

MSWAC Advisory Committee Meeting

February 10, 2023 - 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m.

Virtual Meeting (Zoom)

<u>MSWAC Members</u>	
Joan Nelson	Auburn
Jon Gire	Bellevue
Cheryl Paston	Bellevue
Emily Warnock	Bothell
Robin Tischmak	Burien
Chris Searcy	Enumclaw
Steve Friedman	Clyde Hill
Mary Connolly	Clyde Hill
Shellie Bates	Covington
Rob Van Orsow	Federal Way
Tony Donati	Kent
Jenna McInnis	Kirkland
Penny Sweet, Chair	Kirkland
Phillippa Kassover, Vice Chair	Lake Forest Park
Amy Shaw	Maple Valley
Sheri Healey	Normandy Park
Micah Bonkowski	Redmond
Aaron Moldver	Redmond
Amy Tsai	Redmond
Meara Huebach	Renton
Linda Knight, Vice Chair	Renton
Genevieve Rubinelli	Sammamish
Mason Giem	SeaTac
Sarah Bruemmer	Shoreline
Rachel Best-Campbell	Woodinville

<u>King County Staff</u>
Joy Carpine-Cazzanti, King County Hazardous Waste
Brian Halverson, SWD staff
Eliza Kruszynski, SWD staff
Patty Liu, SWD staff
Pat McLaughlin, SWD Director
Amy Ockerlander, SWD staff
Terra Rose, King County Council staff
Hannah Scholes, SWD staff
Andy Smith, SWD staff
Adrian Tan, SWD staff
Isabelle Trujillo, SWD staff
Dorian Waller, SWD staff
John Walsh, SWD staff
<u>Guests</u>
Elizabeth Court, Washington State Dept. of Ecology
Fanny Silverio Gonzalez
Jeanette Jurgensen, Epicenter Services
Han Kirkland, Waste Management
Laura Moser, Waste Management
Diana Wadley, Washington State Dept. of Ecology

Call to Order and Introductions

Chair Sweet called the meeting to order at 11:21 a.m.

Meeting Minutes

Agenda approved unanimously.

Searcy nominated Sweet for Chair. Van Orsow seconded. Motioned carried unanimously. Sweet nominated Knight for vice chair. Van Orsow seconded. Motioned carried unanimously.

Knight moved to approve the January meeting minutes. Best-Campbell seconded. The meeting minutes were approved unanimously.

Public Comment

Wadley shared several comments beginning with mentioning that the Governor’s budget for local solid waste financial assistance is the same as it was for the current biennium; and was unsure if the local legislature will keep it that way or if King County will share as they usually do. The applications will be opening in early April and will be running through early May. Feel to message Wadley or King County with your thoughts.

Some of the reporting relating to Compost Procurement Ordinances and who exactly needs to have one has been in flux. Regarding this, Ecology has recently had conversations with the Utilities of Transportation Commission (UTC), Association of Washington Cities (AWC), and the Assistant Attorney General. This helped reassure Ecology that the state can take a more focused approach to interpreting the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) related to Compost Procurement Ordinances. So essentially, a jurisdiction needs to be either above 25,000 in population or to have taken a specific action to be pulled into these requirements. Those actions will be directly providing curbside organics themselves, contracting for it or to be a county with the service level ordinance requiring it.

Ecology had an internal list of folks they thought were going to lead it and for King County, this really relates to the smaller cities that the UTC serve like Bow Arts, Hunts Point, etc. Ecology's understanding is that Skykomish is already outside of it as there is no curbside organics there.

Many people have had questions regarding what to report when it comes to these ordinances and that became more narrowed as well. The reporting to Ecology will be narrowed to include only material from programs that the jurisdiction directly provides, contracts for, or directly requires from the franchise through a service level ordinance. More details are to come.

Wadley dropped her email in the chat: diana.wadley@ecy.wa.gov for any questions.

SWD Updates

McLaughlin provided the SWD update.

Monthly tonnage

As shared in January, overall tonnage for 2022 was down by 1% compared to 2021. The tonnage received is continuing to decline, with tonnage from Jan. 2023 down 14% compared to Jan. 2022. At this time of the year, inclement weather can account for such variances and can mess with month-to-month tonnage. We anticipate it is on a slight decline and will see how this plays out.

