

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concern about high nutrient products burning turf in topdressing - Golf courses have trusted sources and techniques and are hard to convince of new methods - Application on fields may require different equipment
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8.7 UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS

Universities and public-school districts can use compost in new plantings, garden and flower beds, and on-going field and turf maintenance. The current and potential market in these sectors is not thought to be significant. Potential for increased usage depends on future construction plans.

Table 8.7-1: Universities and Public-School Districts

Estimated Market Use Today	Less than 2%
Barriers to Increased Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visible contaminants in some products - Application on fields may require different equipment

8.8 HEAT MAPS

A series of heat maps were developed to show population distribution, waste generation distribution, and material management facility locations across the state of Colorado. Populations were determined using 2020 census data. Waste generation data was taken from the regional data provided in **Table 5.1-2** and **Section 5.1.3 (Waste Characterizations Across the Regions)**. It is assumed that the percentage of food and yard waste in the remaining waste stream is equivalent to the percentage of those materials generated. Waste generation data was then extrapolated to a county-wide scale assuming uniform per-capita generation for each region. It is important to note that the extrapolation of the regional agricultural waste generation data to a county-wide scale assuming uniform per-capita generation is inherently flawed as agricultural waste is not linked to individuals but rather farming operations and their size. It was imperative to show this data, however, as it still shows that the Front Range and Eastern Plains regions are the primary producers of agricultural waste in the state.

The population distribution and material management facility locations can be seen in **Figures 8.8-1**. Zoomed in versions of this map for the North Denver Area and the Denver Area can be seen in **Figures 8.8-2 and 8.8-3**, respectively. These maps show the populating distribution by county as well as Class I-III, CESQ, and CDA organics management facilities, organics recyclers, and landfill facility locations. Additionally, an organics management facility list can be seen at the end of this section in **Table 8.8-1**. This list identifies the corresponding facilities from the Map ID shown in the heat maps. Only Class I-III, CESQ, and CDA organics management facilities are shown on this list. The waste generation heat maps can be seen in **Figures 8.8-4 through 8.8-6**. Class I – III, CESQ, CDA, and organics recycling facilities are shown on these maps. The three maps look at food waste, yard waste, and agricultural waste generation, respectively. Forest waste was not plotted into a heat map due to unreliable data. Forest waste typically includes wood chips, bark, sawdust, timber slash, and mill scrap. It is managed through mulching and chipping and is frequently left at the site of generation.

The visualization of the data in the following maps helps identify potential areas of need for organics management facilities throughout the state of Colorado. It is up to the Plan user to identify which heat map is most relevant to their use for planning purposes.

