

## Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee

January 9, 2015 - 11:15 a.m. to 2:10 p.m.  
King Street Center 8<sup>th</sup> Floor Conference Room

### Meeting Minutes

<b>Members</b>	
David Hill	<i>Algona</i>
Diana Quinn	<i>Algona</i>
Bill Pelosa	<i>Auburn</i>
Joan Nelson	<i>Auburn</i>
Susan Fife-Ferris	<i>Bellevue</i>
Sabrina Combs	<i>Bothell</i>
Brian Roberts	<i>Burien</i>
Barre Seibert	<i>Clyde Hill</i>
Chris Searcy	<i>Enumclaw</i>
Rob Van Orsow	<i>Federal Way</i>
Micah Bonkowski	<i>Issaquah</i>
Jenna Higgins	<i>Kirkland</i>
John MacGillivray	<i>Kirkland</i>
Penny Sweet	<i>Kirkland</i>
Mary Jane Goss	<i>Lake Forest Park</i>
Diana Pistoll	<i>Maple Valley</i>
Carol Simpson	<i>Newcastle</i>
Stacia Jenkins	<i>Normandy Park</i>
John Spangler	<i>Redmond</i>
Beth Goldberg	<i>Sammamish</i>
Chris Eggen	<i>Shoreline</i>
Rika Cecil	<i>Shoreline</i>
Frank Iriarte	<i>Tukwila</i>
Paula Waters	<i>Woodinville</i>
Zach Schmitz	<i>Woodinville</i>

<b>King County Staff</b>
Kinley Deller, SWD staff
Anna Fleming, SWD Staff
Jeff Gaisford, SWD Recycling & Environmental Services Manager
Beth Humphreys, SWD Staff
Roxanne Malatesta, SWD Staff
Josh Marx, SWD Staff
Laila McClinton, SWD Staff
Pat D. McLaughlin, SWD Director
Jim Neely, SWD staff
Bill Reed, SWD Staff
Thea Severn, SWD Planning & Communications Manager
Ben Thompson, King County Auditor's Office
<b>Guests</b>
Doreen Booth, SCA
Gib Dammann
David Della, Waste Management
Kevin Kelly, Recology CleanScapes

### **Minutes & Agenda Review**

The December minutes were approved as written.

### **Updates**

SWD

- Construction of the new [Factoria Recycling and Transfer Station](#) is on schedule and on budget. The second Factoria Neighbor Newsletter was sent to neighboring residents and businesses.
- King County transfer stations and the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill received a total of 848,163 tons in 2014. This constitutes a 4.6 percent increase over the previous year, about a third of which is attributed to the closure of Seattle's North Transfer Station.

- At its meeting on Jan. 5, the Auburn City Council passed a resolution supporting the state's proposed paint product stewardship legislation.
- [LightRecycle Washington](#) is a new statewide recycling program for fluorescent and other mercury-containing lights. Both individuals and businesses can drop off up to 10 lights for recycling per day. Bow Lake, Enumclaw, Vashon, and Shoreline Recycling and Transfer Stations, as well as Factoria HHW are now accepting these lights for free.

## SWAC

SWAC liaison Jenkins provided a brief overview of discussion at the December SWAC meeting, which included:

- A recommendation to include a summary of major differences between the two ILAs as well as potential implications of having cities under two ILAs (in the Comp Plan)
- A recommendation to include an explicit statement of the assumption that King County will achieve 70 percent recycling by 2030, as well as provisions if this goal is not met (in the Comp Plan)
- A show of support for adding the Roadmap to 70 Percent Recycling to the agenda and work plan, and for creating a committee
- An extensive presentation on global waste-to-energy technologies
- Councilmember Lambert expressed support of waste-to-energy as well as support on reaching recycling goals.

## State Legislation

During this session, the primary focus of the division will be on the paint product stewardship legislation. The county will also be tracking the Toxics Reduction Act that Governor Inslee will introduce, as well as a possible bill on e-waste stewardship that the Department of Ecology may introduce.

## Other

A member advised that Washington State Senator Ericksen will introduce a bill on oil train safety in advance of the governor's anticipated bill on oil train safety. Ericksen's bill will propose alternative funding to the Model Toxics Control Act.

