

**MSWAC Advisory Committee Meeting**

Sept. 7, 2023 - 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m.

Virtual Meeting (Zoom)

<b><u>MSWAC Members</u></b>	
Joan Nelson	Auburn
Jon Gire	Bellevue
Emily Warnock	Bothell
Robin Tischmak	Burien
Shellie Bates	Covington
Steve Friedman	Clyde Hill
Chris Searcy	Enumclaw
Rebecca Kovar	Federal Way
Rob Van Orsow	Federal Way
Tony Donati	Kent
Jenna McInnis	Kirkland
Phillipa Kassover	Lake Forest Park
Amy Shaw	Maple Valley
Robert Clark	Newcastle
Sherri Healey	Normandy Park
Micah Bonkowski	Redmond
Aaron Moldver	Redmond
Amy Tsai	Redmond
Meara Heubach	Renton
Linda Knight, Vice Chair	Renton
Genevieve Rubinelli	Sammamish
Mason Giem	SeaTac
Paige Scheid	Shoreline
Collen Minion	Tukwila

<b><u>King County Staff</u></b>
Joy Carpine-Cazzanti, King County Hazardous Waste staff
Alexander Berg, SWD staff
Nori Catabay, SWD staff
Lauren Cole, SWD staff
Kinley Deller, SWD staff
Brian Halverson, SWD staff
Lindy Honaker, SWD staff
Quest Joliffe, SWD staff
Eliza Kruszynski, SWD staff
Canyon Little, SWD staff
Patty Liu, SWD staff
Amy Ockerlander, SWD staff
Hannah Scholes, SWD staff
Isabelle Trujillo, SWD staff
Dorian Waller, SWD staff
John Walsh, SWD staff
<b><u>Guests</u></b>
Will Elder
Erin Gagnon, DTG Recycling
Logan Harvey, Recology
Jeanette Jurgensen, Epicenter Services
David McConnell, Georgia Pacific
Laura Moser, Waste Management
Molly Paterson
Fanny Silverio Gonzalez
Diana Wadley, Dept. of Ecology
Kaylie Wallin, Republic Services

**Call to Order and Introductions**

Vice Chair Knight called the meeting to order at 11:16 a.m.

**Meeting Minutes**

Agenda approved unanimously.

Knight provided correction of Heubach’s name to the July minutes. Searcy motioned to adopt minutes with edit. Nelson seconded.

**Public Comment**

Wadley began with stating that everything except the funding information can be found on the [Planning and Waste Reduction Resource Library](#), the online resource that Ecology has been compiling. After using the front door of the Planning and Waste Reduction Resource Library, you can look up the PDF and get search capabilities of many online

resources. Second, the [Organics Management Law](#) has a main folder on box and there is a [local government requirements workbook](#) where cities can see their specific city. Next, you can view all Compost Procurement Ordinances turned in so far for King County [here](#) (Not needed in Beaux Art, Black Diamond, Hunts Point, Kenmore, Medina, Skykomish, Woodinville, and Yarrow Point.) There is also [GovDelivery](#) that you can subscribe to that shows a focus sheet on what to report and when.

There is the [Business Organics Management Areas \(BOMA\) map](#) which was released in July 2023. This map shows where the business management requirements under RCW 70A.205.545 apply in the stated for the calendar year 2024. Starting 1/1/2024, all businesses generating eight or more cubic yards of organics weekly will fall under this law. If you are a local government interested in or already working on outreach strategies to assist businesses as they arrange for organic materials management services, please reach out to Olivia Carros (olivia.carros@ecy.wa.gov). Ecology will be making an outreach toolkit you can use if/when talking with businesses and your input and insights are essential as the toolkits are developed. Questions are also welcome.

Lastly, there are two funding opportunities that are accepting grant applications right now. The first is the [Waste Reduction and Recycling Education \(WRRED\) grant program](#) that provides funding to qualified local governments and nonprofit organizations for local or statewide education programs designed to help the public with litter control, waste reduction, recycling, or composting, or contamination reduction. The grant award limit is \$80,000 and the application cycle is from Sept. 5 to Oct. 3. The second grant opportunity is the [Waste Not Washington School Awards](#) that promotes sustainability and reward school efforts to reduce waste, recycle, and teach environmental curriculum. The grant award limit is \$5,000 and the application cycle is open running through Oct. 31, 2023.

