



ETCOG

Regional Municipal
Solid Waste
Management Plan

February 2022

East Texas Regional Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan 2022-2042 Volume I

Prepared for the East Texas Regional Council of Governments

by Arredondo, Zepeda & Brunz LLC

Michael Carleton and Associates, Inc.

February 11, 2022

Acknowledgements

The East Texas Council of Governments (ETCOG) authorized the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) to oversee and carry out the goals and objectives for solid waste management efforts in ETCOG's fourteen county region, according to the ETCOG Regional Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan).

The SWAC membership reflects a broad diversity of interests in solid waste management, including public officials, private operators, citizens groups, and interested individuals.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has required an update of Volumes I and II of the Plan for planning years 2022 - 2042.

The goals and objectives in this plan are based on the region's needs and are the result of local government and public surveys, direct conversations with local governments and industry representatives, SWAC planning meeting discussions and determinations, and public meetings.

We appreciate the participation of current and previous SWAC members for their efforts in updating the plan and want to offer special thanks to:

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Steve Williams, *City of Carthage*

Tammy Lofton, *City of Waskom*

Todd Lucas, *ArkLatex Tire Processing, LP*

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Commissioner Dustin Nicholson, *Upshur County*

Commissioner Joe Humphrey, *Rains County*

Judge Bill Stoudt, *Gregg County*

Senator Bryan Hughes, *(Ex-Officio) District 1*

Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Volume I

Regional Organization Information

Table 1. Organization Information

Name of Council of Government	East Texas Council of Governments
Mailing Address	3800 Stone Road Kilgore, Texas 75662
Website	https://www.etcog.org/
Phone Number	(903) 218-6400
Email Address	PublicComments@etcog.org

Section I. Geographic Scope

Table I.I. Geographic Scope

Names of Member Counties in the Entire Planning Region	Anderson, Camp, Cherokee, Gregg, Harrison, Henderson, Marion, Panola, Rains, Rusk, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood
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Section II. Plan Content

II.A. Regional Goals and Objectives

Table II.A. Regional Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Reduce the amounts of waste generated and requiring disposal through source reduction, reuse and recycling.	Objective 1A: Adopt public education programs to encourage less waste generation and increased recycling. Objective 1B: Implement public education programs for cities and counties designed to specifically reduce yard wastes. Objective 1C: Adopt programs to encourage greater recycling by businesses and institutions in the region. Objective 1D: Support local government efforts to comply with state laws requiring cities, counties and school districts to adopt in-house recycling programs. Objective 1E: Support the creation of manned drop-off centers for recyclables where curbside collection of recyclables is not provided. Objective 1F: Provide support through grants when funds are available for technical studies and other programs designed to reduce waste and increase recycling.
Goal 2: Reduce the amounts of illegal dumping in the ETCOG Region.	Objective 2A: Sponsor educational programs to increase the awareness of illegal dumping throughout the ETCOG region. Objective 2B: Encourage greater enforcement of illegal dumping ordinances. Provide training to local government officials regarding state laws and successful programs designed to reduce illegal dumping. Objective 2C: Increase enforcement of illegal dumping ordinances. Assist local governments achieve greater enforcement by supplementing staff and providing necessary equipment including cameras and other technology. Objective 2D: Assist local governments identify illegal dump sites and track locations where illegal dumping is an ongoing problem by maintaining the ETCOG illegal dumping reporting system.

	Objective 2E: Encourage regional citizen convenience stations in each county to provide greater access to legal disposal options.
Goal 3: Reduce the amounts of household hazardous waste disposed in the ETCOG Region.	Objective 3A: Encourage economic incentives and ordinances for local businesses to take back difficult to dispose of materials such as used oil, batteries and tires. Objective 3B: Assist local governments with HHW collection events through grants and public education support. Objective 3C: Educate residents and businesses on the proper management of HHW and alternative materials that can replace hazardous materials with non-hazardous substitutes.
Goal 4: Create markets for recovered materials.	Objective 4A: Encourage the development of additional local markets for recyclable materials. Objective 4B: Increase the demand for recycled products to help encourage market development.
Goal 5: Assure disposal capacity.	Objective 5A: Maintain adequate disposal capacity in the region. Objective 5B: Assure a degree of redundancy to meet disposal needs for the region. Objective 5C: Provide adequate oversight of new or expanded solid waste facilities through permit reviews to assure compliance with the ETCOG Regional Solid Waste Management Plan.
Goal 6: Provide for the cost-effective hauling of wastes.	Objective 6A: Support a system of transfer stations and citizen convenience stations that results in the efficient transport of waste throughout the region.
Goal 7: Develop specific strategies for recovering organics and biosolids from the waste stream.	Objective 7A: Reduce the amounts of yard waste and brush going to area landfills through public information programs. Objective 7B: Reduce the disposal of brush and tree waste through separate collection programs. Objective 7C: Increase the amount of biosolids composting in the region.

II.B. Efforts to Minimize, Reuse, and Recycle Waste

Table II.B. Waste Minimization, Reuse, and Recycling

Subject	Description
Current Efforts to Minimize Municipal Solid Waste and to Reuse or Recycle Waste	There are a number of programs sponsored throughout the region that are designed to encourage waste minimization and recycling. Some of the key programs are listed below. 1) Public education programs designed to encourage waste minimization and recycling. An example is the public education video <u>“Become an East Texas Hero - Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle!”</u> This public education video explains why it is important to reduce, reuse and recycle and how to do it. The video was prepared by the ETCOG in collaboration with Region VII Education Service Center and Keep Longview Beautiful. The video was produced by Media Quest. The video can be accessed at: https://www.etcog.org/become-an-east-texas-hero-reduce-reuse-and-recycle. 2) Larger cities in the region provide curbside recycling services to their residents. There are also citizen drop-off centers in the region to provide residents who don’t have curbside collection an alternative to recycle their waste. 3) Businesses and industries in the region have in-house recycling programs. These programs are sponsored either to cut disposal costs or to meet corporate sustainability goals. 4) Certain cities in the region including Longview and Tyler grind their brush to keep this material out of the landfill. 5) Private sector resource recovery operations including material recycling and compost facilities.
Recycling Rate Goal for the Region	Based on the 2015 TCEQ’s Study on the Economic Impacts of Recycling, it was estimated that the recycling rate for the state is 22.7%. It is estimated that the recycling rate for the ETCOG is 20%. Only a few communities in the region provide residential recycling programs, therefore the residential rate is anticipated to be relatively low (about 5 to 10% regionally). In addition to residential recycling programs, this rate takes into account commercial sector recovery programs including

	commercial recycling efforts, composting operations and recovery of construction & demolition resources. It is anticipated that with increased efforts to promote greater residential and commercial sector recycling, the recycling rate goal for the ETCOG Region is 25% by 2025 and 35% by 2042.
Recommendations for Encouraging and Achieving a Greater Degree of Waste Minimization and Waste Reuse or Recycling	1) Continue to promote public education / public information programs. 2) Focus new efforts to encourage greater recycling by the private sector by facilitating cooperative efforts between waste generators and potential markets. 3) Encourage development of new markets for recoverable materials through collaboration with local economic development agencies. 4) Encourage more citizen convenience stations and drop-off centers in order to reduce illegal dumping and to offer recycling opportunities to those who do not have curbside collection of recyclable materials. 5) Assist local governments implement in-house recycling programs through inter-local cooperation and opportunities through Keep Texas Recycling. 6) Encourage greater composting of wood/brush, biosolids and certain food wastes. 7) Encourage local governments and businesses to evaluate their procurement policies and adopt standards that favor recyclable and recycled products. 8) Monitor the progress of new technologies for recovering waste such as the New Hope Resource Recovery Facility. 9) Encourage the development of scrap tire recovery projects similar to planned efforts to utilize waste tires for land reclamation.
Existing or Proposed Community Programs for the Collection of Household Hazardous Waste	The ETCOG assists in the sponsorship of periodic HHW collection events through its solid waste grant program. Several HHW collection events have been sponsored over the years through this program. The City of Longview sponsored such an event on September 18, 2021. The City of Tyler provides public information on the proper management of HHW.

Composting Programs for Yard Waste	The recommended composting programs for yard waste and related organic wastes may include(1): ☒ (I) creation and use of community composting centers; ☒ (II) adoption of the "Don't Bag It" program for lawn clippings developed by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service; and ☒ (III) development and promotion of education programs on home composting, community composting, and the separation of yard waste for use as mulch. ☒ (IV) <i>increasing awareness of TCEQ composting incentives related to landfill fees and compost operating costs.</i> ☒ (V) <i>continue to support brush and wood waste mulching in order to keep these materials from being landfilled.</i> ☒ (VI) <i>increasing the awareness of the benefits of compost in commercial and agricultural applications to encourage greater production.</i> (1) Note: <i>italic text items are those the ETCOG commits to beyond TCEQ requirements.</i>
Public Education/Outreach	The public education program for the Plan focuses on the following major focus areas. 1) A schools program that teaches school children the benefits of waste reduction, reuse and recycling. Expand “Be an East Texas Hero” program. 2) Public education / information to the general public regarding waste reduction, reuse and proper recycling. 3) Outreach and collaborative efforts to the private sector to encourage greater recycling. 4) Illegal dumping reporting program sponsored by the ETCOG. 5) Training for local government staff / elected officials regarding recycling opportunities from in-house operations and inter-local agreements to improve cost-effectiveness of state required in-house recycling efforts. 6) Training for elected officials and law enforcement related to illegal dumping ordinances and effective programs to reduce illegal dumping.

II.C. Commitment Regarding the Management of MSW Facilities

The ETCOG makes a commitment to the following, regarding the management of MSW facilities:

- ☒ (i) encouraging cooperative efforts between local governments in the siting of landfills for the disposal of solid waste;
- ☒ (ii) assessing the need for new waste disposal capacity;
- ☒ (iii) considering the need to transport waste between municipalities, from a municipality to an area in the jurisdiction of a county, or between counties, particularly if a technically suitable site for a landfill does not exist in a particular area;
- ☒ (iv) allowing a local government to justify the need for a landfill in its jurisdiction to dispose of the solid waste generated in the jurisdiction of another local government that does not have a technically suitable site for a landfill in its jurisdiction;
- ☒ (v) completing and maintaining an inventory of MSW landfill units in accordance with Texas Health and Safety Code, §363.065. One copy of the inventory shall be provided to the commission and to the chief planning official of each municipality and county in which a unit is located; and
- ☒ (vi) developing a guidance document to review MSW registration and permit applications to determine conformance with the goals and objectives outlined in *Volume II: Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Implementation Guidelines* as referenced in 30 TAC §330.643. Section III. Required Approvals

Table III.I. Required Approvals

Solid Waste Advisory Committee	October 26, 2021
Public Meeting Dates	October 20, 2021
Executive Committee	December 2, 2021



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The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has required an update of Volumes I and II of the plan for planning years 2022 - 2042.

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903/218-6400 · FAX 903/983-1440



SERVING A FOURTEEN COUNTY REGION

EAST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

RESOLUTION 2021-07

A Resolution Adopting the 2022-2042 Regional Solid Waste Management Plan (RSWMP) for the East Texas Council of Governments Region.

WHEREAS, under provision §361.014 (b), Texas Health and Safety Code, and §330, Subchapter O, Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Regulation.

WHEREAS, this plan will serve for the region for the next twenty-years, 2022-2042;

WHEREAS, THE East Texas Council of Governments has undertaken such task;

WHEREAS, THE East Texas Council of Governments has completed the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan which has been reviewed and approved by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC).

WHEREAS, the public meeting was held October 20, 2021.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE East Texas Council of Governments THAT:

1. The **East Texas Council of Governments** Regional Solid Waste Management Plan is hereby officially adopted.
2. That the **East Texas Council of Governments** staff is hereby authorized to submit the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality for approval.

DULY ADOPTED at a meeting of the East Texas Council of Governments Executive Committee on this the 2nd day of December of 2021.

Signed by:

Judge A. J. Mason, Chair
Executive Committee, East Texas Council of Governments

Passed and Approved this 2nd day of December 2021



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Regional Solid Waste Management Implementation Plan Volume II

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Section I. Geographic Scope

Table I.I. Geographic Scope

I.A. Names of Member Counties in the Entire Planning Region	Anderson, Camp, Cherokee, Gregg, Harrison, Henderson, Marion, Panola, Rains, Rusk, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt, and Wood
I.B. Geographic Planning Units Used in the Regional Implementation Plan	☐ Small geographic areas such as census tracts or city boundaries for the most detailed data collection and manipulation; ☐ Planning areas to be used for the assessment of concerns and the evaluation of alternatives. These planning areas shall be aggregations of small geographic areas; ☐ County boundaries for the summarization and presentation of key information; or ☒ The entire planning region

Section II. Planning Periods

Table II.I. Planning Periods

II.A.1. Current and Historical Information	The ETCOG is currently operating under its 2002-2022 Regional Solid Waste Management Plan (“2002-2022 Plan”). Activities undertaken by the ETCOG to implement the 2002-2022 Plan include the following. 1) Prepare, update, and implement the East Texas Regional Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan. 2) Maintain a solid waste advisory committee (“SWAC”). 3) Provide technical assistance and informational programs pertaining to municipal solid waste (“MSW”) management. 4) Serve as a central point of contact for solid waste management outreach, education, and training programs. 5) Review permit and registration applications for municipal solid waste facilities to assure conformance with the adopted regional solid waste management plan. 6) The ETCOG administers TCEQ pass-through funding for local and regional solid waste management projects. A summary of TCEQ grant projects and programs awarded by the ETCOG from 2018-2021 are listed in Attachment II.A-1. 7) The ETCOG provides an easy and effective way to report illegal dumping in the ETCOG region through Report Illegal Dumping App (RID). All complaints submitted by the public are reported to the jurisdiction responsible for the investigation. This project was funded through a grant from TCEQ.
II.A.2. Short-range Planning Period	2022-2027 1) Develop public information programs focused on reducing waste and increasing recycling. 2) Establish a Solid Waste Advisory Committee subcommittee focused on commercial / industrial waste reductions and recycling. Implement a

	program to recognize regional leadership in commercial waste management programs. 3) Encourage local government cooperation in programs to reduce waste and to eliminate illegal dumping. 4) Coordinate with regional environmental groups such as local affiliates of Keep Texas Beautiful and others to promote greater waste reduction and recycling. 5) Train local officials on illegal dumping ordinances and options for reducing illegal dumping. 6) Support efforts, including grant funding, for reducing household hazardous wastes. 7) Assist in the creation of new markets for recyclable materials, including evaluating regional economic incentive programs focused on material markets. 8) Provide technical and financial assistance to increase the number of citizen convenience centers in the region as a means of reducing illegal dumping. 9) Evaluate landfill capacity and review MSW facility permit applications for conformance with the Regional Plan. 10) Develop programs to encourage reduction of brush and yard waste. Provide technical assistance to identify opportunities to reduce the landfilling of biosolids.
II.A.3. Intermediate Planning Period	2022-2032 1) Continue to develop public information programs focused on reducing waste and increasing recycling. 2) Maintain the Solid Waste Advisory Committee subcommittee focused on commercial / industrial waste reductions and recycling. Implement a program to recognize regional leadership in commercial waste management programs. 3) Continue to encourage local government cooperation in programs to reduce waste and to eliminate illegal dumping. 4) Continue to coordinate with regional

	environmental groups such as local affiliates of Keep Texas Beautiful and others to promote greater waste reduction and recycling. 5) Train local officials on illegal dumping ordinances and options for reducing illegal dumping. 6) Continue to support efforts, including grant funding, for reducing household hazardous wastes. 7) Assist in the creation of new markets for recyclable materials, including evaluating regional economic incentive programs focused on material markets. 8) As funds are available, provide technical and financial assistance to increase the number of citizen convenience centers in the region as a means of reducing illegal dumping. 9) Evaluate landfill capacity and review MSW facility permit applications for conformance with the Regional Plan. 10) Continue programs to encourage reduction of brush and yard waste. Provide technical assistance to identify opportunities to reduce the landfilling of biosolids.
II.A.4. Long-range Planning Period	2022-2042 1) Continue to develop and implement public information programs that encourage less waste generation and increased recycling. Implement a media strategy that addresses regional solid waste recycling opportunities. 2) Continue to encourage local government participation in Keep Texas Recycling programs designed to assist the development of regional cooperative recycling programs, with an emphasis on rural communities. 3) Continue to fund projects in the region focused on reducing waste. 4) As funds are available, provide grants to local governments for programs related to public awareness focusing on the reduction of illegal dumping in the region. 5) Coordinate with Keep Texas Beautiful (KTB) and

	local affiliates to develop public information campaigns. 6) Evaluate landfill capacity and review MSW permit applications for conformance with the Regional Plan. 7) Continue efforts to reduce brush, wood waste and biosolids disposal and encourage greater composting in the region.
☒ Check box if additional details are provided in <i>Attachment II-A</i> .	

Section III. Plan Content

III.A. Demographic Information

The following tables present a summary of projected population, waste generation and recycling quantities. Refer to Attachment III.A for details regarding population and waste projections. Included in Attachment III.A are the following tables and figure: Table III.A-1 Population Projections by County, Table III.A-2 Waste Projections by County 2022-2042 and Figure III.A-1 Projected Annual Waste Generation (tons/year).

Table III.A.I. Residential Waste Generation

Year	Growth Rate per Year	Current Population / Population Projection	Landfill Disposal (Tons)	Disposal Rate (lbs./Person /Day)	Recycling (Tons)	Recycling Rate % of Total Residential Waste	Residential Waste Generation (Tons)
Current		879,636	343,044	2.14	34,304	10%	377,349
2022	1.01%	883,671	344,618	2.14	34,462	10%	379,080
2027	1.00%	900,872	351,326	2.14	35,133	10%	386,459
2032	1.00%	912,741	355,955	2.03	53,393	15%	409,348
2037	1.00%	919,558	358,613	1.92	53,792	15%	412,405
2042	1.00%	924,025	360,355	1.82	72,071	20%	432,426

Table III.A.II. Commercial Waste Generation

Year	Description of significant commercial activities affecting regional waste generation and disposal.	Expected increase or decrease to Commercial Waste Generation
Current	The commercial sector accounts for approximately 70% of total employment in the region. The commercial waste generation rate is assumed to be 10.53 pounds per employee per day. (Source: Cal Recycle, https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/WasteCharacterization/ , 2006).	It is estimated that by 2021, a total of 501,800 tons of waste will be generated by the commercial sector.
2022	Employment is anticipated to increase at a rate of approximately 0.3% per year (Source: Economic Overview, ETCOG Region, JobsEQ, 2021). No major changes in economic activity are anticipated at this time. It is assumed that commercial waste generation will keep pace with increases in population and employment.	2022 Waste Generation: 505,600 tons Increase in Per Year Tons: 0
2027	Employment is anticipated to increase at a rate of 0.3% per year. No major changes in economic activity are anticipated at this time. It is assumed that commercial waste generation will keep pace with increases in population and employment.	2027 Waste Generation: 516,400 tons Increase in Per Year Tons (2027 and 2022): 10,800 tons Cumulative tons for the period 2022-2027 3.1 million tons
2032	No major changes in economic activity are anticipated at this time. It is assumed that commercial waste generation will keep pace with increases in population and employment. The Texas Demographic Center projects that population increases in the ETCOG region will decelerate in 2032 and future years. This will result in a flattening out of projected waste generation increases.	2032 Waste Generation: 523,200 tons Increase in Per Year Tons (2032 and 2027): 6,800 tons Cumulative tons for the period 2022-2032 5.6 million tons
2037	No major changes in economic activity are anticipated at this time. It is assumed that commercial waste generation will keep pace with increases in population and employment. The Texas Demographic Center projects that population increases in the ETCOG region will decelerate in 2032 and future years. This will result in a flattening out of projected waste generation increases.	2037 Waste Generation 527,100 tons Increase in Per Year Tons (2037 and 2032): 3,900 tons Cumulative tons for the period 2022-2037 8.3 million tons
2042	No major changes in economic activity are anticipated at this time. It is anticipated commercial waste	2037 Waste Generation 529,700 tons Increase in Per Year Tons

	generation will keep pace with increases in population and employment.	(2042 and 2037) 2,600 tons Cumulative tons for the period 2022-2042 8.3 million tons
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Table III.A.III. Industrial Waste Generation

Year	Description of significant industrial waste activities affecting regional waste generation and disposal.	Expected increase or decrease to Industrial Waste Generation
Current	The industrial sector accounts for approximately 30% of total employment in the region. The waste generation rate is projected to be 8.93 pounds per employee per day. (Source: Cal Recycle, https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/WasteCharacterization/ , 2006).	In 2021, an estimated 89,537 tons of waste is projected to be generated by the industrial sector.
2022	The industrial sector accounts for approximately 30% of total employment in the region. The waste generation rate for the industrial sector is assumed to be 8.93 pounds per employee per day. Industrial employment is anticipated to increase at a rate of 0.3% per year (Source: Economic Overview, ETCOG Region, JobsEQ, 2021). For the purpose of this analysis, waste generation in the years 2022-2042 is assumed to increase at the same rate as regional population and economic growth.	The estimated commercial waste generation in 2022 is 90,400 tons.
2027	The industrial sector accounts for approximately 30% of total employment in the region. The waste generation rate is projected to be 8.93 pounds per employee per day.	2037 Waste Generation 92,100 tons Increase in Per Year Tons (2027 and 2022) 1,700 tons Cumulative Tons for the period 2022-2027 547,800 tons

2032	The industrial sector accounts for approximately 30% of total employment in the region. The waste generation rate is projected to be 8.93 pounds per employee per day.	2032 Waste Generation 93,300 tons Increase in Per Year Tons (2042 and 2037) 2,100 tons Cumulative Tons for the period 2022 - 2032 1.01 million tons
2037	The industrial sector accounts for approximately 30% of total employment in the region. The waste generation rate is projected to be 8.93 pounds per employee per day. The Texas Demographic Center projects a smaller increase in population in the years 2032 to 2037, resulting in a lower annual increase in waste generation.	2037 Waste Generation 94,000 tons Increase in Per Year Tons (2042 and 2037) 700 Cumulative Tons for the period 2022-2037 1.48 million tons
2042	The industrial sector accounts for approximately 30% of total employment in the region. The waste generation rate is projected to be 8.93 pounds per employee per day.	2037 Waste Generation 94,500 tons Increase in Per Year Tons (2042 and 2037) 500 Cumulative tons for the period 2022-2042 1.95 million

III.B. Estimates of Current and Future Solid Waste Amounts by Type

Table III.B.I. Current and Future Solid Waste Amounts by Type (Disposed in Regional Landfills)

Waste Type	Number of Landfills Accepting Waste Type	Percent of Total Tons Disposed	Current Year	5-year Cumulative Projection (tons)	10-year Cumulative Projection (tons)	15-year Cumulative Projection (tons)	20-year Cumulative Projection (tons)
MSW	4	75.60%	530,523	3,230,103	5,969,540	8,735,175	11,516,386
Brush	1	0.13%	885	5,391	9,963	14,579	19,220
C and D	4	12.20%	85,580	521,056	962,962	1,409,094	1,857,739
Litter	0	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-
Class 1 Non-hazardous	0	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-
Class 2 and 3	1	0.43%	3,016	18,361	33,933	49,654	65,463
Incinerator Ash	2	0.44%	3,102	18,886	34,904	51,075	67,336
Medical Waste	1	1.14%	7,990	48,647	89,905	131,557	173,443
CESQG	0	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-
RACM	2	0.03%	210	1,279	2,363	3,458	4,559
Non RACM	3	0.04%	288	1,752	3,238	4,738	6,246
Dead animals	3	0.02%	116	707	1,306	1,912	2,520
Sludge	4	4.35%	30,492	185,651	343,101	502,057	661,908
Grit Trap	2	0.01%	82	498	920	1,346	1,775
Septage	1	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-
Contaminated Soil	4	1.82%	12,756	77,667	143,536	210,035	276,909
Tires	4	0.08%	542	3,299	6,097	8,922	11,762
Pesticides	0	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-
Used Oil Filter	0	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3	3.73%	26,156	159,250	294,309	430,660	567,778
Total		100.00%	701,737.7	4,272,547	7,896,077	11,554,260	15,233,045

