

**MARION COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL**

February 28, 2017

5:30 – 7:30 p.m.

Commissioners Board Room – Courthouse Square
555 Court St. NE
Salem, Oregon

Members Present: Joe Fowler, Todd Irvine, Will Posegate, Darby Randklev, Judy Skinner, Bonnie Sullivan

Members Absent: Bob Anderson, Thomas Smith, Brian Sund

Public Signed in: Keith Bondaug-Winn, Cathie Rhoades, Rich Dysinger, Matt Mauler

Staff Present: Brian May, Bailey Payne

BOC Liaison: Jolene Kelley

<p>MOTION: Todd Irvine moved to approve the January 2017 meeting minutes. Motion was seconded by Darby Randklev.</p> <p>Discussion: Corrections for the January 2017 meeting minutes, both Judy Skinner and Bonnie Sullivan pointed out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">*AOR, Association of Oregon Recyclers, event at Stahlbush Farms and Pacific Region Compost facility, PRC.PRC made a surprise announcement that they had quit taking items that did not contain fiber, no 100% compostable plastic due to customer complaints of contamination.*Compostable plastic composts to air and water and doesn't leave any nutrients for the compost product.*Compostable hot cups are lined with PLA and they will continue to be accepted.*Biggest impact is cold drink clear cups, beer and wine clear cups, utensils and straws.*Under Solid Waste Program Discussion Topic, last bullet, the update on contractor discount is that currently the contractors get a discount when they have an Oregon Construction Contractors Board (CCB) license number.*Membership in attendance should read: All attended. <p>Abstentions: None</p> <p>Dissensions: None</p> <p>Public Input: None</p> <p>Results: Minutes approved with changes.</p>
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ADMINISTRATIVE (Information/Action):

- DEQ Senate Bill 263 – Cathie Rhoades presentation:
 - Overview: What is Senate Bill 263? It updated an old recycling law. Updates address not only recycling but also waste prevention programs. As well as state wide waste shed goals. Senate Bill 263 has now written into rule and has been approved by the Environmental Quality Commission on January 18, 2017.

- Quick look at some of these high points:
 - Senate Bill 263 updates Oregon's statewide recovery goal. The state goal changed from 50% in 2009 to 52% recovery by 2020 and 55% by 2025. It also revises all the waste shed recovery goals. Each of the water sheds was able to choose their own new goal. All goals

are meant to be aspirational and they don't have any regulatory consequences for not meeting them.

- It modified one of the existing program elements. Extended Education Promotion Program Element now includes actions related to accessing contamination and recycling. It also added four new recycling programs to the list of nine, now giving local governments a list of thirteen program elements to choose from.
- Senate Bill 263 has eliminated the 2% credit program, the program inflated local and statewide recovery rates if certain waste prevention, reuse, and home composting services were offered. In its place we created the waste prevention and reuse program elements that some local governments will be required to implement based on their population.

- Water Shed Recovery Goals:
 - Consistently 15, 20, 25% in the eastern and southern parts of Oregon have been increasing as it moves toward the urban centers. The high goal 64% in Marion County and Metro. Marion County ties with Metro having the highest recovery goal in the state. They are meant to be aspirational and you aimed high and that's fantastic.
 - The recycling programs that are currently happening in Marion County, the cities that we regulate are only cities with population over 4000. They are Keizer, Salem, Silverton, Stayton and Woodburn. There are now thirteen recycling programs, we had nine and just added four. None of the cities in Marion County will be required to add any recycling elements but they can do more than what is required, change it up to swap recycling elements they can do.

- Recycling Rules and how Senate Bill 263 has modified, added or created new programs:
 - The list of nine recycling program elements hasn't changed since 1991.
 - The expansion of the Recycling Education Promotion Program Element has been modified to include actions related to accessing contamination and recycling and providing education to help reduce contamination.
 - Plan, which we call the Contamination Reduction Education Plan, will require jurisdictions to access contamination and curbside recycling programs or at depots to take steps to reduce it.
 - Points of assessments:
 - This can be done at the curb by lifting the lids on recycling containers, looking to see what contaminants are or trucks that already have cameras on them, when the recycling is dumped they can look to see what contaminates are. It could be done this way or at the material recovery facility or transfer station.
 - This can be a straight forward as going to your local material recover facility and doing a survey of the top three contaminants.
 - Based on the assessment, education materials will be sent out to help reduce those contaminants.
 - Two Assessments:
 - At the curb, if you do your assessment by lifting the lids then it would make more sense to do you education at the curb.
 - "oops slips" , if you do your assessment and realize that you see a plastic bag then the local hauler can use this slip to write on their what they seen and how to prevent it from happening again. Example, if they see a plastic bag, this contaminate and the MERF's don't like it, it clogs their machinery and please take it to your local grocery store to be recycled.

