

Public Notice

Thirty-day public comment period opens on request by Waste Services of the Bluegrass for a determination of consistency of proposed Central Kentucky Landfill expansion with the Scott County Area Solid Waste Management Plan

The Fiscal Court of Scott County, Kentucky, the Governing Body of the Scott County Solid Waste Management Area, received on June 12, 2020 a Notice of Intent to Apply For A Horizontal Expansion of the Central Kentucky Landfill at 493 Double Culvert Road in Scott County, Kentucky. Under KRS 224.40-315(1), the Fiscal Court has been requested to “make a determination of consistency of the Notice of Intent with the area Solid Waste Management Plan[.]” The Notice of Intent proposes to add 6,334,014 additional tons of waste to that approved in the existing permitted landfill. The Fiscal Court has sixty (60) days from June 12, 2020 to make a determination in response to the request.

KRS 224.40-315(1) requires the Fiscal Court to provide public notice, a comment period, and an opportunity for a hearing prior to making a determination. This notice announces the opening of a thirty (30) day public comment period and an opportunity to request a public hearing on the request by Waste Services of the Bluegrass for a determination of consistency between the submitted solid waste management plan and the proposed horizontal expansion of the Central Kentucky Landfill.

The June 12, 2020 Letter requesting the determination of consistency, and a copy of the 2018-2022 Solid Waste Management Plan, which was revised on June 25, 2020 to eliminate capacity for disposal of municipal solid waste in Scott County, is available for public inspection at the following location during their normal business hours:

Judge/Executive Office, 101 East Main Street #210, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Scott County Public Library, 104 South Bradford Lane, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Related information is available at www.scottky.gov.

Any person wishing to comment or to request a hearing on the request for a determination of consistency may do so in writing no later than the close of business on August 1, 2020, either by mail to Solid Waste Office, 101 East Main Street #210, Georgetown, Kentucky, 40324 or by email to solidwasteplan@scottky.gov.



Legal Counsel.

DINSMORE & SHOHL LLP
City Center, 100 W. Main St., Suite 900
Lexington, KY 40507
www.dinsmore.com

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June 12, 2020

Scott County Fiscal Court
c/o Hon. Rand Marshall, Scott County Attorney
198 East Washington Street
Georgetown, KY 40324

Re: Request for Determination of Consistency

Dear Mr. Marshall:

On behalf of Waste Services of the Bluegrass, LLC (“WSB”), we submit herewith a Notice of Intent to Apply (Form DEP 7061) for a horizontal expansion of Central Kentucky Landfill at 493 Double Culvert Road in Scott County, Kentucky. Pursuant to KRS 224.40-315(1), WSB makes this written request to the Scott County Fiscal Court, the governing body for the Scott County solid waste planning area, to make a determination of consistency of the Notice of Intent with the area Solid Waste Management Plan approved by the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet pursuant to KRS 224.43-340 and presently in effect for the Scott County solid waste planning area.

As reflected in the enclosed materials, the Notice of Intent reflects the addition of 6,334,014 permitted tons. The authorized capacity under the Solid Waste Management Plan is 9,676,382 tons, and the tonnage disposed of to date is 3,032,839 tons. As such, the additional tonnage requested in connection with this application is consistent with the authorized capacity in the Solid Waste Management Plan. Also, as referenced at page 8 of the enclosed materials, the Notice of Intent limits the out-of-county waste to a maximum of 300,000 tons per year, as set forth in the Solid Waste Management Plan.

Pursuant to KRS 224.40-315, WSB requests that the County adopt a resolution confirming that the Notice of Intent is consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan. Please proceed with processing this request in the manner set forth in KRS 224.40-315. We look forward to receiving the County’s determination as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Carolyn M. Brown

CMB:ah
cc: Waste Services of the Bluegrass, LLC

224.40-315 Requirements for acceptance and approval of permits to construct or expand municipal solid waste disposal facility. (1) No permit to construct or expand a municipal solid waste disposal facility shall be accepted for processing by the cabinet unless the application contains a determination from the governing body for the solid waste management area in which the facility is or will be located concerning the consistency of the application with the area solid waste management plan submitted under KRS 224.43-345(1)(a) to (d) and (l) until January 1, 1993, and the entire plan after January 1, 1993. The governing body for the area shall, within sixty (60) days of receipt of a written request, make the determination after public notice and opportunity for public comment and public hearing. For applications with a notice of intent filed prior to February 26, 1991, the cabinet shall continue to process the application but no permit shall be approved until the governing body for the solid waste management area in which the facility is or will be located has made a determination in accordance with this section.

KRS 224.40-315(1) requires the Fiscal Court to provide public notice, a comment period, and an opportunity for a hearing prior to making a determination. This notice announces the opening of a thirty (30) day public comment period and an opportunity to request a public hearing on the request by Waste Services of the Bluegrass for a determination of consistency between the submitted solid waste management plan and the proposed horizontal expansion of the Central Kentucky Landfill.

Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection
Division of Waste Management
Recycling and Local Assistance Branch
300 Sower Boulevard – Frankfort KY 40601
(502) 564-6716

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**Area Solid Waste Management Plan - Five Year Update
Years 2018 - 2022**

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Area Designation

1. Name of County or Regional Solid Waste Management Area ("RSWMA") Scott County

Check One: County Regional Solid Waste Management Area ("RSWMA")

If area designation is a RSWMA, list counties:

2. List all incorporated cities within the solid waste management area and the population of each.

1.) Georgetown 32,356	2.) Sadieville 332	3.) Stamping Ground 730
4.) Scott County 52,420	5.)	6.)
7.)	8.)	9.)

B. Governing Body Information

1. Designation Type: Fiscal Court 109 Board (Taxing) 109 Board (Non-taxing) Regional Area City/County Merge:

2. Name of chairperson of the governing body (judge executive, chairperson, etc) Joe Pat Covington

3. List each member of the governing body:

1.) Rick Hostetler	2.) Alvin Lyons	3.) Chad Wallace
4.) Kelly Corman	5.) Dwayne Ellison	6.) Bill Burke
7.) David Livingston	8.)	9.)
10.)	11.)	12.)