Harvey stated that Recology is having their artisan residence show in Georgetown on Sept. 8. At this program, artists come to a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and pick out items to create some art. There will be snacks and everyone is invited. You can find out more information [here](#).

Carpine-Cazzanti commented that the Haz Waste and Tribal Staff quarterly meeting is on Sept. 28 from 1:30-3 p.m. They will be discussing efforts to reach marginalized communities, a social media collaboration between the Cities of Federal Way, Auburn and Kent, and the Haz Waste Program's 2024 legislative agenda. Please reach out to Carpine-Cazzanti at [jcarpine@kingcounty.gov](mailto:jcarpine@kingcounty.gov) with any questions.

### **SWD Updates**

Ockerlander provided the SWD update.

### **SAVVY Awards for MSWAC**

King County's Solid Waste Division won an award in the "Promotional Video" category at the 3CMA's Tech Savvy Awards that took place on Sept. 8 in Orlando, Fla. The division entered its [Re+ Launch video](#) that explains program goals through captivating storytelling highlighting employee perspectives and grassroots partner efforts. The 3CMA's Savvy Awards have represented the best in government communications for more than 30 years. King County is among hundreds of communication departments that competed to be honored for programs that have effectively engaged communities and elevated the role of professional communications. The Savvy Awards received a total of 878 entries in 2023.

### **Tonnage Report**

According to the tonnage report garbage tons disposed at Cedar Hills decreased in July 2023 by about 3,000 tons (-4%) compared to July 2022. The effective difference when measured what was coming into the transfer stations (and what was generated in our service area) and adjusted for the numbers of weekdays and diversions to other places, was a decrease of about 2,400 tons (-3%) for the July comparison. The July tonnage was about 3,600 tons below the forecast (-5%). The largest drops in tons happened in self-haul tonnage and commercially hauled tons. Year-to-date reduction in self-haul tons is -12% (almost 13,000 tons).

## **K4C Elected Officials Committee**

On Aug. 4, SWD staff presented on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and the WRAP Act (HB133) to the K4C Elected Officials Committee. The presentation included general information about EPR, an overview of the WRAP Act and the 2023 legislative session, an update on interim activities and a look forward to the 2024 session.

## **SWAC Update**

Kassover said the meetings were very similar.

## **Rate Restructure Check-in**

Waller shared the excel sheet tracking progress and thanked the cities that have responded to his emails. Over the last few weeks, cities have made progress in amending their contracts. Waller will reach out to the cities that have not provided an answer.

## **Single Family Organics**

Kruszynski presented on this topic.

Based on the Single-Family Organics Outreach & Engagement survey, we learned that over 25% of household garbage is food waste, and of that, King County's single-family food scraps capture rate is only 18%. To achieve zero food scraps going to the landfill, we need to both:

- Increase subscription to organics service among those who do not subscribe
- Increase use of organics service by those who already subscribe to it

Our public engagement approach began in February with an online survey running through April for about 10 weeks. We received about 3200 respondents, with the highest group from unincorporated King County. Moving forward, we conducted Focus Groups in May-June 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). We had an opening meeting in July where we shared information from the Focus Groups and provided an opportunity for people to ask questions. We are currently focusing on the results and recommendations.

An average household could divert 40-70 lbs. of organic waste each month. The policy options that have worked elsewhere for diverting organic waste that we presented to groups are:

1. Require all households with garbage service to subscribe to curbside organics. This would create new subscribers.
  - New curbside organics service typically costs \$9-14/month
  - Possible savings by reducing garbage can size, \$7-14/month
  - Possible cost reduction for those with existing service (economy of scale)
  - Key points:
    - Strong overall support, "everyone does their part"
    - Feedback indicates more cost concern vs. other policies
2. Reduce garbage to every-other-week (EOW). This would encourage utilization of service. Households set out garbage cans every other week, like recycling. Food/yard waste bins would be set out weekly. The City of Renton has had this policy in place since 2008. Recycling increased by 27%, organics collection increased by 44%, and garbage decreased by 18%.
  - New curbside organics service typically costs \$9-14/month
  - Potential reduction of collection costs

- Potential need to increase garbage can size
- Encourages reduction of garbage to landfill as well as organics
- Key Points:
  - Majority of all subgroups support EOW service
  - Complements existing policy in Renton
  - Concerns regarding contamination, smells, and container weight