Consultant team highlights SWD as "gold standard" in waste management

Metropolitan Group, a strategic and creative services firm in Portland, is working with Portland METRO's Waste Prevention & Environmental Services to strengthen the governance structure at one of their waste transfer stations. Their client (Portland METRO) elevated King County's Solid Waste Division as a "gold standard" and the Metro Group is looking to connect with a manager to gain insight on our transfer stations daily operations.

Green Lunar New Year segment on Fox 13

The SWD's EcoConsumer public outreach program's Green Holidays project added web pages last year for Lunar New Year and Ramadan, which we feature during those times. SWD partnered with Fox 13 for a live, in-studio Sustainable Lunar New Year TV segment on the Fox 13 morning news ("Good Day Seattle"). This segment directed people to that Green Lunar New Year web page and featured some of those tips. Lunar New Year (aka Chinese New Year, or Tết in Vietnamese) was on Sunday, Jan. 22. This was likely the first time "Green Lunar New Year" has ever been featured in local media.

South County Recycling and Transfer Station (SCRTS) Construction Bids

We are scheduled to open construction bids for SCRTS on Feb. 16. We are receiving a lot of interest in this project and are expecting good competition. The groundbreaking is anticipated to happen by May. Searcy wanted to know if there is any follow up information on the Electric Vehicle truck. McLaughlin responded that he has a briefing coming up to learn more about the truck and shared that we've had issues with it. There has been limited use with the truck and this upcoming briefing will provide more information. We are trying to work through the electrical and mechanical systems that have not performed well for us yet.

Friedman asked if the decline in tonnage included everything or just certain pieces. McLaughlin replied that decline included all waste tonnage that is ultimately taken to the landfill as it is weighed beforehand. Friedman wanted clarification if recyclables left out for curbside just go straight to recycling centers. McLaughlin responded that the recyclables go straight to a different facility.

SWAC Update

Sweet and Kasover both stated that SWAC was identical to MSWAC but there were different comments.

Re+ Update

Ockerlander provided the Re+ update.

We officially launched Re+ a couple of weeks ago and received a lot of good press like this [CBS](#) piece. Momentum seems to be continuing to build and staff have received emails from constituents in unincorporated areas asking for change in their pickup.

We've completed several Re+ city presentations and have more on the docket. Our goal is to present to all 37 cities by June. If your city has not had a presentation yet, please reach out. There was a lull in presentations during the holidays, but we are picking back up.

We have four cities that have Re+ pledges approved – Shoreline, Woodinville, Clyde Hill, and Snoqualmie. Our goal is to have 12 Pledges by May and 25 by the end of December.

The Re+ Team is developing city "scorecards" which will be an easy-to-read document that shows what each city is doing, current contract terms and known actions taken to increase waste diversion. When complete, this already public information will be posted online in a searchable and comparable database. We hope that this data will help spur more activity and give cities opportunities to learn from each other.

Moldver asked if cities will be able to see the scorecards before they're published. Ockerlander replied that we will make sure that cities have them as soon as they're available.

Knight commented that the chairs are reviewing the scorecard and seeing where it can be approved. They hope to have it back to the County soon. Knight added that she believed that the scorecard will be used to encourage other cities to achieve what some of their fellow cities have achieved and wanted to know if one of the goals of if it was to show the cities where to go. Ockerlander responded that the scorecard will be used for both. It will provide a good visual of what each city is doing and what needs to be done for King County to be harmonized.

Organics Survey

Kruszynski provided this update.

The Re+ Organics Diversion & Public Engagement survey looked at King County's single-family households' yard and waste collection rates. Our capture rate is about 18% and we are looking at how to improve those numbers and looking at how to be at zero waste in the landfill. To achieve zero food scraps to the landfill, we need to 1) increase subscription to organics service among those who do not already have it and 2) increase use of the organics service bins for those who already have it.

Currently, unincorporated King County and 19 cities do not embed organics. This means that there is no contract with the hauler where organic collection is included in the rate. If a household is interested, they must individually reach out to the

hauler and pay for that separately. In these areas, an estimated 60,000 single-family households do not subscribe to food/yard waste collection.

