

MSWAC Advisory Committee Meeting

May 12, 2023 - 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m.

Virtual Meeting (Zoom)

MSWAC Members	
Jon Gire	Bellevue
Emily Warnock	Bothell
Rebecca Kovar	Federal Way
Colleen Minion	Federal Way
Rob Van Orsow	Federal Way
Jenna McInnis	Kirkland
Amy Shaw	Maple Valley
Jeff Brauns	Newcastle
Robert Clark	Newcastle
Micah Bonkowski	Redmond
Aaron Moldver	Redmond
Amy Tsai	Redmond
Meara Huebach	Renton
Linda Knight, Vice Chair	Renton
Amy Lam	Sammamish
Genevieve Rubinelli	Sammamish
Doug van Gelder	Sammamish
Mason Giem	SeaTac
Cameron Reed	Shoreline

King County Staff
Kelsey Bailey, SWD Staff
Joy Carpine-Cazzanti, King County Hazardous Waste staff
Brian Halverson, SWD staff
Lindy Honaker, SWD staff
Morgan John, SWD staff
Eliza Kruszynski, SWD staff
Pat McLaughlin, SWD Director
Terra Rose, King County Council staff
Elka Peterson Horner, King County PSB staff
Andy Smith, SWD staff
Adrian Tan, SWD Staff
Isabelle Trujillo, SWD staff
Dorian Waller, SWD staff
John Walsh, SWD staff
Guests
Lacie Adkins
Athena Burk Bravo, Trash Talk Project
Logan Harvey, Recology
Diana Wadley, Dept. of Ecology

Call to Order and Introductions

Vice Chair Knight called the meeting to order at 11:20 a.m.

Meeting Minutes

Agenda approved unanimously. Not enough cities were present to have a quorum to vote on minutes.

Public Comment

Carpine-Cazzanti shared three updates from the Hazardous Waste Management Programs. First, the Haz Waste Program hired a permanent program director, Maythia Airhart. The selection was made after a rigorous two-month recruitment and a national search overseen by the program's leadership group, the Management and Coordination Committee. Yesterday, Carpine-Cazzanti sent out an email with more information about Airhart and please send Carpine-Cazzanti any questions or let her know if your city would like to meet with Airhart. Second, Carpine-Cazzanti shared new one-minute videos that showcase what it is like to visit a Haz Waste collection site and what to bring so that customers know what to expect when they arrive. Haz Waste collection sites serve all King County residents and small businesses, so please enjoy them and share.

[Haz Waste Collection Site Tour - Factoria H - YouTube](#)

[Haz Waste Collection Site Tour - Auburn - YouTube](#)

[Haz Waste Collection Site Tour - South Seattle - YouTube](#)

[Haz Waste Collection Site Tour - North Seattle - YouTube](#)

Lastly, a reminder that the Haz Waste Program doesn't just collect hazardous products – they work to prevent and address hazardous exposures. Carpine-Cazzanti put a link in the chat to a news story that aired [May 9 on KING 5, about traditional Afghan pressure cookers that contain lead](#). This is dangerous because it leaches into food and has caused lead poisoning in local children. The Haz Waste Program is partnering with Afghan Health Initiative to inform community members and find safer alternatives such as stainless-steel pressure cookers. It's a thoughtful story, and although there is still much work to do to inform policies and solutions to problem of lead in cookware, the results have been positive – Amazon and Etsy removed from their websites multiple pots for sale, and since the story ran on Tuesday, additional pots have been removed online. They appreciate the ongoing partnership with our city partners so the Haz Waste Program can continue to serve King County residents and small businesses.

Knight wanted to know if Carpine-Cazzanti plans to send the videos out to member cities. Carpine-Cazzanti replied that she will via email. Knight also asked if the program has an intent on adding additional comment that people can check their dishware for lead content. Carpine-Cazzanti responded that they have a couple upcoming events in Kent where people can bring products to be tested and she will share information in the chat about that.

In the chat, Carpine-Cazzanti shared that the Haz Waste Program is participating with Public Health partners in product lead testing events through 2023. This work includes testing support, education families about lead exposure prevention, and sharing safer cleaning resources.

