability Fee would provide a means to support the recycling activities of the Solid Waste Management Authority and hence continue efforts to reach the state's 35% recycling goal. Mr. Howdyshell explained that the CCSWMA currently collects seven commodities through 20 drop-off collection sites; on-going electronic, book, and junk mail collection at the Authority office; and a special annual HHW

collection. He noted that these collections yield approximately 2,000+ tons of material diverted from the waste stream on an annual basis. Mr. Howdysshell noted that the Authority's anticipated 2011 operating budget of \$500,000 does not provide funds for equipment replacement, an inevitable expense within the next few years. Mr. Schlauder stated that based on H.B. 1069 and the Authority's anticipated 2011 operating budget, he recommends a \$4.00 per ton recycling sustainability fee. He indicated that the landfill operators authorized to accept Cambria County municipal solid waste will be invited to cooperate with the CCSWMA in collecting the Recycling Sustainability Fee and remitting the same to the Authority.

Based on the general consensus of those present, Mr. Schlauder stated that he will develop a Facility Qualification Request (FQR) to solicit responses from interested parties to negotiate an agreement to provide capacity for all or a portion of municipal waste generated in Cambria County for up to ten years and to cooperate with the Authority in collection of the \$4.00/ton Recycling Sustainability Fee. Mr. Schlauder noted that the PA DEP requires that the FQR be locally and nationally advertised. Costs for advertisement will be funded through the 901 planning grant on a 80%/state, 20%/local basis.

Mr. Beigay requested that the revisions to the draft Municipal Waste Disposal Capacity Agreement, which were suggested at the October SWAC meeting, be incorporated into the Solid Waste Plan Update. Mr. Schlauder stated that the revisions have been incorporated into the document; however, he had inadvertently sent the prior version of the draft to the SWAC members prior to this meeting.

A lengthy discussion was held regarding the options available to the Authority if the landfill operators do not agree to participate in the Recycling Sustainability Fee initiative. It was noted that options include discontinuance of recycling programs within the County; Authority-owned and operated transfer station; and establishment of a county-wide recycling user fee. The focus of this discussion centered on the feasibility of construction and operation of a transfer station which would allow the Authority to flow control municipal solid waste to a designated landfill. Mr. Howdysshell noted that such a facility would include consolidation and transfer of recyclables as well as municipal solid waste.

Another topic of discussion was the continuation of the Municipal Waste Hauling Ordinance, which previously governed the collection, transportation, and disposal of municipal waste in Cambria County. Mr. Howdysshell explained that since the County no longer has the legal authority to license haulers within the County, the directives established through the ordinance cannot be enforced. Both Mr. Howdysshell and Mr.

Schlauder stated that since the ordinance is no longer valid, it will not be included in the Solid Waste Plan update. There were no objections from those present.

It was noted that the next SWAC meeting will be held in January 2011. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES

CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

January 26, 2011

The fifth meeting of the Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was held at 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 26, 2011 at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room, 499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

The following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

Ken Vogel	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Daisytown Borough
Charles Vizzini	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Ebensburg Borough Resident
Roy Shaffer	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Upper Yoder Township
Bruce Baker	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Jackson Township
Brad Beigay	C.C. Planning Commission
Michelle Ciotti	City of Johnstown
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc.
Brad Minemyer	Waste Management, Inc.
Michael Bellvia	Pro-Disposal
Rick Schlauder	Mid-Atlantic Solid Waste Consultants
Dave Minnear	L. Robert Kimball & Associates
Kristofer Howdyshell	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Tim Dull	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Michael Martin	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Colleen Bukowski	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority

Mr. Howdyshell chaired the committee meeting. He noted that Sections 1 through 4 of the Cambria County Solid Waste Management Plan update have been completed. He stated that a Facility Qualification Request (FQR), which solicited responses from interested parties to negotiate an agreement to provide disposal capacity for all or a portion of municipal waste generated in Cambria County for up to ten years and to request cooperation with the Authority in collection of the \$4.00/ton Recycling Sustainability Fee, had been prepared by MSW Associates. Mr. Howdyshell further explained that the RFQ had been advertised locally in the Johnstown Tribune Democrat, statewide in the PA DEP Environmental Update, and nationally in Waste News. Mr. Howdyshell distributed a listing of the companies who requested a RFQ packet. He explained that the following three agencies submitted responses to the Facility Qualification Requests: Waste Management, Inc. - Southern Alleghenies, Laurel Highlands, Evergreen, and Shade Landfills; Interstate Waste Services - Mostoller, Sandy Run, Cumberland

County Landfills; and Wayne Township Landfill - Wayne Township Landfill.

