Agenda Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting March 15, 2023 | 9:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Call to Order & Zoom Meeting Instructions 9:30 a.m. | 5 minutes | Becci Piepel (Vice Chair) and Laurie Davies

Budget and Legislative Update 9:35 a.m. | 15 minutes | Laurie Davies and Julie Robertson, Department of Ecology

Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study 9:50 a.m. | 60 minutes | Kristen Wieland, Annie White, & Teresa Conner, RRS – Matt Hobson, FCS - Jessica Brannom-Zwick, Cascadia

- 10:50 a.m. | 5 minutes | Break

HB 1799 Compost Procurement Ordinance (Interpreting and implementing) 10:55 a.m. | 25 minutes | Alli Kingfisher and Peter Guttchen, Department of Ecology

Air Quality Landfill Emissions Rulemaking Update 11:20 a.m. |30 minutes | Bill Flagg, Department of Ecology

Member Roundtable 11:50 a.m. | 10 minutes | SWAC members

Adjourn 12:00 p.m.



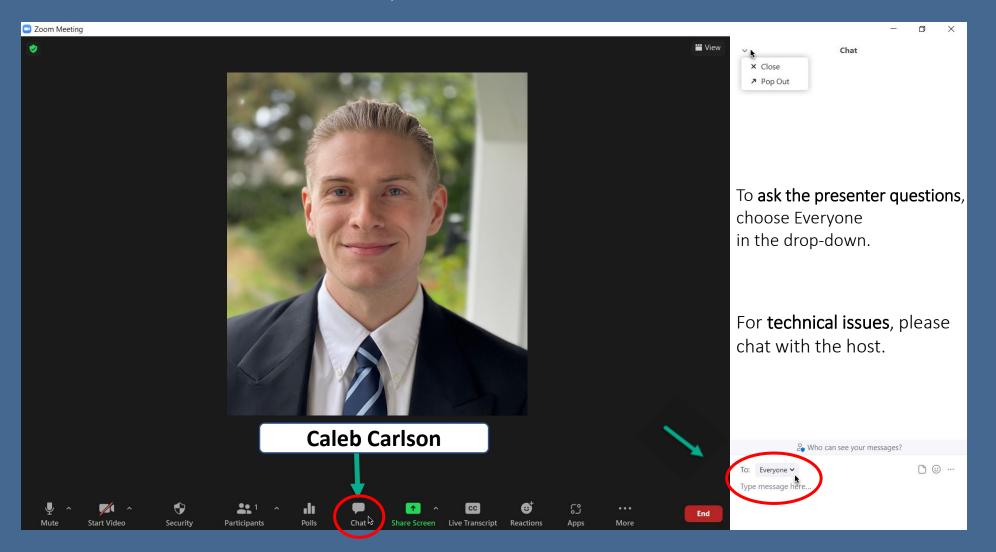
Welcome!

- Please keep your video off unless you are presenting this will help with internet connectivity.
- We are conducting sound tests before 9:30 am, if you cannot hear us please connect your audio:
- If you have technical issues, please use the chat box and we will help you troubleshoot:



Participating in this meeting:

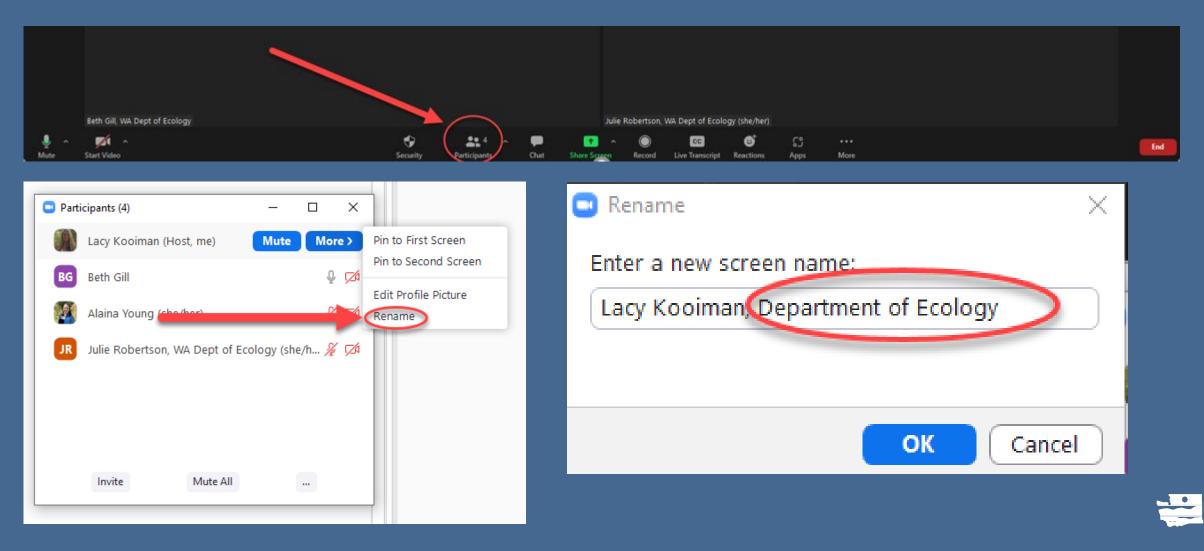
Please use the chat box to ask questions or make comments.





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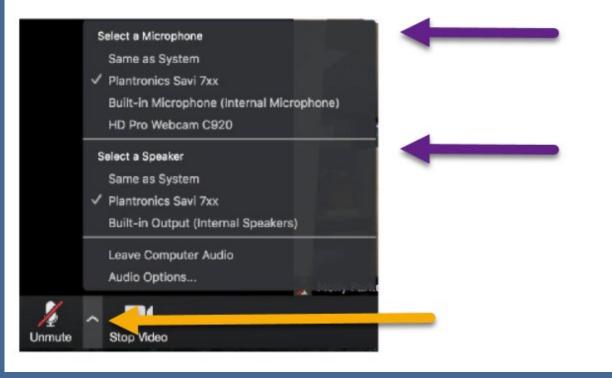
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Audio Settings

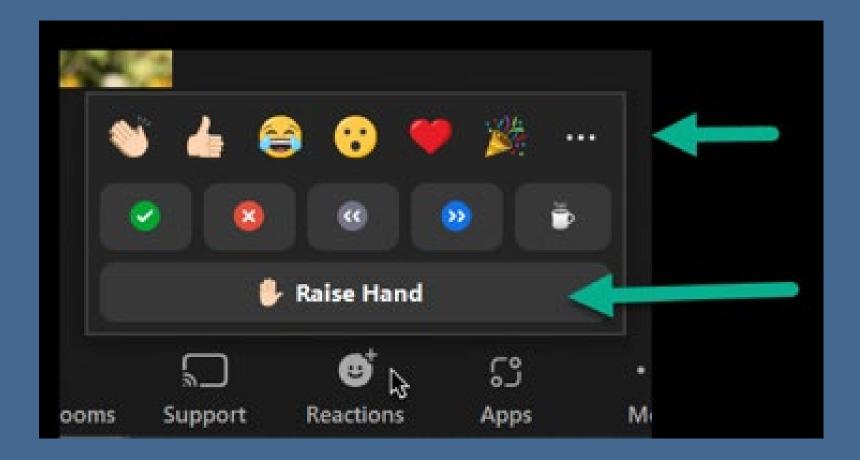
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Raising Your Hand





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DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY State of Washington

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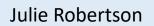
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Laurie Davies





SWAC - Legislative Update

Julie Robertson Solid Waste Management

Key Dates

- Policy Committee: March 29
- Fiscal Committee: April 4
- Opposite House: April 12
- Sine Die: April 23





Current Status:

SEnvironment, E

ESHB 1033 Evaluating compostable product use in Washington



Current Version: Engrossed Substitute - ESHB 1033

Where is it in the process?