4. Address: 101 East Main Street PO Box 973

City: Georgetown State: KY Zip Code: 40324

5. Telephone: 502-863-7850 6. Fax: 502-863-7852 7. Email: joe.covington@scottky.gov

C. Solid Waste Coordinator Information

1. Name of Coordinator: Jared Hollon

2. Address: 101 East Main Street PO Box 973

City: Georgetown State: KY Zip Code: 40324

3. Telephone: 502-867-3705 4. Fax: 502-863-7852 5. Email: jared.hollon@scottky.gov

6. Work Status (check one): Volunteer Full-time Part-time 7. Hours worked per week: 20

D. Advisory Committee

List the names and representative bodies of the advisory committee members.

Name	Representing
1.) Robert Bruin	Georgetown Public Works
2.) Rick Hostetler	Scott County Magistrate
3.) Bethany Giordano	TMMIK
4.) Mike Hennigan	Scott County EMA
5.) Mike Fuller	Scott County Fire Chief/Citizen
6.) Maxine Rudder	Bluegrass Greensource

E. Preparer Information Complete this section, if the preparer is different than the solid waste coordinator.		
1. Name: Maxine Rudder, Deputy Director, Bluegrass Greensource		
2. Address: 835 National Avenue		
City: Lexington	State: Ky	Zip Code: 40502
3. Telephone: 859-266-1572	4. Fax: 859-266-0264	5. Email: maxine@bggreensource.org
F. Resolution/Ordinance to Adopt Solid Waste Management Plan 5-Year Update		
1. Check one: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance		
2. Public Notice Date: September 8, 2017		3. Date Signed: 9/28/2017
4. The following documents must be attached. Check all that have been attached and place at the end of the report with a cover sheet labeled "Chapter 1 Attachments." <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A signed and dated copy of the resolutions/ordinance adopting the 5-year update <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A dated original of the public notice, or a copy and an affidavit from the newspaper by whom the notice was originally published <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Area Designation		
2. COLLECTION SYSTEM		
A. Collection System		
1. Ordinance Type (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal		
Date passed: 4-3-1989		
2a. Provide a detailed description of all the collection systems in your SWMA (collection systems include: franchise, permit, municipality owned/operated, private, staffed transfer station staffed convenience centers, etc.) Currently Scott County is served by private waste haulers by permit. Stamping Ground and Sadieville have a franchise with Rumpke. The City of Georgetown is municipally owned and operated. Georgetown/Scott County jointly fund a drop off recycling center. Republic Services, Rumpke, and ITS provide commercial and roll off service throughout Scott County and Georgetown as well as residential collection in areas of Scott County. TMMK holds an annual Household Hazardous and E-Waste day for Scott County citizens.		
2b. Attach a signed and dated copy of the current solid waste management ordinance(s) including all related amendments. Place at the end of the report with a cover sheet labeled "Chapter 2 Attachments."		
3. Describe your annual waste hauler registration process including the annual requirement to file reports: -Scott County has a registration process in place for waste haulers. -Those wishing to collect or transport solid waste within the county must obtain a permit from Scott Co Fiscal Court. -Haulers must report to the Scott Co Fiscal Court at the beginning of each year. The following information is required: name and business address of the hauler, number of customers in the county, monthly rate, primary disposal site or transfer station used, and number of tons collected. -This information is reported to the Division of Waste Management each year.		
B. Collection System Strengths		

Describe the strengths of your collection system:

- The County ensures that solid waste collection is available to all residents and business through universal collection.
- The County has a high participation rate of approximately 88%
- Annual registration and reporting requirements allow the County to make informed decisions regarding solid waste collection.
- The Georgetown/Scott County Recycling Center allows residents to drop off recyclable items several times a week free of charge.
- The City of Georgetown has mandatory municipal collection. The cities of Sadieville and Stamping Ground have mandatory collection provided by private haulers.
- Toyota conducts an annual household hazardous/e-waste collection day for Scott County.

C. Collection System Weaknesses

Describe the weaknesses of your collection system:

- Participation in waste collection is not mandatory in the county.
- Several private haulers offer recycling service but there is an additional fee so it is rarely used by residents.
- No ewaste service.
- No storage for household hazardous waste between annual collection days.
- No curbside recycling in Georgetown.

D. Collection System Implementation Schedule

List a detailed account of specific actions or projects the governing body will complete to maintain or improve the collection system, the frequency at which such actions will take place, a date for commencement of the activities and a date at which the activities will cease. Include educational efforts.

Specific Actions	Frequency	Month/ Year to Begin	Month/ Year to End
1.) The county is currently considering options for entering into a franchise agreement, which could offer garbage collection in unincorporated parts of the county and could potentially make curbside recycling service available for county citizens. If bids are solicited for this service, the county reserves the right to refuse any and all bids received.	On-going	January 1, 2018	December 31, 2022
2.) Georgetown/Scott County will explore possibility of entering into a franchise agreement with Lexington Fayette Urban County Government to accept the county's recyclables which would allow single stream recycling and reduce the cost of maintaining/operating the Georgetown-Scott County Recycling Center. A MOU has been passed by the Georgetown City Council.	On-going	January 1, 2018	December 31, 2022
3.) Georgetown/Scott County will review ways to improve collection for industrial /commercial sources	On-going	January 1, 2018	December 31, 2022
4.) Scott County will actively explore options for collection/recycling of ewaste as well as seeking a storage site for household hazardous waste between collections.	On-going	January 1, 2018	December 31, 2022