III.C. Description of Current and Planned Solid Waste Management Activities

Table III.C.I. Current Solid Waste Management Activities in the Region

Activity	Description																																									
Generation	The ETCOG region is projected to generate 941,500 tons of MSW in 2022. As stated in the earlier tables, most of this waste is generated by businesses and institutions (commercial sector) and the industrial sector. It is anticipated that in 2042, the region will generate a total of 984,500 tons. For the period 2022-2042, a total of 20.3 million tons is projected to be generated if the current generation rates remain constant and the region’s population increases at projected levels (refer to Attachment III. A). The difference between the 15 million tons referenced in Table III.B and the 20.3 million tons is the fact that a significant amount of waste, approximately 5 million tons over the 20 year period, will be exported out of the region to landfills located outside of the ETCOG region. It is estimated that approximately 241,000 tons per year, or 25%, is currently disposed in landfills located outside the ETCOG region. Table III.B.I. provides a distribution of the types of waste that are disposed in the region’s four Type 1 municipal solid waste landfills. MSW represents 75% of what is disposed in these landfills. Other waste streams disposed in these landfills include: <table><tr><td>Construction and demolition waste (C and D)</td><td>12.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Biosolids / Sludge</td><td>4.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Medical Waste</td><td>1.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Contaminated Soil</td><td>2.0%</td></tr></table> Source: TCEQ MSW Landfill Annual Reports for 2020. The table below presents the distribution of waste generation by County. Over 50% of the waste generated in the 14-county region is generated in Gregg and Smith Counties. <table><tr><th>County</th><th>% of Region Total</th><th>Tons (2021)</th></tr><tr><td>Anderson</td><td>6%</td><td>57,800</td></tr><tr><td>Camp</td><td>1%</td><td>12,800</td></tr><tr><td>Cherokee</td><td>5%</td><td>47,200</td></tr><tr><td>Gregg</td><td>20%</td><td>191,400</td></tr><tr><td>Harrison</td><td>7%</td><td>70,500</td></tr><tr><td>Henderson</td><td>7%</td><td>70,500</td></tr><tr><td>Marion</td><td>1%</td><td>9,300</td></tr><tr><td>Panola</td><td>3%</td><td>25,800</td></tr><tr><td>Rains</td><td>1%</td><td>8,800</td></tr><tr><td>Rusk</td><td>5%</td><td>4,600</td></tr></table>	Construction and demolition waste (C and D)	12.0%	Biosolids / Sludge	4.4%	Medical Waste	1.1%	Contaminated Soil	2.0%	County	% of Region Total	Tons (2021)	Anderson	6%	57,800	Camp	1%	12,800	Cherokee	5%	47,200	Gregg	20%	191,400	Harrison	7%	70,500	Henderson	7%	70,500	Marion	1%	9,300	Panola	3%	25,800	Rains	1%	8,800	Rusk	5%	4,600
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	Smith 31% 287,600 Upshur 3% 30,100 Van Zandt 5% 43,500 Wood 4% 40,300
Waste Minimization and Source Separation	A review of local government programs was conducted as part of the planning process. This review included a survey of local governments (ETCOG MSW Survey), interviews with local government solid waste managers, input from the SWAC members, and reviews of local government websites. Source separation activities in the ETCOG region are focused on the following four basic approaches. 1) Local government public information programs. 2) Local government-sponsored recycling programs. 3) Private sector recycling programs. 4) Private entrepreneurs who collect scrap materials for future recycling. 1) Local Government Public information programs. Several local governments in the ETCOG Region have public information programs designed to encourage community members to reduce their amounts of waste generated and educate about how to recycle. An example of a locally sponsored activity is the “Be an East Texas Hero” video that targeted school children in grades 3-5. This video focuses on ways to encourage children to reduce, reuse, and recycle in their everyday lives. 2) Local government sponsored recycling programs. The following cities provide residential recycling services at the curb. Athens Henderson Kilgore Longview Marshall Tyler The following cities provide residential recycling services through drop-off recycling centers. Athens Kilgore Marshall Palestine Tool Tyler 3) Private sector recycling programs Several businesses in the region recycle materials as part of normal operations and to meet corporate or company sustainability goals. It is

	estimated that the state-wide recycling rate is approximately 27%. The majority of this recycling is the result of private sector efforts. 4) Private sector scrap recycling businesses. Recyclables are collected by several scrap dealers in the region. These recycling companies collect paper, plastics, glass, metals and other recyclables. A listing of recycling firms is provided in Attachment III.D.
Collection	Cities in the ETCOG region comply with State regulations related to solid waste collection. In accordance with Rule 30 TAC §330.103 “Collection and Transportation Requirements,” residents and businesses are required to have their waste collected at least weekly. This can be accomplished either by: (i) the city providing direct service to residents or businesses, (ii) the city contracting with a firm to provide service, or (iii) through ordinances requiring weekly collection and requiring either households or businesses to arrange their own collection service. The cities of Longview and Tyler provide solid waste collection services using City owned and operated collection vehicles. Most cities in the ETCOG provide solid waste collection services through contracts with private vendors. Another method of solid waste collection is the use of citizen drop-off centers or citizen convenience stations. Harrison County maintains 7 citizen convenience stations. Other citizen convenience stations include City of Athens Citizen Convenience Station; and the Wood County Precinct 2 Citizen Convenience Station.
Handling	MSW handling occurs at various processing facilities located in the region. These facilities include material recovery facilities, scrap dealers, compost facilities and resource recovery facilities.
Storage	The only storage of solid waste occurs at the citizen convenience stations. Refer to Table III.C.1 in the Solid Waste Collection Section for a listing of citizen convenience stations located in the region. Citizen convenience stations provide an opportunity for residents who do not choose to have regular solid waste collection service to take their waste to a legal collection site, versus illegally dumping their waste. Citizen convenience stations also offer residents opportunities to recycle materials if the site accepts specific recyclables. There may be limited storage of waste at material processing, transfer stations, composting facilities and landfills, but generally not longer than one day.
Transportation	Options for transporting waste from the point of generation to either landfills or processing facilities include direct haul and transfer haul. Most recyclables or waste collected in the region is hauled in collection vehicles directly to a processing facility or a municipal solid waste landfill. Transfer stations are facilities that can reduce the cost of hauling waste by transferring waste from collection vehicles to larger, more efficient transfer vehicles for longer hauls.

	Transfer stations located in the region include the following: <table><tr><th>Transfer Station</th><th>County</th><th>Tons managed in 2019</th></tr><tr><td>Palestine</td><td>Anderson</td><td>52,161</td></tr><tr><td>TDCJ Beto</td><td>Anderson</td><td>726</td></tr><tr><td>TDCJ Cofield</td><td>Anderson</td><td>870</td></tr><tr><td>Pittsburg</td><td>Camp</td><td>33,019</td></tr><tr><td>Carthage</td><td>Panola</td><td>6,692</td></tr><tr><td>Canton</td><td>Van Zandt</td><td>28,464</td></tr><tr><td>Upper Sabine Valley Solid Waste Management District</td><td>Wood</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td>121,974</td></tr></table> Source: TCEQ MSW Annual Reports The existing four MSW landfills are generally located in the central part of the region. Table III.D-9 in Attachment III.D provides estimated travel distances to the region's four landfills and landfills located outside the region that are accepting waste from ETCOG counties. As waste quantities continue to increase, the amount of waste that will require long-haul will also increase. Because of the economies of scale associated with transfer stations, the feasibility of constructing a transfer station will increase in future years.	Transfer Station	County	Tons managed in 2019	Palestine	Anderson	52,161	TDCJ Beto	Anderson	726	TDCJ Cofield	Anderson	870	Pittsburg	Camp	33,019	Carthage	Panola	6,692	Canton	Van Zandt	28,464	Upper Sabine Valley Solid Waste Management District	Wood	42	Total		121,974
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Canton	Van Zandt	28,464																										
Upper Sabine Valley Solid Waste Management District	Wood	42																										
Total		121,974																										
Processing	Processing facilities in the ETCOG region include recycling and mulch/compost facilities. Registered recycling facilities Randall S Platt Inc. DBA Platt Equipment Company Ram Wood Recycling Heritage-Crystal Clean Trendsetter Construction Go Green Recycling (Kilgore) Go Green Recycling (Marshall) Dingler Road Recycling Center Randall S Platt DBA Ram Fiber Hawley Recycling Trendsetter Construction Go Green Recycling (Tyler) Composting and Mulch Facilities Angelina and Neches River Authority Composting Facility Trendsetter Construction Texas Organics Enterprises Vital Earth Resources Composting Facility Trendsetter Construction Inc. Source: TCEQ Directory of MSW Facilities https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/waste_permits/msw_permits/msw-data#datafiles																											

	The cities of Athens, Kilgore, Longview, and Palestine collect and process brush and leaves separately and mulch these materials.																		
Treatment	Treatment facilities include facilities for either grease and grit trap waste treatment and medical waste treatment facilities. Grease and Grit Trap Facilities There are two grease and grit trap processing facilities registered in the region. Edwards Construction Company owns and operates two facilities in Gregg County. Another facility is registered, but according to TCEQ records the facility has not yet been constructed. Medical Waste Facilities According to TCEQ landfill reports, the four regional landfills accepted 978 tons of treated medical waste in 2019. Facilities that are registered with TCEQ to manage and transport medical wastes are Sharps Environmental Services and Ark La Tex Shredding. According to TCEQ records, these facilities accepted a total of 800 tons in 2019.																		
Resource Recovery	The New Hope Energy facility is a pyrolysis facility that converts plastics to oil, gas, and other products. This is an extremely innovative process for resource recovery. New Hope Energy officials have indicated they have plans to expand their current operations in the near future.																		
Disposal of Solid Waste	The majority of municipal solid waste generated in the ETCOG region is disposed of at one of four Type 1 MSW landfills. The remaining site life of these facilities ranges from 12 years to over 100 years at current rates of disposal. It has been reported that there are plans to eventually expand the Royal Oaks Landfill. For reference, it typically takes approximately 10 to 15 years to site, permit and build a new landfill. The table below provides data on the amount of waste each landfill accepted in 2020 and the amount of remaining capacity. The source of this information is TCEQ's report Municipal Solid Waste in Texas: A Year in Review 2020 Data Summary and Analysis and individual landfill Annual MSW Reports submitted by landfills to the TCEQ. Royal Oaks Landfill (12 years of remaining capacity) Greenwood Farms Landfill (over 100 years of remaining capacity) Pine Hill Landfill (64 years of remaining capacity) East Texas Regional Landfill (41 years of remaining capacity) <table><tr><td>Landfill</td><td>Disposed Tons (2020)</td><td>Capacity (Tons)</td></tr><tr><td>East Texas Regional</td><td>154,935</td><td>7,420,082</td></tr><tr><td>Greenwood Farms</td><td>210,907</td><td>84,743,569</td></tr><tr><td>Pine Hill</td><td>211,716</td><td>12,755,597</td></tr><tr><td>Royal Oak</td><td>117,493</td><td>1,358,116</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>695,064</td><td>106,277,364</td></tr></table> Source: TCEQ Annual MSW Reports and TCEQ's Municipal Solid Waste in Texas: A Year in Review 2020 Data Summary and Analysis	Landfill	Disposed Tons (2020)	Capacity (Tons)	East Texas Regional	154,935	7,420,082	Greenwood Farms	210,907	84,743,569	Pine Hill	211,716	12,755,597	Royal Oak	117,493	1,358,116	Total	695,064	106,277,364
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Greenwood Farms	210,907	84,743,569																	
Pine Hill	211,716	12,755,597																	
Royal Oak	117,493	1,358,116																	
Total	695,064	106,277,364																	

	The Greenwood Farms Landfill is owned by the City of Tyler and is operated by Republic Waste Services. The other three landfills are privately owned and operated. It is estimated that approximately 241,000 tons of MSW per year is exported outside the region for disposal. Based on input from the SWAC and TCEQ annual landfill reports, it is understood that waste is either being hauled to other parts of the state or a landfill in Louisiana. Based on TCEQ Annual Landfill Reports and information provided by the SWAC, the following landfills located outside the region are being used for the disposal of waste generated in the ETCOG Region. Maloy Landfill (Hunt Co., TX - 18 years of remaining capacity) Corsicana Landfill (Navarro Co., TX - 105 years of remaining capacity) City of Dallas McCommas Bluff Landfill (Dallas County - 35 years of remaining capacity) Waste Management New Boston Landfill (ArkTex - 28 years of remaining capacity) Blossom Prairie Landfill (Lamar County -268 years of remaining capacity) Pleasant Oaks Landfill (Titus County -251 years of remaining capacity) Mikeebo Landfill Louisiana (Caddo Parish - years not available)
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Table III.C.II. Planned Solid Waste Management Activities in the Region

Activity	Description												
Generation	Waste generation is anticipated to increase from 941,500 tons per year in 2022 to 985,000 tons per year in 2042. This assumes that the per capita waste generation rate remains constant over the planning period. As the region's population increases, waste generation quantities will also increase. It is noted that the Texas Demographic Center's population projections indicate an annual average 0.38% increase in population between 2027 and 2022. The annual average rate of increase for the period 2037 and 2042 is 0.09%. Because the per capita generation rate is assumed to remain constant over the planning period, the estimates presented below are considered conservatively high. Efforts to reduce waste through source reduction, reuse and recycling will decrease future waste quantities, thereby extending the life of valuable landfill space. Estimated ETCOG Projected Waste Generation <table> <tr> <th>Year</th><th>Tons</th></tr> <tr> <td>2022</td><td>941,500</td></tr> <tr> <td>2027</td><td>959,800</td></tr> <tr> <td>2032</td><td>972,500</td></tr> <tr> <td>2037</td><td>979,800</td></tr> <tr> <td>2042</td><td>985,500</td></tr> </table>	Year	Tons	2022	941,500	2027	959,800	2032	972,500	2037	979,800	2042	985,500
Year	Tons												
2022	941,500												
2027	959,800												
2032	972,500												
2037	979,800												
2042	985,500												

Activity	Description
Source Separation	The ETCOG is planning to continue public information programs to educate the community on the proper ways to sort waste for recycling.
Collection	Based on responses to the ETCOG MSW Survey, the cities of Tool and East Tawakoni have indicated that they plan on modifying their collection programs in the next five years. Based on the same survey, the cities of Log Cabin, White Oak, Marshall, and Whitehouse have indicated they may modify their collection programs in the next five years.
Handling	No changes in handling facilities are anticipated at this time.
Recycling Programs.	In response to the ETCOG MSW Survey, the cities of Log Cabin, White Oak, Henderson, and Tool stated they plan on changing their recycling programs. The cities of Winona, Mount Enterprise, Marshall, East Tawakoni and Whitehouse indicated they may modify their recycling programs. In response to the ETCOG MSW Survey, the cities of Log Cabin, White Oak, Henderson, and Tool stated they plan on changing their recycling programs. The cities of Winona, Mount Enterprise, Marshall, East Tawakoni, and Whitehouse indicated they might modify their recycling programs.
Storage	The cities of Winona, Mount Enterprise, and East Tawakoni are evaluating recycling centers and drop-off centers.
Transportation	There are no known plans for additional transfer stations in the Region at this time. The Smith County Transfer Station has a permit, but it has not yet been constructed. A permit has also been secured for the Easley Sanitation Transfer Recycling Station Facility, but its current status is inactive.
Processing	There are no known plans for new processing facilities.
Treatment	There are no known plans for treatment facilities at this time.
Resource Recovery	In October 2021, a new tire land use reclamation project begins operation in Cass County. It is projected this project can process 15,000 to 20,000 tons of tires per day. The Ark La Tex facility will accept tires that will be utilized for land reclamation. Information provided by New Hope Energy officials indicates there are plans for a potential expansion of the facility.
Disposal of Solid Waste	There are plans to increase the capacity of the Royal Oaks Landfill located in Jacksonville, TX. The exact time and design of the expansion are not known at this time.

Activity	Description
☒ Check box if additional information of solid waste management activities is provided as <i>Attachment III.C.</i>	

III.D. Description and Assessment of the Adequacy of Existing Solid Waste Management Facilities and Practices, and Household Hazardous Waste Programs

Table III.D.I. Adequacy of Existing Facilities and Practices

Program	Facility Adequacy	Practices Adequacy
Resource Recovery	☐ Yes ☒ No, description of facility inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>	☐ Yes ☒ No, description of practice inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>
Storage	☐ Yes ☒ No, description of facility inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>	☐ Yes ☒ No, description of practice inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>
Transportation	☐ Yes ☒ No, description of facility inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>	☐ Yes ☒ No, description of practice inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>
Treatment	☒ Yes ☐ No, description of facility inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>	☒ Yes ☐ No, description of practice inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>
Disposal	☒ Yes ☐ No, description of facility inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>	☒ Yes ☐ No, description of practice inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>
Household Hazardous Waste Collection	☐ Yes ☒ No, description of facility inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>	☐ Yes ☒ No, description of practice inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>
Household Hazardous Waste Disposal	☒ Yes ☐ No, description of facility inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>	☒ Yes ☐ No, description of practice inadequacy provided in <i>Attachment III. D.</i>

Refer to Attachment III.D for a description of existing solid waste facilities and facility adequacy issues.

III.E. Assessment of Current Source Reduction and Waste Minimization Efforts, Including Sludge, and Efforts to Reuse or Recycle Waste

- ☒ Assessment of current source reduction and minimization efforts, including activities to reduce sludge and efforts to reuse or recycle waste, is provided as ***Attachment III.E.***

III.F. Identification of Additional Opportunities for Source Reduction and Waste Minimization, and Reuse or Recycling of Waste

Table III.F.I. Additional Opportunities for Source Reduction and Waste Minimization, Reuse and Recycling of Waste

Category of Activity (Source Reduction and Waste Minimization, Reuse or Recycling of Waste)	Opportunity Name	Brief Description
Source Reduction	Enhanced public information programs	The ETCOG has funded various public information programs in the past, but there continues to be a need to expand public education / public information programs.
Recycling	Encourage greater waste exchanges within the private sector	Businesses, and institutions generate waste materials that can often be resources to other businesses. In an effort to connect generators with markets, the TCEQ maintains the Resource Exchange Network for Eliminating Waste (RENEW) which is a waste exchange program. ETCOG can encourage the use of the TCEQ's RENEW program by local businesses and institutions.
Source Reduction and Recycling	Commercial and Institutional Program	ETCOG can facilitate increased commercial and institutional waste reduction and recycling through collaborative efforts with businesses, local institutions, material markets and local governments.
Source Reduction and Recycling	Local government program	Local governments in Texas are required to implement in-house

Category of Activity (Source Reduction and Waste Minimization, Reuse or Recycling of Waste)	Opportunity Name	Brief Description
		recycling programs. ETCOG can assist with these programs through: (i) training local government elected officials and staff on program requirements and market options and (ii) assisting in the development of cooperative efforts between local governments and local material markets.
Recycling	Increase access to recycling	Access to recycling is currently limited in the region. Creating more opportunities through recycling centers and residential collection programs can increase community participation in waste reduction—an integral aspect of efforts to improve the quality of material being recovered for recycling. Contaminants in the recycled stream can often result in loads being rejected and sent to the landfill for disposal.
Recycling / Composting	Increase composting of sludge and other organics such as brush and commercial food waste	ETCOG can encourage greater separation of brush and tree waste for mulching / composting. ETCOG can also assist in facilitating increased sludge composting by connecting generators with processors.
Recycling	Expand market development	One of the major constraints to recycling in the Region is the availability of markets for recovered materials. ETCOG can inform the public and commercial sectors of existing markets for materials. The ETCOG can assist in facilitating efforts by local economic development agencies to help create new businesses involved in material marketing.
Recycling	Cooperative tire collection and recycling	Illegally dumped tires are a major concern for local governments in the region. TCEQ has identified six

Category of Activity (Source Reduction and Waste Minimization, Reuse or Recycling of Waste)	Opportunity Name	Brief Description
		unauthorized tire disposal sites in the region, with a total of 9,000 scrap tires stored. ETCOG can facilitate cooperative efforts for local governments to work together to collect and recycle tires - including the use of tires for land use reclamation projects.
Recycling	Increased access to collect and recycle HHW	ETCOG has in the past provided grant funds to local governments to sponsor HHW collection events. To the extent practical, the ETCOG should seek additional funding from other sources (environmental organizations and the private sector) for additional collection events. The ETCOG can also help coordinate efforts between counties and cities so that HHW collection opportunities are available on a regional basis.
Source Reduction and Recycling	Increase funding for programs that target source reduction and recycling	ETCOG, cities, and counties can work together to identify additional funding sources for regional source reduction and recycling programs. Sources may include additional grants from foundations, private industry, or state and federal agencies.
☒ Check box if additional information of opportunities and source reduction and waste minimization, reuse, and recycling of waste is provided in <i>Attachment III. F.</i>		

III.G. Recommendations for Encouraging and Achieving a Greater Degree of Source Reduction and Waste Minimization, and Reuse or Recycling of Waste

Table III.G.I. Recommendations for Greater Source Reduction and Waste Minimization, and Reuse or Recycling of Waste

Public Education
The ETCOG should utilize its tools of public outreach, grant funding, and its role as a regional facilitator to close the loop on the circular economy by: (i) encouraging thoughtful management of waste by residents and businesses; (ii) assisting in implementing a more efficient collection of recyclables and organics for recovery; and (iii) helping to create new markets for recoverable materials and the creation of markets.
Implement an ongoing education program focused on schools related to waste minimization, reuse, and recycling.
Implement an ongoing education program focused on the residential sector related to waste minimization, reuse, and recycling.
Training
Provide training to law enforcement and elected officials related to the reduction of illegal dumping and enforcement of solid waste collection and disposal regulations.
Provide training to elected officials and procurement staff related to Texas requirements for local governments to implement local in-house recycling and procurement policies.
Regional Facilitator
Facilitate commercial / institutional programs to encourage greater solid waste management awareness and opportunities for waste minimization, reuse, and recycling.
Facilitate efforts to encourage participation by local economic development agencies to assist in the development of local businesses that create markets for recovered materials.
Facilitate local government efforts to establish inter-local agreements to either build new facilities or adopt cooperative programs to reduce waste and increase recycling.
Market Development
Encourage the development of new markets for recycled materials within the region.
Collection and Processing
Promote inter-local cooperation between cities and counties that leads to efficiency improvements in the collection of waste and recyclables, and recycled material processing. Provide funding assistance for the establishment of increased recycled material collection opportunities for residents.
Program Funding
Identify opportunities to increase funding for the program through federal, state, local, and private foundation grants.
Encourage increased use of the TCEQ program providing incentives to compost waste as a means of making composting more cost-effective.
Illegal Dumping Enforcement Support
Support efforts by local governments to enforce ordinances to reduce the amount of illegal dumping – while not necessarily reducing the total generation of waste, such efforts will increase the proper disposal of waste in the region.

III.H. Identification of Public and Private Management Agencies and Responsibilities

Table III.H.I. Public and Private Agencies Responsible for Waste Management

Agency	Responsibilities
ETCOG	Provide grant funding for various waste management programs that address the goals and objectives of the regional solid waste management plan. Provide technical assistance to local governments related to resource recovery and illegal dumping. Maintain a program designed to assist local governments to identify illegal dump site locations. Specifically, through the Report Illegal Dumping (RID) app that citizens can report illegal dump sites.
Counties	Enforce the Texas Health and Safety Act related to proper collection and disposal of MSW. Provide collection options such as drop-off centers and recycling centers. Provide public information on waste minimization, recycling, and illegal dumping.
Cities (refer to the table on various programs sponsored by local governments.)	Provide public information to residents / businesses on proper collection and disposal of waste. Provide collection of waste either directly or through contracts with the private sector. Provide collection of recyclable materials either directly or through contracts with the private sector. Provide public information on waste minimization, recycling, and illegal dumping. Process materials including recyclables and / or brush and other organics either directly or through contracts with the private sector. Provide periodic collection of HHW. Provide periodic collection of waste such as appliances, tires, and bulky waste. Enforce provisions of the Texas Health and Safety Code related to proper collection and disposal of waste by residents and businesses.

	Enter into inter-local agreements for various services with other cities, counties, or agencies. Establish local ordinances that mandate methods of waste collection and recycling. Establishes land use and zoning ordinances that address acceptable locations for MSW facilities.
Angelina / Neches River Authority	Process biosolids and other organics to produce compost.
Upper Sabine Valley Solid Waste Management District	Provide solid waste management services, such as the operation of citizen convenience stations, to its member communities.
Private Agencies	Provide solid waste collection services to most ETCOG communities. Provide recyclable material collection services to ETCOG communities. Provide material processing services for recyclable materials and brush and wood grinding. Provide disposal services - privates own three of the region's four landfills and operate the Greenwood Farms Landfill owned by the City of Tyler.
Keep Texas Beautiful Affiliates	Provides public information on proper collection and disposal of MSW. Sponsors various programs to reduce litter and illegal dumping. Sponsor programs designed to encourage the development of markets for recoverable materials.

- ☒ A list of public and private solid waste management agencies and their responsibilities that affect and impact solid waste management in the planning region is provided as ***Attachment III.H.***

III.I. Identification of Solid Waste Management Concerns and Establishment of Priorities for Addressing Those Concerns

Table III.I.I. Solid Waste Management Concerns and Priorities

Waste Management Concern	SWAC Priorities
Reduce Waste	The SWAC has prioritized the reduction of waste going to landfills as its primary goal for the ETCOG Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. This priority takes into consideration other plan priorities, such as increasing the amount of material recycled or composted. It is recognized that over two-thirds of the region's waste stream is generated by businesses and institutions. To address this, the ETCOG is developing a commercial program that focuses on waste management opportunities for businesses and institutions. Another priority area for addressing this concern is an intensive public education program – largely focused on the schools.
Reduce Illegal Dumping	Illegal dumping throughout the region was identified by all SWAC members as a high priority for the Plan. This issue affects both urban and rural areas. Illegal dumping creates several problems for communities, including: impacts to land use and water resources; health issues related to increases in vermin and mosquitoes; costs associated with collection and disposal of materials; impacting the criminal justice system when individuals or businesses must be prosecuted; and the visual impacts of illegal dump sites. The SWAC identified greater enforcement of solid waste ordinances as the most significant means of addressing this issue. To achieve this, the SWAC believes that the training of local law enforcement and elected officials are a priority for addressing illegal dumping. Another priority for addressing this issue is increasing the availability of legal dumping options, especially in rural areas. This can be accomplished either through an increase in the number of citizen convenience stations or county provided collection services (either using county crews or contracting with the private sector).