SHB 1085 -Reducing plastic pollution





2SSB 5144 -Responsible environmental management of batteries

The complicated process of recycling batteries in Washington state

As we use more batteries in our daily lives, our ability to dispose of them will struggle to keep up.

by Hannah Weinberger / September 23, 2022



Alkaline batteries are separated and dumped into a bin at the North Seattle Hazardous Waste site, where people can drop off everything from car batteries to lithium-ion batteries, on Monday, Sept. 19, 2022. Washington lawmakers, increasingly concerned over the number of batteries in use, are continuing a decade-old effort to create a formal battery stewardship program both in Washington and in King County. (Amanda Snyder/Crosscut)



SB 5287 -Study on the recycling of wind turbine blades State Senate Unanimously Passes Wind Turbine Recycling Bill Sponsored by Sen. Jeff Wilson



Wind turbine blades, roughly 220-feet in length, are pictured at the Skookumchuck Wind Project near Rainier in this 2020 Chronicle file photo.

Posted Wednesday, March 1, 2023 2:13 pm

- E2SHB 1392 -Fair servicing and repair
- SSB 5178 -Large Debris Clean up





Thank You!

Contact: Julie Robertson Julie.Robertson@ecy.wa.gov

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Adjourn 12:00 p.m.







Annie White



WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUNDING STUDY- REVIEW DRAFT

RRS

March 2023

RRS 🗘 recycle.com

Managing change in a resourceconstrained world.



since 1986

TODAY'S AGENDA





PURPOSE

- Determine the adequacy of local government solid waste management funding.
- Provide recommendations for funding for solid waste programs in the future if significant statewide policy changes are enacted.
- Fulfill legislative requirements.
- The intersection between funding, services, and policy

OBJECTIVES

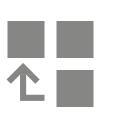


Review and update current funding

types, levels available in Washington and their rates of adoption



Evaluate funding needed to implement the solid waste core services model developed by Washington Assoc of County Solid Waste Managers



Evaluate alternative funding models utilized by other publicly managed solid waste programs in other states or countries, as relevant



Evaluation of impacts on solid waste funding from statewide policy proposals considered by the legislature or enacted in the last four years (23 in total)



Recommendations on how to assure adequate funding for local government programs to help meet goals from core services model and prepare for recent policy changes











JESSICA BRANOM-ZWICK

Senior Associate Technical Lead Survey Advisor

MARIE NOVAK

Senior Associate Cascadia Project Manager and Deliverables Oversight

AMY LIN

Project Coordinator Research and Survey Support

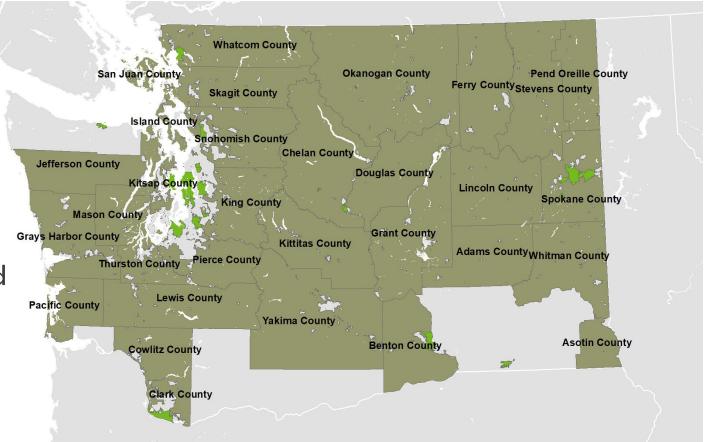
CAROLINA PAEZ JIMENEZ

Associate Analysis and Survey Support

REVIEW AND UPDATE CURRENT FUNDING TYPES

METHODOLOGY

- Authorized funding sources: literature review
- State spending: review of state budgets and spending
- Funding types used by local governments: survey of county and city representatives:
 - 31 of 39 counties responded
 - 28 of 281 cities responded



FUNDING SOURCES — KEY FINDINGS

Found 29 authorized funding sources for state and local government related to solid waste activities

- 11 at state level
- 17 at local level
- One state and local

Many are intertwined – such as state taxes that fund state grants programs

FUNDING TYPES INCLUDE:

Collection, tipping, and user fees

Waste-related and other taxes

Extended producer responsibility (EPR)

Grants and loans (pass-throughs)

Permit, administration, and other waste-related fees

Commodity sales (recycling, compost, energy)

Enforcement fines

General and other non-waste funds

FUNDING SOURCES — KEY FINDINGS

State-level spending that directly supports local solid waste activities

- \$42.3 million to support local governments in Ecology's 2021– 2023 biennium budget
 - \$28.8 million for grants or awards to local governments, community organizations, and schools: LSWFA, WRRED, CLCP, and other grants and awards
 - **\$13.5 million** in staffing and contracts for direct services and assistance, facility permitting, data analysis, or grant management

• Majority of this funding comes from:

- Hazardous Substances Tax
- Litter Tax
- State Solid Waste Collection Tax generated more than \$56.7 million in FY21, but none went to solid waste
 - Since 2011, all revenues diverted (General Fund or Education Legacy Trust Account)
 - In 2023, revenues should be restored to Public Works Assistance Account, but previously only 10% of PWAA loans funded solid waste

FUNDING SOURCES — KEY FINDINGS

Most common local government funding sources (from survey)

- Collection, tipping, or user fees (or money from utility or enterprise funds, typically fed by these fees)
- State grants (LSWFA, WRRED, CLCP)

OTHER COMMON LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING SOURCES (FROM SURVEY)

Commodity sales (recyclables, compost, energy)

EPR

Services from others: state, county, private, or non-profit organizations

Hazardous waste fee (King County only)

Collection or disposal district taxes

Permit or planning fees

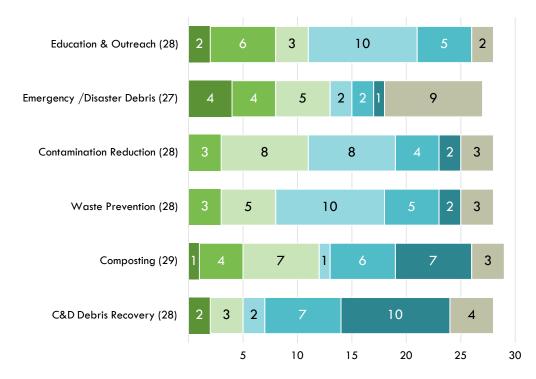
Public health funding sources

FUNDING SOURCES — CORE SERVICES FOR COUNTIES

Percentage of counties' solid waste core service needs met with current funding sources ■100% ■80% ■60% ■40% ■20% ■NA (0%) ■I don't know Recycling (31) HHW for Residents (29) Local Waste Planning (27) 2 1 2 Waste Program Admin (27) Permitting and Enforcement (28) MRW for SQG Businesses (27) Litter and Illegal Dumping (29)

Percentage of counties' solid waste core service needs met with current funding sources

■ 100% ■ 80% ■ 60% ■ 40% ■ 20% ■ NA (0%) ■ I don't know



Number of responding counties

FUNDING SOURCES — INTERESTS AND CONCERNS

• Overall, respondents reported interest in:

- More funding support from **EPR programs** to shift financial responsibility away from municipalities
- More funding for **organics collection services**
- More funding for staff capacity and services for education and outreach related to recycling, organics, and HHW.
- Some respondents were interested in new publicly owned organics and recycling processing facilities.
- Concern from counties that additional state regulation will be insufficiently funded.
- Concern about increasing processing fees combined with ratepayer perception that recycling is or should be free.
- Rural areas more likely to report illegal dumping and limited recycling options.