There are a few policy options that have worked elsewhere that we would like to explore with the community. The first piece is requiring all households with garbage service to subscribe to curbside organics, which would create new subscribers. The second option would be to reduce garbage collection to every-other-week, including embedding the rate in the contract. The City of Renton has done this since 2008, which has reduced traffic and the cost of garbage service. They've also seen their recycling rates increase 27% and yard waste by 44%, while decreasing their garbage by 18%. The third option would be to implement a food waste disposal ban. The second and third option would encourage the utilization of the service. Looking at the City of Seattle proves that these options work. Their yard and food waste capture rate are triple what King County's is.

While this is very early on, we want to engage the public where they are at and get a better understanding of how residents currently manage and dispose of food waste. We also want to better understand other factors that affect curbside service use:

- Understanding cost as a barrier and how to mitigate it
- Service perception and quality
- Home composting

Two other objectives of this public engagement include getting feedback on potential policy options and soliciting any other ideas residents may have for promoting food waste diversion.

Our public engagement approach will begin with a survey of King County residents during February and will be open for two-three weeks. The next phase in March will analyze responses and demographics, followed by an open house focus group in March and April. Beginning in Q2, we will share the results of public engagement and recommended action(s).

Van Orsow asked if anyone has looked at the comparative cost of the waste sent to Wastewater Treatment facilities (liquid waste) versus the cost of collecting solid waste and having it sent to compost facilities to be reused. Van Orsow is hearing from residents that they're using their drain garbage disposal and sending their food waste to wastewater facilities.

Kruszynski was unsure of the formal answer but stated that the drain garbage disposal is a lower tier option, ranking just above putting it in the trash. We get less resource and energy out of this option. Van Orsow commented that the big picture of options is having a yard waste company take out the compost, having a yard compost, or using drain disposal.

Smith added that to his understanding of the wastewater garbage disposal option is that the wastewater people like to minimize the actual bigger amounts of food waste that are disposed of that way. They have always recommended that we do not use the garbage disposal in our sinks for larger amounts of food waste. One of the pieces of work that we are doing is around co-digestion and looking at the comparative of what to do with the food and what's the best place and best way to deal with food waste. So as part of our work around the co-digestion project, we will be looking at that. The question posed by Van Orsow is an interesting one and we will take that feedback and work with our partner agency on whether we can get that data as part of this work.

Searcy wanted to know if the survey will be county-wide and not just incorporated King County. Kruszynski replied that it is county-wide.

Searcy asked Knight if organics are collected weekly for Renton. Knight responded that organics are collected weekly, and garbage and recycling is collected every other week. This is a good way to communicate that most of what is in resident's containers can be switched to the organics container and collected on a weekly basis. This has been effective and while it is not fully utilized, it is something to consider. Searcy noted that in the future as it is being communicated, it is important to communicate the utilization aspect of it.

Knight responded to Van Orsow's question stating that even though they capture food waste, they can't capture things like bones, for example. So, there is still going to be things that end up in the garbage. The concern of putting meat and bones in backyard compost is the attraction of rodents. There's a need for having a composting system that can handle meat and bones. Knight asked if the food waste ban at the county-level would be piecemealed per city. Kruszynski responded that it would be.

Knight wanted to know how we can best utilize that ordinance and effectively encourage all commercial entities to have organic services. We grappled with this earlier on in terms of commercial recycling and the system that evolved over time resulted in cities embedding the cost of commercial recycling into their contracts – even though the state still saw commercial recycling as a free-market system. It's been accepted as practice now across the state, and Knight wondered if there's been any exploration of how to capture the greatest amount of organics; and what kind systems and policies can we propose and challenge the state on, especially as they see organics as a free market.

Smith responded that one of the things that we are doing and recruiting for on the engagement with the businesses side is for a technical assistance program for commercial business generators of food waste. We will be preparing them for the changes at the state-level and working with them as an opportunity to lean into waste reduction as it is to promote diversion. The bigger systems thinking, like the Use Food Well Washington Plan, does partially talk about a new approach for managing food waste and organics generally in Washington state; and wanting to set up work out of Ecology to take that forward. Smith thought that the County and committee members have been engaging in the conversation to create that plan and to also help develop into the next stage. The conversations around what are the systems, especially throughout the commercial food waste, are helpful.

