



The committee received a copy of draft ILA language related to dispute resolution. The current ILAs do not address this topic and the need to include a method to address disputes was identified in the [Governance Report](#). This is standard dispute resolution language. The draft language follows.

If a dispute arises between the parties regarding the terms of this Agreement, representatives of the parties shall meet to resolve the dispute in good faith prior to pursuing other methods. If the representatives of the parties are unable to resolve their dispute through discussions, the parties may mutually agree to submit the dispute to non-binding mediation. The parties shall be responsible for their own costs related to the mediation as well as one-half of the cost of the mediator(s). If the parties do not agree to mediation or are unable to resolve their dispute through mediation, either party may commence an action in King County Superior Court.

The ILARC is working through the issues identified on the work plan. As the ILARC agrees on the conceptual resolution of an issue, they will bring it to MSWMAC for review. When all the issues have been addressed, the ILA will be reviewed in its entirety by the ILARC and MSWMAC. This will ensure the individual pieces become a cohesive whole.

Then, the entire document will be reviewed by attorneys from the county and the cities. The attorneys will incorporate the necessary legal language while ensuring the concepts remain the same. A “red lined” document will be produced clearly indicating changes made. Of course, MSWMAC members may share the conceptual resolution language with attorneys as the process continues. However, it seems more productive to wait until the completed document is ready for legal review since some minor changes may occur when the document is reviewed in its entirety.

MSWMAC members continue to be invited to add to the list of issues as it appears in the ILARC work plan. Currently, the work plan timeline has all of the issues reaching conceptual agreement by June.

A motion to approve the dispute resolution draft language passed unanimously.

A group is being formed to review the process used to appraise the business value of the landfill. The 2004 appraisal determined the amount of rent paid by the division to the county’s general fund. A new appraisal is being planned and group members will be involved in selecting the appraisers and defining the scope of the appraisal.

MSWMAC members are invited to participate in that group which is expected to last for a few meetings. Participation in the group does not imply that the participants agree that rent should be paid, merely that they wish to be involved in selecting the appraiser and defining the scope of the new appraisal. The cities of Lake Forest Park, Shoreline, Bellevue, Algona, Auburn and possibly Federal Way said they are interested in participating.

## **Updates**

### **SWD:**

Kiernan presented information about solid waste issues, the rate and provided a system overview at the cities of Lake Forest Park, Kirkland, and Bellevue in the past month. Members are invited to schedule him for upcoming meetings in their cities.

BioEnergy Washington (BEW) which owns and operates the landfill gas to energy plant at the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill attended the April 6 community meeting held in Issaquah. In addition to updates about landfill operations, environmental monitoring, and upcoming projects from the Solid Waste Division, the approximately 35 attendees received information about BEW's ongoing process modifications.

The Factoria Facility Master Plan left the Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee with a do pass recommendation and was sent to the King County Council.

Kiernan presented information about the ILAs, the rate proposal and the comp plan to the Regional Policy Committee on Wednesday, April 6.

The rate proposal was transmitted to council March 30. SWAC has sent a letter supporting the amount of the rate, the one year term, and the process of involving SWAC in the review to the King County Council. A member noted that similar action from MSWMAC would require at least a two meeting cycle and that the committee would like to have sufficient time in the future for MSWMAC to consider that possibility. Kiernan said support from advisory groups is always welcome.

An ordinance amending Title 10.16 requiring King County departments to recycle unwanted electronic equipment with companies that follow the principles of the Basel Action Network was sent to the Transportation, Economy, and Environment Committee for consideration at their April 26 meeting.

Information showing the recycling rate by city and a mattress disposal and recycling update were available at the meeting. In response to a question Kiernan noted that though mattress disposal from large quantity generators could be banned, that would only occur if there is adequate capacity for recycling that is conveniently available and environmentally sound. Options to encourage mattress recycling will be considered as recycling capacity improves.

A member requested a presentation on the Landfill Gas to Energy plant at a future meeting.

### **Carpet Market Development**

MSWMAC viewed a presentation on Carpet Recycling. A copy of the slides is available at here [MSWMAC Carpet Presentation 04.08.11](#).

The Solid Waste Division's LinkUp Program is supporting the establishment of carpet recycling in the Pacific Northwest. LinkUp facilitates development of end markets for recyclable materials and the collection and processing infrastructure that supplies those

markets. Each year LinkUp focuses on a few materials. In 2011, carpet was one of those materials.

An estimated 50,000 tons of carpet is disposed annually in King County and Seattle. Recycling carpet has significant potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. If half of the carpet disposed in King County and Seattle each year were recycled, it would result in greenhouse gas reductions equivalent to taking 36,000 cars off the road for a year or not consuming 420,000 barrels of oil.

Carpet is made from a variety of materials and separating those materials has been a challenge for equipment manufacturers. However, recent breakthroughs have improved material separation and processing efficiency. Those breakthroughs and the trend toward placing recycling capacity in each region – rather than centralized in Georgia - are making carpet recycling infrastructure more efficient.

A variety of products can be manufactured from carpet-derived materials such as new carpet, carpet pad, erosion control products and molded plastic parts. For this to work, the carpet cannot be contaminated by paint, asbestos, significant demolition dust or other materials.

SWD, working with other agencies, businesses, and economic development organizations has developed a strategy for carpet recycling in the northwest. Two business roundtable meetings provided an opportunity to identify issues and drivers. They were well attended by local companies and national carpet industry representatives.

There are significant developments in carpet processing capacity in the northwest. Facilities have opened in the area and others are pending. Others are considering gathering carpet from the Seattle King County area to be processed in Oregon. This time next year we expect to see the disposal rate of carpet decrease.

Next steps include

- continuing support for a carpet product stewardship bill to be considered during the 2012 legislative session,
- developing best practices for carpet removal,
- promoting carpet recycling services to architects and designers,
- working to develop local end markets for materials from recycled carpet,
- accessing the City of Seattle's upcoming flooring contract which will require carpet reclamation and purchase of recycled-content carpet, and
- working with regulatory agencies to help deal with carpet contaminated with asbestos.

More information is available at <http://your.kingcounty.gov/solidwaste/linkup/carpet/index.asp>

In response to questions Kiernan noted that new transfer stations have the flexibility which could allow the division to collect carpet for recycling. However, since the majority of carpet would be received as construction and demolition debris at private transfer stations, other options are being considered; such as encouraging carpet installers to recycle old carpet,

educating consumers, and working with retailers such as Lowes and Home Depot to include carpet recycling requirements in their contracts with installers.

Currently, carpet recycling in the area costs either \$55 or \$90 per ton, depending on which facility accepts the material.

The Carpet Product Stewardship Bill was seen as a jobs bill by the State Department of Commerce. It builds the economy while diverting materials from disposal. A member asked that the bill be brought to their attention as early as possible next year so it could be added to the cities' legislative agendas.

The Link-up program is also focusing on mattresses and asphalt shingles. Mattress information is available on the hand-out. The new Bow Lake Recycling and Transfer Station specifications were written to include asphalt shingles in the paving mix.

**Public Comment**

There was no public comment.