MATTHEW HOBSON

Project Manager Core Services Model

ANGIE SANCHEZ VIRNOCHE

Vice President, Principal Project Advisor

AMANDA LEVINE

Senior Analyst Analysis, Modeling, Reporting



EVAN COUGHLAN

Analyst, Modeling, Reporting

CORE SERVICES FUNDING REPRESENTATIVE COUNTIES



CORE SERVICES FUNDING — CORE SERVICES MODEL

WASTE DISPOSAL	WASTE COLLECTION	ENFORCEMENT
EDUCATION & OUTREACH	RECYCLING	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE
RISK MANAGEMENT & SAFETY	ADMINISTRATION	EMERGENCY RESPONSE

CORE SERVICES MODEL GAP ANALYSIS

METHODOLOCY

<u>Step 1</u> Inventory of Existing Solid Waste Services	Population & Customer Characteristics	MSW, Recycling, and Yard Debris Collection	Self-Haul Facility and Services
<u>Step 2</u> Core Service Model Gap Analysis	Collection Service Gaps	Self-Haul Facility Service Gaps	Other Direct and Indirect Service Gaps
<u>Step 3</u> Funding Needs Analysis	Collection Service Improvements	Self-Haul Facility Improvements	County-identified Capital Needs

CORE SERVICES FUNDING — KEY FINDINGS

- MSW collection is accessible to every resident in the twelve counties assessed.
- About 80 percent of residential households in the twelve modeled counties have access to recyclable and yard debris curbside collection; however, access varies widely by county.
- Self-haul facilities within the sampled counties generally accept the materials included in the core services model.
- Counties with less access to curbside collection services for recycling and yard debris tend to have more self-haul facilities on a per capita basis.
- Each of the twelve counties assessed operate at least one household hazardous waste (HHW) permanent facility.

CORE SERVICES FUNDING - GAP ANALYSIS

- 916,000 residential households across the twelve counties have access to recycling; 853,000 residential households across the twelve counties have access to and yard debris collection.
- Expand by 38,000 (recycling) 59,000 (yard debris) households to ensure every household in the 12 assessed counties have access.
- About half of the assessed counties may need additional self-haul facilities to meet the core service recommendations for access to MSW, recyclables, or yard debris services, based on existing conditions.
- County solid waste managers also identified needed capital improvements to maintain existing self-haul facilities as well as additional facilities to meet future demand for MSW, recycling, yard debris, and other solid waste services.

CORE SERVICES FUNDING — FUNDING NEEDS ANALYSIS

- 10-year funding to implement the core services model estimated at **\$412 million to \$470 million** for the twelve representative counties.
 - Equivalent to raising the MSW tipping fee in the assessed counties by \$19 to \$22/ton.
 - Proportionally higher funding needs in rural counties and in the central region of the state
- 10-year funding to implement the core services model statewide estimated at \$2.07 to \$2.24 billion.
 - Utilizes WACSWM state-wide estimate of capital needs with two thirds of capital needs projected to be in King County.
- State-supported grant and loan funding to local governments = less than 2% of operating revenue for sampled counties.
- 97% of revenue is generated from tipping fees assessed at area transfer stations and landfills.
- Barring a major shift in funding models, these core service improvements are likely to be funded by increases to tipping fees and user rates.





ANNIE WHITE Senior Consultant Co-Project Manager



CHRIS KING Senior Engineer Data, Modeling



TERESA CONNER Managing Partner Signalfire Group



KRISTEN WIELAND Senior Consultant Co-Project Manager



RESA DIMINO Managing Principal Project Advisor



DAVID STEAD Principal & VP Lead Economist



LIZZY PAUL Consultant Research, Analysis



COCO FRELING Analyst Research, Modeling



ISABELLE BORKOWSKI Analyst Research, Policy

ALTERNATIVE FUNDING MODELS

COMPARISON TO 2017 STUDY:

• Recommendations that have not yet been implemented remain relevant and should continue to be considered.

SCOPE OF ALTERNATIVE FUNDING MODELS REVIEWED:

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
- Deposit Refund Systems (DRS)
- Plastic Taxes and Fees
- Regionalized Systems (Hub and Spoke)
- Statewide Technical Assistance

FISCAL IMPACT FROM RECENT POLICY

METHODOLOGY

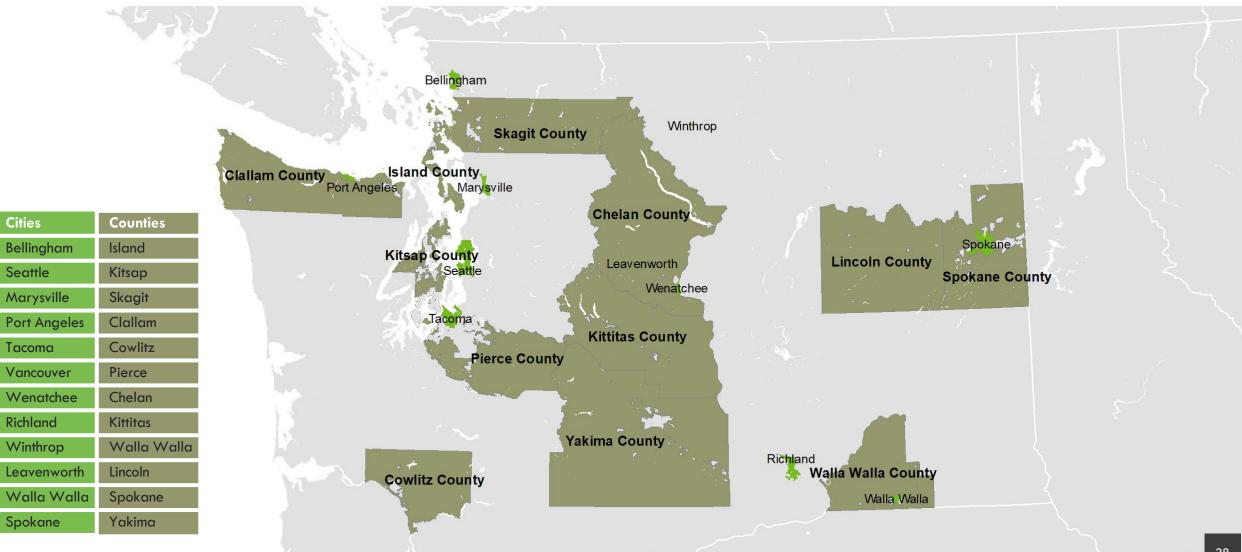
• Identified representative jurisdictions: 12 cities + 12 counties