Create Markets for Recyclables	One of the key constraining factors for increasing the amounts of materials recycled (including composting) is the availability of markets for materials. The SWAC's priorities for addressing this issue are focused on connecting waste generators with potential markets for materials – creating waste exchange opportunities, working through local and regional economic development agencies to focus on building new capacity and adopting local government recycling markets to create a supply of materials.
Increase Recycling	The SWAC's fourth priority is to encourage greater recycling and reduce contamination in recycled material streams. Again, the SWAC identified the need to increase recycling from the commercial / institutional sectors as a critical element of a regional waste reduction program. As markets develop, cities can expand their residential recycling programs.
Assure Disposal Capacity	The region has four landfills which have a combined capacity of over 100 years. It is anticipated that there will also be an expansion of the Royal Oaks Landfill. While there is substantial capacity in the region, there are risks that one of the landfills could close for business reasons. While there is sufficient regional capacity, there are only four facilities serving an area that includes 14 counties. A priority of the SWAC is to assure not just available capacity but also to provide cost-effective disposal as well. The ETCOG has the responsibility to evaluate any future disposal facilities to assure compliance with the regional plan. The ETCOG will continue to undertake reviews of future facilities.
Evaluate and Build Transfer Stations	As stated, the region covers an area that includes 14 counties. The four existing landfills are in the central part of the region. This means counties outside the central core are experiencing higher transportation costs than those located closer to the center. As populations increase in the region, transfer stations may help reduce disposal costs.
Increase Composting of Organics	There are currently five registered compost facilities in the region. There are also recycling facilities and City programs such as Longview's program that focus on brush/wood mulching. Composting offers an option to reduce the amounts of waste being disposed of – especially biosolids. There are short-

	term opportunities to increase the amounts of biosolids composted in the ETCOG Region. The ETCOG can assist by encouraging more public / private partnerships and private / private partnerships to increase capacity in the region. Market development of mulch and compost are also priorities. This can be accelerated through public information programs and procurement policies.
☒ Check box if additional details are provided in <i>Attachment III.I</i>	

III.J. Planning Areas and Agencies with Common Solid Waste Management Concerns that Could be Addressed Through Joint Action

Table III.J.I. Planning Areas and Agencies with Common Solid Waste Management Concerns

Solid Waste Management Concern	Names of Planning Areas and Agencies that Could Address the Concern via Joint Action(s)
Reduce Waste	ETCOG can work with cities and counties to develop and implement regional public information programs. ETCOG can provide training to cities and counties regarding in-house waste reduction methods. ETCOG, in conjunction with cities and counties, can provide public information programs to encourage greater private sector source reduction.
Reduce Illegal Dumping	ETCOG can continue to provide counties and cities with data on the location of illegal dump sites through continued implementation of the illegal dumping notification program. Cities, counties, and the Upper Sabine Valley Solid Waste Management District ("USVSWMD") can work together to provide greater access to citizen convenience stations and drop-off centers through inter-local agreements. Cities and counties can coordinate enforcement policies related to illegal dumping. Cities, counties, and the USVSWMD can establish collective agreements for the collection and disposal of illegally dumped tires.
Increase Recycling	ETCOG can work with cities and counties to provide public information programs designed

Solid Waste Management Concern	Names of Planning Areas and Agencies that Could Address the Concern via Joint Action(s)
	to both encourage greater recycling and proper recycling to reduce contamination levels. Cities and counties can work together to provide greater access to recycling through manned recycling centers. ETCOG, cities, and counties can work with the various Keep Texas Beautiful affiliates to encourage greater recycling. ETCOG and area economic development agencies can work together to encourage greater recycling by the commercial and institutional sectors. ETCOG, cities, and counties can work with TCEQ to utilize TCEQ resources to promote greater recycling in the region.
Create Markets for Recyclables	ETCOG, cities and counties can work together to develop an operating model for procurement that encourages the purchase of recycled products ETCOG, cities, and counties can work with economic development agencies to encourage the development of markets for recyclable materials and organic composting. ETCOG, cities, and counties can work together to promote greater use of recycled products to create greater markets for recyclable materials. ETCOG, cities, and counties can develop model procurement policies to encourage the purchase of recycled products and mulch or compost.
Assure Disposal Capacity	ETCOG, cities, and counties should continue to monitor TCEQ annual reports on landfill capacity. ETCOG should continue to work with local governments to evaluate any new proposed facilities that can enhance disposal capacity in the region.
Evaluate Transfer Stations Needs	Cities, counties, and the USVSWMD should continue to explore the potential need for future disposal capacity. Cities and counties should work with private solid waste firms to evaluate the potential for public / private partnerships.
Increase Composting or Organics	ETCOG, cities, and counties should continue to provide public information for residents and

Solid Waste Management Concern	Names of Planning Areas and Agencies that Could Address the Concern via Joint Action(s)
	businesses related to organics and composting opportunities and the benefits of using compost. ETCOG, cities, and counties should work with local economic development agencies (including local Chambers of Commerce) to assist in the market development of compost and mulch. This effort should also include identifying opportunities to compost commercial food waste and other commercial organics. The Angelina and Neches River Authority should continue to provide biosolids composting services to local communities and examine opportunities to expand. Local wastewater treatment agencies should evaluate the opportunities for composting biosolids through public / private partnerships.

III.K. Identification of Incentives and Barriers for Source Reduction and Waste Minimization, and Resource Recovery, Including Identification of Potential Markets

Table III.K.I. Incentives and Barriers for Source Reduction and Waste Minimization, and Resource Recovery

Source Reduction and Waste Minimization	
Identify incentives for source reduction and waste minimization.	Resident and business concern for the environment. Reduce disposal costs. Reduce packaging and shipping costs by making products with less waste. Corporate sustainability goals and objectives. Lower collection and disposal costs paid by local governments.
Identify barriers to source reduction and waste minimization.	Understanding of how to reduce waste effectively by both residents and businesses. Relatively low tipping fees in the region. Fewer “low-waste” alternatives in rural areas where shopping options are limited.

Resource Recovery	
Identify incentives for resource recovery.	Resident and business concerns for the environment. Sale of recovered materials or energy. Corporate sustainability goals and objectives. Benefits to agriculture and the environment related to the use of compost. Potential financial incentives available for resource recovery projects. The compost rebate program and investment tax incentives for green energy projects, are examples. Texas regulations require local governments and institutions to adopt in-house recycling practices. Corporate sustainability goals and objectives that require in-house recycling programs.
Identify barriers to resource recovery.	Understanding options available for resource recovery as well as the proper way to recycle. Cost of material recovery and low market prices for certain recovered materials. Limited markets in general for certain materials. Lower disposal cost options for sludge compared to the cost of composting. Relatively low tipping fees in the region. Technological maturity – opportunities to adopt new technologies for resource recovery are being developed but not yet ready for full adoption or are too capital intensive to be cost-effective (examples include MSW anaerobic digestion). Public education programs designed to encourage purchase of recycled or recyclable products. Economic incentives from local economic development agencies. Guarantees for a supply of materials or specific waste streams to a material processor. Procurement policies adopted by local governments and businesses that encourage or mandate the use of recycled products such as office paper and other materials. Locally available TCEQ authorized capacity to process biosolids to compost.
Potential Markets	
Paper, plastics, glass and metals	Material recovery facilities including Haz Pak, Ark La Tex Shredding, Prenglen Iron and Metal, Capitol Recycling, Mineola Iron

	and Metal, Tyler Iron and Metal, Obar Scrap and Salvage, Huntwell of Texas, Platt Equipment, Longview Scrap and Metal, Trendsetter Recycling Services, K and L Auto Crusher, and others.
Plastics	New Hope Recovery.
Tires	Land reclamation project in Cass County.
Wood and brush	Mulching facilities, including those operated by Angelina and Neches River Authority Composting Facility. Trendsetter Construction, Texas Organics Enterprises, and Vital Earth Resources Composting Facility.

III.L. Regional Goals and Objectives, Including Waste Reduction Goals

Table III.L.I. Regional Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Reduce the amounts of waste generated and requiring disposal through source reduction, reuse, and recycling.	Objective 1A: Adopt public education programs to encourage less waste generation and increased recycling. Objective 1B: Implement public education programs designed to specifically reduce yard wastes. Objective 1C: Adopt programs to encourage greater recycling by businesses and institutions in the region. Objective 1D: Support local government efforts to comply with state laws requiring cities, counties, and school districts to adopt in-house recycling programs. Objective 1E: Support the creation of manned drop-off centers for recyclables where the curbside collection of recyclables is not provided. Objective 1F: Provide support through grants when funds are available for technical studies and other programs designed to reduce waste and increase recycling.
Goal 2: Reduce the amounts of illegal dumping in the ETCOG Region.	Objective 2A: Sponsor educational programs to increase the awareness of illegal dumping throughout the ETCOG region. Objective 2B: Encourage greater enforcement of illegal dumping ordinances. Provide training to local government officials regarding state laws and successful programs designed to reduce illegal dumping. Objective 2C: Increase enforcement of illegal dumping ordinances. Assist local governments to achieve greater enforcement by supplementing staff and providing necessary equipment, including cameras and other technology. Objective 2D: Assist local governments to identify illegal dump sites and track locations where illegal dumping is an ongoing problem by maintaining the ETCOG RID app.

	Objective 2E: Encourage regional citizen convenience stations in each county to provide greater access to legal disposal options.
Goal 3: Reduce the amounts of household hazardous waste disposed of in the ETCOG Region.	Objective 3A: Encourage economic incentives and ordinances for local businesses to take back difficult to dispose of materials such as used oil, batteries, paint, and tires. Objective 3B: Assist local governments with HHW collection events through grants and public education support. Objective 3C: Educate residents and businesses on the proper management of HHW and alternative materials that can replace hazardous materials with non-hazardous substitutes.
Goal 4: Create markets for recovered materials.	Objective 4A: Encourage the development of additional local markets for recyclable materials. Objective 4B: Increase the demand for recycled products to help encourage market development.
Goal 5: Assure disposal capacity.	Objective 5A: Maintain adequate disposal capacity in the region. Objective 5B: Assure a degree of redundancy to meet disposal needs for the region. Objective 5C: Provide adequate oversight of new or expanded solid waste facilities through permit reviews to assure compliance with the ETCOG Regional Solid Waste Management Plan.
Goal 6: Provide for the cost-effective hauling of wastes.	Objective 6A: Support a system of transfer stations and citizen convenience stations that results in the efficient transport of waste throughout the Region.
Goal 7: Develop specific strategies for recovering organics and biosolids from the waste stream.	Objective 7A: Reduce the amounts of yard waste and brush going to area landfills through public information programs. Objective 7B: Reduce the disposal of brush and tree waste through separate collection programs. Objective 7C: Increase the amount of biosolids composting in the region.

III.M. Advantages and Disadvantages of Alternative Actions

Are alternative actions being considered in this plan for the regional area?	☐ Yes. Provide details in <i>Attachment III.M.</i> ☒ No. No further action required.
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III.N. Recommended Plan of Action and Associated Timetable for Achieving Specific Goals and Objectives

Table III.N.I. Plan of Action and Timetable for Achieving Specific Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Reduce the amounts of waste generated and requiring disposal through source reduction, reuse, and recycling.		
Objective 1A: Adopt public education programs to encourage less waste generation and increased recycling.	Develop public information programs that encourage less waste generation and increased recycling. Implement a media strategy that addresses regional solid waste recycling opportunities.	Short-term – Long-term
Objective 1B: Implement public education programs designed to specifically reduce yards wastes.	Develop public information programs that focus on reducing yard waste generation through “Don’t bag it” strategies. Implement a media strategy that addresses “Don’t bag it” efforts through local government websites and other media.	Short-term
Objective 1C: Adopt programs to encourage greater recycling by businesses and institutions in the region.	Facilitate programs that encourage reducing commercial and institutional waste generation.	Short-term – Mid-term
	Establish a SWAC committee focused on commercial / institutional solid waste issues whose purpose is to sponsor regional programs focused on commercial, institutional, and industrial waste opportunities.	Short-term
	Sponsor periodic recognition programs for businesses and institutions that maintain exemplary waste minimization and recycling programs.	Short-term – Mid-term

Objective 1D: Support local government efforts to comply with state laws requiring cities, counties, and school districts to adopt in-house recycling programs.	Provide technical support to local governments that must comply with Texas requirements related to local government recycling programs.	Short-term
	Encourage local government participation in Keep Texas Recycling programs designed to assist the development of regional cooperative recycling programs, with an emphasis on rural communities.	Short-term – Long-term
Objective 1E: Support the creation of manned drop-off centers for recyclables where the curbside collection of recyclables is not provided.	As funds are available, provide technical and financial support through grants when funds are available for the development of manned drop-off centers for recyclable materials.	Mid-term
Objective 1F: Provide support through grants when funds are available for technical studies and other programs designed to reduce waste and increase recycling.	As funds are available, the ETCOG will provide grant funding for technical studies and local plans that are designed to achieve the goals of the regional plan.	Short-term – Long-term
Goal 2: Reduce the amounts of illegal dumping in the ETCOG Region.		Milestone Dates
Objective 2A: Sponsor educational programs to increase the awareness of illegal dumping throughout the ETCOG region.	As funds are available, provide grants to local governments for programs related to public awareness focusing on the reduction of illegal dumping in the region.	Short – Long-term
	Coordinate with Keep Texas Beautiful (KTB) and local affiliates to develop public information campaigns.	Short-term – Long-term
	Use the ETCOG website to increase awareness of illegal dumping issues, as well as available legal options, such as the location of citizen convenience stations and drop-off centers.	Short-term – Long-term
Objective 2B: Encourage greater enforcement of illegal dumping ordinances. Provide training to local government officials regarding state laws and successful programs designed to reduce illegal dumping.	ETCOG to work with law enforcement agencies and professional organizations to promote training programs for city and county law enforcement and prosecutors to develop and make available training programs focused on illegal dumping ordinances and methods to reduce illegal dumping (i.e., use of cameras, etc.).	Short-term – Mid-term
	SWAC to establish a dedicated subcommittee to coordinate with local law enforcement agencies and professional organizations to implement this program.	Short-term

Objective 2C: Increase enforcement of illegal dumping ordinances. Assist local governments to achieve greater enforcement by supplementing staff and providing necessary equipment, including cameras and other technology.	As funds are available, provide grants to local governments for programs related to the enforcement of illegal dumping. Potential grant funding options may include additional staff, cameras, other equipment related to increased enforcement of illegal dumping ordinances.	Short-term – Long-term
Objective 2D: Assist local governments to identify illegal dump sites and track locations where illegal dumping is an ongoing problem by maintaining the ETCOG illegal dumping reporting system.	ETCOG to maintain a directory of illegal dump sites located in the region. The directory will be based on individual citizens contacting ETCOG through the RID app.	Short-term – Long-term
Objective 2E: Encourage regional citizen convenience stations in each county to provide greater access to legal disposal options.	As funds are available, provide technical assistance to communities in order to accelerate the development of regional citizen convenience stations. As funds are available, provide feasibility grants to communities to assist in the development of citizen convenience stations. Facilitate inter-local cooperation for the development of facilities between cities and counties for citizen convenience stations.	Short-term – Mid-term Short-term – Mid-term Short-term – Mid-term
Goal 3: Reduce the amounts of household hazardous waste disposed of in the ETCOG Region.		
Objective 3A: Encourage economic incentives and ordinances for local businesses to take back difficult to dispose of materials such as used oil, batteries, paint, and tires.	As funds are available, provide technical assistance to local governments related to the establishment of economic incentives for the acceptance of difficult to dispose of materials.	Short-term – Mid-term

Objective 3B: Assist local governments with household hazardous waste (HHW) collection events through grants and public education support.	As funds are available, provide grants and technical assistance to local governments for the implementation of periodic HHW collection events.	Short-term – Mid-term
	Facilitate cooperative collection events among several local governments.	Short-term – Mid-term
	Incorporate specific information related to how to replace HHW with non-hazardous materials, collection options, and proper disposal of HHW materials into the ETCOG's solid waste public education program.	Short-term
Objective 3C: Educate residents and businesses on the proper management of HHW and alternative materials that can replace hazardous materials with non-hazardous substitutes.	Develop public information programs and sponsor media events related to proper HHW management and disposal options.	Short-term – Mid-term
Goal 4: Create markets for recovered materials.		
Objective 4A: Encourage the development of additional local markets for recyclable materials.	Facilitate communication between the SWAC and local economic development agencies to encourage the creation of local markets for recyclable materials.	Short-term – Mid-term
	Provide opportunities for local markets for recyclable materials to promote their businesses and encourage generators of recoverable materials to utilize products produced locally.	Mid-term
	Encourage the generators of materials that can be recovered to participate in waste-exchange programs.	Short-term
Objective 4B: Increase the demand for recycled products to help encourage market development.	Encourage the adoption of local government procurement policies that favor the purchase of recyclable and recycled products.	Short-term
Goal 5: Assure disposal capacity.		
Objective 5A: Maintain adequate disposal capacity in the region.	ETCOG will monitor annual landfill capacity reports published by TCEQ to evaluate the current status of capacity.	Short-term – Long-term
Objective 5B: Assure a degree of redundancy to meet disposal needs for the region.	The ETCOG will continuously monitor waste disposal capacity in the region and work with public and private agencies to assure adequate disposal capacity redundancy in the region.	Short-term – Long-term

Objective 5C: Provide adequate oversight of new or expanded solid waste facilities through permit reviews to assure compliance with the ETCOG Regional Solid Waste Management Plan.	The ETCOG will review solid waste applications prior to their submittal to the TCEQ for consistency with the regional solid waste management plan.	Short-term – Long-term
Goal 6: Provide for the cost-effective hauling of wastes.		
Objective 6A: Support a system of transfer stations and citizen convenience stations that results in the efficient transport of waste throughout the region.	The ETCOG SWAC will conduct evaluations of transfer station permit applications.	Mid-term
	ETCOG to provide grant funding (if funds are available) for feasibility studies related to transfer stations and other means of transporting waste more efficiently.	Mid-term
Goal 7: Develop specific strategies for recovering organics and biosolids from the waste stream.		
Objective 7A: Reduce the amounts of yard waste and brush going to area landfills through public information programs.	Develop public education programs that encourage a reduction of yard waste and brush disposal.	Short-term
	Facilitate inter-local agreements that are designed to improve the cost-effectiveness of programs to capture and process brush and yard waste.	Short-term – Mid-term
Objective 7B: Reduce the disposal of brush and tree waste through separate collection programs.	Assist local governments, evaluate the potential of separating yard waste, brush and tree waste from the waste stream. Depending on funding availability, assistance can be in the form of technical assistance, grants, or funding of feasibility studies.	Short-term – Mid-term
Objective 7C: Increase the amount of biosolids composting in the region.	Assist local governments to evaluate the potential of diverting biosolids from the landfill to compost facilities. Depending on funding availability, assistance can be in the form of technical assistance, grants, or funding of feasibility studies.	Short-term – Mid-term

III.O. Identification of the Process that Will be Used to Evaluate Whether a Proposed Municipal Solid Waste Facility Application Will be in Conformance with the Regional Plan

- ☒ The process that will be used to evaluate whether a proposed municipal solid waste facility application will be in conformance with the regional plan is identified in **Attachment III.O.**

Section IV. Required Approvals

Table IV.I Required Approvals

Solid Waste Advisory Committee	October 26, 2021
Public Meeting Dates	October 20, 2021
Executive Committee	December 2, 2021

- ☐ Check box if local government and jurisdiction resolutions and letters of support are included in **Attachment IV.A.**
- ☒ Public notice, agenda, public comments, and the transcript of the required public meeting are included as **Attachment IV.B.**

List of Attachments

Attachment II.A-1 – ETCOG Municipal Solid Waste Grants

Attachment II.A-2 – Short-term, Mid-term and Long-term Actions

Attachment III.A. – Waste Generation Data

Attachment III.C – Description of Local Government Programs

Attachment III.D – Assessment of Solid Waste Facilities

Attachment III.E – Assessment of Current Source Reduction and Waste Minimization Efforts, Including Sludge and Efforts to Reuse or Recycle Waste

Attachment III.F – Proposed Commercial Program

Attachment III.G – Not Applicable

Attachment III.H – Agencies Responsible for Solid Waste Management

Attachment III.I – Local Government and SWAC Priorities

Attachment III.O – Review Process for Evaluation of Solid Waste Facility Compliance with the Regional Plan

Attachment IV.A – Public Meeting Agenda and Transcript

Attachment II.A-1

ETCOG Municipal Solid Waste Grants

Table IIA-1 Types of ETCOG Solid Waste Grants Awarded (2018-2021)	
Number of Projects / Program	Type of Project / Program
1	Local Enforcement Vehicle
3	Local Enforcement Cameras
12	Local Enforcement Officer
33	Community Clean Up/Collection Events/Bulky Item
1	Educational Recycling Stickers for Bins
8	Tire Collection Event
3	HHW Event
1	Fork Claw Equipment
1	Tire and Electronic Recycling Event
1	Receptacles for Illegal Dumping
2	Recycling Container
1	Composting Education/Outreach
2	Local Enforcement Training
1	Development of Report Illegal Dumping Mobile App
1	Big Belly for Illegal Dumping
1	School Clean Up
1	Community Recycling
1	Big Belly for Illegal Dumping
1	School Clean Up
74	Total

Attachment II.A-2

Short-term, Mid-term and Long-term Activities

Short-term Activities

1. Develop public information programs that encourage less waste generation and increased recycling. Implement a media strategy that addresses regional solid waste recycling opportunities.
2. Develop public information programs that focus on reducing yard waste generation through “Don’t bag it” strategies. Implement a media strategy that addresses “Don’t bag it” efforts through local government. Facilitate programs that encourage reducing commercial and institutional waste generation.
3. Establish a SWAC committee focused on commercial / institutional solid waste issues whose purpose is to sponsor regional programs focused on commercial, institutional, and industrial waste opportunities.
4. Sponsor periodic recognition programs for businesses and institutions that maintain exemplary waste minimization and recycling programs.
5. Provide technical support to local governments that must comply with Texas requirements related to local government recycling programs.
6. Encourage local government participation in Keep Texas Recycling programs designed to assist the development of regional cooperative recycling programs, with an emphasis on rural communities.
7. As funds are available, provide grants to local governments for programs related to public awareness focusing on the reduction of illegal dumping in the region.
8. Coordinate with Keep Texas Beautiful (KTB) and local affiliates to develop public information campaigns.
9. Use the ETCOG website to increase awareness of illegal dumping issues, as well as available legal options, such as the location of citizen convenience stations and drop-off centers.
10. ETCOG to work with law enforcement agencies and professional organizations to promote training programs for city and county law enforcement and prosecutors to develop and make available training programs focused on illegal dumping ordinances and methods to reduce illegal dumping (i.e., use of cameras, etc.).
11. SWAC to establish a dedicated subcommittee to coordinate with local law enforcement agencies and professionals to implement an illegal dumping training program.
12. As funds are available, provide grants to local governments for programs related to the enforcement of illegal dumping. Potential grant funding options may include additional staff, cameras, and other equipment related to increased enforcement of illegal dumping ordinances.
13. ETCOG to maintain a directory of illegal dump sites located in the region. The directory will be based on individual citizens contacting ETCOG through the RID app.
14. Provide technical assistance to local governments related to the establishment of economic incentives for the acceptance of difficult to dispose of materials.
15. As funds are available, provide grants and technical assistance to local governments for the implementation of periodic HHW collection events.
16. Facilitate cooperative collection events among several local governments.
17. Incorporate specific information related to how to replace HHW with non-hazardous materials, collection options, and proper disposal of HHW materials into the ETCOG’s solid waste public education program.

18. Develop public information programs and sponsor media events related to proper HHW management and disposal options.
19. Facilitate communication between the SWAC and local economic development agencies to encourage the creation of local markets for recyclable materials.
20. Encourage the generators of materials that can be recovered to participate in waste-exchange programs.
21. Encourage the adoption of local government procurement policies that favor the purchase of recyclable and recycled products.
22. ETCOG will monitor annual landfill capacity reports published by TCEQ to evaluate the current status of capacity.
23. ETCOG SWAC will be responsible for evaluating proposed solid waste management facilities proposed in the ETCOG region.
24. The ETCOG SWAC will be responsible for reviewing permit applications for new or amended MSW facility permit applications.
25. Develop public education programs that encourage a reduction of yard waste and brush disposal.
26. Facilitate inter-local agreements that are designed to improve the cost-effectiveness of programs to capture and process brush and yard waste.
27. Assist local governments, evaluate the potential of separating yard waste, brush and tree waste from the waste stream. Depending on funding availability, assistance can be in the form of technical assistance, grants, or funding of feasibility studies.
28. Assist local governments evaluate the potential of diverting biosolids from the landfill to compost facilities. Depending on funding availability, assistance can be in the form of technical assistance, grants, or funding of feasibility studies.

Mid-term Activities

1. Develop public information programs that encourage less waste generation and increased recycling. Implement a media strategy that addresses regional solid waste recycling opportunities.
2. Facilitate programs that encourage reducing commercial and institutional waste generation.
3. Encourage local government participation in Keep Texas Recycling programs designed to assist the development of regional cooperative recycling programs, with an emphasis on rural communities.
4. Provide technical and financial support through grants when funds are available for the development of manned drop-off centers for recyclable materials.
5. Provide grants to local governments for programs related to public awareness focusing on the reduction of illegal dumping in the region.
6. Coordinate with Keep Texas Beautiful (KTB) and local affiliates to develop public information campaigns.
7. Use the ETCOG website to increase awareness of illegal dumping issues, as well as available legal options, such as the location of citizen convenience stations and drop-off centers.
8. ETCOG to work with law enforcement agencies and professional organizations to promote training programs for city and county law enforcement and prosecutors to develop and make available training programs focused on illegal dumping ordinances and methods to reduce illegal dumping (i.e., use of cameras, etc.).
9. As funds are available, provide grants to local governments for programs related to the enforcement of illegal dumping. Potential grant funding options may include additional staff, cameras, other equipment related to increased enforcement of illegal dumping ordinances.

10. ETCOG to maintain a directory of illegal dump sites located in the region. The directory will be based on individual citizens contacting ETCOG through the RID app.
11. Provide technical assistance to communities in order to accelerate the development of regional citizen convenience stations.
12. As funds are available, provide feasibility grants to communities to assist in the development of citizen convenience stations.
13. Facilitate inter-local cooperation for the development of facilities between cities and counties for citizen convenience stations.
14. Provide technical assistance to local governments related to the establishment of economic incentives for the acceptance of difficult to dispose of materials.
15. As funds are available, provide grants and technical assistance to local governments for the implementation of periodic HHW collection events.
16. Facilitate cooperative collection events among several local governments.
17. Develop public information programs and sponsor media events related to proper HHW management and disposal options.
18. Facilitate communication between the SWAC and local economic development agencies to encourage the creation of local markets for recyclable materials.
19. Provide opportunities for local markets for recyclable materials to promote their businesses and encourage generators of recoverable materials to utilize products produced locally.
20. ETCOG will monitor annual landfill capacity reports published by TCEQ to evaluate the current status of capacity.
21. ETCOG SWAC will be responsible for evaluating proposed solid waste management facilities proposed in the ETCOG region.
22. The ETCOG SWAC will be responsible for reviewing permit applications for new or amended MSW facility permit applications.
23. The ETCOG SWAC will conduct evaluations of transfer station permit applications.
24. ETCOG to provide grant funding (if funds are available) for feasibility studies related to transfer stations and other means of transporting waste more efficiently.
25. Facilitate inter-local agreements that are designed to improve the cost-effectiveness of programs to capture and process brush and yard waste.
26. Assist local governments, evaluate the potential of separating yard waste, brush and tree waste from the waste stream. Depending on fund availability, assistance can be in the form of technical assistance, grants, or funding of feasibility studies.
27. Assist local governments to evaluate the potential of diverting biosolids from the landfill to compost facilities. Depending on funding availability, assistance can be in the form of technical assistance, grants, or funding of feasibility studies.