3. DISPOSAL SYSTEM

A. Disposal System		
1. Provide SWMA population and municipal solid waste disposal projections for five (5), ten (10), and twenty (20) years in the future.		
Population 2020: 63,984	Population 2025: 73,133	Population 2033: 87,138
Waste Generation Projection 2018 – 2022: 318,434 Tons	Waste Generation Projection 2023 – 2027: 682,400 Tons	Waste Generation Projection 2028 – 2037: 1,549,733 Tons
2. List all contained landfills, including out-of-state landfills that will be used by your governing body during the 5-year update period. Provide capacity assurance letters demonstrating a minimum of 10 years of capacity from the landfill(s) and copies of any contractual agreements with those disposal facilities. Place at the end of the report with a cover sheet labeled "Chapter 3 Attachments."		
1.) Landfill Name: Benson Valley Landfill		Permit #: 037-00009
Address: 2157 Highway KY 151		
City: Frankfort	State: Ky	Zip Code: 40601
2.) Landfill Name: Pendleton County Landfill (Rumpke of Kentucky)		Permit #: #096-00001
Address : 1374 Bryan- Griffin Road		
City: Butler	State: Ky	Zip Code: 41006
3.) Landfill Name: Montgomery County Landfill (Rumpke of Kentucky)		Permit #: 087-00003
Address: 268 Midland Trail		
City: Mt Sterling	State: Ky	Zip Code: 40353
3. Provide a complete inventory of all disposal facilities currently operating in your SWMA. Facilities to include are: contained landfills, construction/demolition debris landfills greater than one acre, incinerators or other technologies that accept municipal solid waste and medical waste incinerators that accept medical waste from other sources.		
1.) Facility Name: Central Kentucky Landfill		Ownership: Waste Services of the Bluegrass
Address: 493 Double Culvert Road		
City: Georgetown	State: Ky	Zip Code: 40324
Cost to users: \$41 (\$/Ton) \$41 min	Life expectancy: 6 months	
2.) Facility Name:		
Address:		Ownership:
City:		
Cost to users: (\$/Ton)	State:	Zip Code:
Level of compliance with state and federal laws:		Life expectancy:
3.) Facility Name:		
Address:		Ownership:
City:		
Cost to users: \$ (\$/Ton)	State:	Zip Code:
Level of compliance with state and federal laws:		Life expectancy:
4. SWMA's hosting a landfill must complete question 4. All other SWMA's may proceed to question 5.		
4a. Identify the following for each contained solid waste disposal facility hosted in your SWMA:		
Landfill: Central Kentucky Landfill		Permit #: 105-00016
Total capacity authorized to date: 0		

Amount disposed in landfill to date:0

Remaining authorized capacity: 0

5. Describe any proposal(s) for new disposal facilities or expansions of existing disposal facilities (landfill, incinerators, or other approved technologies, etc.) during the 5-year update period.

The Central Kentucky Landfill opened in 2002. In May 2012, Central Kentucky Landfill submitted a Notice of Intent and Request for Consistency Determination. The Notice of Intent proposed to expand the landfill facility with a proposed ten-year capacity of 3,948,853 tons and airspace volume of 5,251,975 cubic yards. The Energy and Environment Cabinet determined that the permit application for which the request for consistency determination had been made and provided by the Fiscal Court, could not be approved due to a lack of proper zoning affecting a portion of the proposed landfill expansion. Thereafter, Central Kentucky Landfill submitted a different technical application for an expansion that was significantly different from that for which a consistency determination had been requested and provided in 2012. The County, through the Scott County Attorney, alerted the Cabinet to the position of the Scott County Fiscal Court, as Governing Body for the Scott County Solid Waste Management Area, that "because the Technical Application has been substantially revised and changed from the application that had been found consistent with the solid waste plan in 2012, any further processing or review of the permit application should cease until WSB obtained a new determination of consistency for the expansion from the Scott County Solid Waste Management Area Governing Body.

A "Determination of Consistency/Inconsistency" had been adopted by the Scott County Fiscal Court by Resolution 12-03 on May 11, 2012. A reading from that Resolution reflects that WSB requested the County "to issue a determination of consistency" between the then-current Scott County Area Solid Waste Plan and the "Notice of Intent dated April 24, 2012[.]" That request for a determination of consistency related to the April 2012 *Notice of Intent for Horizontal Expansion for Permit No. 105-00016*, Application No. APE20120001, Agency Interest No. 333403."

"The position of the Fiscal Court is that the application that the Cabinet accepted in 2017 was **not** the same application for which a determination of consistency was requested of the County and approved by adoption of Resolution 12-03. The design and capacity of the current application differed markedly from that which was initially submitted, reviewed, and sent (sic) to public notice. The Fiscal Court believes that under Chapter 224, a determination of consistency issued with [respect] to a particular proposal for expansion of a landfill cannot be used as evidence of the Fiscal Court determination of consistency of a very different subsequent "revised" permit application – that much is clear from the language of the statute, which provides that "[n]o permit to construct or expand a municipal solid waste disposal facility shall be accepted for processing by the cabinet unless the application contains a determination form (sic) the governing body for solid waste management area in which the facility is or will be located concerning the consistency of the application with the area solid waste management plan submitted under KRS 224.43-345...[.]"

On April 17, 2020, the Secretary of the Energy and Environment Cabinet ("Cabinet") affirmed a Hearing Officer's Report and Recommendation that the acceptance of the "revised" permit application by the Cabinet was in error, and directed the Division of Waste Management to deny the technical application and not approve or finalize the related draft permit.

In response to that Order, a "Public Notice Of Denial" was issued by the Cabinet stating that "Because the Permit Application has been denied, the Division will take no further action with respect to the Application No. APE20120001. Any expansion application will be required to comply with all applicable statutes and regulations for permit issuance as a new application, including but not limited to KRS 224.40-310 - 224.40-315 and 401 KAR 47:160 - 47:190."

Since the permit application for which the May 11, 2012 Determination of Consistency was requested and granted has been denied, Resolution 12-03 is deemed to no longer be applicable or binding on the Fiscal Court with respect to future determinations if consistency.

KRS 224.43-345(1)(l) requires "specific provisions to assure that adequate capacity for a ten (10) year period shall be available for municipal solid waste generated in the solid waste management area, and identification of any additional capacity authorized for disposal of out-of-area municipal solid waste."

The Scott County Area Solid Waste Management Plan will rely on capacity assurances provided by Republic Services and Rumpke of Kentucky to meet the obligations of the Area Solid Waste Management Plan pursuant to KRS 224.43-345(1)(l). No capacity, beyond that for which a valid and extant determination of consistency has been previously provided, shall be available for disposal of in- or out-of-area solid waste within the Scott County Solid Waste Management Area.

2. All references to capacity authorized for disposal of municipal solid waste generated in the solid waste management area, and additional capacity authorized for disposal of out-of-area municipal solid waste, are revised to conform to this Resolution and to provide 0 tons of capacity for disposal of municipal solid waste within Scott County beyond that for which a valid and extant determination of consistency has been previously provided

3. A copy of this Resolution and the Amended Text of the 2018-2022 Scott County Area Solid Waste Management Plan shall be submitted for review and approval to the Cabinet in accordance with 401 KAR 49:011.