• Baseline Operational Costs

• Modeled impact from policies

REPRESENTATIVE JURISDICTIONS

Vancouver



BASELINE OPERATIONAL COSTS

Residential collection and processing costs that impact local government

• Excluded commercial costs, where possible

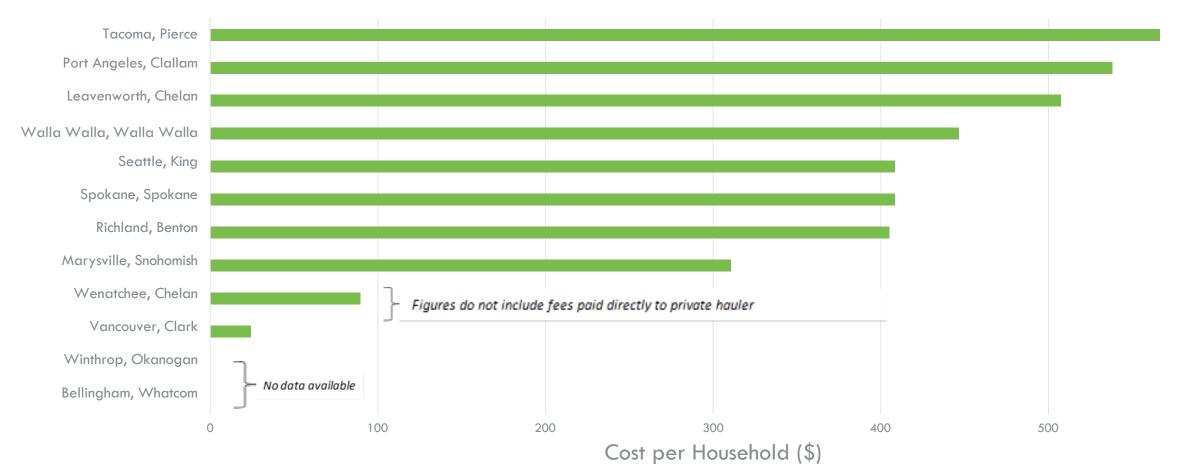
Extracted costs of service for each city

- 2021 budget year, adjusted for inflation when necessary
- Sources of information:
 - solid waste rate studies
 - solid waste characterization studies
 - solid waste management plans
 - city and county budgets



BASELINE OPERATIONAL COSTS

Baseline Operational Costs per Household per Year



600

	NC	ORTHWEST REGIO	N		SOUTHWEST REGION		
Name	Bellingham * (Urban)	Seattle (Urban)	Marysville (Urban)	Port Angeles (Suburban)	Tacoma (Urban)	Vancouver (Urban)	
Total Annual Costs (2021)	Unknown	\$150,482,371	\$7,990,202	\$5,150,096	\$52,288,516	\$1,987,751	
Cost per Household	Unknown	\$409	\$311	\$538	\$566	\$24ª	
Housing Units in City (2020)	41,267	368,308	25,723	9,567	82,309	81,809	
Level of service ¹	Low-Medium	High		Medium-High	High	Low	
Medium Capacity to adapt ²	Low	High	Medium	Low-Medium	High	High	
		CENT	RAL REGION	EASTERN REGION			
	Wenatchee						
Name	(Urban)	Richland (Suburban)	Winthrop * (Suburban)	Leavenworth (Suburban)	Walla Walla (Suburban)	Spokane (Urban)	
Name Total Annual Costs (2021)							
	(Urban)	(Suburban)	(Suburban)	(Suburban)	(Suburban)	(Urban)	
Total Annual Costs (2021)	(Urban) \$1,306,617	(Suburban) \$10,343,972	(Suburban) TBD	(Suburban) \$613,952	(Suburban) \$6,062,172	(Urban) \$40,801,896	
Total Annual Costs (2021) Cost per Household	(Urban) \$1,306,617 \$90 ^b	(Suburban) \$10,343,972 \$405	(Suburban) TBD TBD	(Suburban) \$613,952 \$507	(Suburban) \$6,062,172 \$447	(Urban) \$40,801,896 \$408	

POLICIES ANALYZED - PASSED

BILL NUMBER	BILL TITLE	BILL YEAR
PASSED (alternative)		
HB 1114	Reducing the wasting of food in order to fight hunger and reduce environmental impacts	2019
HB 1543 (SB 5545)	Concerning sustainable recycling	2019
HB 1652	Concerning paint stewardship	2019
SB 5397 (HB 1204)	Concerning the responsible management of plastic packaging	2019
SB 5323 (HB 1205)	Reducing pollution from plastic bags by establishing minimum state standards for the use of bags at retail establishments	2020
SB 5022 (HB 1118)	Concerning the management of certain materials to support recycling and waste and litter reduction	2021
SB 5040	Enhancing litter control along state highways	2021
SB 5126	Concerning the Washington Climate Commitment Act	2021
SB 5345	Establishing a statewide industrial waste coordination program	2021
HB 1663	Reducing methane from landfills	2022
HB 1799 (SB 5731)	Concerning organic materials management	2022

POLICIES ANALYZED — NOT PASSED

BILL NUMBER(S)	BILL TITLE	BILL YEAR
NOT PASSED		
HB 2360	Establishing the sharps waste stewardship program	2019
HB 2429 / SB 6213	Concerning certain expanded polystyrene products	2020
HB 2656 / SB 6627	Reducing the waste associated with single-use food service products	2020
HB 2722 (passed but vetoed) / SB 6645	Concerning minimum recycled content requirements	2020
HB 1488	Concerning the management of plastic packaging materials	2021
SB 5219	Concerning the management of plastic packaging materials	2021
SB 5286	Establishing a statewide organic waste management goal	2021
HB 1896	Responsible environmental management of batteries	2022
HB 1932 / SB 5658	Concerning the recyclability of products and packaging	2022
HB 2003 / SB 5697	Renewing Washington's recycling system and reducing waste	2022
SB 5740	Providing for a temporary adjustment to waste reduction, recycling, and litter control account	2022
SB 5837	Removing plastic bags as an option for use at retail establishments	2022

ANNUAL NET FISCAL IMPACT SCOPE

Local government **Residential and** Required facility Revenue Loss Local government planning outreach commercial upgrades, Associated with Reduced trash collection, monitoring, emissions sent to transfer processing, and and landfill disposal costs expenses (public & private)

HHW events staffing, hauling, and disposal

EXCLUDED:

State grants (2% of local solid waste department operating revenue)

Litter staffing & disposal (Assume need for litter clean up events will not decrease change; disposal expense minimal

Costs associated with increased service level and paid for by product manufacturers.

Impacts not directly related to materials management.