Two upcoming Kent events:

May 20, from 1 – 3 p.m., across the street from the Kent Library

June 14, from 5 - 7:30 p.m., at the Kent Commons

Wadley shared several items beginning with stating that the final draft of Seattle's Solid Waste Management Plan has been submitted to Ecology for approval. Next, Ecology has a new Recycle Right campaign that launched last month – Don't Bag Your Recyclables Campaign. This a big problem and Ecology has put up ads and billboards for this. If you'd like to amplify this locally, visit the [Don't Bag Your Recyclables Tool Kit](#). Upcoming is the [PreCycle Circular Innovation Summit](#) on May 15. This is where the 10 finalists of the PreCycle Innovation Challenge will get live judging and there will be announcements of winners and cash prizes. If interested the [State Department of Health of Environmental Justice Speaker Series](#) is ongoing and [recordings](#) will be available after the speaker series has finished. Lastly, the [fact sheet](#) for the Washington State Public Works Trust Fund is available. The funding cycle for the 2023-25 biennium opens on May 8, 2023, and closes on July 7, 2023. The Organics Management Law revised the RCW that established the fund that specifically identifies composting and other organic management facilities as eligible projects. Workshops are planned in early May. You can subscribe to the Public Works Board newsletter at Washington State Department of Commerce (govdelivery.com) – Choose Board, Commissions and Councils, and then Public Works Board. The contact is mark.rentfrow@commerce.wa.gov or (360) 529-6432.

Burk Bravo introduced herself. She is a graduating senior at Skyline High School and started the Trash Talk Project last summer. Since last summer, she has been working with the local waste management companies including Republic, Recology, Waste Management (WM), Cedar Grove, and the King County Solid Waste Division, and a few others to bridge the gap between different cities and different waste management companies to educate King County residents on their waste sorting guidelines. Burk Bravo has done several tabling events, farmers markets, fairs, and festivals. She has recently applied to Ecology's public participation grant and if awarded funds, would like to expand the program. Her email is info@trashtalkprojectwa.com and the more information can be found on the [Trash Talk Project](#) website.

SWD Updates

McLaughlin provided the SWD update.

Re+ City Grant Programs

As a reminder, SWD launched the new Re+ City Grants program (\$300k)—a competitive funding opportunity to support cities in delivering projects that further Re+ and create a more circular economy—on April 25. The application window closes on June 1, and we anticipate announcing awards in July. Cities in the King County waste system are eligible to apply if they will have signed the Re+ Pledge by June 30, 2023. We encourage cities to collaborate and submit joint proposals! SWD held an information session for potential applicants to learn more about the grant program on May 2. A recording of that info session is available, along with other grant resources, on the Re+ City Grant webpage. Please contact circulargrants@kingcounty.gov with any questions.

SCRTS Groundbreaking

The Division will host a groundbreaking ceremony for SCRTS on May 18 at 10:30am. The Division will be joined by Executive Constantine and our partners, including nearby cities, for the ceremony scheduled. The station is scheduled to open in 2026, replacing the 60-year-old Algona Transfer Station.

Everyone from the committee is welcome to attend.

Tonnage Report

In 2023, we expect to receive less tonnage compared to 2022. We expect about 850,000 tons for 2023 which would be a drop by about 2% compared to 2022.

Special Legislative Session

Gov. Jay Inslee announced he will call a special session to begin May 16. Special sessions are 30 days, but Inslee says that if legislators come with an agreed-upon proposal, they should be able to finish within several days and adjourn promptly. The session will focus on passing a new drug possession law to replace the current temporary policy expiring July 1. We do not expect any change or focus on any solid waste bills during the special session.

Since last month, the Governor signed HB 1085 – Reducing Plastic Pollution. The bill requires bottle refill stations in new buildings; phases out mini toiletries in hotels; and bans the installation of the worse types of foam docks. He also signed SB 5144 – EPR for Batteries this week. We are still waiting for the Governor to sign:

- SB 5287 - Study on the Recycling of Wind Turbine Blades
- HB 1033 – Stakeholder Advisory Committee on Compostable Products

The governor has 20 days from the day it is delivered to his desk to sign or veto a bill. If he fails to act on a bill it may become law without a signature.

SWAC Update

Waller stated the content was the same but very different conversations around the presentations themselves.

SF Organics Survey Results

Kruszynski presented these results.