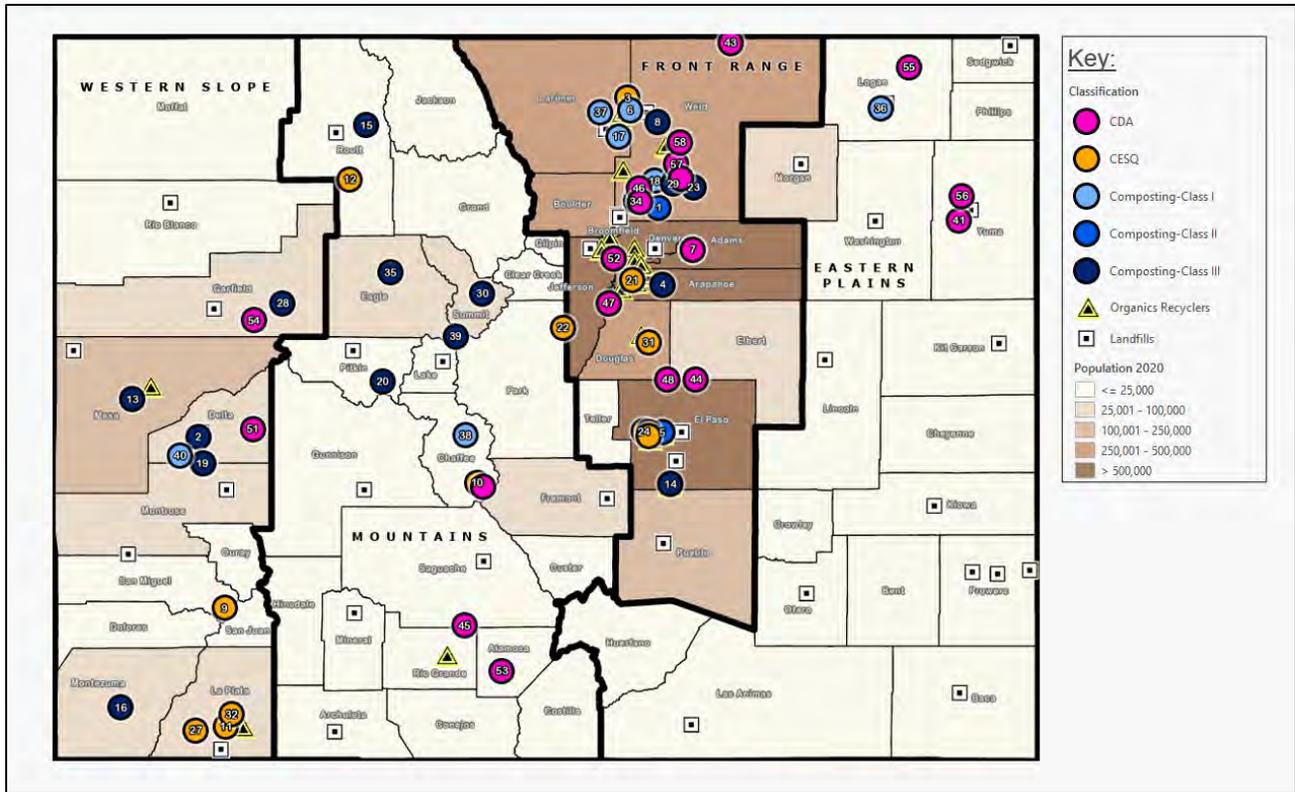


Figure 8.8-1: Heat Map of Material Management Facilities and 2020 Population Density – Statewide View