Where Smith sees a gap, is that we haven't really had that conversation on the blue bin and recycling point, so moving beyond organics. In our work to have a regional discussion on what comes next with Re+, we want to lean into that. We start with organics which has a huge potential, but we think there's an equal amount of potential with commercial blue bin recycling. We will be, through our regional recycling coordinating group, convening that topic. What we want to do is to implement the current Re+ actions which is our focus for Q1/Q2 of 2023 and have a discussion around commercial collection moving forward. We also need to see what happens in the legislature with the Extender Producer Responsibility (EPR) legislation for residential. If we do have success around residential EPR, we will then move our focus to think about commercial more. More conversation is needed and expected to occur in the next year or so.

Wadley dropped a link to the [Use Food Well Washington Plan](#) in the chat.

Donati asked how the survey is being marketed and when can members see it, especially unincorporated residents. Kruszynski responded that the survey is on the Public Input platform and Ockerlander will reach out to cities and unincorporated leadership so that they can help promote the survey. There will also be social media ads and postings on NextDoor to help reach those smaller areas and communities.

Kruszynski added in the chat that we are hoping to have a piece in the Department of Local Services newsletter to further reach unincorporated areas.

Searcy noted in the chat that Enumclaw decoupled recycling for commercial customers in 2019, and then started charging for each recyclable container. Some customers reduced the volume of container but not as much as what was hoped for.

Van Orsow commented that the City of Tacoma has municipal connection services and that there's more than one way to approach that. They have organics collections once week and then garbage and recycling are collected on the alternate week. He asked Knight if yard waste in Renton was fully embedded prior to switching to the current schedule and did they do any pre/post food composition analysis that showed how much food waste was going in before the new system was implemented.

Knight replied that this new system was implemented in 2009 and there were a lot of changes at the time, and they did not do any food waste composition because it was expensive to do these studies. They were looking at double digit rate increases and shifting the whole system, as well as moving to cart-based systems. There were a lot of things to deal with and the genesis of the program was driven by partnership with the County to test different collection models. There are different models, like the City of Tacoma, and depending on how you want to shift your cart collection model based on the cost and logistics of moving the trucks. The way the City of Renton decided they wanted their system to work was one week all the carts are out and the next week only organics are out because they wanted to make it simple for the customer to remember what cart goes out which week. While it may not be the most cost effective, it is effective and easy for the customer to remember.

2023 Legislative Update

Tan and Scholes provided the 2023 legislative update.

The 68th session of the Washington State Legislature is a “long” 105-day session that began on Monday, Jan. 9, 2023, and runs through April 23, 2023. This week marked the end of the 5th week of legislative session. There are two new bills that will be talked about at the very end.

As a reminder, the Washington Recycling and Packaging (WRAP) Act is the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for consumer packaging and paper products. It will also include a Deposit-Return System (DRS) for beverage containers, and recycled content requirements for certain types of plastic packaging and products.

This bill is being sponsored by Representative Liz Berry and State Senator Christine Rolfes. It has successfully passed out of both committees in the House and the Senate. There is still a lot of negotiations going on and it is scheduled for a hearing in Appropriations on Feb. 15. There is no hearing scheduled yet for the Ways & Means committee in the Senate. A substitute bill was passed out of the committees and there were many changes.

Kassover asked if the Division is taking a position on this bill and will we be testifying on Feb. 15. She also wanted to know if SWD needed anyone to join the hearing and testify. Scholes replied that she is not sure, but more support is always better. McLaughlin added that we always encourage the cities to weigh in as their voice always matters. We are always asked what the cities think.

McLaughlin added that he will be participating the Washington Association of County Solid Waste Managers (WACSWM) walk on Monday, Feb. 13, in Olympia. We do not yet have a plan for this newly scheduled hearing, but we are trying to show support.

Kassover wanted to know if the King County Council gets involved in things like this. McLaughlin responded that they sometimes do. Using this example, King Councilmember Perry sits in and can be a voice. He is not aware of other councilmember activities.

Sweet commented that Kirkland has these bills added as part of their sustainability agenda. They were actively signing in but do not normally testify. They have marked support for this bill and sign in.

Kassover noted that this is on Lake Forest Park’s list of priorities and will make sure that they are signed in.

Tan added a link to the [2023 Legislative Agenda](#) in the chat.

The next bill, SB 5144 EPR for Batteries, would establish a Battery Stewardship Program for batteries that requires battery producers to fund and organize the collection and recycling of batteries in Washington. There was a public hearing on Jan. 24 and Executive Session on Feb. 7. A substitute bill was proposed, with main changes around electric vehicle batteries and

an included ban on disproving batteries in the garbage. There won't be any penalties for customers but those type of batteries will not be allowed.