As an overview, the objective of this public engagement is to better understand current behaviors, potential barriers, and community perspectives. We first engaged the public via a survey that went live on Feb. 22 and closed on April 30 that specially targeted Single-Family households. We want to better understand how residents currently manage and dispose of food waste and better understand other factors that affect curbside service use:

- Understanding cost as a barrier and how to mitigate it
- Home composting and other management

- Knowledge of service availability.

This survey is also being used to get feedback on potential policy options and solicit any other ideas residents may have for promoting food waste diversion.

We are in the second phase of this public engagement approach and are conducting focus groups. The next steps include hosting a public meeting in July and then sharing results and recommendations in Q3. The focus groups will include four groups with representatives from historically underrepresented communities, residents from rural areas, cities that have the greatest potential to divert more waste based on population and current subscription rates (Auburn, Federal Way, Des Moines, Covington, and/or Kenmore), and residents in King County cities who have already implemented food waste policies (City of Renton).

The focus groups will have three days of engagement.

- Day one will consist of current habits and perceptions of food waste and collection services. This will set the understanding of food waste in the households and the systems in King County, and initiate discussions of challenges and barriers to separating food waste.
- Day two is where we will introduce policies like what's in the survey, with more groundwork discussion of details like cost and diversion benefits. This is where we will get initial reactions, such as dislike and confusion.
- Day three is where we will revisit policies after reflection, discuss specific effects/impacts to their own household and communities they identify with. When we represent these policies, we will discuss over all appeal to these households or communities they identify with.

We are currently in the recruitment phase, and these focus groups will begin in the next few weeks.

The survey officially closed on April 30 with over 3,200 survey respondents. To encourage participation, all demographics were optional. With the demographics that we were able to get, at least 80% identified as living in a single-family household and 22% said they lived with 4+ people. It is important that we hear from these folks, as they produce more waste and are more likely to face or perceive challenges changing waste management method. The largest group of respondents consists of 10% from the unincorporated King County areas compared to the other 41 cities/locations. The next highest was Shoreline at 7%. The cities of Kenmore, Renton and Federal Way were also high, which was of interest.

About 53% of respondents identified as white or Caucasian against the King County estimate of 64%; and 13% identified as Black, Indigenous or People of Color versus the King County census proportions of 36%. Of the respondents, about 34% declined to identify race, again this was a challenge with respondents preferring not to answer demographic questions. This was the same with household income (about half chose not to answer). We advertised this survey in Spanish as well, but many declined to answer. There were 7% that identified speaking another language at home besides English, with the top response being Spanish and followed by German, Mandarin, and Russian.

We are still going through all the data, but initial results are showing that of the respondents that said they do not utilize curbside organics service already, the most common reason was because they already manage it on their own, such as composting in their backyard or using scraps as animal feed. Under our Re+ Strategic Plan, we've established that any policy changes must support current practices of residents such as these. We understand cost of service is a barrier for some, and this will also be focused on with the focus groups. Consistent policy across the county and continued education is important. On a positive note, reasons why respondents are motivated to separate food and yard waste are led by very

strong motivations to protect the environment and its systems we rely on. There were very few "not interested" at all in diverting waste.

We are excited to share the results of the survey when they are ready. Please reach out if there are any questions.

Reed wanted to know if the data can be shared broken out by jurisdictions and if Kruszynski can give a reminder of the policy options presented. Kruszynski replied that once we've gone through all the data, we can share it out for each jurisdiction, and the policy options that were presented were mandating curbside organic bins (excluding rural residents), every other week garbage collection (like City of Renton) and banning food waste in the garbage (like Seattle).

Reed added that caveat with self-reported data is that even if resident do not think there is peer pressure, there might be.

Lam stated Sammamish would also be interested in a breakout of data. There is a confusion over using in-sink garbage disposal and if that is environmentally friendly and does not know if we have ever discussed that. Kruszynski responded that this was an option on the survey but how we have discussed this in the past is that this cannot be the sole way to manage food waste, and this stresses the wastewater system too. Lam followed up wanting to know if we are taking a position to not use the garbage disposal to manage food waste. Kruszynski replied that she will check with the Communication team and will get back to Lam.

Minion asked how many responded already have organics service. Kruszynski replied that 78% of participants reported using an organics collection service.

Minion commented that she took the survey a while ago and wanted a reminder on if the perceived barriers were from an open-ended answer or if the survey provided a list that respondents could "vote" on. Some of the feedback that she has received from residents is that there is a perception that organics are gross or will smell, but she did not see that reflected in the survey results. Kruszynski responded that she shared the top reasons why there isn't curbside organics, and some answers we provided, and others came from open-ended questions.