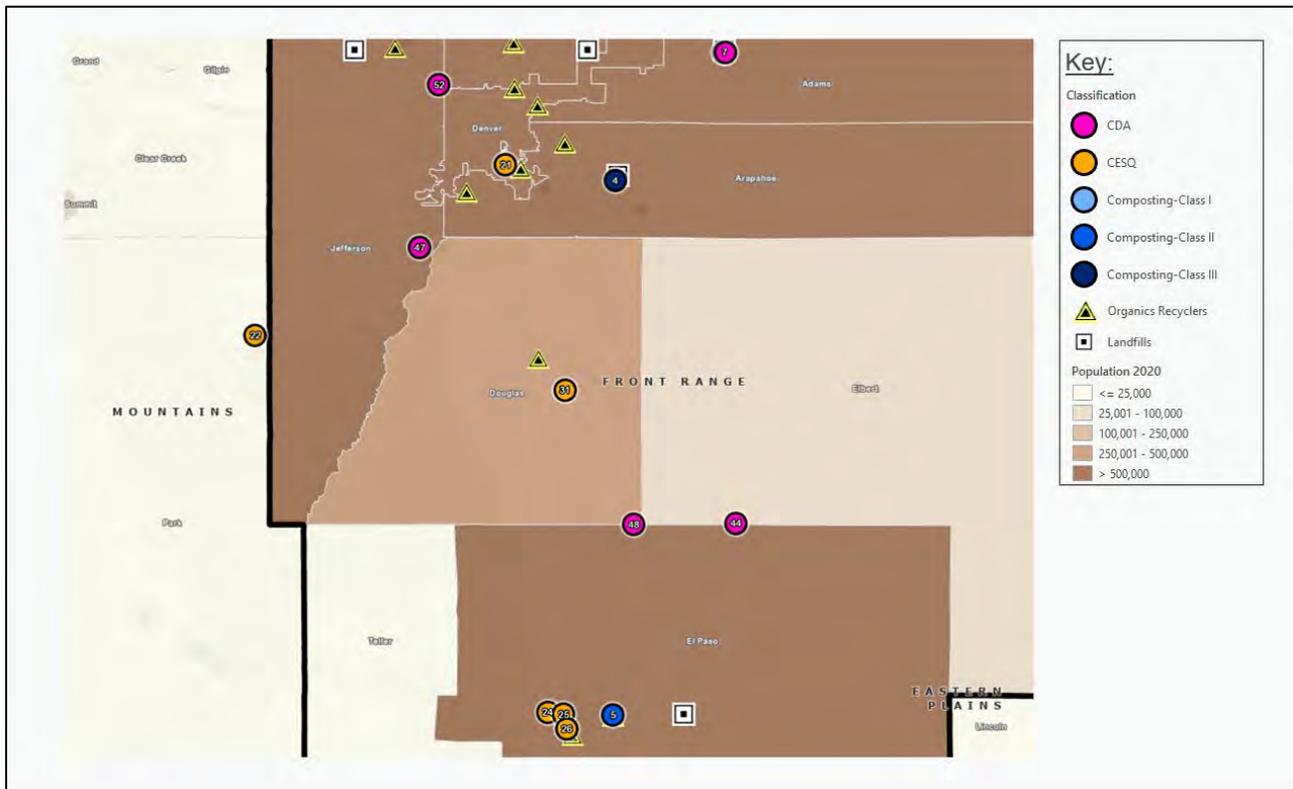


Figure 8.8-2: Heat Map of Material Management Facilities and 2020 Population Density – N. Denver Area