We are also following the Right to Repair bill (HB 1392/SB 5464). This bill would require manufacturers of digital electronic products (i.e., those with a screen) to provide owners and independent repair businesses with access to parts, tools, and specifications. This will allow people to do their own repairs if they want. This bill is being sponsored by Representative Gregerson and Senator Stanford. It was passed out of the House Committee on Consumer Protection & Business and referred to Appropriations. There is a substitution bill that includes negotiations with manufacturers and whittling down of language.

The next policy we are tracking is on compostable products – HB 1033 Compostable Products. This would establish a stakeholder committee force to make recommendations on the development of standards for managing compostable (plastic) products by organic management facilities. There is a substitution bill that added composting and expanded representatives of that stakeholder committee to include a representative from the hospitality business and tribes.

Heubach wanted to know what gaps this bill fills. Tan responded that currently, some facilities do accept some types of compostable products and others do not. It is very different throughout the state and there are many places that do not accept these products. This bill is trying to find a way to harmonize things and consumers are confused, and this would help facilities make sure that these items are compostable.

Huebach thought standards for composability were refined and asked for clarification on the statewide standardization. Tan replied that there is a statewide standardization, but some facilities do not take all kinds of products. For example, it is like the idea of things being labeled as recyclable but not all facilities take those products. There is still a lot of confusion of what can be put into the bins, and there are efforts trying to address the contamination found in organics.

We are also following HB 1085 Plastic Pollution Reduction which would require refill stations wherever drinking fountains are required in new buildings, phase out mini toiletries at hotels, and ban foam-filled docks and floats. When the foam docks get damaged, little pieces come off. This bill is sponsored by Representative Mena. It passed out of the Energy and Environment Committee and passed out of Appropriations on Feb. 9. There is a substitute bill that narrows down what types of floating foam docks are covered in this bill and adjusts the deadline on the phasing out of toiletries, as well as eliminates requirements for shower caps and cotton swabs.

Another House Bill that we are tracking is HB 1164, the EPR for appliances containing refrigerants. This would establish an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps and dehumidifiers. The refrigerants and the foam can emit greenhouse gases and these appliances contain refrigerants and foams that contribute to global warming. The fluids need to be properly collected and managed to ensure that they are not released into the atmosphere. There has been no movement, but it is scheduled for a public hearing on Feb. 16.

The other big update is on tracking HB 1185 on Mercury Light Bulbs sponsored by Representative Hackney. This will entail phasing out mercury-containing light bulbs and updating the existing LightRecycle EPR program. Fluorescent lights are more energy-efficient than the traditional incandescent lights, but they do contain a small amount of mercury. LED lights are now more energy-efficient and less toxic. It will also include ways to recycle all different types of light bulbs and would remove the environmental handling fee, as well expand collection of these lightbulbs and outreach. This bill had a public hearing on Jan. 23 and is scheduled for an Executive Session on Feb. 16, which is the second to last day to get out of the committee. There is still ongoing discussion but there is a lot of interest in seeing an update like this.

We are also continuing to track SB 5287, HB 1264, HB 1422 and two new bills - SB 5376 and SB 5484.

SB 5287 concerns a study on the recycling of wind turbine blades. Passed out of committee on Jan. 27 but no other movement.

HB 1264 encourages equitable solid waste collection rates by requiring counties and cities to have their solid waste collection rates for different types of customers (e.g., single home, multi-family, etc.) on their website. This would include figuring out what the balance is between the rates people are being asked to pay and the rate they are paying. There was a public hearing on Jan. 26 but no other movement.

HB 1422 would exempt certain types of reusable packing materials from sales and use tax, which was seen last year. There was a public hearing on Feb. 2.

SB 5376 is about allowing the sale of cannabis waste. Currently, cannabis waste is classified as a dangerous waste and is often disposed of in the landfill. It must be rendered non-useable by mixing it with things like kitty litter. This bill is to allow cannabis with low rates of THC (less than 10%) to be used for other things and not disposed of as dangerous waste.