Van Orsow followed up on earlier comments on the stresses of the wastewater system and is interested in seeing the environmental benefit of trucking organics to a facility to compost versus organics going to a sewage facility to be digested. He wanted to know the environmental reason to collect the organics at the curb versus using a closed system or using a public utility like a sewer district. The survey did not really focus in on multi-family, and these are points that we should address as we move down the road.

Mclaughlin stated that these are good questions that deserve good responses. In part, this is about present digester capacity which is not equal across the county. We do have a potential built-in delivery system to be explored. This is mainly true for living spaces and not necessarily for larger entities generating food waste like businesses. It is probably better to introduce it to a digester or something like a co-digester where it can be handled in bulk.

Knight commented that we do not have to rely on just one disposal option because situations vary across consumers. She said that Van Orsow raised interesting questions of environmental impacts from the choices we make and how we deal with our waste, and this could be on a future agenda.

Moldver noted that he is seeing more and more compounds like PFAS and PFOA, and the compost from PFAS and packaging that goes into biosolids. He is not sure what to do with this, but more study needs to happen so that we can continue to promote organics back into the environment.

XX asked Kruszynski if future focus groups will have a mixture of residents who have service and who don't have service, or will it be focused on those who don't currently have service. Kruszynski answered that focus groups are intended to be a mix of residents.

Rate Restructure Check-in

Waller led this section.

Waller has spent time talking to smaller cities who don't typically participate in MSWAC, and their big issue is staffing. But they are aware that they must take some action and Waller has been working with them. Waller asked each city to provide an update.

Bonkowski said that they are receiving amendments from Waste Management for their legal team to review today (Friday, May 12). It looks like they will not be able to do a letter of understanding and seems like they will need a contract amendment which will need council process. Once they get the draft, they will see if there are any questions.

Lam stated that City of Sammamish staff are coordinating with other cities that contract with Republic Services. Sammamish also hired Bin There Consulting and Epicenter Services to work with Republic and get them over the finish line.

Shaw said that they have brought up the process again and are looking to update. They have sent it to Recology for review and after this, hope to bring it to city council in June.

Reed explained that Shoreline has a draft amendment like Maple Valley's. Recology is doing final review with a council date set in June. It is a billing structural change which is not a big change and expects it to be straightforward.

Van Orsow stated that at this point, Federal Way is looking for Waste Management (WM) to provide a model. He has not seen anything directly from WM other than them applying a Compound Commercial Rate (CCR) model. In theory, they will

have draft language by June 1. They have been in a holding pattern depending on the City of Redmond. Van Orsow asked Bonkowski why there is a Letter of Understanding. Bonkowski replied that this is related to language that they have in their contract that specifically states that any changes in rates require a contract amendment.

Warnock said that they have a contract amendment and an agenda draft bill. They are looking to schedule with council before they go on summer break.

Brauns stated that WM provided them a memo with recommendations to implement a Fixed Annual Charge (FAC) and have indicated that they are going to give Brauns more specifics on May 15 and draft language by June 1.

Gire thanked Halverson for office hours and provided feedback that these office hours are good and should continue for other technical things. The City of Bellevue is looking at a CCR with Kirkland.

Knight added that Renton and Kirkland are different.

Juno Tours Debrief

McLaughlin and John provided this debrief.

McLaughlin is grateful to those who were able to make the two-day tour. The first day consisted of about 26 employees from across the division walking through the Juno processions. As you may recall, we have been sending waste from the Renton Transfer Station down the Georgia Pacific (GP) facility and have been seeing great results. We had the opportunity to take employees and partners, and this was a great validation of what we are doing. There were also many questions that need further exploration.

John said that in general, mixed waste processing pulls out valuable materials that can be put back in to use. This is a developing and new field and is not used widely. It was exciting to try out a facility that is proven functional and we were able to see actual diversion from our waste. Georgia Pacific specifically developed this waste processing because they are targeting paper and they can also pull-out metals and water that they use for industrial purposes. This water does not go into the landfill and become a leachate issue and there are some questions about this.