3. Implement a food waste disposal ban. Food waste should not go into the garbage. Households could manage food waste via curbside pickup, composting or another method. This would encourage utilization of service. The City of Seattle has had this policy since 2015. Single-family food waste collection is 3x higher than the county as a whole
- New curbside organics service typically costs \$9-14/month.
  - Possible savings by reducing garbage can size, \$7-14/month
  - Provides more immediate options to divert organics vs, curbside pick-up service
  - Key points:
    - Falls in the middle across subgroups
    - Maintains multiple diversion options
    - This policy landed the best with the Focus Groups
    - Complements existing Seattle policy

Knight wanted to know how SWD grouped the data. Specifically, regarding the cities below the 70% subscription rate because the contracts count the carts, not the number of people receiving subscriptions. Kruszynski answered that the 70% threshold is based on data reported by the haulers, using the number of organics customers divided by the number of garbage customers (i.e., 70 organics customers in city A / 100 garbage customers in city A = 70% organics subscription rate).

We received a lot of open response questions from residents. Many expressed concerns about:

- Wildlife carts and safety
- Supporting groups sensitive to cost changes
- Emphasis on multilingual outreach

We also asked for any ideas that residents may have, and these are common themes:

- Assistance with composting supplies
- Training by community members - free trainings by students or volunteers
- Community compost sites
- Publicity: uses of compost, competitions across other jurisdictions/states

Moving forward, we will do a further evaluation of responses and options and bring proposals to a future advisory group meeting. The highlight we want to share out are the lessons learned and resources. There will be survey data available for interested jurisdictions. For any questions, please reach out to Project Manager Eliza Kruszynski at [EKruszynski@KingCounty.gov](mailto:EKruszynski@KingCounty.gov).

Tsai asked if there was any information on household's incomes. Kruszynski responded that there is a tab at the bottom of the excel sheet with household incomes. The only caveat is that not everyone answered their income.

Kovar wanted to know if the residents in multi-family housing were included in the total number for whether service was provided. She stated that most of the Federal Way residents are part of multi-family households. Since there are massive amounts of contamination in the recycling stream, we should expect contaminated compost and asked how that will help the diversion rate if the compost is not clean. Kruszynski replied that this work was on single family households but did not exclude those that indicated they were multi-family.

Kovar shared concern that we are going to say that because there’s an “X” number of residents, there is an “X” number of single-family households. She wanted to know what SWD is going to do to make sure everyone’s in compliance. Kruszynski responded that she can’t speak on multi-family households right now but can connect with Kovar offline. Kovar stated there is frustration and shared disbelief that that Federal Way is the only city with mostly multi-family residents that must deal with a certain amount of service levels provided. She would love to hear more about how this could work.

Knight asked how the question of where residents live in King County was posed in the survey, and how people identified. Kruszynski answered that there was a big list that people could choose from and there was a comment box where that answers could be filled in too.

**Comp Plan Subcommittee**

Liu led this section.

This subcommittee was officially convened in August. The membership for the subcommittee will be:

- Mayor Penny Sweet, Kirkland
- Chris Searcy (Hauler and City), Enumclaw
- Heather Trim, Zero Waste WA
- Bill Louie, Resident
- Wendy Weiker, Republic Services
- Diana Wadley, Ecology
- City of Redmond – Rotating members

The topic schedule will be as follows:

Month	Topic
Oct. 2023	Long Term Disposal Matrix Criteria Ranking
Nov. 2023	“Loaning” Capacity to other jurisdictions
Dec. 2023	TBD
Jan. 2024	Long Term Disposal Options – Pyrolysis, Gasification, RDF
Feb. 2024 *	Long Term Disposal Options – Waste Export, Waste to Energy
March 2024 *	Final Long Term Disposal Decision Matrix
April 2024 *	Re+ Actions
May 2024 *	Re+ Actions
June 2024 *	Finalize Long Term Disposal Decision

The months with an asterisk\* mean that there will be a rate restructure conversation too.

Knight wanted to know what the purpose is of the subcommittee and how it will operate with MSWAC/SWAC. Liu replied that the subcommittee’s purpose is to help focus the conversations at MSWAC/SWAC so that we aren’t taking up too much time and giving insight to how these conversations might go. One of the big items we will discuss is long term disposal and how we should evaluate it. Some Re+ actions would need to happen with some policy/code changes and SWD will need recommendations from the advisory committees to include in the Comp Plan. In 2024, we’ll get the final report on long-term disposal from Tetra Tech which will inform Pat’s decision on which method to move forward with.