Long-term Activities

1. Develop public information programs that encourage less waste generation and increased recycling. Implement a media strategy that addresses regional solid waste recycling opportunities.
2. Encourage local government participation in Keep Texas Recycling programs designed to assist the development of regional cooperative recycling programs, with an emphasis on rural communities.
3. As funds are available, provide grants to local governments for programs related to public awareness focusing on the reduction of illegal dumping in the region.
4. Coordinate with Keep Texas Beautiful (KTB) and local affiliates to develop public information campaigns.
5. Use the ETCOG website to increase awareness of illegal dumping issues, as well as available legal options, such as the location of citizen convenience stations and drop-off centers.

6. As funds are available, provide grants to local governments for programs related to the enforcement of illegal dumping. Potential grant funding options may include additional staff, cameras, other equipment related to increased enforcement of illegal dumping ordinances.
7. ETCOG to maintain a directory of illegal dump sites located in the region. The directory will be based on individual citizens contacting ETCOG through the RID app.
8. ETCOG will monitor annual landfill capacity reports published by TCEQ to evaluate the current status of capacity.
9. ETCOG SWAC will be responsible for evaluating proposed solid waste management facilities proposed in the ETCOG region.
10. The ETCOG SWAC will be responsible for reviewing permit applications for new or amended MSW facility permit applications.
11. Continue efforts to reduce brush, wood waste and biosolids disposal and encourage greater composting in the region.

Attachment III.A

Waste Generation Data

Table III.A-1 Population Projections by County

Table III.A-2 Waste Projections by County 2022 - 2042

Figure III.A-1 - Projected Annual Waste Generation (tons/year)

Table III.A-1(1) Population Projections by County

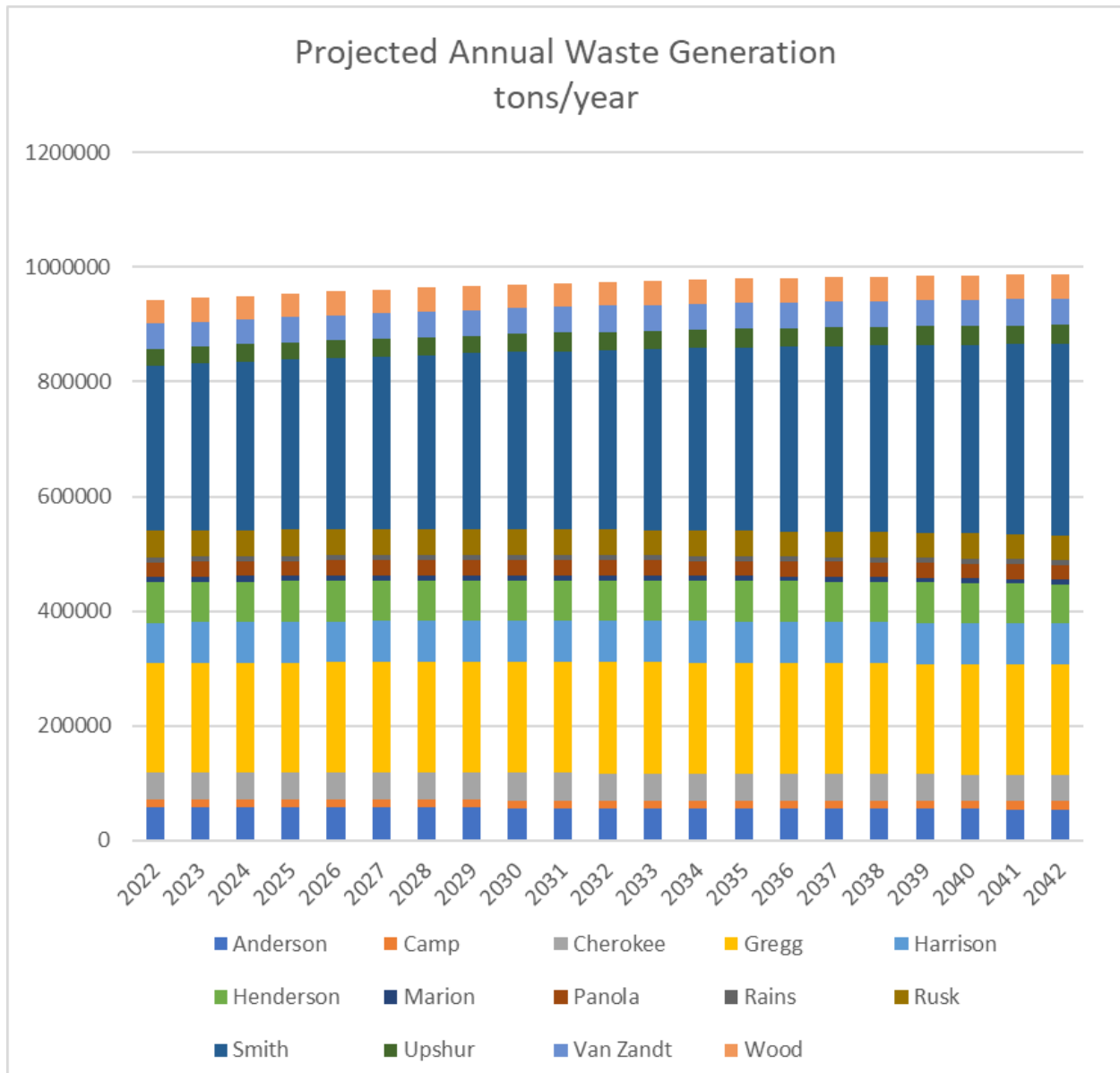
Table 1 - Historic & Projected Population by County																
	Texas	ETCOG	Anderson	Camp	Cherokee	Gregg	Harrison	Henderso	Marion	Panola	Rains	Rusk	Smith	Upshur	Van Zandt	Wood
2010	25,145,561	829,749	58,458	12,401	50,845	121,730	65,631	78,532	10,546	23,796	10,914	53,330	209,714	39,309	52,579	41,964
2011	25,567,291	834,292	58,455	12,469	50,967	122,179	65,899	78,819	10,512	23,885	10,951	53,263	212,245	39,514	52,835	42,299
2012	25,996,722	839,127	58,457	12,554	51,124	122,663	66,193	79,101	10,504	23,967	11,001	53,206	214,859	39,734	53,121	42,643
2013	26,433,242	844,016	58,453	12,660	51,282	123,148	66,482	79,425	10,490	24,063	11,053	53,154	217,455	39,968	53,399	42,984
2014	26,876,429	848,865	58,428	12,758	51,438	123,613	66,764	79,723	10,478	24,155	11,102	53,097	220,076	40,201	53,704	43,328
2015	27,326,193	853,641	58,408	12,863	51,614	124,043	67,021	80,005	10,458	24,238	11,147	53,046	222,690	40,422	54,009	43,677
2016	27,782,691	858,218	58,382	12,957	51,738	124,421	67,300	80,279	10,433	24,321	11,187	52,986	225,242	40,659	54,304	44,009
2017	28,245,982	862,649	58,342	13,047	51,873	124,780	67,523	80,527	10,409	24,402	11,234	52,941	227,753	40,887	54,600	44,331
2018	28,716,123	867,030	58,293	13,145	51,985	125,113	67,764	80,755	10,389	24,471	11,281	52,892	230,250	41,140	54,886	44,666
2019	29,193,268	871,271	58,248	13,231	52,090	125,425	68,004	80,985	10,343	24,531	11,325	52,822	232,715	41,389	55,170	44,993
2020	29,677,668	875,429	58,199	13,322	52,178	125,730	68,247	81,179	10,294	24,576	11,378	52,767	235,143	41,655	55,469	45,292
2021	30,168,926	879,636	58,162	13,411	52,263	126,034	68,492	81,369	10,255	24,647	11,425	52,713	237,577	41,899	55,778	45,611
2022	30,667,390	883,671	58,094	13,515	52,350	126,321	68,736	81,548	10,199	24,714	11,455	52,648	239,994	42,145	56,056	45,896
2023	31,172,832	887,505	58,031	13,609	52,396	126,594	68,931	81,679	10,129	24,758	11,488	52,584	242,371	42,416	56,353	46,166
2024	31,685,234	891,218	57,947	13,712	52,445	126,837	69,130	81,818	10,063	24,817	11,518	52,527	244,705	42,648	56,626	46,425
2025	32,204,920	895,633	57,842	13,797	52,498	127,034	69,324	81,898	9,986	24,874	11,541	52,442	246,977	42,885	56,870	46,665
2026	32,730,748	897,786	57,744	13,886	52,519	127,231	69,488	81,952	9,901	24,918	11,551	52,337	249,195	43,113	57,084	46,867
2027	33,263,027	900,872	57,635	13,967	52,542	127,398	69,644	81,993	9,824	24,971	11,556	52,232	251,365	43,350	57,291	47,104
2028	33,801,104	903,677	57,510	14,037	52,545	127,520	69,772	82,034	9,739	24,995	11,560	52,125	253,492	43,583	57,466	47,299
2029	34,345,157	906,313	57,401	14,116	52,536	127,630	69,884	82,032	9,664	25,006	11,542	52,021	255,559	43,807	57,630	47,485
2030	34,894,452	908,627	57,266	14,164	52,516	127,694	69,967	82,001	9,580	25,008	11,519	51,909	257,573	44,000	57,787	47,643
2031	35,449,059	910,777	57,118	14,214	52,470	127,732	70,031	81,961	9,497	25,010	11,501	51,771	259,538	44,222	57,915	47,797
2032	36,008,470	912,741	56,965	14,265	52,429	127,743	70,076	81,909	9,428	24,998	11,469	51,631	261,424	44,434	58,034	47,936
2033	36,572,564	914,417	56,801	14,296	52,372	127,724	70,110	81,833	9,351	24,970	11,439	51,464	263,235	44,628	58,124	48,070
2034	37,142,038	915,923	56,595	14,328	52,307	127,691	70,115	81,722	9,278	24,940	11,398	51,286	265,013	44,825	58,199	48,226
2035	37,716,495	917,252	56,390	14,362	52,214	127,624	70,120	81,577	9,189	24,900	11,354	51,115	266,756	45,029	58,253	48,369
2036	38,296,865	918,424	56,158	14,398	52,127	127,508	70,117	81,455	9,104	24,861	11,306	50,902	268,456	45,212	58,299	48,521
2037	38,883,894	919,558	55,956	14,427	52,007	127,390	70,095	81,287	9,031	24,826	11,270	50,691	270,133	45,427	58,348	48,670
2038	39,477,164	920,479	55,723	14,446	51,896	127,228	70,048	81,096	8,949	24,781	11,228	50,480	271,779	45,615	58,372	48,838
2039	40,078,056	921,432	55,487	14,483	51,793	127,072	70,012	80,906	8,877	24,727	11,185	50,266	273,380	45,807	58,400	49,037
2040	40,686,496	922,291	55,244	14,509	51,678	126,877	69,982	80,697	8,795	24,670	11,156	50,045	274,978	46,000	58,435	49,225
2041	41,303,005	923,171	55,003	14,542	51,570	126,674	69,926	80,497	8,728	24,611	11,116	49,823	276,538	46,198	58,483	49,462
2042	41,928,733	924,025	54,755	14,593	51,461	126,451	69,899	80,289	8,656	24,545	11,084	49,587	278,060	46,408	58,548	49,689
2043	42,564,184	924,826	54,494	14,628	51,341	126,193	69,846	80,090	8,575	24,487	11,062	49,369	279,576	46,605	58,595	49,965
2044	43,209,911	925,692	54,257	14,660	51,219	125,945	69,790	79,882	8,505	24,427	11,039	49,142	281,097	46,857	58,660	50,212
2045	43,866,965	926,549	54,009	14,681	51,095	125,663	69,745	79,691	8,443	24,378	11,000	48,937	282,591	47,126	58,724	50,466
2046	44,535,432	927,414	53,745	14,712	50,998	125,374	69,702	79,498	8,388	24,305	10,973	48,741	284,065	47,371	58,782	50,760
2047	45,216,833	928,273	53,499	14,744	50,854	125,065	69,632	79,314	8,330	24,239	10,950	48,546	285,532	47,649	58,859	51,060
2048	45,911,304	929,153	53,246	14,783	50,727	124,708	69,591	79,134	8,284	24,171	10,916	48,374	286,965	47,953	58,950	51,351
2049	46,619,758	930,017	53,002	14,810	50,581	124,343	69,549	78,944	8,230	24,113	10,887	48,194	288,372	48,276	59,036	51,680
2050	47,342,105	930,792	52,766	14,843	50,409	123,972	69,522	78,763	8,176	24,030	10,857	48,018	289,751	48,571	59,113	52,001

<https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/Methodology.pdf>

Table III.A-2 Waste Projections by County 2022 — 2042

Projected Waste Stream - tons/year					
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Cumulative 2022-2042
Per Capita Generation Rate / Year	2.14	3.14	0.56		
2010	323,589	475,644	84,865	884,099	
2011	325,361	478,249	85,330	888,939	
2012	327,246	481,020	85,824	894,091	
2013	329,153	483,823	86,324	899,300	
2014	331,044	486,602	86,820	904,467	
2015	332,907	489,340	87,309	909,556	
2016	334,692	491,964	87,777	914,432	
2017	336,420	494,504	88,230	919,154	
2018	338,128	497,015	88,678	923,822	
2019	339,782	499,446	89,112	928,340	
2020	341,404	501,830	89,537	932,771	
2021	343,044	504,242	89,968	937,253	
2022	344,618	506,555	90,380	941,553	941,553
2023	346,113	508,752	90,772	945,638	1,887,190
2024	347,561	510,881	91,152	949,594	2,836,784
2025	348,893	512,838	91,501	953,233	3,790,017
2026	350,122	514,646	91,824	956,592	4,746,609
2027	351,326	516,415	92,140	959,880	5,706,489
2028	352,420	518,023	92,426	962,869	6,669,358
2029	353,448	519,534	92,696	965,678	7,635,036
2030	354,350	520,860	92,933	968,143	8,603,179
2031	355,189	522,093	93,153	970,434	9,573,613
2032	355,955	523,219	93,354	972,527	10,546,140
2033	356,608	524,179	93,525	974,313	11,520,453
2034	357,196	525,043	93,679	975,917	12,496,370
2035	357,714	525,804	93,815	977,333	13,473,703
2036	358,171	526,476	93,935	978,582	14,452,285
2037	358,613	527,126	94,051	979,790	15,432,075
2038	358,972	527,654	94,145	980,772	16,412,847
2039	359,344	528,201	94,242	981,787	17,394,634
2040	359,679	528,693	94,330	982,702	18,377,336
2041	360,022	529,197	94,420	983,640	19,360,976
2042	360,355	529,687	94,508	984,550	20,345,526

Figure III.A-1 – Projected Annual Waste Generation (tons/year)



Attachment III.C

Description of Local Government Programs

Description of Local Government Programs

The following table provides a summary of municipal recycling efforts being sponsored in the ETCOG region. The source of this information includes the results of a survey of city governments, a review of city website information, and interviews with local solid waste officials and private sector officials.

City	Recycling Program Description
Athens	All residents are provided garbage and recycling services that are billed monthly with the City's water and sewer charges. These services total \$14.61 per residence per month. Recycling is picked up each Wednesday. Commercial recycling program Glass recycling at the citizen convenience station
Canton	No Program
Carthage	No Program
Emory	No Program
Gilmore	No Program
Gladewater	Twice a year, the City of Gladewater sponsors a "City-Wide Clean-Up Day." This traditionally is done one Saturday in April then again in October. Dumpsters are positioned by the railroad track beside E Commerce Street. Residents must show proof of city residence when dumping. The following are items that are NOT allowed in the downtown dumpsters: • No loose garbage, Bulky waste only • Dirt, rock, sand • Glass or Tires • Construction materials • Concrete • Pallets • Ceramic • Tile • Sheet Rock • Roofing Materials • Any materials resulting from contractual work or commercially related activities • Hazardous Materials • Paint • Batteries • Motor Oil Refrigerant containing items (Refrigerators, freezers, air conditioning units, etc.). Refrigerant units CAN BE collected, BUT ONLY if they have been tagged by a certified technician to be free of CFC's.
Gun Barrel City	No Program
Henderson	Recycle cart: Henderson residents must fill out the "Yes sign me up!" card to participate in the curbside recycling program at no extra charge with a name, address, and phone number to request a recycling cart, or they can call 903.986.5324. Recycling carts (with a light blue lid) are for recycling only; no trash is allowed to be put in trash carts to avoid recycle cart removal. Once/week collection.

	Materials collected include newspapers and magazines, aluminum and tin cans, cardboard boxes, plastic soda bottles, and milk jugs #1 PET and #2 HDPE plastic containers.
Jefferson	No Program
Kilgore	Recycle collection, and solid waste collection is on the same day. Make sure both carts are out by the curb on the customer's designated day for pick up. All items can be mixed and placed in the cart; no sorting is required. All the following items are recyclable: • Aluminum Cans • Boxboard (cereal, cake, and cracker boxes) • Brown Paper Bags • Cardboard • Junk Mail and Envelopes • Magazines and Catalogs • Newspaper and Newspaper inserts • Office and School Papers • Phone Books • Plastic Bottles (with necks only) • Plastic Milk Jugs • Tin and Steel Cans (rinsed)
Longview	All Longview residents who pay a City of Longview water bill receive a 95-gallon trash cart along with a 95-gallon recycling cart. Both carts are black, with the trash cart having a black lid and the recycling cart having a blue lid. Cart service is provided once per week. Items that can go in the recycling cart are: Clean plastics #1 and #2, clean household metal cans, and paper/cardboard.
Marshall	Convenience Station — The convenience station is only for City of Marshall residents. Materials Accepted: Clothes, furniture, general household appliances, and small appliances.
Mineola	No Program
Palestine	Recycling materials may be dropped off at the Waste Connections Transfer Station located at 571 ACR 3694, Palestine, TX 75801. Hours of Operation: Monday — Friday from 8:00a.m. — 4:30p.m. and Saturday from 8:00a.m. - noon. Materials accepted at the transfer station include: • Newspaper • Sorted office paper • Mixed paper • Cardboard • Clean Plastics (Numbers 1 — 7 only) • Water bottles • Milk containers (empty and rinsed out) • Soda bottles (empty and rinsed out) • Laundry and bleach bottles (empty and rinsed out) • Aluminum cans • Steel cans
Pittsburg	No program
Tyler	Curbside Recycling is available for Tyler residential customers. This optional service provides every other week curbside recycling collection and

	a separate recycling cart. All items must fit inside the cart. An additional cart may be rented for customers that require more service, or a special pickup can be scheduled for customers that have a large one-time pickup. Breaking down boxes and crushing cardboard, plastic, and cans may help items fit inside the cart. For safety reasons, glass is not accepted in the curbside program. However, glass can be dropped off at the Recycling Center. Items available for collection: • Aluminum cans (rinsed and crushed, no aluminum pie plates) • Plastic (rinsed and crushed #1 through 7, lids removed; examples-water or soda bottles, milk jugs, and detergent bottles, look for the number inside the recycling triangle on the bottom of the container) • Tin cans (rinsed) • Cardboard (broken down) • Paper (newspapers, magazines, ads, and office paper) • Junk mail • Brown paper grocery bags The City of Tyler Solid Waste Department offers a free self-service drop-off center that is open six days a week. If an item is brought in that requires a fee, please be aware that the Recycle Center can only accept cash, check, or money orders, no credit or debit cards. The downtown Recycling Center is available to anyone in the East Texas Region. The Recycle Center also accepts vehicles. (A title is required to show proof of ownership). The city provides commercial recycling services.
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City	Organics management programs
Athens	Bagged leaves and brush are picked up each Wednesday. A maximum of ten (10) bags of leaves will be picked up per residence on a weekly basis. Brush must be no more than three (3) inches in diameter and no more than four (4) feet long. Brush must be bundled.
Kilgore	Residential Brush Collection. The City of Kilgore provides a free curbside brush collection once a month for residents. Green Waste Center. The Green Waste Center is located at 2100 Longview St and is open 7 a.m.-5 p.m., seven days a week to Kilgore residents only. The same guidelines as residential brush pick-up are applicable at the Green Waste Center. Free mulch is available year-round.
Longview	Longview residents can use the Compost Site free of charge. Non-residential and commercial haulers can drop off debris for a fee. Please call for a rate schedule. The Compost Site accepts grass, trees, leaves, and garden waste. Compost is available free to Longview residents. Non-residential and commercial haulers can buy compost at \$15.00 per cubic yard plus tax.

Palestine	The City's Compost Site is currently open Tuesday through Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Organic waste only.
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Household Hazardous Waste Programs	
City	Program
Longview	The City of Longview will accept used antifreeze at the Fleet Services department from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday — Friday.
Tyler	City collects used motor oil at its recycling center.

Attachment III.D

Assessment of Solid Waste Facilities

III.D.1 Overall Assessment of Facilities

Table III.D-1 provides a listing of TCEQ registered or permitted solid waste management facilities in the ETCOG region. Facilities include recycling processing facilities, mulch / compost operations, citizen convenience stations, transfer stations, medical waste transportation and treatment, grease and grit trap transporters and processors, transfer stations, and landfills. This section of the report also identified used oil facilities located in the region.

Table III.D-2 presents the current distribution of facilities by county. It is relevant to note that there is a concentration of facilities in the most populous counties in the region – specifically Gregg and Smith. This illustrates that in rural parts of the ETCOG, there are much fewer options for cities and counties to recycle or process waste, and waste must be transported longer distances.

Table III.D-1 presents a summary table of MSW facilities in the region.

Site Name	Physical Type	County
Royal Oaks Landfill	MSW Landfill	Cherokee
Pine Hill Farms Landfill Tx Lp	MSW Landfill	Gregg
East Texas Regional Landfill	MSW Landfill	Rusk
Greenwood Farms Landfill	MSW Landfill	Smith
Hallsville Landfill	C and D Landfill	Harrison
City of Athens Citizens Collection Station	Citizen Convenience Station	Henderson
Precinct 2	Citizen Convenience Station	Wood
Edwards Construction MSW Facility	Grease and Grit Trap	Gregg
Edwards Construction Kilgore Liquid Waste Processing Fac	Grease and Grit Trap	Gregg
Gaston Sanitation Service	5lv	Rains
Ark-La-Tex Shredding	Medical Waste Transfer Facility	Smith
Angelina And Neches River Authority Composting Facility	Recycling - Compost	Cherokee
Trendsetter Construction	Recycling - Compost	Smith
Texas Organic Enterprises	Recycling - Compost	Smith
Vital Earth Resources Composting Facility	Recycling - Compost	Upshur
Trendsetter Construction Inc	Recycling - Compost	Smith
Randall S Platt Inc DbA Platt Equipment Company	Recycling	Gregg
Ram Wood Recycling	Recycling	Gregg
Heritage-Crystal Clean	Recycling	Gregg
Trendsetter Construction	Recycling	Gregg
Go Green Recycling	Recycling	Gregg
Go Green Recycling	Recycling	Harrison
Dingler Road Recycling Center	Recycling	Smith
Randall S Platt DbA Ram Fiber	Recycling	Smith
Hawley Recycling	Recycling	Smith
Trendsetter Construction	Recycling	Smith
Go Green Recycling	Recycling	Smith
Trendsetter Construction Inc	Recycling	Upshur

2022-2042

Palestine Transfer Station	Transfer Station	Anderson
Texas Department of Criminal Justice Beto I Transfer Station Facility	Transfer Station	Anderson
Texas Department of Criminal Justice Coffield Transfer Station Facility	Transfer Station	Anderson
Pittsburg Transfer Station Facility	Transfer Station	Camp
City of Carthage Transfer Station Facility	Transfer Station	Panola
Smith County Transfer Station	Transfer Station	Smith
Easley Sanitation Transfer Recycling Station Facility	Transfer Station	Van Zandt
City of Canton Transfer Station	Transfer Station	Van Zandt
Sharps Environmental Service	5wi	Panola
Pinehill Landfill Gas Treatment Facility	Gas Recovery	Gregg
Greenwood Farms Landfill Gas Treatment	Gas Recovery	Smith
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, MSW Sites in Texas By Area, Data File Created On 2/5/2021 5:47:50am		

Table III.D-2 Regional Distribution of MSW Facilities

Region / County	MSW Landfill	C and D Landfill	Citizen Convenience Station	Low Volume Transfer Station	Grease and Grit	Medical Waste Transfer	Compost / Mulch	Recycling	Transfer Station	Medical Waste Processing	Gas Recovery	Number of Facilities
ETCOG	4	1	2	1	2	1	5	12	8	1	2	39
Anderson									3			3
Camp									1			1
Cherokee	1						1					2
Gregg	1				2			5			1	9
Harrison		1	1					1				3
Henderson												0
Marion												0
Panola									1	1		2
Rains				1								1
Rusk	1											1
Smith	1					1	3	5	1		1	12
Upshur							1	1				2
Van Zandt									2			2
Wood			1									1

III-D.2 Material Processing and Recycling Facilities

Members of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) have identified a lack of markets as a major constraint to increased recycling in the ETCOG Region as there are currently minimal facilities to reach a higher processing capacity for recyclable materials. Registered recycling facilities in the region are identified in Table III-D-1. It should be noted that many of the facilities registered as “recycling” facilities are wood and brush mulching operations.