Litter staffing & disposal

FISCAL IMPACT OF PASSED POLICIES

		ANN	UALIZED FISCAL IMPAC	т	\$,	/HOUSEHOLD/YEA	R
PASSED POLICIES	BILL TITLE	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
1114	Reducing the wasting of food		See 17	99/5731 (passed)	\$0	\$O	\$0
1652	Concerning paint stewardship	(\$546,000)	(\$546,000)	(\$546,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Reducing methane emissions from						
1663	landfills	\$3,730,000	\$4,480,000	\$5,240,000	\$1	\$1	\$2
5040	Litter control along state highways	\$O	\$O	\$O	\$0	\$O	\$0
5126	Washington Climate Commitment Act	\$2,333,000	\$5,447,000	\$8,560,000	\$1	\$2	\$3
	Statewide industrial waste						
5345	coordination program	\$O	\$O	\$O	\$0	\$O	\$0
1118 / 5022	Management of certain materials	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Responsible management of plastic						
1204 / 5397	packaging	\$O	\$O	\$O	\$0	\$O	\$0
1205 / 5323	Reducing pollution from plastic bags	\$468,000	\$120,000	(\$228,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0
1543 / 5545	Concerning sustainable recycling	(\$590,000)	(\$1,530,000)	(\$2,470,000)	\$0	\$0	(\$1)
1799 / 5731	Organic materials management	\$51,500,000*	\$50,090,000*	\$46,530,000*	\$16*	\$16*	\$14*
Total		\$56,895,000*	\$58,061,000*	\$57,086,000*	\$18 *	\$18*	\$18 *

Negative values reflect cost savings.

*\$32M-\$36M, equivalent to \$10-\$11 per household per year, are for commercial sector organics requirements (bill 1799).

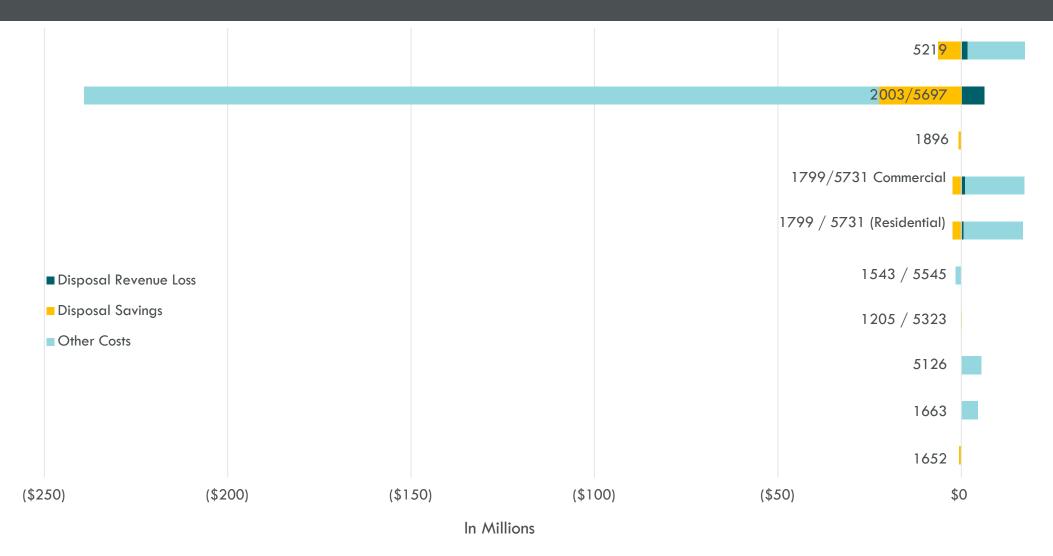
FISCAL IMPACT OF POLICIES THAT DID NOT

PASS

Proposed Policies -		AN	NUALIZED FISCAL IN			\$/HH	
DID NOT PASS	BILL TITLE	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	
	Responsible environmental management						
1896	of batteries	(\$679,000)	(\$679,000)	(\$679,000)	\$0	\$0	
	Concerning the recyclability of products						
1932 / 5658	and packaging	\$O	\$O	\$O	\$0	\$0	
	Renewing Washington's recycling system						
2003 / 5697	and reducing waste	(\$176,200,000)	(\$232,800,000)	(\$268,400,000)	(\$55)	(\$72)	(
	Providing for a temporary adjustment to				i		
	waste reduction, recycling, and litter						
5740	control account	\$O	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Removing plastic bags as an option for						
5837	use at retail establishments			See 5323 (passed)	\$0	\$0	
	Concerning the management of plastic						
1488	packaging materials			See 5219	\$0	\$0	
	Concerning the management of plastic						
5219	packaging materials	\$9,190,000	\$11,030,000	\$12,870,000	\$3	\$3	
	Establishing a statewide organic waste						
5286	management goal			See 1799 (passed)	\$0	\$0	
	Concerning minimum recycled content						
2722 / 6645	requirements			See 1118/5022 (passed)	\$0	\$0	
	Reducing the waste associated with						
2656 / 6627	single-use food service products	\$O	\$0	\$O	\$0	\$0	
	Concerning certain expanded						
2429 / 6213	polystyrene products			See 1118/5022 passed	\$0	\$0	
	Establishing the sharps waste stewardship			, ·			
2360	program	\$0	\$0	\$O	\$0	\$0	
Total		(\$167,689,000)	(\$222,449,000)	(\$256,209,000)	(\$52)	(\$69)	

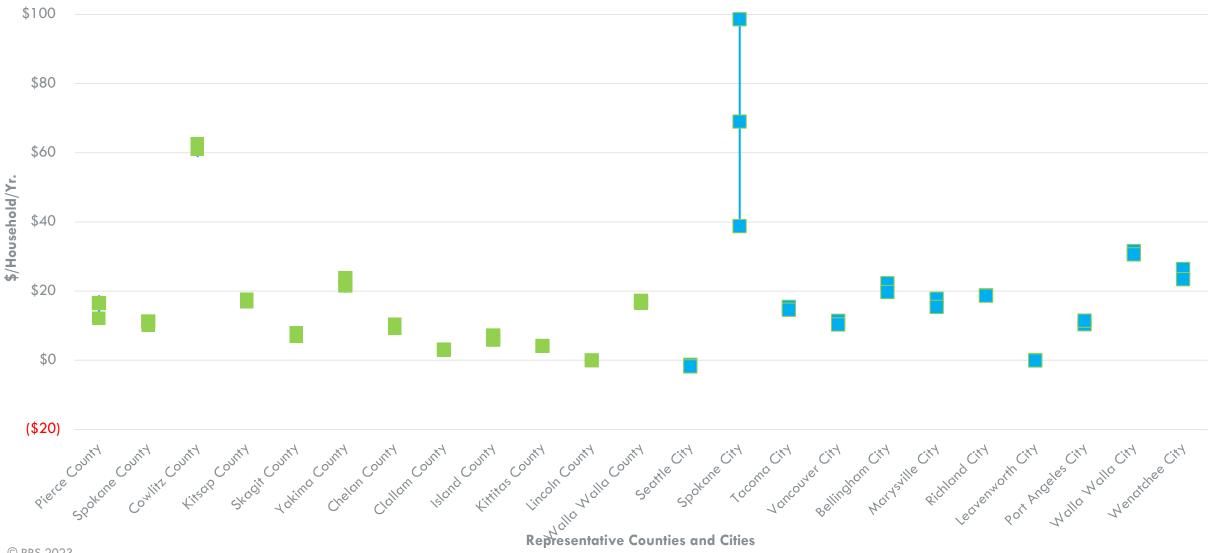
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POLICY FISCAL IMPACT DETAIL



Disposal revenue loss represents 3% of incurred costs of passed policies using medium scenario. Assumed each community loses 28% of MSW tip fee/year for each diverted ton at transfer station, landfill or waste to energy facility. Based on analysis of rates of Kitsap, King, Pierce, Skagit, and Spokane Counties.