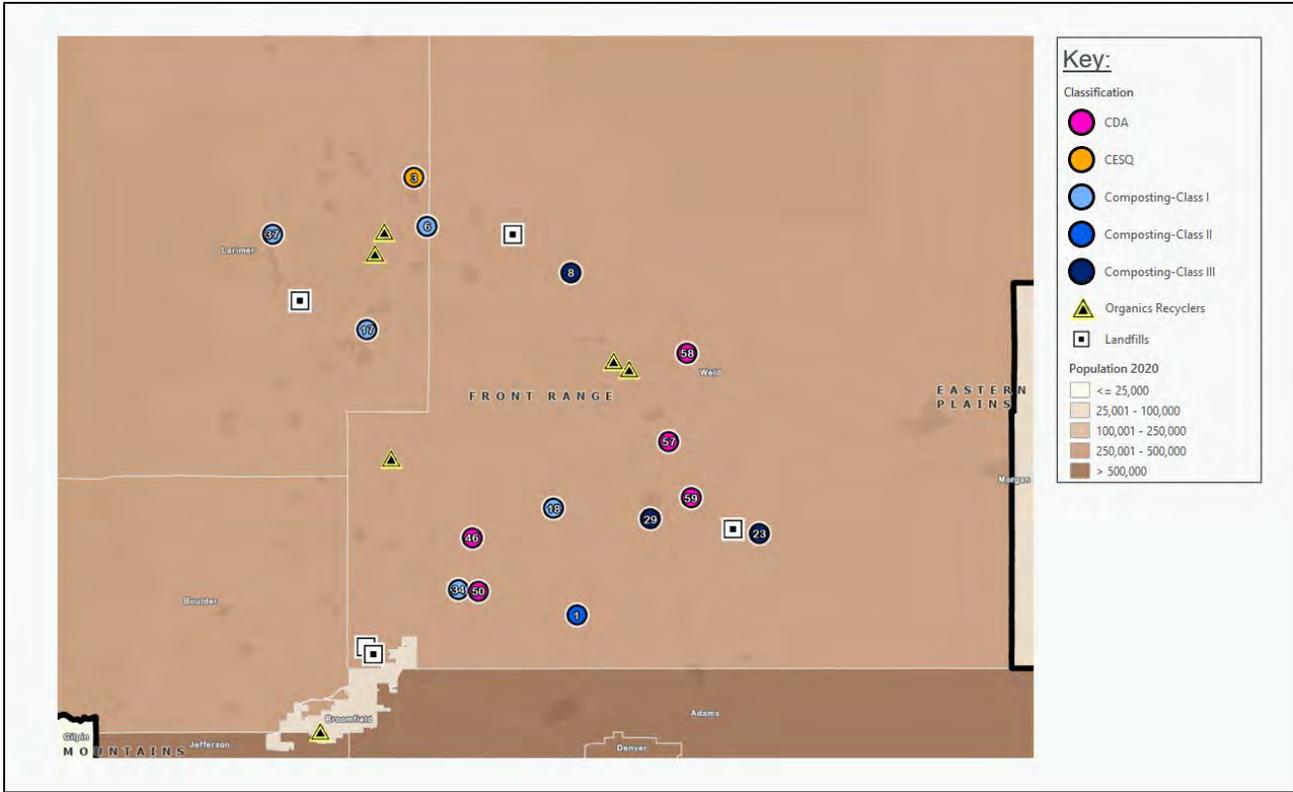


Figure 8.8-3: Heat Map of Material Management Facilities and 2020 Population Density – Denver Area