Algona Mayor Dave Hill shared a [letter](#) responding to public comments made at the November MSWMAC meeting about siting a recycling and transfer station in south county. Division director McLaughlin expressed the county's desire to work with the City of Algona in order to resume negotiations as soon as possible. The county's intent is to address the City's concerns and resolve any misunderstandings.

The City of Bothell's new contract with Recology CleanScapes began on January 1st. The City now works with Waste Management and Recology CleanScapes.

The City of Bothell is hosting a free [post-holiday recycling event](#) and has been servicing customers from Woodinville, which is an additional burden. Woodinville councilmember Waters will follow up with the city manager regarding this issue.

The City of Auburn hosted a very successful Styrofoam collection site for one week, and filled two 30-yard containers with Styrofoam. The City worked with Waste Management to procure carts and roll-off containers, and used [Styro Recycle](#) to pick up the recycling at a very affordable rate.

### **Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Presentation/Discussion/Feedback**

Severn presented [updates anticipated for Chapter 5](#): Transfer System. Comments included:

- The change in policy TS-4 from seeking a “Gold or higher” to a “Platinum” LEED rating will affect all future facilities, and does not affect Factoria.
- Policy TS-2: “Local and facility conditions” means that beyond priority materials, the materials accepted at each facility will vary based on resources available in the surrounding area and the special needs of the jurisdiction. For example, Vashon Island does not have easy access to a Construction & Demolition (C&D) facility, so the Vashon transfer station accepts some C&D. Also, each transfer station has a unique waste makeup, so the recycling focus may vary by station.
- Recyclable materials accepted at transfer stations are from self-haul customers. Commercial trucks that collect curbside recycling do not bring it to King County transfer stations.
- Any decisions made about the NE Transfer Station will be included as a part of Recommendation 1, which is to implement the transfer system capital improvement program.
- Consider including a reference to the C&D handling policy, which is in the Waste Prevention and Recycling chapter.
- The Transfer System chapter of the Comp Plan is intended to be the Transfer System plan.
- When the Transfer Plan Review is complete, consider putting the history of the transfer station system at the beginning so that the chapter does not jump around in time.
- Consider including an explanation of when and under what conditions the Transfer Plan is to be reevaluated.
- The draft report of the Transfer Plan Review is due March 31.
- Consider delaying January 15 workshop in order to provide materials to Advisory Committees to review ahead of time.
- Consider adding a statement that transfer stations will continue to be necessary even after the landfill closes.
- Consider removing details about collection in Enumclaw and Skykomish from the Transfer System chapter since they are already included in the Collection and Processing chapter.
- Include the 2014 King County Operational Disaster Debris Management Plan, rather than the 2009 version. The plan will be a live link in the reference section.

- Consider shifting the MSWMAC work plan so that the Transfer System chapter is not reviewed again until the Transfer Plan Review is complete.

### **Sustainability Study: Projects Update**

Severn provided an update on the three Sustainable Solid Waste Management Study projects. The budget for follow-up studies has been approved and staff members have been assigned to projects. Draft scopes of work have not yet been created. The anaerobic digestion feasibility study will likely be the shortest. The rates study for different “customer classes,” which are yet to be defined, should be completed by the end of 2015. A solicitation of proposals to explore alternative technologies for managing a portion of the waste stream will also be coming out this year.

The Cedar Hills site development plan will be updated this year as well.

### **Roadmap to 70 Percent Recycling**

SWD Recycling and Environmental Services Manager Gaisford presented “[The Road to Zero Waste of Resources](#)”, which included a look at King County’s waste prevention and recycling goals, current recycling and disposal data, as well as future recycling potential. Points included:

- The Draft 2013 Comp Plan goals for waste prevention, waste disposal and recycling were established in relation to 2007 rates.
- It is important to look at what is included in the 70 percent recycling goal. For King County, this only includes what is coming into the landfill, and does not include C&D debris or alternative daily cover.
- According to 2012 data, King County is exceeding its waste prevention per employee goal, as well as its waste disposal per capita and waste disposal per employee goals. The waste prevention per capita goal is close to being met, but not quite. 2012 data shows that King County has reached a 52 percent recycling rate, which is lower than the 55 percent goal that was set for 2015. 2013 data from Ecology should be available in February of this year to evaluate progress.
- Goals were set prior to the Great Recession, which accounted for much of the reduction in waste disposal, and may need to be reevaluated.
- A chart of King County disposal and recycling rates between 1988 and 2012 shows that large increases in recycling have occurred when collective action was taken. The first big increase in the early 1990s can be attributed to cities and the county instituting curbside and multi-family recycling programs, as well as banning yard waste from the single-family waste stream. The second big increase can be attributed to instituting single-stream recycling.
- 2012 data shows that single-family households recycle 56 percent, multi-family households recycle 13 percent, non-residential generators recycle 67 percent, and self-haul customers recycle 5 percent. In terms of quantity of waste disposed, the potential for diversion is biggest for non-residential, then single-family, followed by self-haul, and finally multi-family.