A lengthy discussion ensued regarding the Recycling Sustainability Fee. Mr. Howdysshell stated that because the County is mandated by the state to facilitate and improve the County's means to reach the 35% recycling rate established by the State of PA, a guaranteed source of income must be secured to fulfill the requirements of this mandate. Both he and Mr. Schlauder stated that the Recycling Sustainability Fee is one means of sustaining the current recycling program in the County. Mr. Howdysshell noted that, as discussed at previous meetings, other alternatives include the development of a public transfer station or a county-wide line item tax. Although the majority of those present were in favor of the recycling sustainability fee, there was some opposition to the fee. Mr. Bellvia, Pro-Disposal, stated that he was opposed to the fee because as a waste hauler this would have a negative economic impact on his business and his customers. Mr. Minemyer also indicated that he was opposed to a negotiated fee as this may lead to the exclusion of the designation of a particular landfill(s) in the Solid Waste Management Plan update.

Mr. Schlauder noted that three of the four landfill operators submitting RFQs did not express any opposition to the \$4.00/ton recycling sustainability fee and that discussions will be initiated with the one firm which indicated its willingness to consider a negotiated recycling sustainability fee. Mr. Schlauder also stated that the feasibility of developing a county-operated transfer station is also seriously being considered. Mr. Minnear, L. Robert Kimball, indicated that a transfer station would flow-control municipal solid waste, consolidate and transfer recyclable commodities currently collected through the county's recycling program, and could possibly provide expanded recyclable collections.

A discussion regarding several aspects of municipal waste and recycling was held. Mr. Howdysshell stated that although 61 of the 63 municipal governments in the county have waste collection ordinances, many are not effectively enforced. He also noted that the county does not have the jurisdiction to require municipalities to enact and/or enforce waste collection ordinances. In response to a question regarding recycling in the four state-mandated municipalities (City of Johnstown, Upper Yoder Township, Westmont Borough, and Richland Township) and its impact on the County recycling goal of 35%, it was stated that approximately 12% of the county's recycling rate is achieved through these mandated programs.

Mr. Howdysshell distributed correspondence submitted to the Authority from Tim O'Donnell, President of the Pennsylvania Waste Industries Association, contesting the legality of the

proposed county recycling sustainability fee. Mr. Howdysshell explained that the PWIA had also submitted this information to the Carbon County Solid Waste Authority in 2009 and the Authority's Director, Duane Dellecker, had prepared and submitted a response citing inaccuracies in the PWIA letter and refuting several points regarding the legality of the fee. This rebuttal letter was also distributed to those present. Mr. Howdysshell noted that due to today's lengthy meeting, any questions regarding these two letters will be discussed at the February SWAC meeting.

It was noted that the next SWAC meeting will be held on February 16, 2011. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES

CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

February 16, 2011

The sixth meeting of the Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was held at 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday, February 16, 2011 at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room, 499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

The following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

Ken Vogel	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Daisytown Borough
Charles Vizzini	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Ebensburg Borough Resident
Roy Shaffer	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Upper Yoder Township
Bruce Baker	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Jackson Township
Brad Beigay	C.C. Planning Commission
Michelle Ciotti	City of Johnstown
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc.
Brad Minemyer	Waste Management, Inc.
Michael Bellvia	Pro-Disposal
Rick Schlauder	Mid-Atlantic Solid Waste Consultants
Dave Minnear	L. Robert Kimball & Associates
Kelly Hughes	Keep Cambria County Beautiful (Cleanways)
Sharon Svitek	PA DEP - Southwest Regional Office
Bradley W. Cunningham	PA DEP - Southwest Regional Office
Kristofer Howdysshell	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Tim Dull	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Michael Martin	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority

Mr. Howdysshell chaired the committee meeting. Mr. Howdysshell noted that two representatives from the PA Department of Environmental Resources were in attendance at this meeting. At this time, introductions of all attendees took place.

Mr. Rick Schlauder provided a brief overview of the current status of the Cambria County Solid Waste Management Plan update. He also briefly summarized sections 1-4 of the update. It was noted that Facility Qualification Requests (FQRs) were sent to facilities that had potential to accept Cambria County Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). Eight responses representing three entities were submitted.