This process diverts about 45-50% but this all depends on what we put into the system. If we put in a lot of paper fiber, the more paper we will get out. This is an interesting tool and if used intentionally, we get better results out of it. We are not pursuing a contract with Georgia Pacific, and this was an opportunity to try out a mixed waste processing plant that has been in operation for about two years. The next steps are to hire a consultant to take a broader look at the mixed waste processing options – costs, diversion waste, ownership, life cycle analysis, etc. We want to see if it makes sense to pull mixed waste processing into our system. We are hoping to get results within the next year, but we will see and keep everyone up to date.

Knight asked for comments from Heubach and Wadley since they attended the tour.

Heubach commented that she had an interesting perspective since it was her city's waste being processed and was able to take images back to council like images of aluminum cans. Everyone who went on the tour was fascinated. The facility is looking for other ways to capture the diversion rate and looking at other ways to process things like anaerobic digestion. Some of the operations staff were asked what the town thought of the plant and there were some residents who were opposed. The facility is co-located with the paper mill so there was already a facility in town and people are more on board now. They are taking specific measures to deal with the smell and with this facility, there were not a lot of jobs being added to a green facility of this size. Huebach thought a lot about the town relationship and how it is run.

Wadley thanked King County for the opportunity to tag along on this tour. She noted it was great to talk to Georgia Pacific staff directly and was fascinated with why they are going through these efforts to shred waste, heat it up, cook it, and then squeeze out the fiber. To get to the facility, they had to pass through a lot of areas of wood chips and it seemed that the facility would have a lot of access to fiber. One motivator is the tipping fee, so they can pull out valuable commodities. As they move forward, they want to have an alternative fuel like in California there is an option for credits. One of the Georgia Pacific staff said that they create dixie cups and want to be able to capture the fiber from their product. This could be a way to justify their product with the recyclable label but is more of a last screen option as it is from the trash. Georgia Pacific is a global company and Wadley asked where they want to site their next facility and they're looking at a site in the UK because the taxes on just the tipping fee is over \$100,000. This is a \$350 Million anticipated investment with about 300 acres in size. If they get plastics, they are thinking that they can get to about a 60% diversion rate but things like cement kilns can maybe get that rate to 90%, but this is still an experimental facility.

McLaughlin commented that this was a great learning opportunity, and we will be evaluating other options. This tour raised questions about the waste we are receiving now and how we can process it – like shredding before burying which could help avoid leachate. We are continuing to keep our eyes open

Moldver has always been interested in this technology and wanted to know if they employed the anaerobic digester yet or if organics are just going into the wastewater stream. McLaughlin replied that the anaerobic digestion is their planned expansion. Moldver followed up saying that we have had a lot of paper plants close in the area, but it sounds like that is not going to happen. John responded that their next facility will be a stand-alone facility that is not next to a paper mill. Moldver stated that it seemed like it needed to be co-located.

McInnis asked for more of an elaboration on the pilot program of King County waste going there. McLaughlin responded that this was just to pilot this technology. The plant is at full scale production, and they are handling about 70 tons a year. We wanted to test it out and see how well it is working for our waste. The pilot was for up to 1,000 tons and we are done with the pilot. There will be further studies on waste characterization and reduction numbers we saw to further learn how we manage our waste. McInnis followed up asking how the waste goes there. McLaughlin replied that drivers pulled the waste into a yard operated by Georgia Pacific in Camas, WA and then Georgia Pacific would haul it down to the facility. We would pick up the residuals in that yard too. McInnis wanted to know if the purpose of this pilot was to look at how the technology can be applied to King County waste and if there was a vision to continue to do this. McLaughlin answered that even in our estimations, we recovered half of the tonnage as recyclable material. We estimate 70% of material going to the landfill could be reused or recycled and we wanted to see this for ourselves. This is characterized as a best last resort in trying to recover recyclables in their last stages of life. McLaughlin is curious as to how this will play out.

Knight stated that some of the comments from Juno leadership regarding potential siting, is that they are looking at hauling waste from a more urban area and it did not appear that the expectation of hauling from the urban area to the facility would be a long trucking of waste. There seemed to be an environmental aspect. McLaughlin replied that is the case. They do not plan to co-locate and want to go to where the garbage is at and be accessible. This is a small facility with 70,000-80,000-ton capacity. We do not have a vision to keep sending tonnage down to Oregon and would need a larger scale facility like what is being designed for England. This goes back to the whole premise of Re+ and why we are excited to harmonize recycling and divert resources. This is an example of what could help us achieve that and in doing so, have less garbage. When other elements of Re+ kick in, we will have much less materials.