Registered recycling facilities are located in 4 of the ETCOG Region’s 14 counties. The limited number of recycling facilities limits access for local governments and businesses wishing to recycle. This limited number also means that for several parts of the Region, materials must be transported long distances, thereby increasing the cost of recycling.

The lack of markets presents a “chicken and egg” situation in the Region. Greater demand for recycling services would encourage investments in facilities to process materials. The availability of accessible markets would make it more cost-effective for local governments and businesses to adopt recycling programs.

In addition to recycling facilities that are required to register with the TCEQ, there are private businesses that offer recycling opportunities, including scrap paper, electronics, and metals. Table III.D-3 presents a list of companies offering recycling services. This list was derived through an online search of businesses involved in recycling. No follow-up contacts were made with these firms to identify quantities or specific types of materials accepted.

Table III.D-3 Recycling Businesses in ETCOG Region

Company	Materials	City
Haz Pak	Electrical	Tyler
Ark La Tex Shredding	Paper	Tyler
Preglen Iron and Metal	Scrap Metal	Athens
Capitol Recycling	Scrap Metal	Canton
Mineola Iron and Metal	Scrap Metal	Mineola
Tyler Iron and Metal	Scrap Metal	Tyler
Obar Scrap and Salvage	Scrap Metal	Tyler
Huntwell of Texas	Scrap Metal	Tyler
Platt Equipment	Scrap Metal	Tyler
Longview Scrap and Metal	Scrap Metal	Tyler
Trendsetter Recycling Services	Scrap Metal	Tyler
K and L Auto Crusher	Scrap Metal	Tyler
Source: Online Search for Recycling Companies		

Businesses that are registered with TCEQ to provide recycling services include the following. Data on tons recovered from these businesses are not required to be reported to TCEQ.

Table III.D-4 Registered Recycling Companies

Business	County
Randall S Platt Inc.	Gregg
Ram Wood recycling	Gregg
Heritage -Crystal Clean	Gregg
Trendsetter Construction	Gregg
Go Green Recycling	Gregg
Go Green Recycling	Harrison
Dingler Road Recycling Center	Smith
Randall s Plat DBA Ram Fiber	Smith
Hawley Recycling	Smith
Trendsetter Construction	Smith
Go Green Recycling	Smith
Trendsetter Construction Inc.	Upshur

III.D.3 Citizen Convenience Stations

The primary means of waste storage in the region is the use of citizen convenience stations. These facilities are designed to allow for the collection of waste and temporary storage in areas that do not have access to regular curbside collection of waste. These facilities cannot accept waste from commercial businesses or institutions.

Table III.D-5 presents a listing of citizen convenience stations in the ETCOG Region.

Table III.D-5 ETCOG Region Citizen Convenience Stations

Facility	Location
Elysian Fields Solid Waste Facility	17030 FM 31 (F.M. 31 - North of Elysian Fields) Elysian Fields, Texas
Gill Solid Waste Facility	10326 Hwy 59 South (Hwy 59 South of F.M. 2625) Marshall, Texas
Hallsville Solid Waste Facility	285 Muntz Cut-off Hallsville, Texas
Harleton Solid Waste Facility	Hwy 154 @ FM 2208 Harleton, Texas
Waskom Solid Waste Facility	5304 FM 2201 (F.M. 134 - South of F.M. 1998) Waskom, Texas
Woodlawn Solid Waste Facility	1233 Baker Bridge Road (End of Baker Bridge Road Off of F.M. 1997) Marshall, Texas
Solid Waste Facility	4299 Broadway (F.M. 2198 - East of Mound Pond Road) Karnack, Texas
City of Athens Citizen Convenience Station	500 Abrams Street, Athens, Texas
Precinct 2 Citizen Convenience station in Wood County	705 County Road 2353, Quitman, Texas

One of the primary solid waste management issues in the Region is illegal dumping. The addition of citizen convenience stations throughout the region could help alleviate this problem.

Some of the cities in the region do sponsor citizen drop-off centers. These facilities are designed to serve much the same service as citizen convenience stations. Residents can bring waste and certain special wastes to these facilities.

III.D.4 Composting

There are five registered compost / mulch facilities located in the ETCOG region. Only two of these facilities are required by their registration to report tonnages – the Angelina and Neches River Authority and Vital Earth Resources Company. Combined, these two facilities process approximately 6,000 tons of material per year. The three other facilities are registered through a Notice of Intent process and are not required to report tonnages.

The cities of Longview, Athens, and Palestine have tree/brush grinding programs that are designed to keep tree and brush waste out of the landfill. A review of landfill data illustrates the impact of these operations on regional disposal quantities. In 2020, a total of only 1,005 tons of brush were reported disposed of at the four landfills. Brush material accounted for 0.13% of total disposed quantities, compared to a statewide average of 0.75%.

During that same year, a total of 30,000 tons of sludge were disposed of at the same four landfills. This reduction is attributed to the Angelina and Neches River Authority's compost facility as they use biosolids as a feedstock.

Table III.D-6 Registered or Permitted Compost Facilities

Facility	County	Tons / Year
Angelina and Neches River Authority Composting Facility	Cherokee	4,695
Trendsetter Construction	Smith	NA
Texas Organic Enterprises	Smith	NA
Vital Earth Resources Composting Facility	Upshur	2,202
Trendsetter Construction Inc.	Smith	NA

III.D.5 Medical Waste Facilities

According to landfill records, the four regional landfills accepted 978 tons of medical waste in 2019. Facilities that are registered with TCEQ include Sharps Environmental Services and Ark La Tex Shredding. According to TCEQ records, these facilities accepted a total of 800 tons in 2019.

III.D.6 Grease and Grit Trap Facilities

There are two grease and grit trap processing facilities in the region. These facilities are owned and operated by Edwards Construction Company; one facility is in Longview; the other facility is located in Kilgore. Some compost facilities are also authorized to process this waste material.

III.D.7 Used Oil

A review of TCEQ records identifies approximately 300 used oil collection and recycling entities in the region.

Table III.D-7 – TCEQ Used Oil Collection and Recycling

 Regulated Entity Name	County	Location
AL BREEDEN USED CARS	ANDERSON	902 E FM 323 PALESTINE TX 75801 8851
AUTOZONE 1538	ANDERSON	1741 CROCKETT RD PALESTINE TX 75801 5901
OIL EXCHANGE PALESTINE	ANDERSON	1905 CROCKETT RD PALESTINE TX 75801 5905
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 6011	ANDERSON	2403 W OAK ST PALESTINE TX 75801 4067
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 6089	ANDERSON	300 E PINE ST FRANKSTON TX 75763 2627
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 666	ANDERSON	1820 CROCKETT RD PALESTINE TX 75801 5904
TDCJ COFFIELD UNIT	ANDERSON	2661 FM 5054 TENNESSEE COLONY TX 75884 0001
TRACTOR SUPPLY 384 PALESTINE	ANDERSON	2200 S LOOP 256 PALESTINE TX 75801 4702
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 345	ANDERSON	2223 S LOOP 256 PALESTINE TX 75801 4701
ABC AUTO PARTS 28	CAMP	100 S GREER BLVD PITTSBURG TX 75686 1408
EASTEX CRUDE TRUCKING	CAMP	10851 STATE HIGHWAY 11 W LEESBURG TX 75451 2523
M AND B TRANSPORT	CAMP	HIGHWAY 11 WEST COUNTY RD 240 LEESBURG TX 75451
NICKCO RECYCLING	CAMP	3363 FM 3042 PITTSBURG TX 75686 7361
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 4882	CAMP	413 S GREER BLVD PITTSBURG TX 75686 1701
SHAWNEE ENTERPRIZES	CAMP	3750 STATE HIGHWAY 11 W PITTSBURG TX 75686 7834
ABC AUTO PARTS 6	CHEROKEE	201 N BOLTON ST JACKSONVILLE TX 75766 4803
ABC AUTO PARTS 6	CHEROKEE	1010 S JACKSON ST JACKSONVILLE TX 75766 3016
AUTOZONE 1309	CHEROKEE	1612 S JACKSON ST STE 108 JACKSONVILLE TX 75766 3028
B AND B TRUCK AND AUTO SERVICE	CHEROKEE	HWY 79 JACKSONVILLE TX 75766
CHEROKEE COUNTY USED OIL COLLECTION CENTER	CHEROKEE	CHEROKEE COUNTY SOLID WASTE SITE
HUBERT GLASS OIL	CHEROKEE	36036 US HIGHWAY 69 N JACKSONVILLE TX 75766 0267
JACKSONVILLE LUBE SHOP	CHEROKEE	901 W RUSK ST JACKSONVILLE TX 75766 2219
OIL EXCHANGE	CHEROKEE	1310 S JACKSON ST JACKSONVILLE TX 75766 3041
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 5990	CHEROKEE	372 N DICKINSON DR RUSK TX 75785 1069
OREILLY AUTO PARTS STORE 686	CHEROKEE	604 S JACKSON ST JACKSONVILLE TX 75766 2417
ROGUE WASTE RECOVERY AND ENVIRONMENTAL	CHEROKEE	301 E TENA ST JACKSONVILLE TX 75766 3045
ROYAL OAKS LANDFILL	CHEROKEE	608 CR 4102 JACKSONVILLE TX 75766
TRACTOR SUPPLY 436 JACKSONVILLE	CHEROKEE	1626 S JACKSON ST STE 128 JACKSONVILLE TX 75766 3028
TRACTOR SUPPLY COMPANY STORE 2529	CHEROKEE	562 S MARCUS ST ALTO TX 75925 2834
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 180	CHEROKEE	1311 S JACKSON ST JACKSONVILLE TX 75766 3050
ABC AUTO PARTS 1	GREGG	223 S STANDARD ST LONGVIEW TX 75604 4948
ABC AUTO PARTS 10	GREGG	1407 US HIGHWAY 259 N KILGORE TX 75662 5525
ABC AUTO PARTS 15	GREGG	446 N EASTMAN RD LONGVIEW TX 75601 6910
ABC AUTO PARTS 15	GREGG	2309 N EASTMAN RD # 4 LONGVIEW TX 75605 4055
ABC AUTO PARTS 18	GREGG	3945 US HIGHWAY 259 N LONGVIEW TX 75605 7719
ABC AUTO PARTS 2	GREGG	920 W MARSHALL AVE LONGVIEW TX 75604 5125
ABC AUTO PARTS 26	GREGG	705 BROADWAY AVE GLADEWATER TX 75647 2413
ABC AUTO PARTS 3	GREGG	3667 ESTES PKWY LONGVIEW TX 75603 1703
ABC AUTO PARTS 3	GREGG	201 S HIGH ST LONGVIEW TX 75601 7136
ADVANCE AUTO PARTS 6019	GREGG	4006 W MARSHALL AVE LONGVIEW TX 75604 4915

ADVANCE AUTO PARTS 7315	GREGG	212 E MARSHALL AVE LONGVIEW TX 75601 5337
ADVANCE AUTO PARTS 7586	GREGG	1120 E IRVING BLVD IRVING TX 75060 4353
ADVANCE AUTO PARTS LONGVIEW 01	GREGG	2547 JUDSON RD LONGVIEW TX 75605 4643
ATLAS OIL LONGVIEW	GREGG	5425 WHITEHURST DR LONGVIEW TX 75602 7005
AUTOZONE 1438	GREGG	714 W MARSHALL AVE LONGVIEW TX 75601 6217
AUTOZONE 1485	GREGG	2301 GILMER RD LONGVIEW TX 75604 2133
AUTOZONE 6259	GREGG	3663 ESTES PKWY LONGVIEW TX 75603 1703
CENTRAL FREIGHT LINES LONGVIEW	GREGG	1305 FM 1845 S LONGVIEW TX 75603 9423
COASTAL CHEMICAL	GREGG	1312 INDUSTRIAL BLVD KILGORE TX 75662 6622
COASTAL UNILUBE DISTRIBUTION CENTER	GREGG	2204 N LONGVIEW ST KILGORE TX 75662 6834
COOKS AUTO CLINIC AND USED CARS	GREGG	402 W HARRISON RD LONGVIEW TX 75604 5315
DOWELL SCHLUMBERGER	GREGG	301 CAPACITY DR LONGVIEW TX 75604 5339
ENERGY FLUIDS OF EAST TEXAS	GREGG	1543 FM 2199 S MARSHALL TX 75672 3058
ENVIRONMENTAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	GREGG	PAVED RD 5 M N ON HWY 281
FIRST RECOVERY KILGORE VALVOLINE	GREGG	3 MI W FM 1252 FROM HWY 42
FORMER DAWSON PRODUCTION SERVICES	GREGG	2609 STATE HIGHWAY 42 KILGORE TX 75662 8891
FTSI SERVICES LONGVIEW TEXAS	GREGG	1704 E WHALEY ST LONGVIEW TX 75601 6832
G AND M INTERNATIONAL	GREGG	2103 STATE HIGHWAY 31 E KILGORE TX 75662 6809
GLADEWATER JET LUBE	GREGG	1409 BROADWAY AVE GLADEWATER TX 75647 5033
GLADEWATER JET LUBE	GREGG	101B E UPSHUR AVE GLADEWATER TX 75647 2346
GREGG COUNTY OIL	GREGG	210 W TYLER ST LONGVIEW TX 75601 6319
H AND W PETROLEUM	GREGG	145 LAKE LAMOND RD LONGVIEW TX 75604 5102
HERITAGE-CRYSTAL CLEAN	GREGG	2800 WICKS ST KILGORE TX 75662 3964
HOLT CAT	GREGG	5110 W LOOP 281 S LONGVIEW TX 75603 8403
HWY 80 TEXACO FORMER	GREGG	501 W MARSHALL AVE LONGVIEW TX 75601 6215
INDUSTRIAL SERVICE KILGORE	GREGG	122 SOUTHPORT RD KILGORE TX 75662 5454
IRI INTERNATIONAL	GREGG	2810 HWY 145 NORTH KILGORE TX 75662
JRS OIL CHANGE	GREGG	2257 W LOOP 281 LONGVIEW TX 75604 2508
JUDSON ROAD EXPRESS LUBE	GREGG	1608B JUDSON RD LONGVIEW TX 75601 3648
JUDSON ROAD EXXON	GREGG	1315 JUDSON RD LONGVIEW TX 75601 3914
KWIK KAR LUBE AND TUNE ON JUDSON ROAD	GREGG	1620 JUDSON RD LONGVIEW TX 75601 3655
LONGVIEW NEWS	GREGG	320 E METHVIN ST LONGVIEW TX 75601 7323
LONGVIEW SERVICE CENTER	GREGG	1221 KARNES RD LONGVIEW TX 75604 5926
LUBE EXPRESS OF LONGVIEW	GREGG	105 E LOOP 281 LONGVIEW TX 75605 7908
MARTIN GAS TRANSPORT	GREGG	2800 N LONGVIEW ST KILGORE TX 75662 6846
MOBLEY	GREGG	3800 STONE RD KILGORE TX 75662 6927
NDC RECYCLING	GREGG	820 MCKESSON DR LONGVIEW TX 75604 5613
OIL EXCHANGE KILGORE	GREGG	1301 N KILGORE ST KILGORE TX 75662 6059
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 1080	GREGG	901 BROADWAY AVE GLADEWATER TX 75647 2501
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 5742	GREGG	2400 JUDSON RD LONGVIEW TX 75605 4631
 REGULATED ENTITY NAME	COUNTY	LOCATION
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 6088	GREGG	607 E US HIGHWAY 80 WHITE OAK TX 75693 2111
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 641	GREGG	1919 ALPINE RD LONGVIEW TX 75601 4828
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 652	GREGG	2220 GILMER RD LONGVIEW TX 75604 2515

OREILLY AUTO PARTS 778	GREGG	1213 N KILGORE ST KILGORE TX 75662 6057
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 839	GREGG	1410 W MARSHALL AVE LONGVIEW TX 75604 5113
PINEHILL LANDFILL	GREGG	1102 LANDFILL RD. KILGORE TX 75663 1857
PRESSURE PUMPING SERVICES	GREGG	351 GENE JONES RD KILGORE TX 75662 0132
REDS OIL RECOVERY	GREGG	6000 OLD HIGHWAY 80 LONGVIEW TX 75604 6029
REEVES OIL	GREGG	4012 W MARSHALL AVE LONGVIEW TX 75604 4915
SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS	GREGG	202 MICHAEL ST LONGVIEW TX 75603 9110
SAMS CLUB 6422	GREGG	3310 4TH ST LONGVIEW TX 75605 7954
STATES ENVIRONMENTAL OIL EQUIPMENT	GREGG	HWY 42 S KILGORE TX 75662
SUN COAST RESOURCES	GREGG	1313 ENERGY DR KILGORE TX 75662 5539
TEXACO EXPRESS LUBE	GREGG	2013 GILMER RD LONGVIEW TX 75604 2512
TEXAS SERVICE STATION	GREGG	1200 US HIGHWAY 259 N KILGORE TX 75662 6052
TIME-IT LUBE OF TEXAS	GREGG	2903A ESTES PKWY LONGVIEW TX 75602 3847
TRACTOR SUPPLY 486 LONGVIEW	GREGG	1011 WAL ST LONGVIEW TX 75605 7924
TROON SERVICES	GREGG	6202 STATE HIGHWAY 42 N KILGORE TX 75662 5398
UNION TANK CAR	GREGG	2173 FM 2087 LONGVIEW TX 75602
UNITED FUEL AND ENERGY SFS YOUR PUMP 5	GREGG	415 N SPUR 63 LONGVIEW TX 75601 5016
US FILTER RECOVERY SERVICES KILGORE	GREGG	2701 STATE HIGHWAY 31 E KILGORE TX 75662 6821
VALVOLINE EXPRESS CARE LONGVIEW	GREGG	2703 BILL OWENS PKWY LONGVIEW TX 75605 2135
WAL-MART 399	GREGG	2440 GILMER RD LONGVIEW TX 75604 2134
WAL-MART 399	GREGG	1905 E LOOP 281 LONGVIEW TX 75605 8415
WAL-MART STORE 572	GREGG	1811 US HIGHWAY 259 N KILGORE TX 75662 5529
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 3828	GREGG	4006 ESTES PKWY LONGVIEW TX 75603 1712
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 398	GREGG	515 E LOOP 281 LONGVIEW TX 75605 5001
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 572	GREGG	1201 STONE ST KILGORE TX 75662 5433
WESTERN MARKETING LONGVIEW	GREGG	4336 STATE HIGHWAY 31 N LONGVIEW TX 75603 3510
ABC AUTO PARTS 21	HARRISON	1403 E END BLVD N MARSHALL TX 75670 0707
AUTOZONE 1310	HARRISON	1500 E GRAND AVE MARSHALL TX 75670 3638
C RECOVERY	HARRISON	3900 BRIDLE PATH MARSHALL TX 75672 2404
EASTMAN CHEMICAL TEXAS OPERATIONS	HARRISON	300 KODAK BLVD LONGVIEW TX 75602 6113
ENVIRONMENTAL OIL RECOVERY EPPCO	HARRISON	RR 13 LONGVIEW TX 75602 9813
JERRYS OIL RECOVERY	HARRISON	RR 7 LONGVIEW TX 75601 9807
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 399	HARRISON	358 REDBUD AVE HALLSVILLE TX 75650 5041
RED SIMPSON	HARRISON	1501 E GRAND AVE MARSHALL TX 75670 3637
SCOTTS MECHANICAL SERVICE	HARRISON	6741 STATE HIGHWAY 154 MARSHALL TX 75670 4747
SPEEDY OIL RECOVERY	HARRISON	6723 US HIGHWAY 59 S MARSHALL TX 75672 4149
THERMO FLUIDS	HARRISON	2608 E END BLVD S MARSHALL TX 75672 7404
TRI STATE WELL SERVICE	HARRISON	9814 N HIGHWAY 59 WOODLAWN TX 75694
VALVOLINE EXPRESS CARE MARSHALL	HARRISON	3900 KARNACK HWY MARSHALL TX 75672 8621
WAL-MART STORE 918	HARRISON	2607 E END BLVD N MARSHALL TX 75670 0813
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 918	HARRISON	105 E END BLVD N MARSHALL TX 75670 3601
WRAYS AUTO SERVICE AND EXPRESS LUBE	HARRISON	1701 E END BLVD N MARSHALL TX 75670 0713
		1401 E GRAND AVE MARSHALL TX 75670 3635

ABC AUTO PARTS 37	HENDERSON	600 E TYLER ST ATHENS TX 75751 2019
AUTOZONE 1505	HENDERSON	304 W CORSICANA ST ATHENS TX 75751 2403
AUTOZONE 3123	HENDERSON	1211 W MAIN ST GUN BARREL CITY TX 75156 5321
BARNES PROPERTY	HENDERSON	SE CORNER OF INT OF CR 2902 AND CR 2904, HENDERSON COUNTY, TEXAS
BLACKJACK CLAY	HENDERSON	9461 BANKHEAD ST MURCHISON TX 75778 1701
EATON MOTOR	HENDERSON	1414 E TYLER ST ATHENS TX 75751 4625
HOLLANDS PIT STOP	HENDERSON	102 N SEVEN POINTS DR SEVEN POINTS TX 75143 8111
KING ROOFING	HENDERSON	444 N GUN BARREL LN GUN BARREL CITY TX 75156 3729
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 5599	HENDERSON	660 STATE HIGHWAY 31 E CHANDLER TX 75758 2384
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 5811	HENDERSON	206 N SEVEN POINTS DR SEVEN POINTS TX 75143 8113
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 723	HENDERSON	505 W CORSICANA ST ATHENS TX 75751 2308
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 865	HENDERSON	601 W MAIN ST GUN BARREL CITY TX 75156 5308
PIT STOP AND LUBE 2	HENDERSON	525 HIGHWAY 31 W CHANDLER TX 75758
PIT STOP OIL AND LUBE 3	HENDERSON	503 E TYLER ST ATHENS TX 75751 2017
PIT STOP OIL AND LUBE 4	HENDERSON	417 W ROYALL BLVD MALAKOFF TX 75148 9499
PIT STOP OIL AND LUBE 5	HENDERSON	406 S PALESTINE ST ATHENS TX 75751 2512
TIP TOP AUTO REPAIR	HENDERSON	2516B W MAIN ST GUN BARREL CITY TX 75156 3640
TIP TOP AUTO REPAIR	HENDERSON	13021 STATE HIGHWAY 198 STE 131 MABANK TX 75156 7679
TRACTOR SUPPLY 2007	HENDERSON	1701 S 3RD ST MABANK TX 75147 7301
TRACTOR SUPPLY 307 ATHENS	HENDERSON	1400 E TYLER ST ATHENS TX 75751 4617
TRACTOR SUPPLY ATHENS	HENDERSON	701 E TYLER ST ATHENS TX 75751 2111
WAL-MART 412	HENDERSON	1111 E TYLER ST ATHENS TX 75751 2131
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 0412	HENDERSON	1405 E TYLER ST ATHENS TX 75751 4613
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 516	HENDERSON	1200 W MAIN ST GUN BARREL CITY TX 75156 5320
REBL ENVIRONMENTAL OIL RECOVERY	N/A	
BRIMHALL, RUSSELL E JR	N/A	
ABC AUTO PARTS 14	PANOLA	821 W PANOLA ST CARTHAGE TX 75633 2335
AUTOZONE 1479	PANOLA	800 W PANOLA ST CARTHAGE TX 75633 2336
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 755	PANOLA	1411 W PANOLA ST CARTHAGE TX 75633 2347
STRONG SERVICE	PANOLA	3784 S US HIGHWAY 79 CARTHAGE TX 75633 6572
TRACTOR SUPPLY 1118	PANOLA	2001 W PANOLA ST CARTHAGE TX 75633 2368
WAL-MART 523	PANOLA	423 SW LOOP CARTHAGE TX 75633 3280
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 5641	RAINS	387 E LENNON DR EMORY TX 75440 3222
STONE RECYCLING EMORY	RAINS	431 HWY 69 S EMORY TX 75440
STONE RECYCLING POINT	RAINS	HWY 69 POINT TX 75472
ABC AUTO PARTS 12	RUSK	460 US HIGHWAY 79 S HENDERSON TX 75654 3610
AUTOZONE 1424	RUSK	2219 US HIGHWAY 79 S HENDERSON TX 75654 4409
K G HALE	RUSK	219 N VAN BUREN ST HENDERSON TX 75652 5845
KILGORE FUEL OIL	RUSK	605 GULF CAMP RD KILGORE TX 75662 0927
LAIRD HILL COLLECTION SITE	RUSK	1437 COUNTY ROAD 166 W LAIRD HILL TX 75661
NAPA AUTO @ TRUCK PARTS	RUSK	701 US HIGHWAY 79 N HENDERSON TX 75652 6107
NEW LONDON USED OIL COLLECTION CENTER C	RUSK	180 PHILLIPS ST NEW LONDON TX 75682
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 720	RUSK	2118 US HIGHWAY 79 S HENDERSON TX 75654 4406
QUALITY TIRE AND AUTO CENTER	RUSK	409 US HIGHWAY 79 S HENDERSON TX 75654 3609