Knight commented that if there are any questions from cities not represented on the subcommittee, reach out to other city representatives of Liu. Everyone will have an opportunity to provide input later.

Van Orsow asked how SWD will be squaring up the long-term disposal options with mixed waste processing and how it factors in with long-term disposal. Liu responded that SWD considers mixed waste processing to be a pre-long-term

disposal action. Mixed waste processing diverts things away from our landfill, and long-term disposal is focusing solely on the things that traditionally would be going to the landfill. Knight chimed in asking if this would fall under Re+ actions. Liu replied that mixed waste processing is under Re+.

### C&D rate update

Deller, Little, and Joliffe provided this update.

Deller gave an overview of the King County Construction and Demolition (C&D) Materials Management, which is where materials flow within the county.

- Construction site with single stream materials e.g., metal or new gypsum scrap → Single commodity Recycling Facility → Recycling/Commodity processor or end market
- Construction site with materials thrown together → Comingled Processing Facility
  - Waste is sent to landfill
  - Materials with markets sent to respective markets
- Construction site with non-recyclable material → C&D waste transfer stations (we monitor what goes in and out of these facilities)
  - New option – waste materials can go directly from job site to an intermodal rail yard and then landfill

We don't work with or monitor facilities with single stream materials often. We work with, monitor, and have contracts with comingled processing facilities, and C&D transfer facilities. We do annual assessments of processing residuals coming out of the facilities.

In 1993, the C&D program began with King County having control of these materials as a commodity. We put two contracts in place: 1) Waste Management and 2) forerunner of Republic. These contracts were just for disposal of C&D material with materials being directed away from Cedar Hills and diverted to privately owned landfills. We charged a fee of \$4.25/ton on all C&D that went to one of their landfills and 0% was being diverted at that time.

In 2003, the contracts were renewed with both companies, and we added in an incentive structure – if they could pull out recyclable materials or woods burned as hot fuel, King County would give them credit. This brought some success and through this process, brought diversion rates up to ~12%. The fee stayed at \$4.25/ton but there was a rebate for recycling and beneficial use.

In 2016, we broadened who was able to contract with us and a new C&D program began. Now, we have contracts in place with three companies – one does C&D processing and the other two do C&D waste transfer. Through these contracts, we have about a 60% diversion rate.

We still charge \$4.25/ton that goes to the landfilled. Other places don't have a fee but a tax – Seattle C&D Transfer Tax: \$13.27/ton, and Portland's C&D Fee is ~\$30/ton. Based on the way our system is set up, the fee is on any C&D materials generated at job sites in King County and outside the City of Seattle and Milton. The City of Seattle charges on any C&D material that transfers into their jurisdiction, regardless of where it was generated. The C&D Annual income usual varies from about \$800,00 to \$1,000,000 a year.

In 2016, King County Council approved a new C&D program via ordinance and had four main components:

- 1) Banned C&D materials with stable markets
- 2) Established designation of King County C&D processing and waste transfer facilities
- 3) Established a C&D enforcement program
- 4) Program became self-funded through the \$4.25/ton fee

The C&D materials banned from disposal in a landfill are:

- Clean wood

- Cardboard
- Metal
- Gypsum scrap (new)
- Asphalt paving, bricks, concrete

Designated C&D Material Recovery Facilities can be [found here](#). Tonnage received varies by facility and where they are located.

Van Orsow has heard that DTG's remote CDL disposal site has been shut down and wanted to know how that impacts the system in King County. Deller replied that according to King County Code and the agreements in place with all the facilities, any residual material/C&D waste material sent to the landfill has to go to a subtitled D landfill. This is the same type of landfill as Cedar Hills and the same level as a Mixed Solid Waste (MSW) landfill. The DTG landfill in Yakima does not meet those levels and we have told them that. This closure hasn't impacted things.

When this program started in 2016, most of the facilities had about 80-90% diversion rate. As we've had more truthful reporting and conducted mini audits, this has increased the quality of the reporting.

Van Orsow wanted to know why Auburn's Recycling Northwest is not on the list. Deller answered because they don't take any materials for diversion. Van Orsow followed up asking if there is no material recovery happening here or if they are not reporting it. Deller responded that there's no material recovery happening. If they take in loads of recyclable materials, they're supposed to reject it and send it to a C&D recycling facility to be recycled but they can take incidental C&D if reported.