6. Describe the county's emergency disaster plan to address solid waste concerns in the event of natural disasters (flooding, snow/ice storms, tornadoes, earthquakes, etc.):

- Debris Removal Considerations is ANNEX V and APPENDIX V-13 in the Scott County Emergency Operations Plan. It stipulates the keeping of records, consideration of public interest, and outlines various departments with which to coordinate.
- The county will assist communities affected by an emergency or disaster by implementing The Scott County Debris Management Plan.
- The intent is to coordinate removing debris from local collection areas to the landfill or by any legal means necessary.

7. Describe plans to research alternative approaches to solid waste management:

- The Scott County Conservation district has promoted the use of composting as an alternative to hauling manure and farm waste to the landfill.
- Compost rows consisting of a good Carbon and Nitrogen mixture can "cook" (regulating temperatures) down in approximately 30-60 days, killing bad bacteria, and condensing itself to 1/3 the size of the original pile.
- This "cooked" compost has no smell to attract vultures or coyotes.
- It is very high in good bacteria and minerals, making it an excellent soil additive to spread on the farm fields.
- It "cooks" so well that the District also promotes the use of composting as an alternative to hauling deadstock to the landfill.
- It takes approximately 60-90 days to compost a dead animal depending on size and weight.
- We now have a few landowners that are using composting on their personal land for purposes of using it as a soil additive, using the wind row to dispose of deadstock, and to have an alternative way to nutrient management.
- Scott County is currently participating in a successful pickup program with Countryside Industries (859-421-1867).

B. Disposal Practices Strengths.

Describe the strengths of your existing disposal practices:

- The City of Georgetown offers pickup of large or bulky items (such as mattresses, couches, and appliances) to residents for a per item fee.
- On site composting saves money on pickup fees.
- Countryside Industries picks up dead animals quickly.
- SC Conservation District covers all but \$15 of pickup fee for deadstock and all of fee for deer, etc.
- In the spring of 2021, There will be a new transfer station operating in the County.
- Scott County has capacity assurance for Solid Waste from Republic Services.
- Scott County has capacity assurance for Solid Waste from Rumpke.

C. Disposal Practices Weaknesses.

Describe the weaknesses of your existing disposal practices:
 - Fee for Countrywide Industries to pickup dead animals.
 - Onsite composting requires equipment and someone with knowledge of how to compost successfully.
 - To ensure waste rates stay competitive.

D. Disposal Implementation Schedule

List a detailed account of specific actions or projects the governing body will complete to maintain or improve its disposal system, the frequency at which such actions will take place, a date for commencement of the activities, and a date at which the activities will cease. Include educational efforts.

Specific Actions	Frequency	Month/Year to Begin	Month/Year to End
1.) To ensure waste rates stay competitive.	On-going	Jan 2018	Dec 2022
2.) To ensure the DAR program remains an option	On-going	Jan 2018	Dec 2022
3.) Continuous improvement on composting	On-going	Jan 2018	Dec 2022
4) In case of an emergency, the county will provide pick up of debris in designated areas.	On-going	Jan 2018	Dec 2022
5)			
6)			

4. RECYCLING AND REDUCTION

A. Recycling/Reduction Program

1. Is recycling offered in your SWMA? Yes No

2. Describe your SWMA's annual recycler registration process including the annual requirements to file reports:
 - Those providing recycling collection services within the county must register annually with the county.
 - Their report shall include types of waste collected for recycling; and the amount collected by volume, weight, or number of items.
 - Registration information is requested in January and response is required by February.
 - The County will use state registration and reporting forms.

3. Do you have a plan to reduce the need for land disposal of yard waste? Yes No
 If yes, describe:
 -Currently Georgetown picks up tree/brush trimmings and leaf collection in the fall.
 - The brush and leaves go to a designated site owned by the city and once or twice/year it is chipped.
 -From March to November on the first Saturday of the month citizens of Georgetown and Scott County are able to pick up free wood chips and composted leaves.

4. Does your SWMA collect or manage yard waste for the purpose of diverting it from a landfill? Yes No
 Does not pick up grass clippings.

5. List the counties and cities within your SWMA that collect or manage yard waste for the purpose of diverting it from the landfill?

Georgetown	

6. List all permitted composting operations currently operating in your SWMA. If no composting operation exists, detail any actions your SWMA plans to take to encourage composting:
 -Currently Triple J Farm, Scott County Cooperative Extension, and Thoroughbred RC&D have composting programs.

7. Describe your plan to reduce the need for land disposal through recycling, reuse and waste reduction (include drop off centers, curbside collection, interlocal agreements for regional alliances, etc.)
 -County and city residents may drop off recyclables at the Georgetown-Scott County Recycling Center.
 -The City of Georgetown is looking at the feasibility of implementing curbside recycling pickup.
 -Additionally, Republic Services, Rumpke, and ITS offer recycling for an additional fee.
 -Georgetown/ Scott Co is also exploring the possibility of a partnership with Lexington-Fayette Urban County's Material Recovery Facility to accept recyclables from Georgetown/ Scott Co.

8. If recycling is deemed not feasible, provide specific details supporting that decision: N/A

9. Describe how used motor oil, batteries, and antifreeze are handled in your SWMA:
 -Used motor oil is accepted at various locations such as Wal-Mart, Tractor Supply Company, AutoZone, Advance Auto Parts, and Fire Station #3.
 -Used batteries and antifreeze are accepted at SupeRecycling Day held annually at Toyota Motor Manufacturing of Ky.
 -Used automotive batteries are accepted at the recycling center, AutoZone, and Advance Auto Parts.

10. Describe how household hazardous waste is handled in your SWMA:
 -Household Hazardous Waste items are accepted annually at the TMMK SupeRecycling Day.
 -The following items are not accepted: motor oil, large appliances, tires, medication, and ammunition.
 -Prescription medications are accepted at the Scott County Sheriff's Office for proper disposal.

11. Are electronics/computers recycled in your SWMA? Yes No

11a. If yes, describe your electronics/computer (e-scrap) recycling program:
 -Electronics are collected at the SupeRecycling day held annually at Toyota Motor Manufacturing.

11b. If no, discuss any plans your governing body to start an electronics/computer (e-scrap) recycling program:
 -No discussion at this time.