Smith added that the dangerous waste requirements kick in at the 10% THC level so in theory, anything below that could be composted but is not being done now. We are interested to hear from cities if they have views or knowledge around whether 10% is the right amount and if there are any concerns or interests about the implications for managing this waste in relation to the dangerous waste management framework set in Washington code. If you have any concerns or thoughts, please reach out to SWD because we are interested in hearing technical views of how cannabis waste is managed in your jurisdictions.

It is sponsored by Senator Stanford and this bill would permit a licensed cannabis producer and licensed cannabis processor to sell specified solid waste generated during cannabis production or processing under certain conditions.

Lastly, we are following SB 5484 which provides technical assistance to farmers and food processors in support of improved voluntary environmental stewardship. This bill furthers the efforts of the established Sustainable Farms and Fields Grant Program. This grant program makes it easier and more affordable for farmers and ranchers to implement climate-smart practices and projects that increase carbon sequestration/reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Interested farmers and ranchers must work with their conservation district to apply for SFF grants and receive help to deliver grant-eligible activities.

Sweet commented that many of the members are tracking these bills separately and can go into legislative meetings with notes from these updates.

Heubach asked in the chat what KCSWD thinks about SB 5222, the statewide litter pickup program. Smith responded that we are monitoring the legislation but are not anticipating a significant impact on KCSWD.

Long-Term Waste Disposal Options

Halverson provided the long-term waste disposal options section.

We previously sent out list of long-term disposal chapter. Please review the briefing paper with the list of items SWD came up with and speak with your decision makers. We are happy to take a list from cities if they currently have it. The deadline is Feb. 17 to provide us with additional changes. We are hoping to have the list out by the March meeting so that you can review what other cities have submitted as well. This will help us map out discussions through 2023.

There are six evaluation criteria that the long-term disposal options will be evaluated and quantified on. Those categories are:

1. **Environmental**, which includes human health, climate change, air quality, water quality (consider water consumption as well), energy production, resource conservation, and compatibility with waste prevention and recycling.
2. **Economic**, which includes capital cost, operating cost, revenue generated, and risk.

3. Operating History, which includes proven performance, safety record, environmental compliance, and compliance with regulatory requirements.
4. **Availability**, which includes capacity, operating life of facility, and siting, design, permitting and construction requirements
5. **Social**, which includes environmental justice, social justice and equity, and effects on livability and character of communities
6. **Contract and Operation Requirements**, which includes a minimum level of waste required, composition of waste required, waste not accepted/ability to handle special waste, residue disposal requirements, and compatibility with current collection and transfer systems.

Each of the long-term disposal options will have a quantitative analysis to evaluate them. Following the evaluation, a qualitative comparative analysis will be conducted to compare and determine how each disposal option achieves established goals for specific decision-making criteria identified for the Study and for each tonnage scenario. Since the evaluation criteria are not of all equal importance, goal weights of importance for each of the goal evaluation criteria categories will be established by SWD and stakeholders. In determining appropriate category weights, the most important category(s) will be weighted the highest: 6 points and the least important category weighted the lowest: 1 point.

Finally, the Goals Achievement Decision Matrix (GAM) is where quantitative measures will be used where possible to define each goal and to determine how each option achieves those measures. Accordingly, a raw goal achievement measure or score will be allotted for each option and each criteria goal. The raw goal achievement measures may be expressed in different forms (e.g., dollars, greenhouse gas emission reductions, vehicle miles traveled, etc.). To provide a common measure, goal achievement points will be assigned to each option in proportion to the percent of the goal achieved up to a maximum of 5 points (e.g., if an option achieves 100 percent of the goal, the option will be allotted 5 points). To complete the GAM, goal weights of importance are multiplied by goal achievement points to derive goal achievement scores. The option with the highest additive score for all the decision criteria goals would be considered the best at achieving the overall goals of the Study.

The weights are what is really driving the score and the scores will be more useful to us once work has been done. We want to get input from the committee for which of these options is best. We are still trying to figure out the most equitable way to develop these weights which will have an impact on the final scores.

The next steps will include providing major item update recommendations to King County by Feb. 17, 2023, which can be directly sent to Waller/Ockerlander and Halverson/Liu can be copied. Other steps will include discussing relative importance of evaluation criteria for long-term disposal options, and then being prepared to rank them when it is sent out. We will send out a ranking survey for evaluation criteria that will need to be completed.

Member Comment

No member comments.

Adjourn

Meeting adjourned at 12:36 p.m.