Little added that Cascade Recycling Center (CRC) did have a scrap metal bin for the occasional, large and bulky item. CRC is currently out of commission for facility upgrades and relocated to their other Woodinville location called North Sound Reload. They are accepting C&D waste on a temporary basis.

Little runs the C&D Enforcement Program and shared that he pulls demolition permits, goes to different job sites and inquires where the C&D waste will be going. If he does not receive a clear answer, he will do a follow up. Through this, he sometimes comes across projects that qualify for direct disposal with criteria being at least 6,000 square feet or multiple properties together. A diversion plan specifies where all the material on site will go and within 60 days must follow up with a report and verify where the material went. He does quarterly inspections at the waste transfer stations run by Republic and Waste Management and ensures that the materials are C&D waste and don't hit the action level threshold of 20%. As well as inspections at Material Recovery Facilities to monitor for compliance. The Enforcement Program is a progressive enforcement. We start by educating and making sure people are aware of the latest county ordinance.

Deller said there are several things we have done recently to move the C&D program forward:

- Set up a Central Procurement C&D Specification Template for internal King County projects to ensure that every capital project is using the same language and has the same requirements
- Working diversion requirements: 85% diversion by 2025 and Zero Waste Resource by 2030
- Between 2019-2023, we've distributed >\$600,000 in grants to support C&D market development
- Provide assistance to King County projects each year
- Conduct trainings and distribute materials through permitting agencies
- SCAP Priority Actions
- WA State Building Codes

Knight wanted to know what some significant projects that we have funded. Deller gave several examples:

- WSU to do research on asphalt shingles,
- A project on recyclable materials and concrete
- A deconstruction company, IQ Solutions, to purchase equipment to try innovative approaches to hybrid deconstruction

- A salvage company, Earthwise, to increase their lumber/wood processing capabilities and expand their presence in the northern part of King County

Knight followed up asking if some of our goals for the future of the C&D program include developing technologies to capture other materials not currently separated or recycled. Deller responded that there are a lot of things we could do with the grants like materials research, but we've really been focused on lumber and the circular economy. We are trying to use our grant money to focus on Equity and Social Justice (ESJ) and promote and support frontline communities.

Joliffe shared the C&D challenges:

- Over 1 million tons of C&D generated in King County every year
  - Any time we exceed/miss our marks, it's significant gain/loss
- Recycling markets have been in decline
  - Sometimes its faster for them to do less recycling
- Diversion rates have begun to decline
  - Outlets might not think it's worth it to engage in reuse
- Increased commingling of C&D materials increase contamination and decreases material value (ex. Gypsum drywall)
- Majority of C&D processing facilities owned by one company
  - Can choose what's good for them and not what's good for the community
- King County C&D rate has remained constant

For the (near) future, we are focusing on:

- BIPOC and frontline community partnership
- Sustainable economic development and job creation
- C&D separation innovation
- Market development (especially circular economies)

For the (not-so-distant) future, we are focusing on:

- Flow control code compliance
- Reduce King County legal and financial liability
- Ensure sustainable funding to meet growing needs
- Continue collaborative engagement with industry partners

Deller shared the salvaged lumber opportunity:

- Around 7% (61,600 tons) of material going to CHRL is clean wood
- Around 350,000 tons of clean wood flows through King County and Seattle every year
  - We have flow control over about 101,000/350,000 tons. Of this, 54% is landfilled and the rest goes through the C&D process (fuel 43%, Reused/Recycled (2%), and other 1%).
- Majority of clean wood can be processed into new building products
- Current wood market = lowest value and most harmful option
- Re+ to focus more directly on salvaged wood.

Salvaged Lumber: Moving forward:

- Catalyzing development of a salvaged lumber warehouse and a sustainable wood business park
- Salvaged Lumber Summit (Feb. 2023)
  - 12 presenters addressing the different stages of a circular salvaged lumber economy
  - 170 participants from 11 countries, 24 states/provinces, and 4 King County cities
- We are becoming a national leader in development/design of a circular economy for salvaged wood.



Kassover shared her support for this work and commented that there seems to be a missing opportunity to better fund this work. She asked if SWD could come back to this committee with suggestions for a rate increase for the C&D waste disposed of at the landfill.

Kassover motioned to have SWD come back with suggestions. Giem seconded.