12. Is office paper recycled in your SWMA? Yes No

12a. If yes, what businesses or agencies recycle office paper?
 -Scott County Fiscal Court, the City of Georgetown and Georgetown College recycle office paper.
 -Other local government offices and businesses are encouraged to voluntarily recycle paper.
 -In 2012, the City of Georgetown received a grant to place 65 gallon recycling bins along Main Street.
 - Downtown businesses are able to request a bin.
 -Commingled recyclables may be placed in the bins.

12b. If no, explain why office paper is not recycled in your SWMA: N/A

13. What efforts has your governing body made to assist the local school boards in recycling white paper and cardboard to meet the statutory requirements in KRS 160.294? If there have been none what will the county do to assist in this endeavor? Include dates in the implementation schedule:

- The recycling center provides pickup for schools located within the city limits of Georgetown.
- For schools located outside the city, the school district is in the process of negotiating recycling pickup from private companies.

B. Recycling Program Strengths

Describe the strengths of your existing recycling program:

- A recycling drop-off center is jointly owned and operated by the City of Georgetown and Scott Co Fiscal Court.
- The possibility of offering curbside recycling is being investigated by the City of Georgetown.
- Businesses are encouraged to recycle by the local Chamber of Commerce and the Scott County Industrial Forum.
- Opportunities exist for recycling motor oil, electronics, antifreeze, and batteries.
- Opportunities exist for safe disposal of HHW and prescription medications.
- Bluegrass Greensource is available to provide classroom activities on recycling and composting.
- The Recycling Center offers recycling pick up at schools.
- Innovative Crushing and Aggregate, a locally owned business, recycles various building materials.

C. Recycling Program Weaknesses

Describe the weaknesses of your existing recycling program:

- Curbside recycling in most areas is either not available or not heavily used because of additional fees.
- Opportunities for HHW exist but only annually and there is not storage space for collecting between TMMK's Super Recycling Day.
- Lack of education in schools, businesses and for the public, about the benefits of recycling, what is recyclable, etc.

D. Recycling/Reduction Implementation Schedule

List a detailed account of specific actions or projects the governing body will complete to maintain or improve its recycling/reduction system, the frequency at which such actions will take place, a date for commencement of the activities and a date at which the activities will cease. Include educational efforts.

Specific Actions	Frequency	Month/ Year to Begin	Month/ Year to End
1.) Georgetown/Scott Co will maintain its current recycling programs, including centrally located drop off centers, curbside in one subdivision, encouraging recycling in local government offices, and recycling at Georgetown College. The Georgetown/Scott Co Recycling Center will continue to be jointly owned and operated by the City of Georgetown and Scott Co Fiscal Court in conjunction with the Bluegrass Regional Recycling Corporation (BRRC).	On-going	January, 2018	Dec, 2022
2.) Scott County will work with the local Cooperative Extension Office to make information about backyard composting available at the recycling center.	On-going	January, 2018	Dec, 2022
3.) Scott Co will work with the BRRC and other local tire retailers to develop a program for the collection and disposal of used tires.	On-going	January, 2018	Dec 2022

4.) The county plans to increase the volume of recyclables collected and processed at the Georgetown/Scott County Recycling Center during the 2018-2022 plan period. To help defray the cost of recycling, discussions will be held with Lexington-Fayette Urban County Material Recovery Facility to accept, sort, and market recyclables. MOU was passed by the Georgetown City Council in June, 2017.	On-going	January, 2018	Dec 2022
5.) The county will continue to work with the local Chamber of Commerce and the Scott County Industrial Forum to encourage and promote recycling. To facilitate this effort, the county will maintain a list of private commercial recyclers who are willing to pick up from office complexes, factories, and institutions. In addition, businesses will be encouraged to deliver their recyclables to the recycling center.	On-going	January, 2018	Dec 2022
6.) The Solid Waste Coordinator will request that local government offices continue to recycle and expand their recycling efforts if possible.	On-going	January, 2018	Dec 2022
7.) The City of Georgetown will continue to mulch Christmas trees.	On-going	January 2018	Dec 2022
8.) The city and county will continue the Household Hazardous Waste annual collection program with TMMK.	On-going	January 2018	Dec 2022
9.) The Solid Waste Coordinator in Scott County will continue to research and promote opportunities for recycling/disposing of nontraditional items such as batteries and HHW.	On-going	January 2018	Dec 2022
10.) Sadieville and Stamping Ground will consider the possibility of including recycling pickup in their bids for service within city limits.	On-going	January 2018	Dec 2022
11.) The county will encourage residents to ask private haulers about their recycling options	On-going	January 2018	Dec 2022

5. OPEN DUMPS AND LITTER

A. Open Dumps and Litter

1. Describe the contents of your ordinance with respect to open dumping. Provide a copy of the section of the ordinance(s) pertaining to open dumping and place at the end of the report with a cover sheet labeled "Chapter 5 Attachments."

-It is unlawful for any person to dump solid waste on any property within county limits, with or without consent of the landowner.

2 What is your process for identifying and recording open dumps?

-The county works continually to identify dumps.

-A single annual survey is not conducted; however windshield surveys are occasionally conducted by the solid waste coordinator and dumps are identified through cooperation with the county road department, local law enforcement, emergency management, and the solid waste coordinator.

-Additionally county residents can report dump sites.

-Scott County is one of 19 counties in Central Kentucky exploring the possibility of becoming a Keep America Beautiful Affiliate.

-An annual litter survey is one of the requirements of being an affiliate.

3. How does the SWMA prioritize the cleanup of open dumps?

-Cooperation between the county agencies ensures that all known dumps are reported to the solid waste coordinator.

-Cleanups are scheduled as reports are received.

4. Describe the procedures to prevent the recurrence of open dumping at sites that have been cleaned (include surveillance efforts, pull-off barricades, etc.):

- When feasible, physical barriers and/or signs are used to prevent the reoccurrence of dumping at sites that have been cleaned up.
- Upon availability and need, motion-activated cameras are installed at reoccurring dump sites.
- Both the City of Georgetown and Scott County contract with Bluegrass Greensource to conduct outreach and PreK-12 litter abatement activities.
- If approved, the Keep the Bluegrass Affiliate will have use of a national litter abatement program and all materials (print and video) provided by KAB,

5. Describe any assistance your SWMA offers to private property owners to clean open dumps:

- The county offers a 50% cost share program for cleanups on private property, up to a maximum of \$2,000 paid out per site.
- Working with the Stormwater Engineer in Georgetown and the Scott Solid Waste Coordinator, Bluegrass Greensource plans and conducts litter cleanups in Scott County.