QUICK CHANGE OIL AND LUBE 2	RUSK	705 US HIGHWAY 79 N HENDERSON TX 75652 6107
RUSK COUNTY UO AND UOF COLLECTION CEN TAT	RUSK	CR 2187 HENDERSON TX 75652
RUSK COUNTY USED OIL AND OIL FILTER	RUSK	CR 255D HENDERSON TX 75652
SUPER C CAR CARE	RUSK	750 N MILL ST HENDERSON TX 75652 6016
TRACTOR SUPPLY 424 HENDERSON	RUSK	2307 US HIGHWAY 79 S HENDERSON TX 75654 4448
VELVIN OIL	RUSK	403 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR DR HENDERSON TX 75652 6551
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 165	RUSK	2121 US HIGHWAY 79 S HENDERSON TX 75654 4405
ABC AUTO PARTS 13	SMITH	100 E MAIN ST WHITEHOUSE TX 75791 3523
ABC AUTO PARTS 13	SMITH	1006 HWY 110 N WHITEHOUSE TX 75791 3030
ABC AUTO PARTS 33	SMITH	1257 SSE LOOP 323 TYLER TX 75701 3746
ABC AUTO PARTS 9	SMITH	306 N NORTHWEST LOOP 323 TYLER TX 75702 8728
ADVANCE AUTO PARTS 6023	SMITH	205 W GENTRY PKWY TYLER TX 75702 4473
ADVANCE AUTO PARTS 8948	SMITH	4015 S BROADWAY AVE TYLER TX 75701 8727
ADVANCE AUTO PARTS TYLER 01	SMITH	4031 S BROADWAY AVE TYLER TX 75701 8727
ASSOCIATED RECYCLING SERVICES LC	SMITH	719 N FLEISHEL AVE TYLER TX 75702 6078
AUTOZONE 1426	SMITH	3536 S BROADWAY AVE TYLER TX 75701 8707
AUTOZONE 1429	SMITH	2031 W GENTRY PKWY TYLER TX 75702 3933
AUTOZONE 3154	SMITH	1123 STATE HIGHWAY 110 N WHITEHOUSE TX 75791 3055
AUTOZONE 3975	SMITH	720 S MAIN ST LINDALE TX 75771 6438
AUTOZONE 4253	SMITH	312 S BECKHAM AVE TYLER TX 75702 7504
CENTRAL FREIGHT LINES TYLER	SMITH	3611 MINEOLA HWY TYLER TX 75702 1149
CITY OF TROUP	SMITH	102 S CAROLINA ST TROUP TX 75789 2129
EAST TEXAS WASTE MANAGEMENT	SMITH	1803 EVERGLADES DR TYLER TX 75703 2014
FIRST RECOVERY TYLER VALVOLINE	SMITH	5413A FM 850 TYLER TX 75705 2111
HUNSAKER TRUCK LEASE	SMITH	2942 N INDUSTRIAL AVE TYLER TX 75708 2104
KWIK KAR LUBE AND TUNE	SMITH	6310 S BROADWAY AVE TYLER TX 75703 4415
KWIK KAR OF LINDALE	SMITH	2118 S MAIN ST LINDALE TX 75771 7706
LINDALE CLEANERS	SMITH	1406 S MAIN ST LINDALE TX 75771 6267
MEDDERS BRAKE AND ALIGNMENT	SMITH	2614 S MAIN ST LINDALE TX 75771 7723
MOLECULAR SEPARATION TECHNOLOGIES	SMITH	11989 STATE HIGHWAY 155 N TYLER TX 75708 3259
MONTGOMERY WARD 1670	SMITH	1818 ROSELAND BLVD TYLER TX 75701 4244
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 1831	SMITH	705 S MAIN ST LINDALE TX 75771 6439
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 380	SMITH	2208 W GENTRY PKWY TYLER TX 75702 2808
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 386	SMITH	410 E FRONT ST TYLER TX 75702 8212
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 4903	SMITH	1004 HWY 110 N WHITEHOUSE TX 75791 3030
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 5721	SMITH	8177 S BROADWAY AVE TYLER TX 75703 5469
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 5739	SMITH	3400 S BROADWAY AVE STE 200 TYLER TX 75701 8728
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 766	SMITH	3931 TROUP HWY TYLER TX 75703 1924
ORIGIN TEXAS RECYCLING TYLER	SMITH	10322 SPUR 164 TYLER TX 75709 5115
OROURKE AND SELECT TYLER	SMITH	510 N PALACE AVE TYLER TX 75702 5127
P AND E RECYCLING	SMITH	19989 COUNTY ROAD 2138 TROUP TX 75789 5013

PEP BOYS 787	SMITH	3616 S BROADWAY AVE TYLER TX 75701 8709
PILOT THOMAS LOGISTICS TYLER	SMITH	1510 N NORTHWEST LOOP 323 TYLER TX 75702 3625
PIT STOP OIL AND LUBE 1	SMITH	5030 STATE HIGHWAY 31 W TYLER TX 75709 9724
POLK OIL TYLER	SMITH	3636 SHILOH RD TYLER TX 75707 1910
POSADOS CAFE POSADOS CAFE LINDALE	SMITH	3201 S MAIN ST LINDALE TX 75771 7727
ROBERTSON AUTOMOTIVE	SMITH	415 S PALACE AVE TYLER TX 75702 7936
RODIECK WELDING AND RADIATOR SERVICE	SMITH	129 N GLENWOOD BLVD TYLER TX 75702 5424
ROYAL LUBE	SMITH	3523 S BROADWAY AVE TYLER TX 75701 8708
SAFECO WASTE OIL	SMITH	18734 US HIGHWAY 69 S TYLER TX 75703 8246
SAMS CLUB 8284	SMITH	2025 S SOUTHWEST LOOP 323 TYLER TX 75701 0763
STATES ENVIRONMENTAL OIL SERVICES	SMITH	COUNTY ROAD 489 TYLER TX 75706
SUPER LUBE 1	SMITH	2417 S BROADWAY AVE TYLER TX 75701 5403
SUPER LUBE 2	SMITH	2632 W GENTRY PKWY TYLER TX 75702 2755
SUPER LUBE 5	SMITH	100 STATE HIGHWAY 110 S WHITEHOUSE TX 75791 3515
SUPER LUBE 6	SMITH	2121 W SOUTHWEST LOOP 323 TYLER TX 75701 8432
TIME IT LUBE OF TEXAS 105	SMITH	430 STATE HIGHWAY 110 N WHITEHOUSE TX 75791 3110
TIME IT LUBE OF TEXAS 107	SMITH	1823 E SOUTHEAST LOOP 323 TYLER TX 75701 8313
TIME IT LUBE OF TEXAS 109	SMITH	6715 S BROADWAY AVE TYLER TX 75703 4731
TIME IT LUBE OF TEXAS 111	SMITH	3819 TROUP HWY TYLER TX 75703 1734
TIME IT LUBE OF TEXAS 112	SMITH	20101 STATE HIGHWAY 155 S FLINT TX 75762 4621
TIME IT LUBE OF TEXAS 113	SMITH	12409 STATE HIGHWAY 64 E TYLER TX 75707 5327
TRACTOR SUPPLY 1861	SMITH	13641 HIGHWAY 110 S TYLER TX 75707 6462
TRACTOR SUPPLY 469 TYLER	SMITH	3509 ROBERTSON RD TYLER TX 75701 2566
TYLER TIRE AND SERVICE	SMITH	1810 W SOUTHWEST LOOP 323 TYLER TX 75701 8425
VALVOLINE OIL CHANGE AND BRAKE CENTER LINDALE	SMITH	2202 S MAIN ST LINDALE TX 75771 7787
WAL-MART 1022	SMITH	303 N NORTHWEST LOOP 323 TYLER TX 75702 8729
WAL-MART 1044	SMITH	3900 TROUP HWY TYLER TX 75703 1923
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 1022	SMITH	3820 STATE HIGHWAY 64 W TYLER TX 75704 6924
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 1044	SMITH	5050 TROUP HWY TYLER TX 75707 1916
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 2688	SMITH	6801 S BROADWAY AVE TYLER TX 75703 4733
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 3764	SMITH	105 CENTENNIAL BLVD LINDALE TX 75771 8800
WALMART SUPERCENTER 6467	SMITH	450 S SOUTHEAST LOOP 323 TYLER TX 75702 8646
ABC AUTO PARTS 7	UPSHUR	920 N WOOD ST GILMER TX 75644 3542
AUTOZONE 3132	UPSHUR	702 US HIGHWAY 271 S GILMER TX 75644 7700
ELWELLS OIL AND LUBE	UPSHUR	800 US HIGHWAY 259 N ORE CITY TX 75683 5771
EXPRESS LUBE	UPSHUR	948 US HIGHWAY 271 N GILMER TX 75644 5582
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 379	UPSHUR	1001 N WOOD ST GILMER TX 75644 3543
TRACTOR SUPPLY 1967	UPSHUR	968 US HIGHWAY 271 S GILMER TX 75644 7606
WAL-MART 146	UPSHUR	US 271 N GILMER TX 75644
ADVANCE AUTO PARTS 3218	VAN ZANDT	1011 W DALLAS ST CANTON TX 75103 1011
AUTOZONE 4293	VAN ZANDT	231 E HIGHWAY 243 CANTON TX 75103
CERTIFIED RECYCLING	VAN ZANDT	20307 US HIGHWAY 80 WILLS POINT TX 75169 7434
GW OIL	VAN ZANDT	401 W DALLAS ST CANTON TX 75103 1207
METROPLEX OIL SERVICE	VAN ZANDT	2403 SHILOH ESTATES RD CHANDLER TX 75758 7815
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 4673	VAN ZANDT	1107 W SOUTH COMMERCE ST WILLS POINT TX 75169
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 891	VAN ZANDT	226 E HIGHWAY 243 CANTON TX 75103 2315

RABE SERVICE STATION	VAN ZANDT	104 E PINE ST EDGEWOOD TX 75117 2934
STONE RECYCLING MYRTLE SPRINGS	VAN ZANDT	HWY 64 MYRTLE SPRINGS TX 75160
STONE RECYCLING WILLS POINT	VAN ZANDT	928 HOUSTON ST WILLS POINT TX 75169 2722
TRACTOR SUPPLY 382	VAN ZANDT	301 E STATE HIGHWAY 243 STE 145 CANTON TX 75103 2419
UTILITY RECYCLING SERVICES	VAN ZANDT	503 VZ COUNTY ROAD 3805 WILLS POINT TX 75169 6121
	VAN ZANDT	136 E GARLAND ST GRAND SALINE TX 75140 1828
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 827	VAN ZANDT	603 E HIGHWAY 243 CANTON TX 75103 2420
ABC AUTO PARTS 36	WOOD	200 S MAIN ST WINNSBORO TX 75494 3222
ABC AUTO PARTS 39	WOOD	6434 S STATE HIGHWAY 37 MINEOLA TX 75773 7919
MITCHELLS QUICK LUBE AND AUTO CENTER	WOOD	201 E COKE RD WINNSBORO TX 75494 3213
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 1904	WOOD	105 DEBBY LN MINEOLA TX 75773 2858
OREILLY AUTO PARTS 5906	WOOD	603 S MAIN ST WINNSBORO TX 75494 3229
PRECINCT 1	WOOD	1216 COUNTY ROAD 1912 QUITMAN TX 75783
PRECINCT 2	WOOD	705 COUNTY ROAD 2353 QUITMAN TX 75783
PRECINCT 3	WOOD	2589 COUNTY ROAD 3940 QUITMAN TX 75783
RECYCLING CENTER	WOOD	111 WESTSIDE DR QUITMAN TX 75783
STONE RECYCLING ALBO	WOOD	HWY 69 ALBO TX 75410
TRACTOR SUPPLY 1110	WOOD	1451 S PACIFIC ST MINEOLA TX 75773 2806
TRACTOR SUPPLY 2178	WOOD	801 COKE RD WINNSBORO TX 75494
WAL-MART SUPERCENTER 251	WOOD	135 NE LOOP 564 MINEOLA TX 75773 2913
WINTEX CONSTRUCTION	WOOD	1215 E COKE RD WINNSBORO TX 75494 3519

III.D.8 Transfer Stations

There are seven registered or permitted transfer stations and one low-volume transfer station located in the region.

Table D.III-8 -ETCOG Transfer Stations

Facility	County	Tons/Year 2019
Palestine	Anderson	52,161
TDCJ Beto	Anderson	726
TDCJ Cofield	Anderson	870
Pittsburg	Camp	33,019
Carthage	Panola	6,692
Canton	Van Zandt	28,464
Upper Sabine Valley Solid Waste Management District	Wood	42
Total		121,974

The need for additional transfer station capacity or facilities in the ETCOG Region will be determined by the following three factors...

- Distance to disposal site: Transfer stations are generally not economically feasible unless haul distances are approximately 25 miles for urban areas and approximately 30 miles for rural areas. It should be noted that waste is hauled to several other landfills outside the region. In some cases, this is due to the proximity of these facilities in comparison to the four landfills located in the region.
- The amount of waste generated in a specific waste shed: There are definite economies of scale associated with transfer stations. Capital costs on a per ton basis are less for larger facilities.
- The desire to secure flow control over a jurisdiction's waste stream: Local jurisdictions can adopt ordinances or franchise fees requiring all waste generated in a jurisdiction to be directed to a city-owned facility. This provides a degree of control over the waste stream that may be necessary when evaluating other types of waste facilities.

One of the advantages of a transfer station or citizen convenience station is the ability to provide additional waste management services, such as disposal options for tires, HHW, recyclables and other materials.

Table III.D-9 – One-way distance from City to Landfills (miles)

City-County	ETCOG Regional Landfills					Outside ETCOG Region Landfills				
	Pine Hill	Royal Oak	Greenwood Farms	East Texas Regional	Nearest Distance	Blossom Prairie	New Boston	Maloy	Mikeebo Landfill (LA)	All Landfills
Palestine / Anderson	81	29	55	66	29	149	163	108	143	29
Pittsburg / Camp	46	83	53	71	46	56	52	64	84	46
Jacksonville / Cherokee	55	4	36	40	4	137	137	105	117	4
Longview / Gregg	8	54	31	36	8	96	86	92	72	8
Marshall / Harrison	32	76	56	41	32	111	73	111	36	32
Jefferson / Marion	55	93	71	58	55	96	60	107	40	40
Carthage / Panola	40	63	59	23	23	138	99	135	49	23
Emory / Rains	76	77	61	98	61	74	96	26	149	26
Rusk / Henderson	57	18	49	41	18	151	141	119	106	18
Tyler / Smith	32	25	7	42	7	104	107	74	106	7
Gladewater / Upshur	15	49	21	38	15	89	85	81	90	15
Canton / Van Zandt	64	60	50	86	50	96	120	49	138	49
Mineola / Wood	54	54	39	75	39	80	94	40	127	39

III.D.9 Landfills

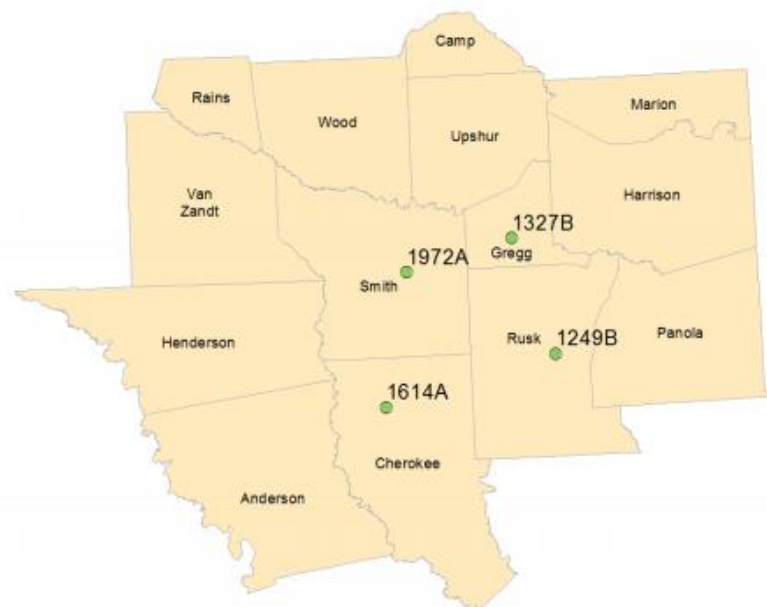
There are four Type 1 – MSW Landfills located in the region. These facilities include the Pine Hill Landfill, Royal Oaks Landfill, East Texas Regional Landfill, and the Greenwood Farms Landfill. Combined, these facilities have approximately 140 years of landfill capacity available. The range is 12 years for the Royal Oaks Landfill to 403 years for the Greenwood Farms Landfill.

In 2020, these facilities disposed of approximately 666,000 tons of MSW.

As mentioned, the region also relies on other landfills outside the ETCOG Region. An evaluation of TCEQ Annual reports identifies that the following landfills have accepted waste originating from counties outside the region:

- Maloy Landfill
- Corsicana Landfill
- City of Dallas McCommas Bluff Landfill
- Waste Management New Boston Landfill
- Blossom Prairie Landfill
- Pleasant Oaks Landfill

Figure III.D-1 – East Texas Council of Governments – Landfill Locations



III.D.10 Household Hazardous Waste

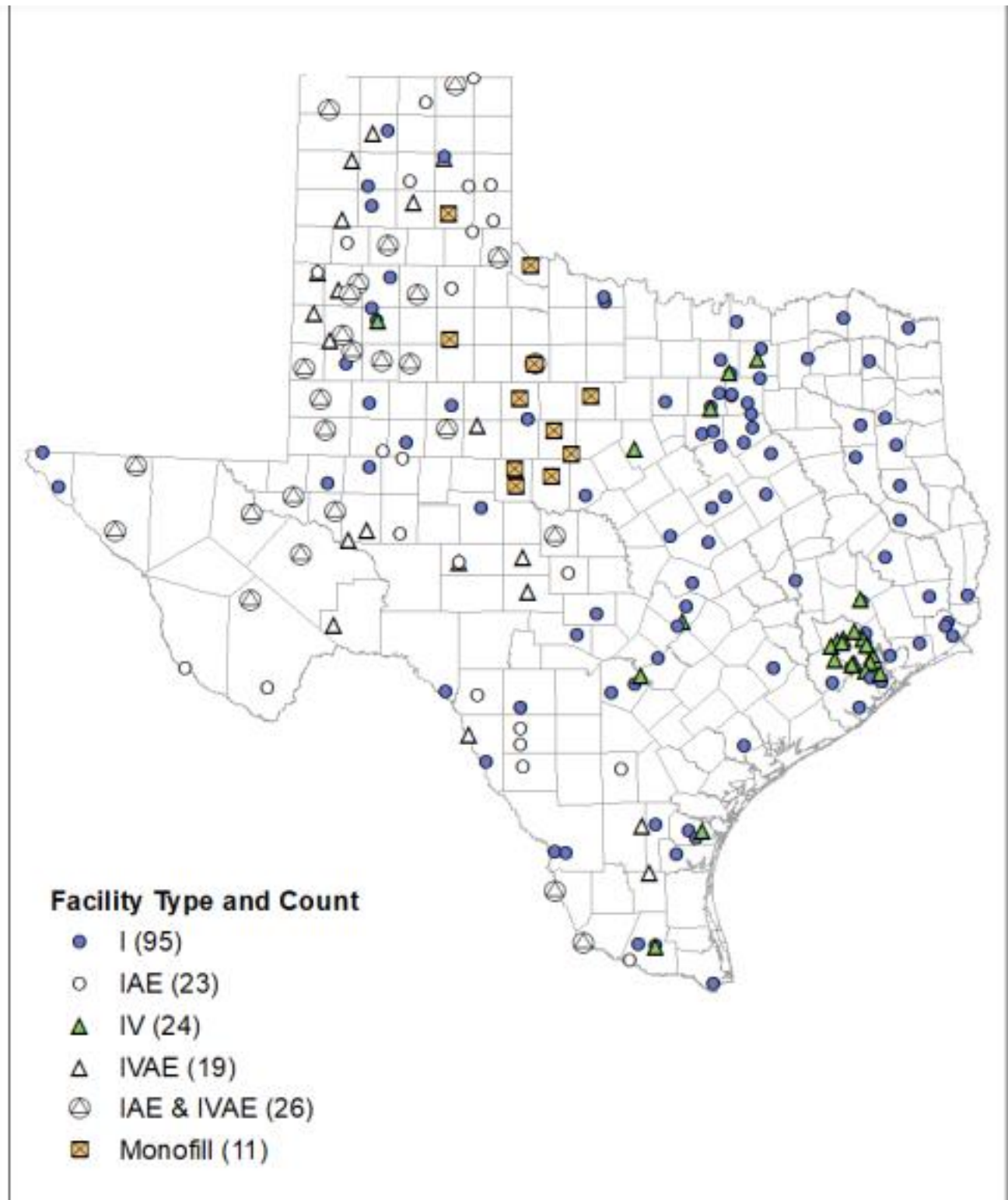
There are very limited options for HHW collection in the region, except for periodic collection events. The only known collection center for HHW is that the City of Tyler which allows residents to bring used motor oil to their recycling center.

Table D.III-10 ETCOG Landfills

Site Name	Permit	County	Type	2019 Tons Disposed	Remaining Yards	Remaining Tons	Remaining Years
Royal Oaks Landfill	1614A	Cherokee	1	109,883	1,850,294	1,358,116	12
Pinehill Landfill	1327B	Gregg	1	198,875	15,806,192	12,755,597	64
East Texas Regional Landfill	1249B	Rusk	1	186,868	119,881	95,186	41
Greenwood Farms Landfill	1972A	Smith	1	265,	104,428,304	84,749,569	403

Source: TCEQ Annual Municipal Solid Waste Report

Figure III.D-2 - State-wide Disposal Facilities (Source: TCEQ)



Attachment III.E

Assessment of Current Source Reduction and Waste Minimization Efforts, Including Sludge and Efforts to Reuse or Recycle Waste

Current Residential Programs

In summary, the larger communities in the ETCOG region do provide residential curbside collection of materials. Cities identified as having curbside collections include Athens, Henderson, Kilgore, Longview, Marshall, and Tyler.

Based on a review of city programs, it is estimated that approximately 10% of the total residential stream in the ETCOG region is recovered. This is equivalent to approximately 35,000 tons per year. This includes materials that are collected from residential curbside programs and brush, wood waste recovered and processed for reuse, and materials recycled from recycling drop-off centers, including: Athens, Kilgore, Marshall, Palestine, Tool, and Tyler. These drop-off centers provide opportunities for residents of multi-family households to participate in recycling. There are also opportunities for recycling at citizen convenience stations.

Three cities in the region have separate brush and wood waste collection programs. The materials collected are ground into mulch or used to produce compost.

Residential Challenges

Factors that are affecting wider participation in residential recycling programs include the following.

- The cost of implementing a residential recycling program in a small community.
- The distance that materials must be transported to get to market.
- Lower market value for several commodities.
- Lack of broad community support for recycling programs.

Residential Opportunities

Local governments in the region can expand the level of residential recycling programs through the following methods.

- Increase the level of public education regarding opportunities to recycle.
- Expand the number of cities that are participating in residential curbside collection programs. This can be achieved through inter-local agreements that expand service territories for services. Specifically, a city providing a residential collection service can provide similar services to a neighboring city for a reasonable fee.
- Expand markets for materials, thereby making recycling more cost-effective.
- Increase the number of manned drop-off sites and recycling centers.
- Adopt ordinances regarding the quality of material recycled. High levels of contamination will reduce the value of recycled materials and can reduce the potential to recover materials if recycling loads are rejected due to contamination levels. This should be preceded by an aggressive public education program.
- Increase the number of cities that separate brush and wood waste as part of their collection programs.

Commercial and Institutional Recycling

There are several businesses in the region that have ongoing recycling programs. Businesses have been practicing recycling for several years to both reduce disposal costs and generate revenues from the sale of materials such as old corrugated containers and scrap metals. In recent years, major corporations have adopted sustainability programs that apply to all operations. These sustainability programs include efforts to reduce waste and increase recycling. Some of the region's larger employers, including Eastman Kodak, Walmart,

Sanderson Farms, Tyson Foods, John Soules Foods, and others, have sustainability programs that address waste reduction and waste recycling.

There are also several businesses in the region that are focused on either processing or selling recycled materials. Refer to Attachment III.D for a listing of companies involved in recycling.

Commercial Constraints

Factors that impact the commercial recycling rate include the following.

- Lack of markets for materials.
- Knowledge of potential recycling opportunities in the region.
- Lack of interest in developing waste management programs.
- Cost of implementing and maintaining programs.
- Relatively low landfill disposal tipping fees.

New Opportunities for Commercial-Scale Recycling

There are relative unique opportunities for expanding recycling activities in the region. The New Hope Energy facility is one of a very few facilities in the US that are designed to recover plastic material and create recycled oils and gases through pyrolysis. The facility is looking to expand its operations in the near future. Due to the limited market for many of the plastic resins that they can process, there is the potential for significant economic benefits to the region if this business were to be successful.

The Ark La Tex waste tire facility is another regional opportunity for increasing recycling waste tires.

Regional compost companies are considering opportunities to expand operations into biosolids and food wastes.

It should be noted that some of the major employers in the region are institutions, including colleges, universities, hospitals, schools, and criminal justice facilities. A program focused on demonstrating successful institutional recycling should be included in any commercial / institutional program.

Attachment III.F

Proposed Commercial Program

East Texas Council of Governments Commercial / Industrial / Institutional Sustainability Program

Purpose

The commercial, industrial and institutional (CII) sectors account for approximately 63% of the waste generated in the ETCOG Region. There are currently efforts to provide recycling opportunities for single-family residents, especially in the larger cities in the region. By advancing CII sustainability programs, the region can accomplish the following.

- a) Increase recycling, thereby extending landfill capacity.
- b) Attract new businesses focusing on material processing and sales.

Background

Approximately 63% of waste generated in the ETCOG Region is generated by the CII sector. If major waste reductions are to be realized in the future, the CII sector must be part of the solution.

Several businesses and institutions already have recycling programs. Reasons for these programs include cost reductions, revenue generation from the sale of recyclable materials such as metals and corrugated paper and plastics; compliance with corporate sustainability goals; and response to consumer demands for more sustainable products and services. ***These businesses and institutions can serve as models for other businesses.***

Reasons for not having a program may include: the extra cost of separating and marketing materials; increased collection / haul costs; lack of markets for certain materials; lack of space for storing materials; and lack of understanding of the opportunities for recycling.

Increasing the supply of materials can attract new businesses to process and market recovered materials. The region can help address the “chicken and egg” scenario by helping secure commitments to increase the supply of materials to attract new markets. Local and regional economic development entities should be engaged in this process to assist in business development.