At this time, Mr. Schlauder undertook an extensive review of Sections 5 and 6, including Table 5-1, The Facility

Qualification Evaluation Chart. Section 5.2.11 establishes six criteria for facilities accepting MSW. Additional facilities can become approved facilities in the plan at any time by meeting the same requirements of the original FQR. It was noted that, as with previous sections of the plan update, sections 5 and 6 are subject to review by the committee. It was determined that a two week review of these sections be undertaken by the committee members and any comments be submitted to Mr. Howdysshell. Chapter 6 will also include a map of disposal sites, however, the map is not complete at the present time.

A discussion regarding the burning of MSW ensued and what relative guidelines are currently in place. Sharon Svitek and Brad Cunningham, PA DEP representatives, briefly commented on this issue and noted that DEP encourages municipalities to limit the burning of Municipal Solid Waste.

Mr. Vogel questioned whether all eight (8) facilities that responded to the FQR are currently accepting Cambria County MSW. It was indicated that, at present, all are not. Furthermore, the only facility from the earlier plan that has accepted Cambria County MSW but did not respond to the recent FQR is Veolia. However, the amount of MSW that Veolia has received over the last ten years has been very minimal. Mr. Beigay questioned if there is an optimal distance for a facility to be utilized for waste disposal. Mr. Schlauder stated that this is not a clearly defined issue and that a cost advantage needs to be studied.

A brief discussion was held regarding the listed gate rate fees by respondents to the FQR, as listed on Table 5-1. It was explained that the gate rate fee is the maximum price the facility can or will charge and not what is actually paid. The tipping fees are negotiated and quantity often dictates price. As it related to the compliance history section of Table 5-1, Mr. Brad Minemyer commented that DEP's e-facts are notoriously inaccurate when it comes to a facility's compliance history.

A discussion of the Disposal Capacity Agreement revealed that four (4) respondents accepted the agreement unconditionally including the assessment of a Recycling Sustainability Fee while four (4) took exception to the agreement. It was made known that these agreements are to be fair, open, and competitive; thereby establishing a level playing field for all involved. The Authority and respondents who took exception to the Recycling Sustainability Fee will now enter into negotiations.

At this point in the meeting, Mr. Schlauder informed the committee members of the introduction of H.B. 206 that intends to make the assessment of a Recycling Sustainability Fee

justifiable. He indicated that if this particular House Bill passes, the need for negotiations will become a moot point.

Mr. Beigay requested that a one-page summarization of the Disposal Capacity Agreements be completed.

Mr. Minemyer took the opportunity to inform those present that MSW tonnages have declined considerably both locally and statewide. Furthermore, he stated that the waste industry is changing. He cited a specific example in that Wal-Mart intends to generate zero waste in the near future. With these upcoming changes, Waste Management will need to realize changes of their own. Possibilities include organics/composting. Mr. Minemyer noted that it is a distinct possibility that of the four (4) locally owned and operated Waste Management facilities only two (2) will continue normal operations with the other two (2) accepting strictly Residual Waste.

In response to Mr. Minemyer's comments, Mr. Schlauder stated that the purpose of developing this plan is to "fill in the gaps" by utilizing the Cambria County Solid Waste Authority. Mr. Minemyer then pointed out that the changes Waste Management puts into effect could change the direction and/or purpose of the Cambria County Solid Waste Authority. A discussion ensued about the need for a county-operated recycling program.

Once again discussing the Disposal Capacity Agreements, it was stated that if the four (4) respondents taking exception desire a lower Recycling Sustainability Fee through negotiations then that lower fee must be offered to all respondents. Sharon Svitek stated that the collection of the fee cannot be a limiting factor. In addition, flow control of MSW is not an option. After some discussion between Mr. Schlauder and Ms. Svitek, for purposes of clarification, it was agreed that sites are designated in the plan but this does not constitute flow control. The fact that the Cambria County Solid Waste Authority is unable to license haulers negates the possibility of flow control. The fall back plan to these obstacles is the development of a transfer station.

A discussion ensued about the Transfer Station Feasibility Study. Mr. Minnear, L. Robert Kimball & Associates, discussed some of the factors in siting a transfer station and some of the options that will be considered. Ultimately, the study will arrive at a tipping fee amount needed to support a transfer station/MRF. Mr. Minemyer suggested that the siting of a second station in the northern Cambria County area also be evaluated in the study.

At this time, Mr. Howdyshell distributed copies of his response letter to the Pennsylvania Waste Industries Association regarding the legality of the proposed county recycling

sustainability fee. He briefly commented on the details of his response.