6. Describe your plan to control and clean up litter:

- Under the direction of the Scott County Jailor, the county utilizes inmates for daily roadside litter pickups.
- Daily records are kept to document which roads are cleaned, the number of miles, the number of bags collected, other items collected, and equipment use and cost.
- Georgetown, Stamping Ground, and Sadieville all participate in an annual Main Street Clean Sweep litter cleanup on Earth Day.
- The objective of this event is to increase community awareness and pride in business owners and their employees.
- Bluegrass Greensource also conducts litter cleanups and PreK-12 classroom activities on litter abatement.

7. Describe the coordination efforts that exist within your SWMA with local, county and state law enforcement. If your county has a litter ordinance, provide a copy of the ordinance(s) or the portion of the solid waste ordinance(s) pertaining to litter and place at the end of the report with a cover sheet labeled "Chapter 5 Attachments."

- Continuous communication between agencies helps to identify dumps and prioritize roads for cleanup.
- Local inmates are utilized for daily roadside litter cleanup and recordkeeping.
- The county follows state guidelines to obtain and report on litter abatement findings.

B. Open Dump Prevention Strengths

Describe the strengths of your program to clean and prevent open dumps:

- The county cleans up dump sites as they are reported. There are currently no known open dumps in the county.
- The county provides a cost share program to address dumps on private property.
- There is good cooperation between the county road department, local law enforcement, emergency management, and the solid waste coordinator to continually identify dump sites. Residents can report open dumps as well.

C. Open Dump Prevention Weaknesses

Describe the weaknesses of your program to clean and prevent open dumps:

- It is difficult to identify all dump sites, especially those that are located on private property or are not visible from roads. While Scott Co does not have a significant illegal dumping problem, a small percentage of the population will dump items out of convenience.
- Many complaints from residents are based on "eyesore properties" rather than open dumps. Complainants often indicate frustration when told that the county cannot force property owners to organize or get rid of junk.
- It is difficult to prosecute dumping, since it is difficult to prove guilt. Cameras for monitoring known dump sites are expensive.

D. Open Dump Prevention Implementation Schedule

List specific actions or projects your SWMA will complete to maintain or improve its open dump abatement program. Include educational efforts.

Specific Actions	Frequency	Month/Year to Begin	Month/Year to End
1.) Compile ongoing inventory of dumps and clean up sites as quickly as possible.	On-going	January, 2018	Dec, 2022

2.) Cooperate with local government agencies and residents to identify dumps	On-going	January, 2018	Dec 2022
3.) Continue cost share program for dump cleanup on private property	On-going	January 2018	Dec 2022
4.) Encourage the use of the 1-888-NO DUMPS number.	On-going	January 2018	Dec 2022
5.) Consider options for barricades, signs, and surveillance at recurring dump sites	On-going	January 2018	Dec 2022
6.) Continue working with Bluegrass Greensource on community and PreK-12 outreach	On-going	January 2018	Dec 2022

E. Litter Prevention Strengths

Describe the strengths of your program to control and clean up litter:

- Inmates are currently used to clean up roadside litter on a daily basis, and thorough records are kept. Records include roads/mileage cleaned up, number of bags of trash and other items picked up, and county equipment use and costs.
- Partnership with Bluegrass Greensource to conduct community and PreK-12 outreach and education.
- Initial affiliation fee has been paid for the regional Keep America Beautiful Affiliation.
- This affiliation will give Scott Co access to national litter abatement programs, as well as all print and digital KAB materials.
- Reports of litter problems and/or illegal dumps can be made to the Scott County Jail (scottjailky.com, 502-863-7880) or the Scott Co Solid Waste Department (502-867-3705)

F. Litter Prevention Weaknesses

Describe the weaknesses of your program to control and clean up litter:

- Growth is a concern for more litter
- There is a lack of education, both for the public and in schools, about the illegality and effects of littering.

D. Litter Prevention Implementation Schedule

List specific actions or projects your SWMA will complete to maintain or improve its litter abatement program. Include educational efforts.

Specific Actions	Frequency	Month/ Year to Begin	Month/ Year to End
1.) Partner with other 18 Central Kentucky counties to become an affiliate of Keep America Beautiful	On-going	January, 2018	Dec 2022
2.) Continue to participate in various cleanup activities.	On-going	January, 2018	Dec 2022

3.) Continue current roadside litter pickup program	On-going	January, 2018	Dec, 2022
4.) Encourage use of Bluegrass Greensource's litter reporting hotline	On-going	January, 2018	Dec, 2022
5.) Continue to partner with Bluegrass Greensource for community and PreK-12 education.	On-going	January, 2018	Dec . 2022
6.)			

6. FACILITY SITING

As per KRS 224.01-010, the definition for a "solid waste management facility" is any facility for the collection, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of solid waste..." Solid waste facilities include, but are not limited to contained landfills, CD/D landfills, transfer stations, recycling centers and composting facilities.

A. Facility Siting

1. Describe your SWMA's current siting ordinance(s). Include any local planning and zoning requirements. Attach a signed and dated copy of the current siting ordinance(s) and place at the end of the report with a cover sheet labeled "Chapter 6 Attachments."

- According to the zoning ordinance, in order to site a landfill, a permit must be authorized by the Division of Waste Management and Scott County Fiscal Court as noted in KRS 67 and KRS 224.40.315.
- Scott County created Ordinance 19-04 to help site and regulate solid waste transfer facilities.

2. A siting ordinance enforced at the local level helps ensure that the facility attains the standards set forth by the local solid waste governing body. Describe the process for enforcing your SWMA's siting ordinance(s):

- There will continuous review of the ordinance and follow up visits to ensure compliance.
- A Conditional Use Permit can also be reviewed periodically, typically yearly, to ensure any conditions applied to the land use are being met. If not the Conditional Use Permit can be revoked.
- Continue to follow all Planning and Zoning guidelines.

3. Describe in detail the site approval process for your SWMA. Attach a copy of the siting procedures and place at the end of the report with a cover sheet labeled "Chapter 6 Attachments."