INCREMENTAL COST OF PASSED POLICES (\$/HH/YR) IN **REPRESENTATIVE CITIES AND COUNTIES**



POLICY NET FISCAL IMPACT FINDINGS

- Due to recently enacted policies, counties and cities may realize ~\$58M/yr. in annualized net costs, equivalent to \$18 per household per year statewide. Equivalent costs per household amongst representative cities and counties range from (\$2) \$99/household per year.
- ~3% of the net annualized fiscal impact (costs) of passed policies to cities and counties is due to revenue loss due to decreased disposal of MSW.
- Bill 1799, organics materials management, is the passed policy with net costs to cities and counties ranging from \$46M \$52M per year statewide. \$32-\$36M is associated with commercial requirements.
- Bills 5126, Washington Climate Commitment Act, and 1663, Reducing methane from landfills, passed in 2021 & 2022 both bring significant cost impacts to cities and counties due to their requirement to improve disposal infrastructure to account for and, in some cases, mitigate greenhouse gas impacts. The City of Spokane will be solely impacted in the case of 5126, at a cost of between \$2.3M and \$8.5M due to their waste to energy facility.
- Bill 1543/5545, Concerning sustainable recycling, which requires local governments to create and implement contamination reducing outreach plans, and Bill 1652, Paint stewardship, save the counties and cities money.
- Cost savings that would have been realized through the implementation of bill 2003/5697, Relating to renewing Washington's recycling system and reducing waste, otherwise known as Extended Producer Responsibility for printed paper and packaging, is sufficient to cover the costs of all passed policies. Statewide projected cost savings would have been between \$176M \$268M. A similar bill was being considered during the 2023 legislative session.

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

Maintain or grow existing state grants for cities and counties

• Many cities and counties report using grants to fund important programs including litter prevention, illegal dumping cleanup, contamination reduction, waste prevention, and education and outreach.

Adopt EPR for printed paper and packaging (PPP)

- Had it passed, HB2003/SB5697, Relating to renewing Washington's recycling system and reducing waste, would have fully covered the costs of all passed policies and the identified core services funding gaps.
- Leaves savings with communities for greater flexibility.

Further explore EPR for other hard to recycle products

• Explore opportunities to adopt EPR for other hard to recycle materials. Policies can increase service level to residents and small businesses while reducing costs to communities.

Other options to decrease funding gap but that are not individually sufficient over next 10 years

- Taxes on specific materials such as plastics which are used for capital grants to cities and counties. Use needs to be specified in policy.
- Utilizing Solid Waste Collection Tax for grants to cities and counties for capital improvements and/or rolling out new programs.
- Increase tip fee surcharge
- Increase rate paid by rate payers

RRS recycle.com

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Annie White Senior Consultant 347.271.0243 <u>awhite@recycle.com</u>

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Alli Kingfisher



Peter Guttchen





2022 Organics Management Law: Compost Procurement

SWAC

March 15, 2023



"Agriculture and the food system are key to global climate change responses."

IPCC Special Report on Land 2019

GOALS

Rescue 20% of previously disposed edible food for human consumption by 2025

Divert 75% of previously disposed organic materials from landfills by 2030

Organics Management Law

Reduce methane emissions by diverting organics from landfills

Formerly known as HB1799(2022)

- 9 Parts
- Added or amended more than 20 RCWs
- Many impacts to state and local governments, businesses and residents



Organic Management Law

Prevention

- 1. Good Samaritan Laws
- 2. Washington Sustainable Food Center

Collection

- 3. Business collection
- 4. Residential and non-residential collection

Processing

- 5. Recycled organics facility siting
- 6. Product degradability standards

Markets

- 7. Compost procurement and reporting
- 8. Agricultural organic material purchases



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Organics Management Law Timeline for Local Governments

January

Governments Adopt
 Compost Procurement
 Ordinance if required.

July

 Ecology posts annual list of where business organic material collection requirements apply.

January

 Collection requirements begin for businesses generating at least <u>8 cubic</u>

<u>yards</u> of organic material per week.

 Solid Waste Management Plans updates must identify priority sites for OM facilities.

December 31

 Organics diversion and compost procurement reporting due in evennumbered years.

2024

January

 Collection requirements begin for businesses

generating at least <u>4 cubic</u> <u>yards</u> of organic material per week.

- Model ordinances available.
- Comp plans updates must allow OM facility siting.

2025

January 2026

 Collection requirements begin for businesses generating at least <u>4 cubic</u> <u>yards</u> of solid waste per week.

January 2027

 Local governments must ensure curbside organic material collection services are offered.

2026 - 2027

2023

Compost Procurement Ordinance (CPO) Who Must Adopt an Ordinance by January 1, 2023?

- Counties and cities with a population of more than 25,000; or
- Counties with a population of 25,000 or fewer that contract to provide, or require the UTC-franchised hauler(s) in their county to provide residential curbside organic material collection services; or
- Cities and towns with a population of 25,000 or fewer that directly provide, contract to provide or require the UTC-franchised hauler(s) in their jurisdiction to provide residential curbside organic material collection services.

1	А	В	С	D	E	F	
	DRAFT		Requirement	Compost procurement ordinance (CPO) adoption and reporting requirements	Business organic material (OM) collection requirements	2027 residential and "non-residential" OM collection requirements	
	King Co		RCW	43.19A.150	70A.205.545	70A.205.540	
	2022 Organics Mai	nagement Law	More details	CPO focus sheet & overview	Business collection focus sheet	More details in criteria below. A waiver process will be developed.	
	compost procurement and collection provisions		Timeline	CPO adoption - January 1, 2023 Reporting every 2 years starting in December 2024	Phased in from January 1, 2024 to January 1, 2026	Beginning January 1, 2027	
Ι	Jurisdiction Name	2022 Populatio	Current OM	Status	Status	Status _	
			Collection Services 🔽	see criteria below 🗾 🔻	see criteria below 🛛 💌	see criteria below	
	Algona	3,300	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	Exempt	
	Auburn	88,750	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	2027 Resid./Non-Resid. Collection Requirements Apply	
	Beaux Arts Village	315	Residential - UTC Business with food - Yes	Exempt	Business Collection Requirements Apply	Exempt	
	Bellevue	153,900	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	2027 Resid./Non-Resid. Collection Requirements Apply	
	Black Diamond	6,145	Residential - UTC Business with food - Yes	Exempt	Business Collection Requirements Apply	Exempt	
	Bothell also in Snohomish County	48,940	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	2027 Resid./Non-Resid. Collection Requirements Apply	
	Burien	52,490	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	2027 Resid./Non-Resid. Collection Requirements Apply	
	Carnation	2,160	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	Exempt	
			Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	Exempt	
	Covington	21 200	Residential - Contract	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection	Evennt	
4	🔹 🕨 📖 🖌 🕞 🕞 🕞	inty Grays Habo	or County \mid Island Count	y Jefferson County King	g County Kitsap County	Kittias County 🕀 🚦 🖪	



Organic material diverted from disposal Report the total tons of organic material diverted from disposal.

Organic material diverted from disposal

Cities and towns report the following:

- Total tons of organic material collected by **all curbside programs** they directly provide, or contract with a hauler to provide.
- Total tons of organic material collected at **drop-off sites** they operate, or contract with a third-party to operate.
- Total tons of organic material collected by residential curbside programs they require the **UTC-franchised hauler(s)** to provide in their jurisdiction.