The ETCOG can assist in the process by being a central repository of information for businesses interested in reducing waste and potential users of waste materials (waste exchange program).

Program Objectives

The SWAC determined that one of the first steps is to recognize businesses currently implementing model sustainability programs. The following program recommendation is designed to accomplish the following.

- a) Recognize leaders in the community in the region that are currently adopting sustainable practices to serve as models for other businesses.
- b) Identify constraints to additional regional recycling.
- c) Attract the attention of local economic development entities to assist in attracting new markets.
- d) Provide a forum for CII leaders, solid waste firms, recycling firms, and local governments to identify specific policies and programs that can further advance recycling in the ETCOG region.

It is proposed that there are three approaches for ETCOG to address the program's objectives:

- 1) An ETCOG Sustainability Recognition Program for businesses and institutions that currently have sustainability programs.
- 2) A public policy forum to bring together CII leaders, markets, waste haulers, and local officials to discuss opportunities, constraints, and public policy options to achieve Plan goals of reducing waste generation in the region.
- 3) ETCOG can assist through its role as a central repository of information on markets and potential waste exchange opportunities.

ETCOG Sustainability Recognition Program

The program can encourage other businesses to adopt similar programs. Specific elements of the program should include the following.

- 1) A media campaign that announces the Program and its purpose (combination of traditional media and social media).
- 2) Coordination with the local chamber of commerce and environmental organizations.
- 3) Coordination with local elected officials to gain their support of the program.
- 4) Establishment of a Program Committee as part of SWAC. The responsibilities of the Program Committee are:
 - a. Establish program guidelines.
 - i. eligibility
 - ii. award categories (small business, large business, schools, institutions (universities/corrections), materials and organics (biosolids/yard waste/brush/food waste)
 - iii. award criteria – how programs will be evaluated and develop a nomination form
 - iv. timeframe – nominations due, review period, award presentation
 - b. Coordinate with local officials and businesses organizations.
 - c. Review nominations and make recommendations.
 - d. Coordinate awards ceremony/event (place, time, participants).
- 5) Media event for award ceremony – including press release, etc.
- 6) Document awards and nominations on the ETCOG website.

ETCOG CII Policy Forum

The purpose of the ETCOG CII Policy Forum is to garner input from CII, material markets, solid waste professionals, economic development leaders, and elected officials to identify opportunities, constraints, and policy options for increasing recycling in the ETCOG region. The SWAC will have to: (i) set the agenda; (ii) identify a location for the meeting; and (iii) determine who will be invited to speak.

The forum would include presentations from selected leaders to discuss the issues identified above. There is anticipated to be time for discussion among participants to exchange information and ideas. The outcome of the Policy Forum would be the following:

- a) A list of perceived and real constraints to increasing recycling.
- b) A list of programs that ETCOG and local governments could sponsor to encourage more recycling.
- c) A list of local public policies that could assist.

Agenda for the forum:

- Welcome by the leader of SWAC,
- Discussion of successful programs,

- Discussion of constraints by companies / organizations that are interested but don't have a program,
- Discussion of market status and requirements – recycling industries / organics processors,
- Discussion of programs / policies (local officials, Keep Texas Recycling, others), and
- Recap of findings and action lists for ETCOG and local leaders.

ETCOG Waste Exchange Program

ETCOG could provide an interactive service to businesses and institutions in the region similar to other programs such as TCEQ's Waste Exchange Program. The service would allow businesses to identify specific waste streams that may be useful to other businesses as a resource. It can also assist in developing opportunities for several small generators to consolidate materials to make the collection more efficient and respond to economies of scale issues.

Attachment III.H

Agencies Responsible for Solid Waste Management

Table III.H-1 ETCOG Cities and Counties

Place	Population
Anderson County	57,738
Elkhart	1,314
Frankston	1,221
Palestine	18,882
Camp	13,094
Pittsburg	4,646
Cherokee	52,646
Alton	1,282
Jacksonville	15,138
New Summerfield	1,214
Rusk	5,745
Gregg	123,945
Gladewater	6,847
Judson	1,057
Kilgore	14,257
Lakeport	1,056
Liberty City	2,647
Longview	82,894
White Oak	6,469
Harrison	66,553
Hallsville	4,335
Marshall	24,444
Waskom	2,268
Henderson	82,737
Athens	13,571
Gun Barrel City	6,157
Malakoff	2,442
Berryville	1,058
Brownsboro	1,259
Chandler	3,118
Coffee City	1,465
Eustace	1,011
Seven Points	1,535
Tool	2,404
Marion	9,854
Jefferson	2,037
Panola	23,194
Carthage	7,004
Rains	12,514

Emory	1,444
Rusk	54,406
Henderson	13,517
Overton	2,500
Smith	232,751
Arp	1,029
Bullard	4,101
Flint	2,500
Hideaway	3,172
Lindale	6,434
Troup	2,171
Tyler	107,549
Whitehouse	9,002
Upshur	41,753
Big Sandy	1,384
Gilmer	5,032
Gladewater	6,847
Ore City	1,219
Van Zandt	56,590
Canton	4,015
Edgewood	1,556
Grand Saline	3,284
Van	2,900
Wills Point	3,814
Wood	45,539
Hawkins	1,392
Holly Lake Ranch	2,322
Mineola	4,843
Quitman	1,888
Winnsboro	3,401

Other Public Entities

- Upper Sabine Valley Solid Waste Management District
- Angelina - Neches River Authority

Private Entities

- Waste Connections
- Republic
- Other private haulers

Keep Texas Beautiful Affiliates

- Canton

- Emory
- Gun Barrel City
- Henderson
- Hideaway
- Londonia
- Longview
- Marshall
- Tyler
- Whitehouse
- Wills Point

Attachment III.I

Local Government and SWAC Priorities

Table III.I-1 Survey of Cities – Major Solid Waste Concerns (Short-term and Long-term)

Issue of concern	Short-term	Long-term
Cost of services	3.71	3.82
Landfill capacity	2.50	3.43
Storm events	3.36	3.43
Recycling markets	2.86	2.93
Recycling material contamination	2.50	2.64
Transportation costs	2.93	3.21
Landfill ownership	3.93	2.36
Illegal dumping	4.07	4.27
Tires	3.85	na
Open burning / backyard disposal	2.71	3.21
Other	3.00	3
1 is low; 5 is high		

Note: NA for tires is due to the fact that it was not included in long-term issues in the survey.

Table III.I-2 SWAC Priorities

Responses regarding program priorities for long-term solid waste management plan											
Issue	Score*									Number of Responses	Average Score
Reduce Waste	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	2		8	1.75
Reduce Illegal Dumping	2	2	1	1	1	1	1			7	1.29
Create Markets for Recyclables	3	3	1	1	1					5	1.80
Increase recycling	2	1								2	1.50
Assure Disposal Capacity	2									1	2.00
Evaluate & Build Transfer Stations	2									1	2.00
Increase composting of organics	3									1	3.00
Other issues (no votes)											
Improvement management/collection											
Green waste management											
Tires											
Reduce the amount of waste generated											
Score*											
1 - Highest Priority											
2 - Mid Priority											
3 - Low Priority											

Attachment III.O

Review Process for Evaluation of Solid Waste Facility Compliance with the Regional Plan

Review Process for Evaluation of Solid Waste Facility Compliance with the Regional Plan

Per TCEQ rules, applicants for an MSW permit must address the following.

“(p) Council of governments and local government review request. The owner or operator shall submit documentation that Parts I and II of the application were submitted for review to the applicable council of governments for compliance with regional solid waste plans. The owner or operator shall also submit documentation that a review letter was requested from any local government as appropriate for compliance with local solid waste plans. A review letter is not a prerequisite to a final determination on a permit or registration application.”

ETCOG Review Guidance

Conduct Municipal Solid Waste Facility Pre-application conformance review, as appropriate. The Performing Party shall identify to the TCEQ the process that will be used to evaluate whether a proposed municipal solid waste facility application will be in conformance with the regional plan as required by 30 TAC 330.643(a)(3)(O), relating to Plan Content. Conformance reviews shall be completed within 180 days after the Performing Party receipt of the permit application from the applicant. Documentation determining conformance or nonconformance shall be delivered to the TCEQ within the 180-day time period. The Performing Party may request an extension of the due date if an applicant makes changes to its application.

Conduct Municipal Solid Waste Facility Registration and/or Permit Application conformance reviews, as appropriate. The Performing Party shall identify to the TCEQ the process that will be used to evaluate whether a proposed municipal solid waste facility application will be in conformance with the regional plan as required by 30 TAC 330.643(a)(3)(O), relating to Plan Content. Conformance reviews shall be completed within 180 days after the Performing Party receives the permit application from the applicant. Documentation determining conformance shall be delivered to the TCEQ within this 180-day time period. The Performing Party may request an extension of the due date if the applicant makes changes to its application.

TAC 330, Subchapter B, Rule 330.61

The review process for determining if a solid waste management facility is in compliance with the regional plan is described below.

- 1) Prior to submitting an application for a solid waste management facility that requires ETCOG review and approval, the applicant must submit a copy of the application to the ETCOG. The application must be submitted no later than 30 days prior to submittal to the TCEQ.
- 2) The application is forwarded to the members of the ETCOG Solid Waste Advisory Committee for their review. Members that have a potential conflict of interest with respect to the application will recuse themselves from the review process. The SWAC may request an interview with the applicant to address potential questions or raise issues related to the application.
- 3) The SWAC will provide comments on the application and vote to determine if the application follows the regional plan. ETCOG staff will record the vote, and if it is determined that the application follows the regional plan, the ETCOG Executive Director will provide a letter to the TCEQ Executive Director outlining the SWAC's findings.
- 4) If the SWAC determines that the application is not in compliance with the regional plan, the ETCOG Executive Director will prepare a letter to the applicant stating the SWAC's findings. The applicant will have an opportunity to address any issues identified by the

SWAC as issues of nonconformance. The applicant then may resubmit the application for a second review by the SWAC.

- 5) After a second review, the SWAC may either find the application in conformance or that the application still does not conform to the regional plan. The applicant is then afforded one final opportunity for revisions and review.

Attachment IV.A

Public Meeting Notice, Agenda and Transcript

Public Notice

Tyler Morning Telegraph

Longview News-Journal
320 E. Methvin St.
Longview, TX 75601

10/08/21

Phone:(903) 232-7293 Fax:(903) 236-3874

Proof of Ad

Account:	114945	Start Date:	10/17/21
Name:	TRISH HUDSPETH	End Date:	10/17/21
Company:	EAST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	Inserts:	2
Address:	3800 STONE RD KILGORE, TX 75662-6927, ? ?	Class:	2065
Telephone:	(903) 218-6410	Ad ID:	1706188
Fax:	(903) 983-1440	Salesperson:	Legals
Email:	patricia.hudspeth@etcog.org	Blind Box:	
Description:	Notice of Public Meeting The		

Discount:	\$0.00	Gross:	\$172.25
Pay Type:		Paid Amount:	- \$0.00
		Amount Due:	\$172.25

Notice of Public Meeting

The East Texas Council of Governments (ETCOG) will hold a public meeting for regional stakeholders on Wednesday, October 20, 2021, from 2 - 4 p.m. in regard to its Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Update. The meeting will take place at ETCOG offices located at 3800 Stone Road in Kilgore, Texas.

The purpose of this meeting is to allow citizens and interested parties an opportunity to discuss concerns and/or solutions regarding the minimization or reduction of solid waste production/disposal throughout the ETCOG region. ETCOG encourages interested parties to participate in this process and to make their views known at this public meeting. Citizens unable to attend this meeting may request a copy of the previously completed Regional Solid Waste Management Plan by emailing Lisa Smith at lisa.smith@etcog.org or calling 903-218-6467. Find out more or submit comments about the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Update by visiting letstalketcog.org/enhancing-the-environment.

Public Meeting Agenda

Agenda

East Texas Council of Governments

Regional Solid Waste Management 20-Year Plan Public Meeting

October 20, 2021 2:00 pm

ETCOG Large Conference Room-In Person

3800 Stone Rd.

Kilgore, TX

1. Introductions-Lisa Smith
2. Twenty Year Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Draft 2022-2042-Presentation by Arredondo, Zepeda and Brunz, Michael Carleton.
 - a. Purpose of the Plan
 - b. Plan Context
 - c. Background Information
 - d. Solid Waste Issues and ETCOG's Solid Waste Advisory Committee Goals
 - e. Next Steps
3. Public Comments

This is the time for anyone to comment on items related to the draft 20-year Regional Solid Waste Management Plan 2022-2042. Time allowed is at the discretion of ETCOG, with three (3) minutes being customary, per person/group.
4. Adjournment

Public Meeting Summary and Transcript

On October 20, 2021 the East Texas Council of Governments (ETCOG) held a public meeting to obtain comments on the ETCOG Regional Solid Waste Management Plan (RSWMP). The public meeting was held at the ETCOG office located in Kilgore, Texas.

Prior to accepting public comments, the ETCOG Consultant, Mr. Carleton of AZandB made a brief presentation on the Plan and recommendations. A copy of the presentation is attached.

Attending the meeting were the following individuals:

- Leroy Sparrow – City of Tyler
- Justin Northcutt with Texas Organics
- Shane Butler with Texas Organics
- John Soules with Texas Organics
- Sam Forester with SAKA Solutions
- Todd Lucas – ETCOG Solid Waste Advisory Committee
- Diane Frachiseur with Texas Organics

The following are specific issues and ideas that were discussed during the public meeting. It should be noted that the majority of these comments represent specific implementation actions related to the proposed Plan.

Main Issue	Public Meeting Comment
Landfill Capacity	Monitor capacity. It was recognized the area has long-term capacity
Biosolids Composting	Evaluate this option and impact of low-cost disposal
Illegal Dumping	Evaluate use of drones for identifying potential sites
	Incentives for turning in those responsible for illegal dumping
	Cities and counties to assess true cost of illegal dumping
	Education programs to reduce illegal dumping
	Mattresses are a special problem due to disposal costs
	Adopt a highway effort to reduce illegal dumping and litter
	The need for greater enforcement related to illegal dumping
Citizen Convenience Stations (CCS)	Use fire stations or other city / county facilities for CCS sites
	Increase number of CCS sites in the region
	Corporate sponsorship of CCS sites
Public Information / Education	Education to decrease contamination in recycling carts
	Commercial recycling and information
	Focus on education at school level
	Corporate sponsorship of education programs
Recycling	Identify grant funds for recycling efforts
Commercial Sector Participation	Business participation in program implementation
	Commercial program sponsored by the SWAC

	Interest in participating in commercial efforts
New Technology	New Hope Energy efforts in Tyler using pyrolysis
Stakeholder Involvement	Continue with stakeholder involvement and evaluate legislative efforts to secure more funds for program implementation

Meeting Transcript (some editing has been done to focus on main points of presentations)

Landfill Capacity

Michael Carleton: The four landfills just provide some data in terms of disposal quantities and available capacity of those facilities you can see that there are fairly long term capacity at these facilities the one that has 12 years the Royal Oaks landfill we know that they are looking at some type of expansion happening at that facility we don't know the details on that I don't know if they figured it out yet we did talk with them just to provide this in kind of a contact you got ranges of 12 to 400 years capacity when we talk to communities that need to cite a facility they give them 10 to 15 years to go through the process of site selection, permitting, and construction before you're able to operate.

Michael: As I mentioned you know this region in terms of landfill capacity looks fairly secure compared with a lot of other places

Shane Butler: **Biosolids**

Can they all take bio solids?

Michael: Four of the landfills are accepting sludge. In the current year that was about 30,000 tons of sludge is what's going into the four landfills. So, as I mentioned, the fact that we did a survey of local governments, and you know what some of their major concerns are.

Lisa: we can just go around the room if anybody has any comments or concerns or questions recommendations just for the record, if you could state your name beforehand that would be wonderful

Justin: I think that you made the point to say we have a lot of landfill capacity still left and that's great from you moving forward but I think it's important that we don't take you know that for granted I think that you laid out some options for dealing with those different things but it's kind of you know what's not on the forefront what's not but behind its own you know finding these different outlets for recycling reusing and encouraging those outlets through economic incentives whether it be through the COG or local city governments or anything here like that just encouraging that behavior well if there's a business behind it there's people who will do it. So if there's some specific examples where we can keep things local and then just you know like there's some So what I know is erosion control and erosion products you know there's certain items like for example they were having to import from Canada or Colorado or outside the state and especially outside of the ETCOG that there are replacements here and then if we develop those markets that we could you know see a lot of success in their use.

Michael: Right and that ties into that 4th goal.

John Soules:

We met this with Judge Moran from Smith county and presented to him some ideas for his thoughts and two or three he was really quite positive on and to see Lisa that there is grant funding money from ETCOG as a company and as a group of people were very concerned with the environment in the fact that we take care of - US compost counsel has documented for quite some time approximately 42% of all the food grown in the United states winds up in landfill and we just think that's a waste we'd like to see food waste become incorporated in the recycle stream you know what's happened in California the new law out there by 2025 it's going to be against the law for any food waste to go to a landfill and I believe that that train of thought even though we don't necessarily agree with California many times I think that train of thought really has some merit to it that we look at the benefit of recycling that nutrition, wasted nutrition instead of covering it up about five or six years ago I was in a TARC conference in San Antonio and spoke with the director of solid waste for Bexar County in San Antonio and I made the comment to him that Tyler had a 400 year lifespan at that time and said well why have it in 400 with proper management that could be 1000 year landfill and that phrase really stuck in my mind that what we take for granted now doesn't have to be our limit

John: Use of Drones for Identifying Illegal Dumps. People manually driving the highways in finding these dump sites could he do it with the drone was the technology was the mechanics available there and he said absolutely it's available right now the only thing holding it up is the FAA line of sight rules and he said we there is talk that those will be changed by 2022 but he said in my opinion it'll be 2023 but they definitely will be changed by then and instead of the cost of these man vehicles driving everywhere finding the dumps one person will be able to with the drones be able to cover an enormous territory so it's going to reduce dramatically the cost of finding these dumps.

Incentives for turning in Illegal Dumpers. With regards to the dumps I talked with my son who runs the food plant these days and he surprisingly enough was very much on board with our company offering a reward in terms of food coupons that can be redeemed at any retail grocery store for \$50 a \$100, \$25 whatever we wind up striking a deal on and that's payable to anybody who turns in an illegal dumper or a dump site and that is verified then they qualify for that for that reward and that's one of the things that judge Moran just really, really liked because he said people need something some incentive to do whatever they do. To have a reward system he said I think that would be fantastic.

Use of Fire Stations and other City/County infrastructure for Citizen Convenience Stations. Another thing is we discussed with him and he said I do have to go through the emergency EDS one and eds two for Smith county but that's for us to put trailers at the fire dept stations and the fireman to load the tires and to be able to accept those tires at no cost to the producer assuming that we eliminate tire stores and this is for individuals who tend to take him out to the country and dump them if you create a better spiderweb up for lack of a better term and keep this from happening and there's a reward and incentive in it for someone to blow the whistle on the violator that saves the county.

Realizing the Cost of Illegal Dumping. I mean he said you know the cost savings could be enormous to the county at one point a couple of years ago judge Marin said they estimate that it's also probably \$250 every time a person goes out to one of those dump sites to do a cleanup or to pick up tires or whatever and then those tires to be disposed of they have to put the labor into cutting in half cutting him in quarters and then deliver them to the landfill so they still wind up not being served any real purpose there you know.

Business Participation in Program Implementation. I think the grant monies will be welcome and they can certainly be put to use but I think if you offer businesses the opportunity to participate in being good citizens I think you're going to be surprised at the number of businesses that will step up and volunteer and say OK I want to sponsor that trailer at that fire station I want to you know it's going to be greater than we anticipate.

Education to reduce recycling contamination. Third comment Lisa and this would deal really with some grant monies, in my own household we recycle we have a trash can, and we have a recycle can. The problem is I don't put much of the recycle stuff in there mostly my wife does and she really doesn't understand because she's not involved with the business world she doesn't really understand what's recyclable and what's not and so I find myself pretty often bent over that trash can pulling something out and put it over in the garbage can because she thought it was recyclable but it's really not right and I think I've heard other people who are in the recycling business comment about how what is recyclable at one location is not necessarily the same thing that's recyclable in another and so when we mentioned to judge Moran he immediately hit and of course this would be a city thing Leroy, not a county thing but he hit on the idea well he said I know some of these stickers are incredibly adhesive and we could print up some big stickers of these are recyclables in these or not can you put it on the inside of the lid and your recycle bin in their consumer and see is the economics of contaminated recycling that keeps recycling down if it was cleaner if it was a more uniform waste stream would be doing a lot more of it.

John: Well Sam's made the comment to me two or three times when Longview is shut down their recycling probably due to mechanicals or something but Diane and I were talking to the mayor Warren two months ago maybe and he was telling us about his own personal experience or when they were cleaning out some trash from his home and he was out to city dump and up beside him back a recycle truck and it dumped all the recycle out to the landfill because it was contaminated and the recycle place wouldn't take it so that's a matter of education that's a place where grant monies could be really, really put to good use is to educate the state average recycler.

Lisa: ***I agree and you know I think we had touched on that during some of our planning meetings was education is a huge part of this not only at the you know getting them at the grade school level preschool level when they're young and bringing them up to understand and learn that but to also work on the adults and businesses and understanding what's acceptable what's not and that's something we have definitely identified that that's important and I know we have provided grant funding in the past city of Longview stickers just like you just mentioned we provided a grant for them I think it was two years ago and they did the recycling stickers for their recycling bins on what's acceptable and what's not.*** Those are great examples.

Todd Lucas:

Grant funds and Recycling. A couple of things and John you brought up some good points in regards to the funds that we get for grants I think 100% of that comes from tipping fees yeah so it's kind of a, to add to what you brought up that's kind of a third tier of how it's all connected so every time a truck rolls across the scales at whether it's pine hill or the Tyler landfill that's where our grant money comes from to fund all of the projects that we do so it's there is some good coming out of going to landfill but I think avoiding the stuff this recyclable inorganic is really going to come from the business center not so much the commercial residential. Recently I went on a field trip with some people, and we looked at the paper mill in Shreveport that's 100% recycled in the numbers that you threw out on contamination were spot

on. They generate 1000 tons of linerboard daily and they also generate 200 tons daily waste so there two initial products that they make come from recyclables and that would put mixed paper at 40% contamination based on what you said

Todd: **Social Media and Recycling Services.** Recently here like for example the recycle truck that went to the landfill and dumped, I do follow our local (1.12.41?) on social media and I read the newspaper and whenever their down for maintenance or problems or whatever the city notifies everybody and that would be Tyler included that you know if you want to hang onto your recyclables until next week it'll go to the Murph otherwise it's going to the landfill this week and so all good points I think the real reduction that we're going to see is going to come from the business sector not so much the residents

John: that's something really would help me as a Tyler resident is if that was going to happen I mean normally we don't have a full cart when we take it out to the truck we just do it to meet the truck cycle and so if we know ahead of time hey the recycle system is down this week if you can wait a week it's going to get recycling that be great thing to and put it in the paper:

Leroy Sparrow: In the city of Tyler, we do put it in the paper, but they just closed probably 3 weeks ago. Well, because our trucks are not completely full, we were still able to pick up our recycle and make it until they opened again. So, sometimes we're able to do that. Just in case they're close for a period where we will let people know you know we got to pick it up. Normally we don't even run the recycle truck, we just run the trash truck to pick some up. Yeah, but you don't see it because we're collecting it and we all hold it long as we can to make it till the recycle facility opens.

Lisa: **Grant Funding.** Yeah, and I just want to kind of jump off that too and just really quick the grant funding that we utilized our past year funds or reimbursement funds, and they are for local cities counties, special water districts things like that unfortunately we're not able to provide any grant funding to businesses themselves or private entities so just wanted to kind-

Michael: And there's an issue with those funds and the fact that the amount of money that I think it's \$0.94 or something like that charged per ton that goes into the state fund 5000 and they collect it off of the millions of tons of waste statewide that go into that fund but only a small amount of that comes out every year for the grants what they do is basically hold that money and they can't use it for anything but solid waste programs but a lot of that money is held in the state to help balance the budget. So long as it's there it's an asset they can't spend it for health insurance or road repair they've got to spend it on solid waste, but as long as they hold on to those funds.

John Soules: Commercial Education. Michael, based on your number I see here it really looks to me like even though there 17 [Lisa: 14] counties in it ETCOG, if you captured Smith and Gregg, they are the two 800-pound gorillas as far as volume, almost every other county would follow a good example. I think if Greg and Smith counties set their examples I think everybody else would see that in you mentioned Walmart earlier, I personally [went to] a sustainability meeting for Walmart and Sam's about 20 years ago the guy who headed up the whole thing out of Bentonville made the comment he said boys and girls, men and women make no mistake about it this sounds like it's about sustainability but it's really about economics and he said when you reduce waste when you consolidate package sizing when you create efficiencies that we're calling sustainability and ecology it really reduces the price of the product to the consumer and that's Walmart's primary goal so I don't think business has to be given grants they just have to be told things that are available.

Michael: **Interlocal Agreements.** Yes, information sharing is a big part of that that commercial program. In terms of your discussion of Gregg and Smith county kind of taking lead one of the things that we've encouraged in the plan is especially for some of the smaller counties is to look at doing cooperative contracts for things like tire collection if they've got three separate contracts with three different haulers to look at the possibility one contract to deal with several of them to get some economies of scale and to do things a little bit more efficiently so that's in there in terms of trying to get a little bit more interlocal cooperation between the cities and the counties to participate and it goes city and county you've got some programs for you're dealing with the county in using those types of examples try and improve some of the efficiency program

Shane Butler: **Commercial Recycling and Information Sharing.** I work with John Souls food and in part laying on what he was talking about regarding the supply chain in the waste stream of different businesses in our customers and their expectations on packaging or whatever. I think one of the biggest things that can really improve the different ideas close that come out of that is if people in certain region they may not even be in the same business for instance us and Brookshire's or us and whoever, if we can get these committees together they can bring up ideas about things that they've done that will help us and we'll help them with other ideas and say well OK well here's a place you can recycle your paper here's a place you can you know different ideas I've seen that throughout the years and working in the industry is if you get like people around that are doing similar things they may not be doing exactly the same but they're going to help each other

Michael: I think I kind of speak from Lisa in that there is a section in the back of the plan that talks about the commercial program that the COG wants to sponsor in the coming years if you've got any comments or suggestions on them would love to hear about them.