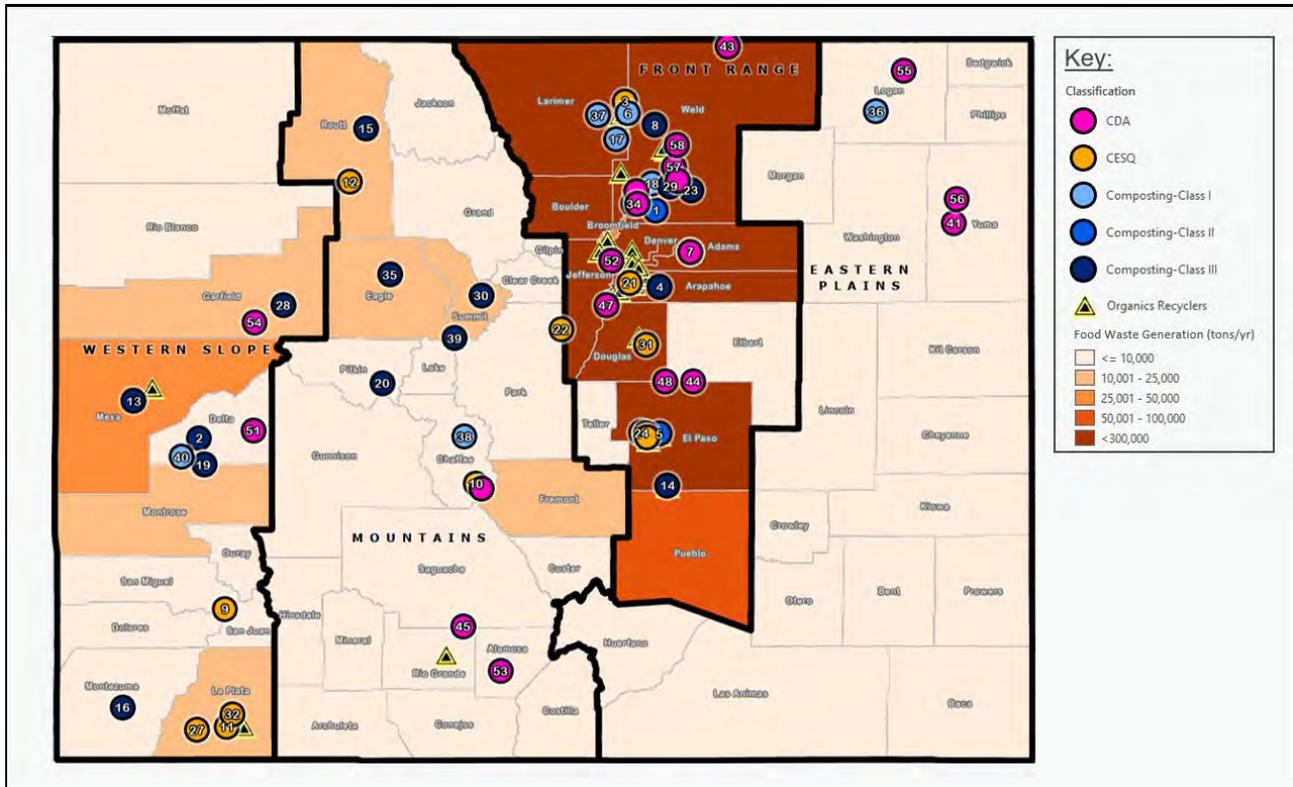


Figure 8.8-4: Heat Map of Organics Management Facilities and 2020 Food Waste Generation

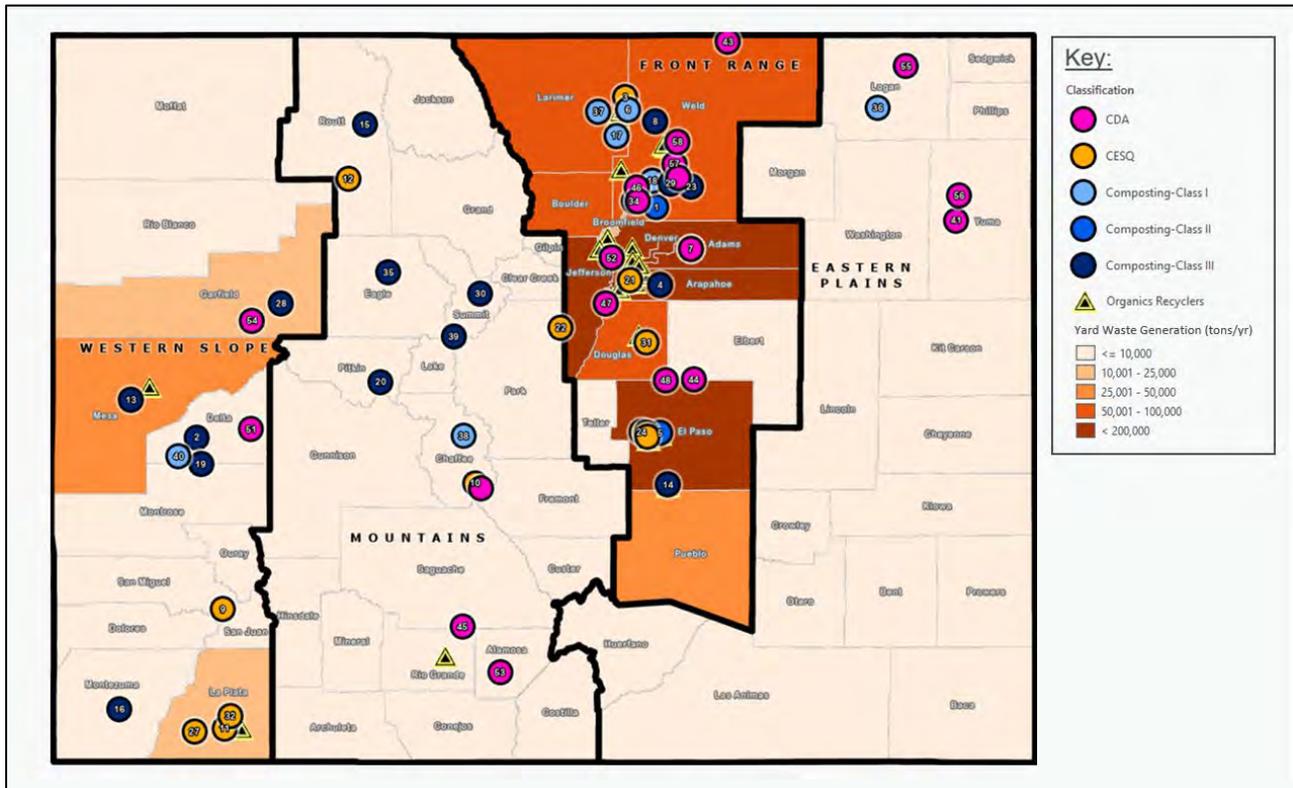


Figure 8.8-5: Heat Map of Organics Management Facilities and 2020 Yard Waste Generation