- We utilize Scott County Fiscal Court Ordinance 19-04
- Property owner must have their land rezoned Heavy Industrial
- Rezoning process includes submitting a Concept Plan for the project, with a detailed narrative description and background information on the proposed scale, phasing and nature of the use, along with an application and a traffic study/plan.
- Georgetown-Scott County Planning Commission holds a public hearing on the rezoning request followed by a recommendation of Approval, Denial, or Approved with Conditions,
- Once the recommendation is made, the request is forwarded to the Scott County Fiscal Court or the legislative body in whose jurisdiction it lay.
- The Legislative Body accepts the record of the Planning Commission hearing and makes the final decision to approve, denies the rezoning, or the Legislative Body could decide to hold a public hearing of its own to take testimony and make a final determination based on that hearing.
- Legislative Body is required to take final action upon the proposed zoning may amendment within 90 days from the date upon which the Planning Commission takes its final action otherwise the Planning Commission decision would be final.
- Solid Waste Landfills are also permitted in a Light Industrial Zone with a Conditional Use Permit. The procedure is similar to that required for Heavy Industrial with the additional requirement to go through Board of Adjustment for approval of a Conditional Use Permit.
- The Conditional Use Permit would be applied for after the zone change was received.
- A Conditional Use Permit stays with the owner of the property not with the land and is not transferable.
- A Conditional Use Permit can also be reviewed periodically, typically yearly, to ensure any conditions applied to the land use are being met. If not the Conditional Use Permit can be revoked.

4. Does the site approval process establish rules, regulations, and standards in the physical placement, expansion, or modification of a facility? If not, are there any planned modifications to address these concerns within the siting ordinance/procedures?

- We utilize Scott County Fiscal Court Ordinance 19-04
- The current Comprehensive Plan has Goals, Objectives, and Policies related to Solid Waste and Environmental Protection.
- There are two location guidelines in the Comprehensive Plan and local ordinances.
- The first is the areas of prime soils and soils of statewide importance, which generally lie in the southern half of Scott County.
- Solid Waste Landfills would be discouraged in these areas.
- The second is the Royal Springs Aquifer Recharge Area which replenishes the aquifer that feeds Royal Springs, the primary drinking water supply for the City of Georgetown.
- This area is not an acceptable location for a solid waste landfill.
- The Comprehensive Plan also stipulates that environmentally sensitive land, karst areas, and significant surface water resources should be avoided.

5. Does the site approval process outline the requirements for public notification in the decision-making process? If not, are there any planned modifications to address these concerns within the siting ordinance/procedures?

- Georgetown-Scott County Planning Commission holds a public hearing on the rezoning request followed by a recommendation of Approval, Denial, or Approved with Conditions,
- Once the recommendation is made, the request is forwarded to the Scott County Fiscal Court or the legislative body in whose jurisdiction it lay.
- The Legislative Body accepts the record of the Planning Commission hearing and makes the final decision to approve, denies the rezoning, or the Legislative Body could decide to hold a public hearing of its own to take testimony and make a final determination based on that hearing.

6. Does the site approval process include a submittal of a permit application with site specific information, ownership and financial data, approval and notification processes, and allowances for permit conditions, inspections, reporting, fees, enforcement, and penalties?

- Rezoning process includes submitting a Concept Plan for the project, with a detailed narrative description and background information on the proposed scale, phasing and nature of the use, along with an application and a traffic study/plan.

B. Facility Siting Strengths

Describe the strengths of your existing siting ordinance:

- We utilize Scott County Fiscal Court Ordinance 19-04
- Siting a landfill in the county requires authorization by the Division of Waste Management and Scott County Fiscal Court.
- Planning and Zoning guidelines have to be followed.

C. Facility Siting Weaknesses

Describe the weaknesses of your existing siting ordinance:

Enforcement will always be difficult to monitor.

D. Facility Siting Implementation Schedule

List specific actions or projects the SWMA will complete to maintain or improve its facility siting system, the frequency at which such actions will take place, a date for commencement of the activities and a date at which the activities will cease. Include educational efforts.

Specific Actions	Frequency	Month/ Year to Begin	Month/ Year to End
1.) Continue current siting procedures 19-04/Planning and zoning	Ongoing	January 2018	December 2022

2.) Review siting ordinances from surrounding counties	Ongoing	January 2018	December 2022
3.) Monitor and review enforcement procedures.	Ongoing	January 2018	December 2022
4.)			
5.)			
6.)			

7. ENFORCEMENT

A. Enforcement Program County Ord. #16-10

1. Describe your enforcement procedures and penalties for non-participation in your approved solid waste collection system. Attach a copy of the section of the ordinance(s) or procedures pertaining to non-participation and place at the end of the report with a cover sheet labeled "Chapter 7 Attachments."

- A written notice of violation is mailed to the registered owner of the property and posted on the property (can be hand delivered to the responsible person at that location).
- Five day period of remedy for violation.
- Reinspect property for compliance on day 6.
- No further action if in compliance.
- Citation can be issued if noncompliance followed by seven day period for remedy by responsible party.
- Reinspect on day eight and no further action if in compliance. Abatement required by government if noncompliance.
- Responsible party invoiced cost of abatement plus fees. If invoice is paid no further action.
- Nonpayment of invoice results in lien placement on property.

2. Describe all surveillance/enforcement activities used by your SWMA to prevent litter and illegal dumping; for example, neighborhood watches, hidden cameras, etc. Attach copies of citation forms and letters to violators and place at the end of the report with a cover sheet labeled "Chapter 7 Attachments."

- Call driven responses from adjacent property owners and/or government officers, concerned neighbors, or citizens.
- Direct observation by code officers when applicable. This department does not patrol to look for violations.

3a. Do you use an administrative court for solid Waste issues? Yes No

3b. If "yes" to question 3a, above, provide the date the court became effective: Dec 22, 2016 upon passage of ordinance #16-10.

4. Describe the operative procedures of the administrative court for solid waste issues. Attach a copy of the relevant documents or codes that relate to the administrative court and place at the end of the report with a cover sheet labeled "Chapter 7 Attachments."