Organic material diverted from disposal

Counties report the following:

- Total tons of organic material collected at **drop-off sites** they operate, or contract with a third-party to operate.
- Total tons collected by residential curbside programs they contract with a hauler to provide, or they require the UTC-franchised hauler(s) to provide in their county.

Compost purchases

Cities and counties should report compost directly purchased by them and for compost purchased by contractors they hire. This includes:

- The source or sources of the compost purchased each year
- The volume and cost of compost purchased each year from each source



Compost purchases – collective purchasing

Only report the volume and cost of the compost purchased under those agreements for use by your jurisdictions.

Reports due to Ecology

- First report due by December 31, 2024, on 2023 data
- Following reports on even-numbered years –2026, 2028, 2030 etc. on previous 2 years data
- Reports will be submitted in an Ecology online portal
 - Scheduled to be live in Q3 2024

Education requirements

Develop strategies to inform residents about:

- The value of compost
- How the jurisdiction uses compost in its operations





Contact Information

Alli Kingfisher <u>Alli.Kingfisher@ecy.wa.gov</u> (509) 960-1290

To find out more...

- Visit our resources for local governments on compost procurement, facility siting and more. <u>https://app.box.com/s/9id8cv2l8yxfah57x0z8fx1gc6kd5g4f</u>.
- Subscribe to our Organics Management email news at <u>https://tinyurl.com/</u> <u>OrganicsLaw</u>
 - Set up your account, choose Solid Waste Management, and then Organics Management.
 - Check out our first newsletter at <u>https://app.box.com/s/kvt7hq2gmk9hjz6aixj15vmlyjq72754</u>

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Bill Flagg







Chapter 173-408 WAC, Landfill Methane Emissions Rulemaking

3/15/2023





MSW: Municipal Solid Waste

WIP: Waste in Place

HIC: Heat Input Capacity

Acronyms

GCCS: Gas Collection and Control System

SEM: Surface Emissions Monitoring

PPM: Parts Per Million

Btu/Hr: British Thermal Units per Hour

Purpose



- The Landfill Methane Emissions rule seeks to reduce emissions of methane – a potent greenhouse gas – from Washington landfills.
- Washington will join California and Oregon in implementing more protective standards for decreasing methane emissions from landfills.
- Reducing methane emissions from landfills is part of a larger strategy to help Washington achieve its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 95 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Chapter 70A.540 RCW



Who: MSW landfills that received solid waste after January 1, 1992

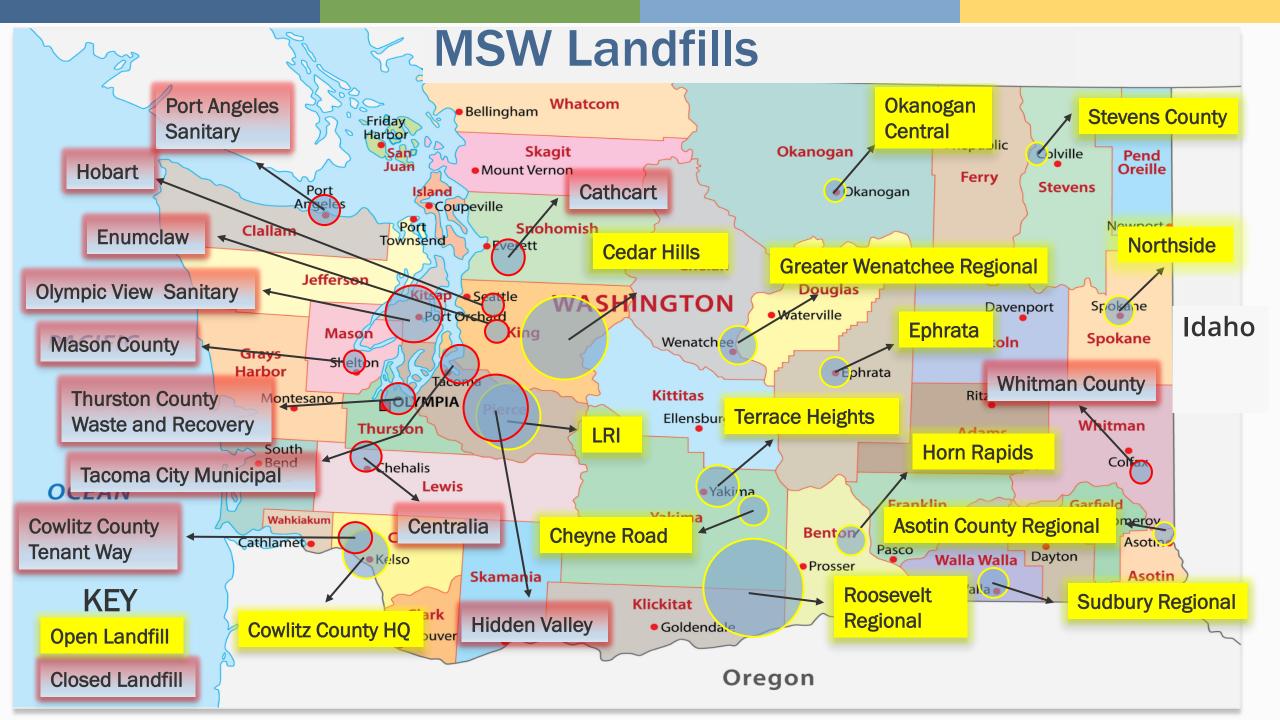
What:

- New reporting requirements
- Monitoring requirements
- Technology installation requirements
- \circ Penalties for violation of law and implemented rules