Shane: **Commercial Participation.** Yes, we'd love to be a part of that if there was you know we could bring different representatives from businesses around the community that we could talk about reducing the waste stream and doing a better job of recycling.

Lisa: I appreciate that because that is part of what we had discussed was putting some committees together around policy forums and things like that to discuss that and discuss options of what's available in the region that some may not be aware of.

Todd: **Commercial Program and the SWAC.** I'd like to comment on that since Lisa has taken the head of our committee it is becoming much more of an action based committee we want to see actual results and action more so than here's our list of applicants here's where the money is going everybody gets a free lunch I mean that's what it was like for years and not coming from the public or I'm sorry the government entity side it was always hard for me as a business owner or private business to see that and understand that it you know just the same people come in every year asking for the same amount of money and you know the money went to good but there was no change and now there's much more of an emphasis on the solid waste advisory committee to see the things that we discuss and vote on and talk about come to fruition and we've talked about you know how there are real businesses in in this region that manufactured product from 100% recycled, but a lot of the public doesn't know that they don't know about TieTech or New Hope energy or Pratt paper or any of these number of places that do that and one little bit of information that I feel like I bring to the committee is that is real and we have a real Murphy (1.23.36) in Kilgore and there's real feedstock and material that can be used right here in Smith county and Gregg county in Harrison County and so I think with Lisa's lead on the

committee we're starting to evolve and become a better committee we still have limited resources and that's fine we want to support all of the local good that we do with counties and municipalities but I think at the end of the day to chip away at those big numbers that we saw at the beginning of the presentation it takes people from my side and your side to go out there and find real solutions for crosslinked polyethylene or other major contributors that are going to the landfill for \$46 a ton when they can be used some other place and I think what you'll see as that starts to happen is a dip in the chart that we stared at today so I'm excited about it. I like the changes that we have, and I think having interaction with business owners like y'all with our committee, better and more information on both sides going to come out of it.

Lisa: Thank you.

John souls: **Education and Schools.** To address your comments about the educational process we have discussed over the past year or so people at Tyler Independent School district have expressed real interest in taking third and 4th graders and teaching them about recycling we have a small town Bullard just south to Tyler and the mayor there Pam Frederick has talked with superintendents of the schools and she has volunteered for the Bullard ISD to be a training area for 3rd and 4th graders to teach them how to recycle and I think everybody is pretty much of the same opinion you're not going to change a generation of adults real readily but if you can train the children to grow up to be responsible that's where the real change is going to be effective so some of the programs that you guys have maybe it's not ETCOG maybe it's another COG but somewhere there are people who have done this and has been successful. Michael, here's one in your report, Keep Texas recycling and what was it to something "be heroes"?

Michael: yeah, I would strongly encourage you to go online and pull that up it's a YouTube video

Lisa: yes the SWAC had decided along those lines that it was important to capture those young minds that that's where we're going to have the biggest fact in training them up so to speak and we hired media quest to do this video for us it ended up being a really wonderful video we collaborated we brought in region 7 education service center which was huge for us and they collaborated on the project along with Kim Casey with Keep Longview Beautiful, we had some SWAC members that particularly collaborated like Laura Hill from City of Longview and it's a really good video it takes real world situations and empowers them to be able to go and do them. It's at their level, it's just about a 10 minute video, it's on the ETCOG website under the solid waste page if you want to take a look at it but the big driver was getting region 7 involved because they pushed it out to the schools within their district so all of the grades three through five watched that video or was pushed out and they even took it a step further and ran a contest around it so these kids were allowed to pick a subject area that was pre-defined and develop a project for reuse. So, they had to use all used materials they couldn't buy anything new. They develop their project; they were graded on their project; and they were awarded the winners were awarded so it was made a big deal and we're partnering with our childcare division this next year. SWAC had voted on to do another video and this is going to capture ages 3-5 so we're going a little bit younger now we're going to use the same concept and Become an East Texas hero is the concept of video regions 7 is on board with that as well so to speak to getting these school districts involved yes I think that's extremely important in catching them and educating them while they're young before they get those habits that we all have.

Diana Fraser: **Illegal Dumping.** You're talking about this illegal dumping and I happen to live in a rural part of Cherokee County and we see it all the time on our County Road I happen to know from first-hand experience that when you call in illegal dumping that they will come out and then they won't follow through with it so it is left to the people who get tired of looking at it IE to land owners to get this trash or mattress or freezer or whatever it is and push it up close enough to the County Road and then we call our local barn and they come out and they'll pick it up because it becomes a hazard a road hazard the constable will only go so far with that and nothing against them in particular is just that they're spread thin. so, you know they don't have they have that recourse, but they are just spread thin on the consequences of being from a small town. Some of that, there's a little sweetness in it, when you dig through the trash enough and you find a name and you know these people, so you know I've had several conversations with people, and they are they have found out that their son that was supposed to take it to someplace and dump and they just got lazy.

Michael: We had a number of conversations around that topic and a lot of it had to do with as you mentioned you know the resources being stretched really thin and it's different from region to region because I'm doing a similar plan for the region around temple and Belton their perspective is our county is going to enforce it and you know maybe got it under control and you know they take people to that whereas in the discussions with some of the county folks here it's like this isn't a priority they don't want to make a lot of waves and filing arrests or whatever and carrying through and that's really where the COG felt you know to the extent it can get training for local law enforcement and elected officials to say this is a big problem for you and it's costing you a lot of money so you need to address it that was one of their key approaches was to try and get that training for local law enforcement and elected officials not just the prosecutors but the guys that control the budget to say yeah it's a huge problem we need to spend 100,000 to build a citizen convenience station and man it every year to try and reduce this because it's probably going to be more cost effective ways to do it and you know that was the other recommendation on that list was to get more of those citizen convenience stations out there but yeah I mean there was a lot of frank discussion about the fact that you know somebody gets caught Big Brother will not prosecute.

Todd: **Mattresses.** Republic is really showing that they don't want mattress in the landfill and I don't know what the current rate is but I think it went from 20 to 50 to 100 or is getting ready to go to 100 per mattress and you know you think about that the items that you typically see on the side of the road in rural areas are hard to recycle or expensive to dispose of items old televisions tires mattress is typically they're not going to go through their mail out not that it you know about garbage didn't end up out there but there's reason and sometimes those reasons are economic. I personally have looked at just doing mattress disposal or recycling in this region so the landfill doesn't want them and people like Leroy are having to work within a budget and anytime you get tattooed \$50 on a twin size mattress that probably doesn't weigh 35 pounds that's crazy you know but unfortunately it ends up in your barge and so that I think is going to go over in private industry to correct that because Republic has shown we're in the business of burying stuff.

Diane: So, we don't burn stuff anymore? Is that Taboo?

Todd: I think burning is extremely taboo, isn't it?

Michael: Yeah

Diane: Oh, I didn't know, I appreciate the information.

Michael: From republic's perspective running a piece of extremely expensive equipment over a mattress which is going to pop springs and all that over it is a big risk for them.

John: **Citizen Convenience Stations.** In light of that one of the other things we talked with judge Moran was to make available not only once or twice or three or four times a year, but on a permanent basis some large open top containers that people can legally bring by and dump their junk into. Whether it's a table and chairs or mattress or whatever because even if you wind up with a compressed trailer full of mattress and you take it to an auto recycler and pay him to run it through his machine and separate the metal from the fluff, it's still cheaper than spending the dollars for someone to go out manually and pick that up and then take it to a landfill and this still has to be paid and disposed of so you know I mean I've since I got your report Michael I have spent a lot of hours thinking about this and I think rather than trying to swim upstream we need to downstream. We need to say people are who they are and what they are and it's cheaper to make available free sites to dump 80 or 90% of the garbage. I mean carpet flooring, that stuff can last 50 years out in the woods. [In my] personal experience I had saved up almost 10 pounds of small batteries AA AAA's hearing aids Bs, Cs and I was so proud of myself I took this tin into Interstate battery, and I said I want to turn this in, and he said OK let me weigh it and it was almost 10lbs. He said will it be \$9.95, and I said OK, and he said, "Are you sure you don't want to put this in the garbage" and I said oh gosh no that's why I'm bringing it to you I want it recycled and he said well there's no lithium batteries in here it's all lead batteries we're just going to take it to the landfill. Still, you know that just gave me pause well used batteries surely batteries are recyclable so if people are going to continue to dump trash and I think that's inherent in human nature then we as good citizens and good government have to plan around people being people and let's say OK how can we manage that trash but do it more cost effectively if we plan for them to dump then let's make it doable where our cost of handling it is the cheapest easiest simplest way possible and that's to have labeled up containers instead of a guy spending half a day going out to Cherokee County to pick up you know a pickup load of trash.

Diana: They do this in Louisiana, do y'all realize this? They have dumpsters in the rural parts of Louisiana where people can actually go out. I know because we have people in our family that go out and find stuff in the dumpsters that they bring back home with them, which is you know, redundant, but so they have places where people can bring their stuff that is not picked up with their household trash.

Lisa: I think the only challenge with that would be how do you avoid them dumping things in there that shouldn't be in there to contaminate what they're throwing in there like if I'm going to dump a can of paint in there and it's only supposed to be tires or mattress

John: This is the thing that judge Moran liked about putting the dumpsters at the fire department because you have 24/7 people on duty, and he said most firemen are very conscientious they're very civic minded their duty people he said I think that would be a crackerjack program:

Michael: If he wants to see an example there are a couple of facilities in Wood County that are operated by the upper Sabine valley solid waste management district that are exactly what you're talking about, so they are in operation in this region it's just that they're not operating in enough counties.

Diana: Does this explain why there is no trash on those roads? I mean there's a very little bit of litter up there.

Michael: It's been a very effective way throughout the state, but you know let's say a lot of counties aren't doing it, primarily for financial reasons.

Lisa: It's not cost prohibitive though cause when I visited the one in Wood County, and it's not a huge operation but it's enough to keep the trash off the roads and you know they do have it manned but it's very cost effective you know when I had those conversations about the cost of it and you know how much it cost even set one up in it versus running it I was actually really shocked at how little it cost.

John: It's got to be cheaper than going out and picking it up one spot at a time all over the county.

Lisa: Yes, and a lot of times they're not picking it up and that's the other issue. They don't have a place to even bring it to sometimes, especially tires.

Diana: I supported adopt A highway for 12 years with the youth group in our local community of troop, they do not quit throwing the trash out and people do not pick it up unless there are programs like that.

Sam Forester: **Education.** First, I want this is a great report, but it took us 220 years to get to where we are today and we're not going to resolve it in a quarter. I think when a unique situation where corporate America, the ESG initiative, is lining up people like us in this room are lining up. It's just going require a huge amount of education and time to do it. We're going do it like one step forward and brick at time I think some of your ideas are excellent. My grandson learned in school in Colorado, they have people come in and talk about it in schools. He came home and kids drive the household McDonald's proven that you know happy meals, kids come in and they start talking "Hey mom, we need to be recycling this" so it starts is not happened again and it's important we remember it is going to take some time, but we have to start. So, I think If we get people to go to the schools and maybe start in a county or a town and go into schools and start working with these kids in an earlier age and then another year or two and have empirical evidence of what happened in Longview in Tyler, and you could point to other counties more cities and say look what happened in Longview. Just like we're talking about in Quitman and Mineola with what they're doing, and you can start to get people on board with it because education can be the more information you give people the more ideas you give people the more bodies you give people to go to the schools educate it'll start to turn the battleship. It'll take a lot of time to turn it, but you can start the process is a pretty soon in 3, 5, or 7 years we'll be able to wake up and tell what happened in Longview or Tyler, what happened with the fire department. If you have people go into the schools now and start doing that, that would be great. Another thing, if you put these things in Spanish for these kids, you'll have people who come from south of the boarder who are already very responsible, if they know what to do, a lot of the times they'll do it. I think you could get a lot of funding from corporate America. They think it is important enough to start to do that. I know it's just you and that requires a lot of work, but you can start. One brick at a time is how you clean up a mess. Education is got to be at the bottom.

Michael: Yes, and we talk about the schools funding and that that addresses a lot of the residential issues but there's also education on the part of the consumer to demand sustainable actions.

Sam: **New Hope Energy and New Technologies.** Let me tell you, I remember being involved in this New Hope thing and corporate America will pay up to be able to buy a bottle that says made from recycled plastic. They're getting tremendous heat in the boardroom. Again, I know you're just one person, but these things are out there and it's going to take some time. We're working with 220 years of bad history

it's going to take some time, but you can start if you get, I don't know interns or people to help in this started, I don't know, but there are ways to do this. Maybe paying an intern to start going to Rotary programs to create general awareness in the public. There's just a handful of people and corporations now, Exxon is getting slammed with what they've done. Chemical companies are starting to build things from recycled plastic. So, there's an awareness and you can catch this wave and do well I think

Lisa: You're right, and like you said if we start working on these a little bit at a time, we're going to start seeing results.

Sam: **Corporate Sponsorship and Public Information.** PR departments in corporations, in a lot of the bigger ones, have people dedicated in the community awareness programs. You can go see them or get somebody in government, Rotary clubs, or service clubs and get one of those guys to catch on fire before he goes start speaking to him. It'll take some time, but you'll see a change in attitude and action. About a year ago I was just like a lot of you, these were just things I didn't think about. My grandson, we brought him down from Colorado, my wife called his Bill Bible guy, and he took my son up on top of that thing and spent an hour with him talking to him about landfills and Republic and gave him a little truck hat. Companies will start to do stuff like that. Then when third grade teachers find out that kind of stuff is available, people will start doing it. Kids will go home and say guess what I did today. --

John: **Corporate Sponsorship of Collection Centers.** One thing I wanted to say that just popped in my head as we're talking about all of this, I know in Jacksonville there is opened up and there may be others I just not aware of them but there's opened up a place that actually builds trash containers on the north side of Jacksonville so I'm thinking if you were to enlist, I don't know who the Longview economic person is but if you, Lisa, as ETCOG were to go and speak to each of the economic development CEOs Scott Martinez in Tyler, and Sam knows the guy in Longview and Jacksonville, I'm sure he'd be on board because he's a manufacturer in his town and say OK well we're going to put this thing together and it's going to take 500 it's going to take 1000 we don't know, but [if you] identify the number I think you would find that you could go to a business, and I'm going to throw out Brookshire's, Southside Austin bank, you'd find hundreds of companies that would say "Oh, I want to sponsor one of those containers". It may be \$7500, maybe 10,000, but I'll sponsor one of those because that's going to buy me goodwill and goodwill buys me a more loyal customer base and I think sponsorship and paying for those things it's going to be a moot point you're going to have the business money to do it you just have to coordinate the effort and show them the way that they can. I think people line up system or programs like this.

Michael: Yeah, and in broad terms we address that and the fact that one of our recommendations is for the COG start looking for sources on side of the TCEQ funds to help pay for some of these things and it's going to have to come from local businesses.

John: **Adopt a Highway.** Well case in point, it's just like Diana mentioned today with Adopt a Highway. They came out of nowhere, it started in Texas, and has gone nationwide and is an extremely successful thing and we don't adopt A highway through the Adopt a Highway program but over the plant we take care of the road in front of the plant we take care of the road down the side just as a matter of good citizenship and plus it makes our place look better when there's no trash on the road so I think people are, I mean businesses are smart or they wouldn't be still in business they're going to want do anything that increases their positive public image that translates to more loyal customer base that furnishes and

goodwill it gives him a chance to meet and mingle and you know like kinds of people get together and play into a symbiotic relationship and everybody helps somebody else.

Lisa: I agree, and I inherently believe that most people want to do the right thing but then we have the other side that we know that people who are going to dump are probably still going to dump.

Diana: Well, I don't know how many kids went through those 12 years of youth group that I was involved with, but I would be willing to bet A C note on any one of them that they do not throw trash out their windows today.

Todd: **Illegal Dumping Enforcement.** You know give a lot of money out for surveillance equipment and literal abatement officers, and you know I would like to see some sort of you know long term data over how many people they catch doing that. Like was mentioned earlier sometimes people get caught be somebody a child you know parents are influential in the small community and they don't press charges.

Diana: No, there was no charges, but they didn't have to. The young man came out, cleaned it up and then drove down to my house and apologized because that's the way his mama had raised him

John: Let me ask you this, if there is a site that is so common to be dumped that you have to put cameras there why not put a container and let them dump in the container. Isn't that cheaper than the labor to clean it up and the personnel to monitor the cameras and costs of the cameras.

Michael: That's part of the training for elected officials is to look at that cost benefit of investing in a citizen convenience station versus having to go around and collect and enforce and dispose of that material so that's one of the reasons for getting that kind of training done so that there's a little bit more awareness of the fact that you know making that equation that says cheaper for me to buy one of these things and man it than having to go around the county but it's not at the top of their lists but you know the point of the training is to bring that awareness of it and get them to think in those terms

Shane: Also, just open the floodgates and if you provide a way where people don't have to pay you know they can just dump it in this container then they wouldn't go to the dump, and everything will come to that container you know once people realize that.

Michael: It is a little bit of an issue in terms of budgeting for those things because the more successful you are with that program the more it's going to cost but you're solving the problem. A lot of people that are illegally dumping these things because they have too far. Looking at those action items up there that kind of practice the conversation that we've been having.

John: I'm reminded of a of a comment that was made some guys dumped tires on side the road up right from the north loop and I was fortunate to be going home just as they were putting the tires out so I just turned around and followed him and when they hit a red light I took my camera and took a picture of the license plate and then I turned it in to our call Bobby Sanders who's a constable and he told me who to call and I called that person well they came knocking on those guys door about 8:30 that night and wanted to know why they dumped those tires out and the guys comment was well we can either pay to get rid of tires or we could buy a 6 pack of beer and we chose the beer. I mean it's human nature at its finest or bassist whichever your perspective is but it's still human nature, but I didn't think about what you just said that people would begin to instead of going to the landfill they will go to the free dump instead so therein lies the fact that it has got to be manned and somebody has to take ownership.

Michael: Exactly, and you can set those up for you to have a nominal fee to help pay for you charge \$10 to come in and use it and that will help, but it's not the \$50 that you're talking about [at another facility].

Any other comments? We really appreciate your participation in the fact that sounds like you all read it and understand.

What happens now?

What happens next is that we will take these comments and we can address but I think for a large portion of it and we talk about broad aspects of the plan we've addressed a lot of what you do identify there's some specifics that can add it but then it goes to the solid waste advisory committee for their approval and then from there it's approved by the ETCOG executive committee from there goes to the state for their approval because TCEQ mandated follow up. The COGs do this will demonstrate that we met their requirements then it's up to the COG to implement the plan and again use the resources that they got and again we've encouraged them to go out and try and identify additional resources as you mentioned the commercial sector may be a great source.

Can you get some of that from the state?

M: The formula for cogs to get grant funding is the state will authorize a set amount per year and those funds are distributed throughout the state primarily based on population. It's little bit more complicated just to put it in perspective and that's the real challenge from the COGS is you know the most they have gotten is \$116,000 a year.

Lisa: For past year funds, there's a portion that we receive above that but it goes for administration my salary that type of thing but usually about 116-118 is topped, this year we actually had about almost 6000 less was granted to us across the board all the COGS I don't know how much was less for them because there are bigger COGS like Houston that get way more funding than we do but it's based on you know they have formulas based on population and things like that and that the funding comes down to taro? and TARC's the one that that decides with their formulas which COG gets, how much it goes down through TCEQ and the TCEQ sends that out .

Michael: In terms of the implementation in this COG based on the discussion is the next step is to get that commercial program going which has the opportunity to bring in some of those additional funds and have the conversations between the groups that's where you know we see probably one of the bigger shifts from previous years to these upcoming years is getting a lot more commercial and institutional engagement in helping implement this

Lisa: You know that was the challenge as we were working through this process as I'm just one person I have you know I manage other programs so my time is split this program does take up the bulk of my time but the swan is definitely engaged in this new vision that we have moving forward I anticipate you know them helping a little bit wherever they can and then you know especially on the commercial side of things if we're able to engage people like yourselves to help guide you know the process come up with the ideas of where we need to focus maybe a little bit better yeah it is just I see myself as a facilitator in this process I'm bringing all that together more than actually physically doing the work so to speak I hate to put it in that terms.

Shane: But could you put it in your budget maybe PR or market awareness type person to start this education processes that are in reality

Lisa: Well when the funds come down from TARC we set the actual COG budget for the program and so we do have the ability to take a portion of that funding and set it aside for the education piece this year we set aside 15,000 I have had to have taken the liberty and set aside 25,000 for FY23 because they needed to have both numbers in so we do have the ability to set that aside we have a communications department here that can assist me in those efforts as far as getting communications out, PR work out things like that yeah we can set aside a portion of that budget and I know that that was a focus that we wanted to do going forward was taking a look at that and available funds and how much we're going to dedicate to that education piece

Todd: Yeah and also, I think it's important to know that we're not immune to you know tragedies and problems that happen just like your business or my business or yours and that is I think a big chunk of our money went to a few counties for tornado relief?

Lisa: Well, we actually ended up having some access funds because Hallsville had dropped out of the grant process they declined their grant funding and we had some excess funds from the previous year due to code and some people didn't use all their funding so we were able to roll that into this year but we were able to maneuver so to speak when Panola county and rust county had those tornadoes and we were able to get permission to bring some of those funding there for some of the cleanup part of it.

Shane: Have we seen with region 7 or region four and see what is in their budget for education that entry level to see if you can enlist the help of because they got tons of people there yeah, it's huge. They got people in there I don't know what they do but I'm sure this is part of what they do is that there's got to be people that care about this kind of stuff just like we do that work in the in the school district.

Lisa: Absolutely and Paul has been my main point of contact there that's really been driving getting this video out to the schools and he will be my contact for something like that. I know one of our other COGS I can't remember which one it is they actually have a Kirby robot. Kirby is a recycling robot and pre COVID she was taking it out to schools and she actually mans it by remote control and it teaches the kids about recycling it's actually pretty cool I mean when she purchased it was about \$16,000 piece of equipment but she was using it constantly and you know things creative like that I think the kids really pay attention to and are good ideas and definitely bring in other people that can assist because I can't be everywhere but yes definitely. Collaborating and reaching out to other people that have the same vested interest that would help.

What's the timing of all this?

Michael: Fairly soon, the committee meeting will be on the 26th [Oct.]

I think all that real money that you're talking about seeing, it's going to have to come through private effort outside the committee.

Doesn't the state collect fees for this kind of stuff where it where is that money go?

Michael: It goes into when we talk about fund 5000 earlier that's the fees off of what goes into a landfill and those are the funds that go back to the cogs. All the funds that I think the state as a whole disposes of something like 28 million tons a year so that's close to \$25 million a year that goes into that fund 25

million a year is not going out of that fund paying COGS there's a big balance in fund 5000 right now and that's to help balance the state's budget

Could you ask for some of that?

Lisa: At the local COGS level no, TARC is supposed to be involved in the legislation end of things I'm not sure exactly how involved they are what kind of pull they had but they represent all of the cogs.

John: you represent a lot of cogs, right?

M: A couple

John: This could be a piece of business for you to figure out how to get at some of this money.

Michael: I wouldn't be the first one to bring it up. I mean it's a governor's issue in terms of how we distribute those funds in terms of the annual budget.

John: **Stakeholder Involvement.** Two questions or comments one is for you Lisa, besides the efforts to involve the various economic development people in East Texas and I think Todd would certainly agree with me and then Sam as well I would think in 14 counties I would look at what all legislators are involved in those 14 counties and I would have Justin likes to use the term lunch and learn I would have a lunch and learn for all those legislators and see if we couldn't get some concerted effort to maybe those guys they have I mean they handle appropriations, they do bills they do a lot of things you get a group of them solidly behind your efforts you're going to find money that you didn't have before. For you out of this whole thing I was sitting here thinking in my mind OK well we're the low hanging fruit for me it's three things composting biosolids and we talked to Leroy about this I know he's his brain is spinning thinking about it whether it's feasible or not as a general rule getting the 14 counties to convert from yard waste in plastic bags to yard waste in paper bags that are compostable on their own would be a huge, huge, huge win for everybody and the third thing is to start a food waste recycling program and from that standpoint I know that that TISD, UT Tyler, Dr. Mahay at UT Tyler, TJC, doctor Calhoun at UT health UTMH whatever it's called now. we have some major players that have all said in theory no nobody's put it in practice yet, but they've all said in theory yeah, we're interested in doing that would participate food waste we know for a fact it's currently being hauled to Dallas. All of the grocery store all of the collected food waste in the Tyler area is hauled over back to Dallas where it's composted then sometime, I'd like to I don't know if this would be possible probably not for us but it might be through a cog if we can find some financial numbers on the success rate of Dillow dirt and what it's done for the city of Austin that might be a tough chore.

Michael: Yeah, financially I'm not sure I'll have to check there are a number of Denton might be even a better example.

John: I mean, it has gone from zero to an incredibly successful program I know and the last, I heard my son who lives in Austin his landscaper told him number one if you're not on preferred list you can forget about it won't happen in your lifetime for you to get any Dillo dirt and number two if you're on the preferred list it's about a two month wait until you get stuff that's how far behind in production they are so that's a huge opportunity financial as well as reduction of landfilled waste.

Lisa: Well, this has been very good conversation I really appreciate it thank you so much and you know if there's anybody in this room that would like to be involved in any future efforts with the COG in relation

to what we talked about please let me know. It's going to take a little bit of time for us to build up steam we can't really do anything until it has its final approval, but you guys have all the knowledge out there I definitely appreciate your input and guidance.

-Meeting adjourns with comments on where to find the plan once it's approved and more moments of gratitude for participation. -