It was noted that at present the Cambria County Solid Waste Management Plan Update is approximately 66% complete. In order to facilitate the completion of the plan, meetings will be scheduled for the third Wednesday of each month through June 2011.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES

CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

March 16, 2011

The seventh meeting of the Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was held at 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 16, 2011 at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room, 499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

The following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

Charles Vizzini	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Ebensburg Borough Resident
Robert Paternor	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Upper Yoder Township
Brad Beigay	C.C. Planning Commission
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc.
Brad Minemyer	Waste Management, Inc.
Michael Bellvia	Pro-Disposal
Rick Schlauder	Mid-Atlantic Solid Waste Consultants
Dave Minnear	L. Robert Kimball & Associates
Sharon Svitek	PA DEP - Southwest Regional Office
Bradley W. Cunningham	PA DEP - Southwest Regional Office
Kristofer Howdyshell	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Tim Dull	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Michael Martin	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Colleen Bukowski	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority

Mr. Howdyshell chaired the committee meeting. Mr. Howdyshell stated that sections 5 and 6 were reviewed and discussed at the February meeting. He noted that comments discussed at the meeting were incorporated into the document and the committee members were then given an opportunity to review these sections and submit additional comments to the Authority Executive Director. Mr. Howdyshell stated that no comments had been received so the sections would remain as prepared.

Mr. Howdyshell informed those present that a conference call had recently been held with Waste Management personnel Chuck Raudenbush, Peter Joyce, and Brad Minemyer; Rick Schlauder (MSW Consultants) and himself (CCSWMA). The purpose of this call was to negotiate the establishment of a Recycling Sustainability Fee. He explained Waste Management indicated that it will continue to pay the \$1.00 per ton host fee on waste received at the Laurel Highland Landfill, but is absolutely opposed to paying a recycling sustainability fee to the Authority.

Mr. Brad Minemyer stated that Waste Management is interested in participating in the County's recycling program as a contracted entity. He noted that the firm is pursuing various waste to energy programs and is proposing to expand its recycling capabilities.

At this time a very lengthy discussion was held regarding the FQR process and its relevance to the SWMP update. Ms. Svitek stated that with less money available for recycling programs, the Department is looking for county programs to be self-sustaining. She noted that the SWMP Update should explore all avenues to continue and expand the County's recycling program, i.e., current program, private sector involvement, and transfer station.

Also discussed was the issue of county-wide flow control. It was noted that although the County cannot mandate recycling, individual municipalities can do so. Mr. Minnear, L. Robert Kimball and Associates, stated that preliminary data collection has been initiated with regard to the feasibility of development of a county-operated transfer station. Mr. Schlauder noted that the tipping fee collected at such a facility could allow the Authority to implement and continue an integrated solid waste management program including recycling.

There was general consensus among those present that Mr. Howdyshell meet with the Cambria County Commissioners to determine their stance on providing recycling services to the residents of Cambria County.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES

CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

April 20, 2011

The eighth meeting of the Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was held at 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday, April 20, 2011 at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room, 499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

The following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

Charles Vizzini	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Ebensburg Borough Resident
Robert Paterno	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Upper Yoder Township
B.J. Smith	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Adams Township
Ken Vogel	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Daisytown Borough
Brad Beigay	C.C. Planning Commission
Michelle Ciotti	City of Johnstown
Kelly Hughes	Keep Cambria County Beautiful (Formerly PA CleanWays of C.C.)
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc.
Brad Minemyer	Waste Management, Inc.
Michael Bellvia	Pro-Disposal
Rick Schlauder	Mid-Atlantic Solid Waste Consultants
Dave Minnear	L. Robert Kimball & Associates
Bradley W. Cunningham	PA DEP - Southwest Regional Office
Kristofer Howdyshell	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Tim Dull	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Colleen Bukowski	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority

Mr. Howdyshell chaired the committee meeting. He provided a brief synopsis of the activities that had taken place since the March meeting. Mr. Howdyshell stated that he had met with PA DEP personnel to discuss the Department's concerns about the FQR "sustainability fee" wording and how it does or does not pertain to an administrative fee. He noted that the Commonwealth Court has ruled that administrative fees required by ordinance are illegal. Mr. Schlauder stated that the Authority had received seven responses to its FQR, which was advertised both nationally and locally. He reiterated that the purpose of the FQR was for Cambria County to secure 10 years of disposal capacity for municipal solid waste generated within the county and that this capacity can be secured in one or more facilities. He noted that all the respondents to the FQR were facilities that the Authority expected to reply. It was also indicated that no facility is precluded from the Plan because Chapter 5 of the SWMP Update outlines guidelines whereby additional facilities can be added in the future. Mr. Howdyshell also noted that any reference to a "recycling sustainability fee" will be deleted from the SWMP Update. Although several members expressed disappointment in this deletion from the plan, there was a general consensus of the committee members to support this decision.