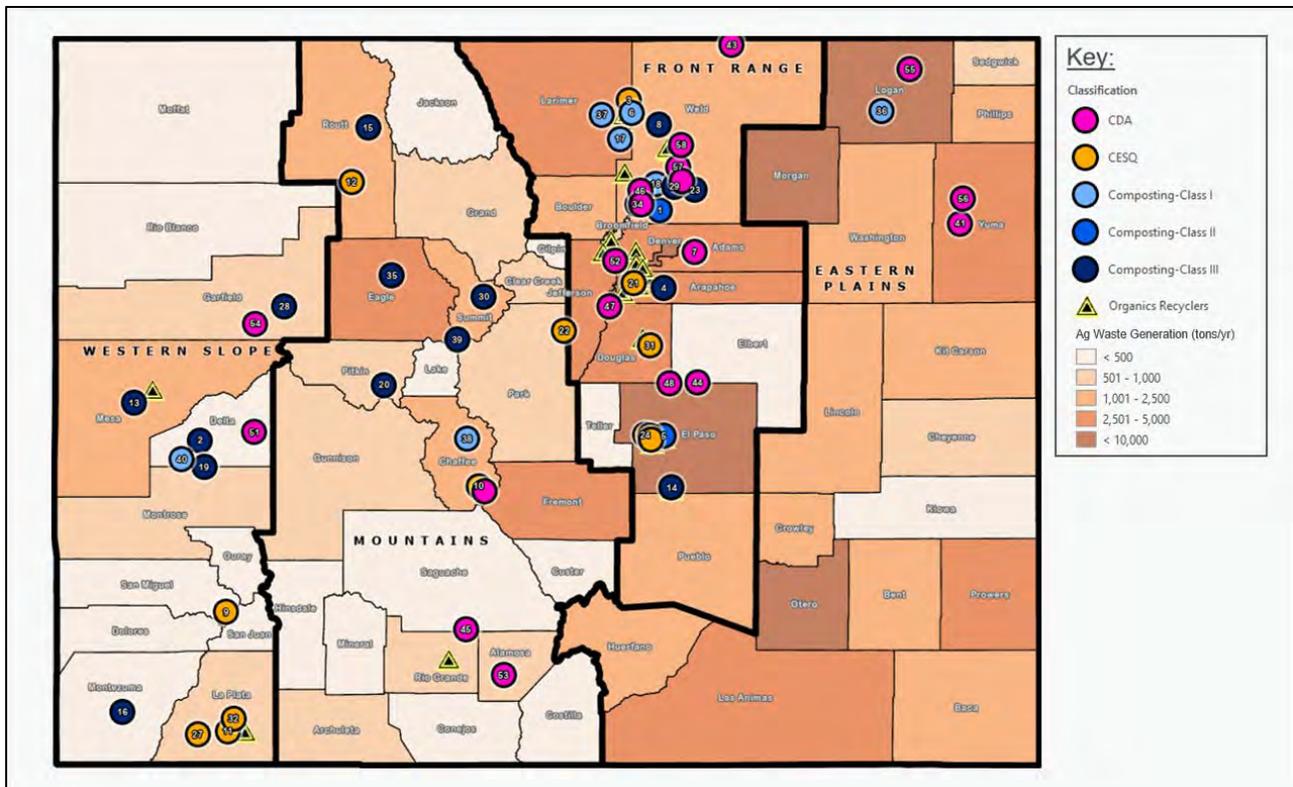


Figure 8.8-6: Heat Map of Organics Management Facilities and 2020 Ag Waste Generation