 \circ Fees

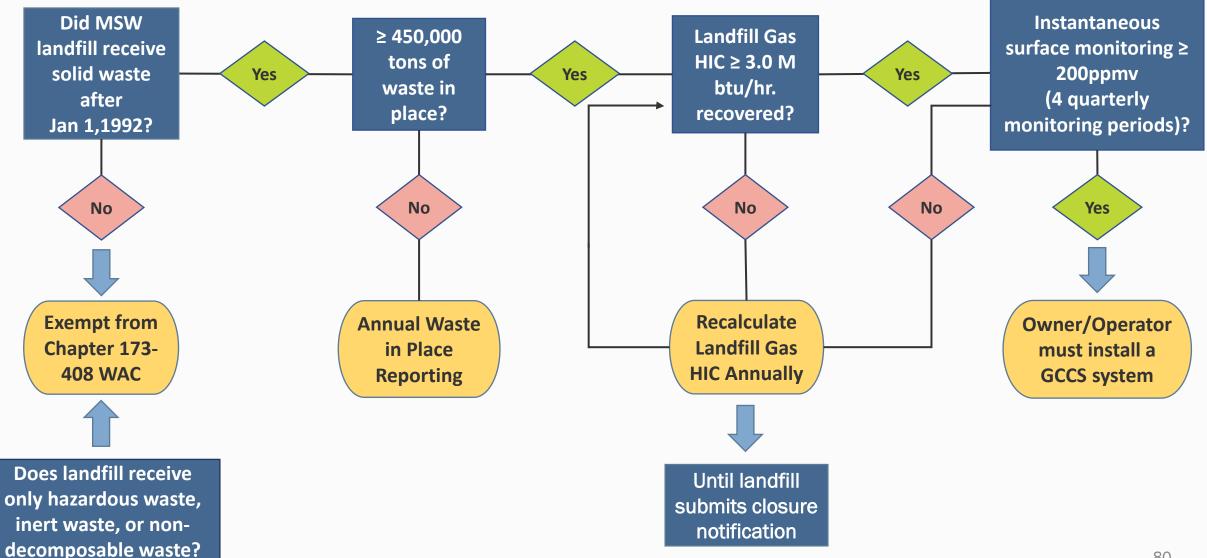
 \circ Other possible requirements

When: Implementation of rule to begin on 1/1/2025



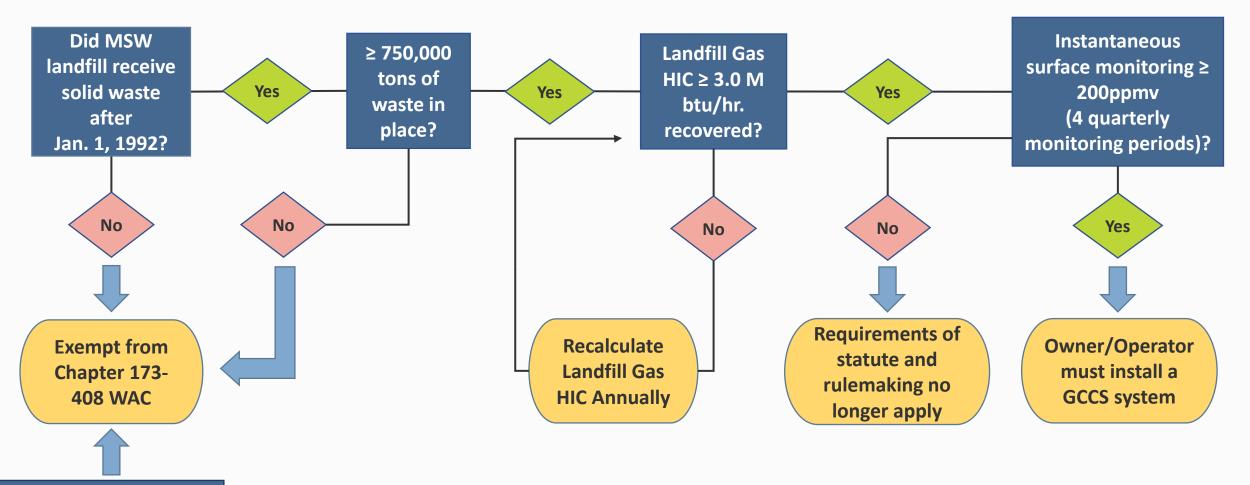
Applicability- Open/Active Landfills





Applicability- Closed/Inactive Landfills





Does landfill receive only hazardous waste, inert waste, or nondecomposable waste?

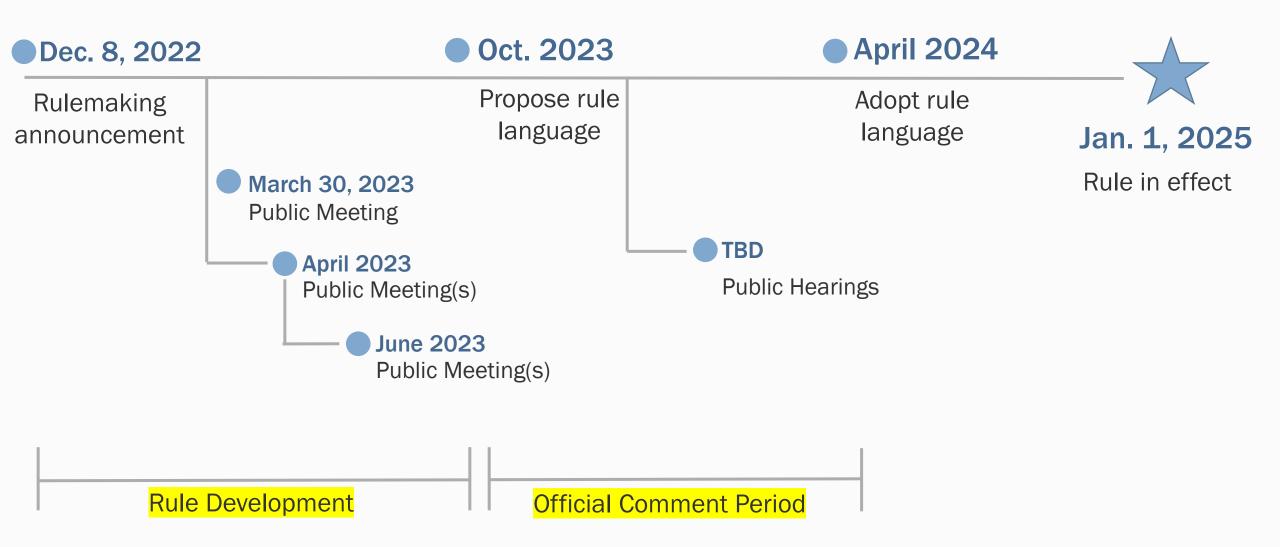
Requirements Breakdown



Active Landfills	Closed Landfills
\leq 450,00 tons = WIP reporting	≤ 750,000 tons = exempt
\geq 450,000 tons = Landfill Gas HIC calculation and reporting	\geq 750,000 tons = Landfill Gas HIC calculation and reporting
HIC \geq 3.0M BTU/Hr recovered = SEM or GCCS installation	HIC \geq 3.0M BTU/Hr recovered = SEM or GCCS installation
\geq 200 ppm surface methane = installation of GCCS	\geq 200 ppm surface methane = installation of GCCS
\leq 200 ppm surface methane = recalculate landfill gas HIC annually	<pre>≤ 200 ppm surface methane = requirements no longer apply</pre>

173-408 Timeline





Note: dates are subject to change

Governor's Proposed Budget



Background

- 3/25/22: The Governor signed HB 1663, requiring landfills to measure and reduce their emissions of methane.
- 12/14/22: The governor proposed \$15 million to assist landfills with the cost of complying with the new law, including installing methane capture and control technologies (CCA funds).

○ 4/23/23: Last day of legislative session, budget will be voted on.

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY State of Washington

Public Meeting # 1: March 30, 10am-12pm

- Overview of Statute/ Q&A
- Applicability
- Definitions

Public Meeting # 2: Early May (date/time TBD)

- Definitions
- Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements
- Input on draft rule language

Public Meeting #3: June (date/time TBD)

- Input on draft rule language
- Monitoring Methods
- GCCS requirements

Public Meeting #4: (TBD, if needed)

- Input on draft rule language
- GCCS requirements

Public Meetings



Questions?





Thank You

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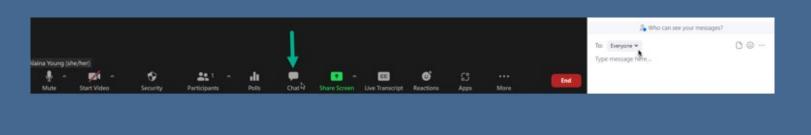
Member Updates

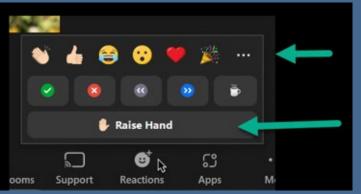
We want to hear from you!

If you would like to provide comments, please write your name in the chat or raise your hand.

We will call on you to speak in the order that we see names in the chat or hands raised. Please unmute yourself when it's your turn.

You may also write your comment in the chat and we will read it for you.







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