Mr. Howdysshell stated that there being considerable concern regarding the sustainability of the County's recycling program, he felt that the committee should be apprised of the following issues:

- Elimination of the current recycling system would require the preparation of a Substantial Plan Update, which must be ratified by any number of municipalities representing 51% of the county population
- Public opposition to discontinuance of recycling programs would be significant
- A phase-out period of at least six months would be necessary if the program was terminated
- Elimination of the program, i.e., dismantling/moving of bin systems, would be an expensive endeavor

The next topic of discussion was the funding options available to the Authority to continue the County's current recycling programs. Mr. Howdysshell stated that he had received a verbal commitment from the County Commissioners that they will continue to fund the Authority's operations through the County budget with hopes that some additional funding mechanisms may be instituted in the future. In response to a question concerning the Authority's budget, Mr. Howdysshell stated that approximately two-thirds of the Authority's operating budget is provided through County funds. Both the Executive Director and Mr. Schlauder stated that another funding option to be considered is the development of a county-owned and operated transfer station, whereby the tipping fee can be controlled to support an integrated collection and recycling system.

Mr. Minnear, L. Robert Kimball and Associates, stated that he had prepared a draft of the transfer station feasibility portion of the Solid Waste Plan Update. Copies of the draft were distributed to those present and Mr. Minnear explained that in formulating this portion of the study he had made reasonable assumptions with regard to facility size and location and that he had used Mifflin County as a model for the study. Discussion ensued about the factors considered in determining an estimated tipping fee and revenues generated. Committee members were requested to review this portion of the Update and submit comments to Mr. Howdysshell within two weeks.

A discussion regarding the operation and funding mechanisms of a transfer station ensued. Mr. Minnear noted that although not considered in this particular study, development of a facility on a brownfield site with rail access might also be advantageous. It was noted that a transfer station would not be operational for at least five years.

A discussion regarding the future of recycling in Cambria County was held. Mr. Howdysshell noted that without dedicated funding sources, the prosperity of recycling programs, in Cambria County as well as across the state, is in jeopardy.

It was noted that the next SWAC meeting is scheduled for May 18, 2011. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES

CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

May 18, 2011

The ninth meeting of the Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was held at 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 18, 2011 at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room, 499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

The following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

Charles Vizzini	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Ebensburg Borough Resident
Bruce Baker	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Adams Township
Ken Vogel	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Daisytown Borough
Brad Beigay	C.C. Planning Commission
Michelle Ciotti	City of Johnstown
Kelly Hughes	Keep Cambria County Beautiful (Formerly PA CleanWays of C.C.)
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc.
Brad Minemyer	Waste Management, Inc.
Dave Minnear	L. Robert Kimball & Associates
Bradley W. Cunningham	PA DEP - Southwest Regional Office
Sharon Svitek	PA DEP - Southwest Regional office
Kristofer Howdyshell	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Tim Dull	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Michael Martin	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Colleen Bukowski	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority

Mr. Howdyshell chaired the committee meeting. For informational purposes, he distributed a one-page informational advertisement of the Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Event to be held on May 21, 2011. He noted that there has been good public participation at past HHW collection events sponsored by the Cambria County Solid Waste Management Authority. He noted that the Authority partners with the Southwestern PA Household hazardous Waste Task Force to insure the proper disposal of the wastes collected at these events.

Mr. Howdyshell noted that a draft copy of a preliminary feasibility study on the development of a county-owned and operated transfer station had been sent to all SWAC members for their review and comment. Mr. Beigay, Cambria County Planning Commission, commented that the study is a concise, well-written document, which will provide valuable information if development of a transfer station is pursued. Mr. Howdyshell stressed that the information in this study is preliminary in nature and provided to give some guidance to the Committee as to whether or not Cambria County might want to consider a transfer station option. A discussion regarding development of a transfer station ensued, with main topics of discussion centering on the County's role in mandating flow control and the County's willingness to finance the development of a transfer station. It was noted that if the transfer station option is pursued, the PA DEP will

require a Substantial Plan Revision. Kelly Hughes, PA Beautiful, noted that citing a transfer station on a brownfield site would complement the County's Farmland Preservation initiatives.