- Currently just over half of the material disposed is recycled, when in fact about 70 percent is readily recyclable.
- For single-family households, the greatest potential for diversion is found in food scraps and food-soiled paper, only 14 percent of which is currently recycled, according to 2012 data. 70 percent of the “other materials” disposed is composed of animal feces, disposable diapers and textiles.
- For multi-family households, the greatest potential for diversion is also found in food scraps and food-soiled paper. The “other materials” disposed category includes wood and plastic products in addition to animal feces, disposable diapers, and textiles.
- Non-residential customers include schools, office buildings, and grocery stores. This category is the best recycler of scrap metal, yard waste, paper, containers, and clean wood. Again, the greatest potential for diversion is found in food scraps and food-soiled paper. In addition, despite the high paper recycling rate of non-residential generators, there are still 63,000 tons of paper being disposed.
- Self-haul waste includes very little food or curbside recyclables and is largely composed of bulkier items such as wood, scrap metal, and mattresses. 2012 data shows a lot of room for improvement, although resource recovery efforts at transfer stations will mean that 2014 data will look very different.
- The disposal data comes from the waste characterization studies King County oversees at transfer stations every five years. A waste characterization study will be completed in 2015. The recycling data comes largely from the monthly hauler reports. Some non-residential data is reported through the cities, although much of the recycling happens outside of city contracts, so King County relies on data from Ecology as well.
- When single-family household recycling rates are viewed on a regional map, the wide range (from 7 to 65 percent) is evident. Yard waste makes up more than half of single-family recycling, and is therefore hugely important. Cities that include the cost of yard waste in the garbage service have higher recycling rates. There does not appear to be a correlation between mandatory garbage collection and higher recycling rates. All cities - with the exception of Pacific and Vashon - include the cost of recycling in their garbage service.
- When pounds of single-family garbage collected weekly is viewed on a regional map, Renton stands out as the only city besides Seattle that has less than twenty pounds collected on average per week. It is also the only other city that has every other week garbage collection. In addition, Seattle has instituted a yard waste and recycling ban.
- In conclusion:
  - To reach high recycling levels, King County needs to increase diversion from all generators, including self-haul, multi-family, non-residential and single-family.
  - Increased recycling means there must be adequate processing facilities for organics and recyclables.
  - Diverting organics is critical to all generators, except for self-haul customers.
  - More paper must be diverted from the non-residential stream.
  - The self-haul waste stream requires unique diversion strategies.
  - History has taught us that collective action means greater impact.

## **Construction & Demolition Debris: Update**

SWD staff presented [C&D Materials Management System Changes in 2015](#). A [graphic of the proposal](#) was also presented. Points included:

- C&D materials will be directed one of three ways: to a single commodity recycling facility, to a commingled processing facility, or to transfer stations. King County Solid Waste Division currently has contracts with two companies that collectively operate five processing facilities.
- Disposal bans will be implemented for materials that have stable markets. To enforce this, King County will be doing sampling at the back-end of the processes.
- There is an implementation schedule, which includes transmitting the ordinance to County Council in January. The current contracts will expire in September.
- Cities can use C&D model code language from the Regional Code Collaboration with Cities. The model language is still under development. For a copy of the most current iteration, please contact [Kinley Deller](#).
- C&D waste is currently disposed at the Columbia Ridge landfill or the Roosevelt Regional Landfill. There is no data to break down the tonnage by city.

## **2015 Work Plan: Review**

The February MSWMAC meeting will include:

- Election of the chair and vice chair
- A C&D debris update
- An update from the division's Product Family Champions, who are creating a 10-year business plan and redefining the division's business model

A member suggested considering adding the Transfer Plan Report and the Resource Recovery Report due dates to the Work Plan.

## **Public Comment**

There was no public comment.