Walsh stated that we are planning to bring this information up in the 2025 rate proposal discussions in January. Searcy asked where the per ton charge is being collected at. Deller replied that county code requires that all materials generated in King County go to specific facilities. Each of the designated facilities submits a monthly report that shows where every material is going. We look at the C&D processing facilities report and then charge the tonnage based on that report. Searcy wanted clarification on if the materials were going to Cedar Hills. Deller responded that these are the materials not going to Cedar Hills.

Searcy followed up wanting to know the real needs of the program and how it can be funded. Joliffe responded that we've had those discussions about where we want to go with the program, but the challenge is getting the rate with most municipalities. Most municipalities do not want to give the materials to private companies anymore, so the question is how to run the rate. Searcy asked if part of it was to discourage landfilling of these materials. Little answered yes.

Moldver stated that several of the committee members attended a Green Halo Conference, and he was curious if Deller had made any progress with including Green Halo. Deller replied that the last that he had heard, Green Halo is still working on their staffing reorganization. We have a meeting set up with DTG in the coming weeks and will continue to have discussions on the Green Halo option.

Knight wanted clarification from Searcy on if he was wanting the rate proposal information, an explanation of the budget/program proposal, and what would be intended with increasing the capacity or programs impact with a rate increase. She asked if Searcy wanted to make an amendment or just wanted this to be part of the discussion. Searcy wanted to know what the money is going to and said he understood the reasons for the rate increase with the money going to three places – to pay for C&D materials, grants, and setting a policy and discouraging landfilling of materials. Searcy said that the proposal needs to talk about what/where the money is going, and it must be transparent.

Kassover moved to request SWD bring a proposal forward ASAP for C&D materials that go to the landfill and provide information on program costs. The motion passed unanimously.

Searcy's only point of opposition was to stick to the original schedule of a January agenda item instead of having the conversation ASAP.

### **Discussion: Organics Management Law**

Waller led this discussion.

McInnis and Van Orsow shared concerns around the Organics Management Law. King County recently convened a group to talk about technical assistance around this law, and there were shared concerns of collection requirements in the future law. Specifically, concerns about:

- The requirement that everyone has to have compost services regardless of if they use it
- The unfunded items that local governments have to enforce
- The number of containers available
- The capacity of haulers

There are some concerns and questions on what this will look like and asked if there was a way to unite these concerns and share them with Ecology. Van Orsow added on that there is a group working on amending the second phase of the law. One of the proposals that was looked at was having MSWAC put these concerns in writing, so things are expressed correctly. Otherwise, they can do communication city by city.

Wadley stated that members can communicate with Ecology as they wish. The working group refereed to by Van Orsow is led by Heather Trim and is a great place to give input. It is meant to provide an open stakeholder discussion on HB 1799 pt. 2. Another option is rallying with the Association of Washington Cities (AWC). Ecology often hears input from AWC. There is also the Sound Cities Association (SCA). For concerns around businesses and their requirements, you can reach out to Olivia Carros who is one of the main people working with business outreach.

Knight asked if all cities have been invited to join the stakeholder meetings. Wadley replied that they have.

Cole added that Olivia Carros and Ali Kingfisher have mentioned at previous meetings that they are available and willing to collaborate with cities/counties. There is also an option to do a joint meeting with people.

### **Member Comment**

Kovar shared that on Sept. 16, Federal Way is hosting a tire recycle and shredding event. In October, there is an event with appliances, electronics, and more shredding. She shared that she would love to see more outreach coordination and one of the problems they're running into is that no one can provide a comprehensive list of the areas that composters and pick-ups cover. The cities have to be able to provide businesses with more than once source of pick-up and compost. There is almost no advice on what to do. Waller said he will look for a resource list and touch base later.

Heubach shared that the Renton Styrofoam & Shred collection event is happening on Sept. 9 at the [Renton Technical College](#).

McInnis said that there is a [City Hall for All](#) event on Sept. 9.

Van Orsow wanted to know if the information that Waller sent out was the official information, if they can provide it to their haulers, and what the expectation was for cities to release the information. Honaker answered that the data is like previous information sent out but with some small changes. If there are any questions, please let SWD know. Everyone will have two weeks to provide their edits. There are three office hours where you can ask questions directly. The plan is to finalize it after Sept. 22 and post it.

Cole pointed everyone to contact Samantha Kwok [skwok@cplusc.com](mailto:skwok@cplusc.com) at C+C if interested in joining the biweekly Organics Stakeholder Meetings.

### **Adjourn**

Meeting adjourned at 1:10 p.m.