Mr. Howdysshell stated that a draft of the Solid Waste Management Plan Update has been prepared, however, representatives of the PA Department of Environmental Protection have requested that additional information be included in the plan. DEP representative, Ms. Sharon Svitek, stated that the options discussed by the SWAC must be better evaluated within the plan, i.e, provide a list of waste disposal/flow control alternatives and explanations as to why or why not these options will be pursued. Ms. Svitek encouraged the Committee to determine the most feasible option for the County to pursue with regard to the collection and disposal of municipal solid waste over the next ten-year period and to then recommend such option to the County Commissioners. Mr. Howdysshell stated that he and the Authority's consultant will prepare a summarization of the Authority's options, including a harms/benefit analysis for each option, for discussion at the next (June) SWAC meeting.

Discussion regarding the transfer station option as well as the option to discontinue the Authority's current level of operations/programs was held. In response to a question regarding a substantial plan update, Ms. Svitek stated that if either the development of a transfer station option or discontinuance of the current recycling program is recommended and approved by the County Commissioners, a substantial plan revision will be necessary. It was also noted that there is currently no additional grant money available to Cambria County to fund a substantial plan revision. Ms. Svitek was also questioned as to a deadline date for completion of the SWMP update. She responded that although there is no specific deadline, future funding from the PA DEP may be in jeopardy without an approved Solid Waste Management Plan.

There was a general consensus among those present that the County Commissioners be notified of the SWAC's recommendation that the Solid Waste Management Authority continue the County's current recycling programs, with continued funding from the County and DEP program-specific reimbursements.

It was noted that the next SWAC meeting is scheduled for June 15, 2011. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES

CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

June 15, 2011

The tenth meeting of the Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was held at 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 15, 2011 at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room, 499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

The following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

Charles Vizzini	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Ebensburg Borough Resident
Robert Paterno	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Business
Ken Vogel	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Daisytown Borough
Brad Beigay	C.C. Planning Commission
Kelly Hughes	Keep Cambria County Beautiful (Formerly PA CleanWays of C.C.)
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc.
Sharon Svitek	PA DEP - Southwest Regional office
Kristofer Howdyshell	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Tim Dull	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Michael Martin	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Colleen Bukowski	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority

Mr. Howdyshell chaired the committee meeting. He stated that electronic copies of the draft of the Cambria County Solid Waste Management Plan Update, as prepared by MSW Consultants, had been sent to all individuals serving on the Solid Waste Advisory Committee as well as to the Southwest Regional Office of the PA Department of Environmental Protection. Mr. Howdyshell noted that the document appendix, which includes the CCSWMA contract with Indiana County Solid Waste Authority (processing and marketing of recyclables); a sample contract between CCSWMA and a disposal facility (capacity agreement); and the transfer station data prepared by L. Robert Kimball and Associates, was not sent electronically but is available for review as well. At this time, Mr. Howdyshell entertained comments regarding the draft update. Mr. Beigay, Cambria County Planning Commission, suggested that a Table of Contents be added to the document. Ms. Sharon Svitek, PA Department of Environmental Protection Southwest Regional Office, stated that it is not clearly stated in the draft of the SWMP update that Cambria County does not currently control the flow of municipal solid waste within the County. She requested that this be specifically delineated in the final update.

Mr. Howdyshell noted that DEP officials have expressed concern that the SWAC has not fully evaluated all possible options for the insurance of a 10-year MSW disposal capacity in Cambria County. Mr. Howdyshell stated that although alternatives had been presented and considered at previous meetings, in an effort to satisfy DEP's concern, the main purpose of this meeting would be to discuss and review possible alternatives in greater detail. At this time, those present

discussed the following four feasible options to insure 10-year disposal capacity for solid waste generated within Cambria County:

- Multiple Facilities/No Flow Control
(originally presented in the draft plan update)
 - Eight suggested disposal sites (facilities that responded to the Authority's RQR) to insure a ten-year capacity for municipal solid waste generated within Cambria County
 - No ordinance to control where the solid waste is deposited (haulers can use suggested sites or can choose another disposal site)

Benefits: Haulers can choose a disposal site that is most cost-effective to their operation

Drawbacks: Difficulty in collecting accurate tonnage reports from haulers; If the collection of an administrative fee is reinstated by the state legislature, it may be difficult to reinstitute in Cambria County.