- Hearing is held before a hearing officer. Judgment is made in favor of government with no appeal by defendant/responsible party the judgement is final
- Defendant appeals the decision after hearing officer to full code board.
- Code board upholds the decision with no appeal by defendant, the decision is final.
- If the defendant appeals, the matter goes to District Court System

5. If your SWMA does not have an administrative court for solid waste issues, do you plan to initiate an administrative court during this plan period? Yes No If yes, provide dates in the implementation schedule: NA

6. Describe any proposed modifications to your open dumping and littering procedures/ordinances. Provide dates in the implementation schedule: NA

7. Describe enforcement actions or procedures taken by the SWMA if identifying information is found in litter or an illegal dump:

- At this time no actions need to be taken.
- Possibility of summons/warrant upon complaint to County Attorney-prosecutor's office.

B. Enforcement Procedures Strengths

Describe the strengths of your existing enforcement procedures regarding litter and illegal dump prevention and non-participation in your approved collection system:

- At this time there is no mandatory county trash collection.
- Occasional "amnesty days" and once/month "free dump days" are very helpful in preventing illegal dumping.

C. Enforcement Procedures Weaknesses

Describe the weaknesses of your existing enforcement procedures regarding litter and illegal dump prevention and non-participation in your approved collection system:

- It is very difficult to prove "ownership" of illegally dumped items.
- We are forced to site registered property owners as being the responsible party regardless of the origin of the items.
- Insufficient staff to handle projected growth in population and waste production.

D. Enforcement Implementation Schedule			
List a detailed account of specific actions or projects the county will complete to maintain or improve its Enforcement System, the frequency at which such actions will take place, a date for commencement of the activities, and a date at which the activities will cease. Include educational efforts.			
Specific Actions	Frequency	Month/ Year to Begin	Month/ Year to End
1.) Continue to monitor ordinance #16-10 and ensure the board has what it needs to run efficiently.	Ongoing	January, 2018	December, 2022
2.) Continue to staff the code enforcement department to enforce solid waste ordinances	Ongoing	January, 2018	December, 2022
3.) Use surveillance cameras to help catch illegal dumping	Ongoing	January, 2018	December, 2022
4.) Explore the addition of enforcement personnel	Ongoing	January, 2018	December, 2022
5.)			
6.)			
8. FINANCIAL MECHANISMS			
A. Financial Mechanisms			
<p>1. Check all items that apply for the funding of your Solid Waste Program.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Line Item in County Budget <input type="checkbox"/> Collection franchise fees <input type="checkbox"/> 109 Taxing Board <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Fund <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Host agreement fees <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list all):</p>			
<p>2. How is the Solid Waste Coordinator's position funded?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Line Item in County Budget <input type="checkbox"/> Collection franchise fees <input type="checkbox"/> 109 Taxing Board <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Host agreement fees <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list all):</p>			

3. List all fees/revenues collected by local government for solid waste management. Examples of fees/revenue are: fees charged for disposal facilities under KRS 68.178; fees charged by local government for garbage collection; 109 taxes, franchise and/or permit fees charged by local government; fees charged at transfer stations or convenience centers if owned by local government; and revenue received from the sale of recyclables.

Type of Fees/Revenue:	Anticipated Amounts Collected				
	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th Year
License Fee (per KRS 68.178 for Off-Site Waste Management Facilities)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Municipal Garbage Collection (city and/or county)	\$1,924,500	\$1,943,745	\$1,963,182.45	\$1,982,874.27	\$2,002,642.42
Franchise fee	\$150,000	\$151,500	\$153,015	\$154,545.15	\$156,090.60
Permit fee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transfer station	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Convenience center	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
109 or other tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Proceeds from sale of recyclables	\$49,000	\$49,290	\$49,582.90	\$49,878.73	\$50,177.52
Landfill user fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Host agreement	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000
General revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Eastern Kentucky PRIDE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants, Conservation Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants, State illegal dump	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants, State litter abatement	\$45,057.00	\$45,207.57	\$45,359.65	\$45,513.24	\$45,668.37
Grants, State Crumb Rubber	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants, State HHW Collection Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants, State Waste Tire	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Grants, State Recycling	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other (specify): city county reimbursement	\$169,019.55	\$170,709.75	\$172,416.84	\$174,141.01	\$175,882.42
Other (specify): interest	\$300	\$303	\$306.03	\$309.09	\$312.18
Other (specify): sale of herbies	\$20,000	\$20,200	\$20,402	\$20,606.02	\$20,812.08
Other (specify):	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL AMOUNT ANTICIPATED	2,521,876.55	2,544,955.32	2,568,264.87	2,591,807.52	2,615,585.59

4. Provide the following information on anticipated expenditures during the 5-year update period.

Type of Expenditures:	Anticipated Expenditures/Budget				
	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th Year
Capital Expenditures	\$325,000	\$328,250	\$331,532.50	\$334,847.83	\$338,196.30
Personnel	\$1,168,614.47	\$1,180,300.61	\$1,192,103.62	\$1,204,024.66	\$1,216,064.90
Collection	\$28,000	\$28,280	\$28,562.80	\$28,848.43	\$29,136.91
Disposal	\$275,000	\$277,750	\$280,527.50	\$283,332.78	\$286,166.10

Enforcement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Open Dump Cleanups	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Litter Cleanups	\$45,057	\$45,207.57	\$45,359.65	\$45,513.24	\$45,668.37
Education Activities	\$3000	\$3,030	\$3,060.30	\$3,090.90	\$3,121.81
Recycling Costs/Expenses	\$167,609.34	\$169,285.43	\$170,978.29	\$172,688.07	\$174,414.95
Other (specify): insurance	\$48,814.65	\$49,302.80	\$49,795.82	\$50,293.78	\$50,796.72
Other (specify): maintenance	\$149,000	\$150,490	\$151,994.90	\$153,514.85	\$155,050
Other (specify): professional services	\$20,000	\$20,200	\$20,402	\$20,606.02	\$20,812.08
Other (specify): training/dues	\$4,000	\$4,040	\$4,080.40	\$4,121.20	\$4,162.42
Other (specify)uniform, safety gear supplies tech eq	\$45,500	\$45,955	\$46,414.55	\$46,878.69	\$47,347.48
Other (specify): utilities/phone	\$22,800	\$23,028	\$23,258.28	\$23,490.86	\$23,725.77
Other(specify): motor fuel	\$67,000	\$67,670	\$68,346.70	\$69,030.17	\$69,720.47
Other(specify): tires	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000	\$4000
TOTAL COSTS ANTICIPATED	\$2,373395.46	\$2,396789.41	\$2,420417.31	\$2,444,281.48	\$2,468884.30