Moldver wanted to know if SWD got a sense of how much was pulp versus fiber. McLaughlin replied that most of it was pulp. We always talk about diversion and in this case, you know exactly where the product is going. McLaughlin applauded Wadley for digging deep into this. One of their motivations is producing food grade recyclables and seeing if they can produce something for McDonalds made from the pulp and then recover it back. Georgia Pacific has a [YouTube video](#) of Juno.

In chat, Reed asked about the scale of the plant and what King County would need to do to reduce our overall tonnage for a facility of this size to be feasible for King County. And if the study would show this.

McInnis was curious on if there was information on the cost of the pilot to send this material to Juno. John replied that it is about \$118 a ton to process the material, and this did not include Juno expenses, just the trucking and preprocessing steps. It is about \$110,000 for about 750 tons of waste. We hired Cascadia Consulting for a specialized waste characterization study which was about \$30,000. There are also operational costs like trucking the material and salaries.

Knight wanted to know when the anticipated report would be out. John replied spring/early summer. Knight thanked King County for looking into these different technologies and thanked Morgan John for leading the project. Knight is looking forward to the final report and all the future technologies.

Cedar Grove Tour Feedback

Waller started this section by saying that another tour is scheduled for the upcoming week. Waller invited Bailey to provide the debrief on the Cedar Grove tour.

Bailey introduced herself and stated that this is her first MSWAC meeting and is new to the County. She is leading one of the programs that is being lead on the King County side for implementing HB 1799, the Compost Procurement Bill. She is here for the cities if they have any questions. As we are emphasizing organics and taking compost away from the landfill, we wanted to recognize how much work this is and that it can be hard and frustrating. This is a big success to do this work and lead by example in this country. Many of these folks attend the quarterly recycling meetings and Bailey is a resource to open space for brainstorming and collaboration. Bailey gave a shout out to Wadley.

King County does have their own CompostWise program which is committed to supporting the regional market. Most resources are available on the [King County CompostWise](#) page. Cities are recommended to use that universal contract with Cedar Grove and Bailey is happy to coordinate that. Lastly, we have had a consultant on board for these detailed questions and are happy to announce more when things are more official. Bailey has been working with Cedar Grove as a processing partner and sent out invitations to register for Cedar Grove tours. The first happened the week of May 1 and there are two more in May. It doesn't seem that anyone who went on the tour was present at MSWAC. On the June 9 agenda, Bailey wanted to give a debrief of all the tours because all three would have passed by then. If interested in participating in a tour, email Kelsey Bailey at kebailey@kingcounty.gov.

Knight commented that for the June agenda, let's add Bailey's update.

Heubach wanted to know if the wholesale agreement for purchasing compost applied to city contractors purchasing compost for capital city projects. Bailey replied that she will look into it and provide more information. There is access for piggybacking into the process, but she will have to get more details.

Van Orsow and Reed would also like the information. Bailey responded that she will follow-up on Heubach's question to the whole group. Waller will mass send out this information.

Tan commented that he went on the tour, and everyone was really welcomed by the Cedar Grove team, and they were able to see the full process down to the finished product. The main challenge is contamination, particularly from plastic. It was helpful to see all of this and what Cedar Grove is doing is very helpful.

Bailey closed out saying that she will follow up with Waller to get this information sent out.

Member Comment

Moldver commented that for the Redmond Derby Days, they were able to work with the Parks Department and get [R Cup](#), a reusable cup for the Derby Days beer garden. The cost was about 18c per cup if the number is returned. Moldver hopes that there will be good news to report on that in July.

Reed stated that the City of Shoreline is looking at using R Cup for the city's festival and is excited to pilot that in late August. As a staffing update, Reed is leaving his position in Shoreline and the [position is now posted](#) and will be open for the next two weeks.

Knight wished Reed luck on his future endeavors. Knight added that Renton has the first of three mini-recycling events on May 13 at the Renton Technical College. They've narrowed down their events and are promoting the private recyclers in the city. They will be collecting large metals and Styrofoam.

Burke Bravo said offered Trash Talk services at any future events and reach out if interested.

Adjourn

Meeting adjourned at 12:57 p.m.