- Single Facility /No Flow Control
 - One disposal site designated to insure a ten-year capacity for municipal solid waste generated within Cambria County
 - No ordinance to control where the solid waste is deposited (haulers not required to use designated site)

Benefits: One disposal capacity agreement between Cambria County and disposal facility;
Readvertisement of RQR not necessary;

Drawbacks: Difficulty in collecting accurate tonnage reports from haulers; If the collection of an administrative fee is reinstated by the state legislature, it may be difficult to reinstitute in Cambria County.

- Single Facility/Flow Control (Transfer Station)
 - One disposal site designated to insure a ten-year capacity for municipal solid waste generated within Cambria County
 - Control of municipal solid waste through a county owned and operated transfer station, which all haulers of county municipal solid waste would be required, through municipal ordinances, to utilize
- Benefits: Control of municipal solid waste stream in the county; Accurate reporting of MSW tonnages;
Equal tipping fee assessed to all haulers
- Drawbacks: Cost of siting and building a county owned and operated transfer facility; Requires a substantial plan revision which must be ratified by 51% of the County population

- Multiple Facilities/"Flow Control"

- Multiple disposal sites designated to insure a ten-year capacity for municipal solid waste generated within Cambria County
- Reinstitution of registration of municipal waste haulers in Cambria County (registration vs. licensing)

Benefits: Authority would be apprised of all municipal waste haulers within the County; Accurate reporting of MSW tonnages; Ease of reinstating administrative fees if reauthorized; PA DEP could assist with enforcement at the disposal site; Fair competition among haulers

Drawbacks: Enforcement difficult without filing suit against offender

A discussion was held concerning the transfer station option. It was noted that the county cannot direct the flow of municipal solid waste, however, it can be directed through municipal ordinances. Those present agreed that although the transfer station option may be the most economical and efficient in the long-run, such an initiative would be difficult to pursue in a short timeframe. It was also suggested that in the ensuing years the Authority contact the municipalities within Cambria County to determine their willingness to support the utilization of a County-owned and operated transfer station.

Mr. Howdysshell stated that all options, except the One Site/No Flow Control option, will require that the Facility Qualification Request be readvertised. He explained that according to the PA DEP, the original FQR, which suggested a Recycling Sustainability Fee, seems to have preempted "negotiation" of such fee. Mr. Howdysshell stated that the Multiple Facilities/"Flow Control" option mirrors the current municipal solid waste collection operations in Cambria County.

Mr. Beigay made a motion that the Multiple Facilities/"Flow Control" option be recommended in the Solid Waste Management Plan Update. The motion was seconded by Mr. Vizzini and passed unanimously. Mr. Howdysshell stated that he will rework the SWMP update, particularly the Selection and Justification section, to reflect the options discussed at today's meeting. Ms. Svitek indicated that she will provide a copy of Allegheny County's Solid Waste Management Plan, which outlines their selection process, to the Solid Waste Authority. Mr. Howdysshell noted that he will also coordinate the readvertisement of the RFQ to meet PA DEP specifications.

Mr. Howdysshell stated that Waste Management has requested that a meeting be arranged with the CCSWMA Director, the Cambria County Commissioners, and Waste Management personnel to discuss Waste Management's capabilities for waste minimization and recycling in Cambria County. Mr. Howdysshell indicated that he will arrange this meeting as soon as possible.

Mr. Howdysshell stated that the SWAC members will be notified of the next meeting one week prior to the meeting date. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES

CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
June 20, 2012

The eleventh meeting of the Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was held at 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 20, 2012 at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room, 499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

The following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

B.J. Smith	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Adams Township
Ken Vogel	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Daisytown Borough
Thomas Chernisky	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ County Commissioner
Brad Beigay	C.C. Planning Commission
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc.
Brad Minemyer	Waste Management, Inc.
Michael Bellvia	Pro Disposal, Inc.
Dave Minnear	L. Robert Kimball & Associates
Sharon Svitek	PA DEP - Southwest Regional office
Kristofer Howdyshell	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Michael Martin	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Colleen Bukowski	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Thomas Leiden	Cambria County Solicitor

Mr. Howdyshell chaired the committee meeting. After providing brief background information on the development of the Cambria County Solid Waste Management Plan update, initiated in 2010, Mr. Howdyshell informed those present of the progress of the plan development since the last Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) meeting (June 15, 2011). Mr. Howdyshell stated that the Plan Update has been revised to reflect the comments of both the SWAC members and DEP officials. He emphasized that the main focus of the plan continues to be to assure adequate disposal capacity for the municipal solid waste generated in Cambria County over the next ten years and to outline how the County intends to meet the State goals of recycling 35% of this municipal solid waste. At this time, Mr. Brad Minemyer stated that due to the decreased amount of waste being deposited in Pennsylvania landfills, the need for disposal capacity assurances is no longer a major concern. Ms. Svitek stated that although this may be true, the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Water Reduction Act (Act 101) is the current legislation that must be followed when preparing the SWMP update. A brief discussion concerning Act 101 ensued.

Mr. Howdyshell reviewed the various revisions to the SWMP update, highlighting the following plan edits:

- The SWMP update indicates that Cambria County intends to continue to control the flow of municipal solid waste within the County to those landfill operations responding to the Facility Qualification Request (RFQ).

- Description of Recyclable Materials - In addition to the description and evaluation of the County's recycling program, this section of the plan has been expanded to describe and evaluate private and non-profit material recovery operations within the County (i.e., scrap dealers, paper shredding/recycling, plastics processing/reuse, etc.). This section of the plan now includes a detailed description of the County's Education Program with regard to recycling and waste reduction (i.e., CCSWMA publication, *The Recycler*; school/community presentation; business outreach efforts). A timeline and discussion of future efforts to reach the desired goal of 35% recycling rate has been added to this section.
- Facility Qualification Request (FQR) - Documents have been revised to eliminate the sustainability fee and references to flow controlling residual waste. Mr. Howdysshell stated that the CCSWMA has voted to reject all bids for landfill capacity that were submitted under the 2010 FQR and re-advertise the FQR.
- Appendix - Mr. Howdysshell stated that due to the length of the SWMP Appendix, a paper copy of this portion of the document would be distributed to SWAC members requesting such.

Mr. Howdysshell requested all SWAC members to review the revised SWMP update and submit comments to him prior to the next SWAC meeting, which is scheduled to be held on July 18, 2012. He also noted that electronic copies of the entire document would be sent to all SWAC members who have provided an e-mail address.

Mr. Howdysshell explained that once the plan has been adequately reviewed by the SWAC, County municipalities, and the general public, the document, including the draft implementing documents (i.e., FQR, Hauling Ordinance, and Disposal Contract) will be submitted to the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) for review. Once DEP approves the plan, the County will be required to execute the implementing documents within one year of the plan approval.

There being no additional comments on the plan update or the timeline for plan review/approval, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES

CAMBRIA COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

July 18, 2012

The eleventh meeting of the Cambria County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was held at 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 18, 2012 at the Penn State University Cooperative Extension Office Conference Room, 499 Manor Drive, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

The following individuals were in attendance at the meeting:

B.J. Smith	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Adams Township
Bruce Baker	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Jackson Township
Charles Vizzini	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority/ Ebensburg Borough Resident
Brad Beigay	C.C. Planning Commission
Himanshu Pandya	Pandya Inc.
Kristofer Howdyshell	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Tim Dull	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority
Colleen Bukowski	C.C. Solid Waste Management Authority

Mr. Howdyshell chaired the committee meeting. He stated that he had recently been notified by the PA Department of Environmental Protection that the County's Solid Waste Management Plan update is now complete and the County may now continue with the final elements of the adoption process. He explained that once the consultant uniformly formats the document, it will be made available in CD format to every municipality in the County for a thirty-day review/comment period. A summary of the comments received will be included in the plan appendix and the entire update will be submitted to the County Commissioners for their approval. Mr. Howdyshell explained that the final step in the process will be the submission of the update to the State Department of Environmental Protection for review/approval.

Mr. Howdyshell further explained that once the document has been approved by DEP, the County will be required to execute the implementing documents within one year of the plan approval. These documents include the Facility Qualification Request, Hauling Ordinance and Disposal Contracts.

Since there were no revisions to the document as presented to the committee members via e-mail, Mr. Howdyshell stated that if no additional comments were provided within one week, he would contact the consultant to initiate the reformatting process of the document. The Committee unanimously agreed that the plan update is ready for the public/municipal comment period. At this time, Mr. Howdyshell thanked all those who served on the Solid Waste Advisory Committee for their dedication to updating the County's Solid Waste Management Plan. He particularly thanked and congratulated Mr. Beigay on his upcoming retirement after 38 years with the Cambria County Planning Commission.

There being no additional comments on the update, the meeting was adjourned.