- At the material recover facility or transfer center, if the local government did an assessment at the material recovery facility. They would go to the facility and find out what the top contaminates are and do an educational program county wide. Example sends out a newsletter or put it on their website as to what the top three are and where to take them.
 - Depots, these are for the cities that don't have curbside recycling, they only have the depot system.
 - DEQ is working with stake holders to explore how jurisdictions might be able to comply with the new rules. We will be creating sample implantation plans to help local governments meet the requirements.
 - DEQ came up with a form that local governments can fill out for their assessments.
 - What are our top contaminants and what is our plan of education to prevent them from coming into our facilities.
 - DEQ created the form you can use it but you don't have to.
- Recycling Program Elements:
 - Four programs have been added to the list of nine and now there are thirteen.
 - J: Commercial Recycling Program that requires businesses that generate a large amount of recyclables to recycle those materials.
 - A large amount would be considered four or more cubic yards of solid waste per week at a single site
 - If the local government chooses to do it, this is a mandatory program so they need to insure that all these commercial entities who generate this much solid waste at a single site actually participate.
 - They will have to identify who these people are, and then they will have to get them to participate in the program, provide them with the containers and actually follow up with some sort of compliance or enforcement to make sure they keep doing this program.
 - The bar is really high on this. We already have a voluntary commercial recycling program; all the cities in Marion County do this already.
 - K: Food Waste Collection program for residential customers, Marion County is already doing this.
 - L: A Recovery Program for construction and demolition debris that requires separation of materials for recovery.
 - This would be for contactors that generate six cubic yards if they self-haul, or ten cubic yards if they have someone come take it away for them.
 - This is a mandatory program so if a local government chooses to do this they would have to identify the contractors that are generating this kind of waste at a single site.
 - M: A Commercial Food Waste Program that requires generators of large amounts of food waste to separate the food waste for recovery.
 - In this case a large amount would be a commercial food waste generator that disposes of more than fifty tons of food annually.
 - Once again this is mandatory if local government choose it.
 - The bar is pretty high on J, K, and M we already have voluntary programs so we kind of need the bar up a little bit on these program elements.
- 2% Credit Program:
 - This program gave extra recovery points to waste sheds, which were doing specific voluntary waste prevention and reuse programs.

- The 2% credit programs were focused on waste prevention and reuse actions only. It really didn't have anything to do with recovery material. So giving away waste shed recovery points for these programs really didn't make any sense so it ended last year unfortunately.
 - Marion County received all 6% of their credit and this was the most that they could receive.
 - If you see a drop in the numbers, be aware that it's because the program no longer exist. Although these programs ended we felt the waste and reuse programs itself is very important and therefore the 2% programs were modified and changed into the new waste prevention reuse elements.
 - These programs are no longer voluntary but maybe mandatory for some local governments to implement.
- Waste Prevention & Reuse (WP&R) Program Elements:
 - There are seven of them they are very lengthy and have a lot of sub criteria's.
 - This is mandatory for all cities, so any city that has to do any of these they have to do the very first one; this is based on the city's population.
 - Cities over the population of 10,000 are required to do the first one and two additional for a total of three.
 - Cities over the population of 50,000 are required to do the first one and four additional for a total of five.
 - Let's go over these:
 - #1 – City of county-wide education and promotion program, this is obviously focused on waste prevention and reuse. This is a generic and general waste prevention and reuse education program. This information will go out to all generators in all different ways.
 - #2 – This is much more specific. Residential waste prevention campaign focused on a toxic, or energy intensive material or purchasing practice.
 - #3 – It's similar except it target is Commercial generators instead of residential.
 - #4 – A waste prevention and reuse education program in schools.
 - This would be for elementary and secondary schools. Getting into schools, talking to students, providing education on waste prevention and reuse. This is already happening, some in Marion County.
 - This would also require a plan.
 - #5 – This on completely shifts gears. Shifting completely away from waste prevention and more towards reuse activities. This would be if a local government wants to provide funding or infrastructure support programs for reuse, repair, leasing or sharing activities.
 - #6 – This is kind of similar but it is focused on providing technical assistance for these types of actives. So it would be more time and energy into promoting reuse, repair, leasing or sharing activities.
 - Five is more about money and infrastructure. Six is more about someone providing their energy and time. It could be as simple as local government providing information on their website about reuse opportunities in their local government.
 - #7 – local governments that would want to support local food rescue program.
 - Could look like funding, it could look like infrastructure; it could look like TA (Technology Architecture) Reuse, or it could look like a lot of different ways.

- Waste Prevention and Reuse Programs:
 - Each city is required to do the following:
 - City of Keizer and Woodburn would be required to choose three of these Waste Prevention and Reuse Program Elements
 - Salem will need to choose five
 - Silverton and Stayton are not required to choose any of these but they are more than welcome to do them if they want.
 - We talked about the programs that are currently happening in Marion County and the cities. After the conversation we kind of decided that these first three program elements are already being done or pretty close to being done in these cities. They are pretty close to meeting the requirements already for the first three. The rest have portions that are being done. There will probably be more discussion or tweaking of some of the programs to meet the rest of the program elements.
 - Ultimately these are the cities requirements and are not the counties requirements. Marion County has been generous enough to carry these programs when they are really not even their requirements.
- Overview:
 - If the cities continue doing what they are currently doing, these will be the actions that need to be taken to come into compliance. All cities choose expanded education and promotion program elements. All cities will be required to do the contamination reduction plan which will require an assessment and then provide education based on what they have found in the contamination assessment.
 - Compliance timeline requires the new programs to be implemented by January 1, 2018. This year it's just about DEQ reaching out to local governments and talking about what the new rules are, what the new requirements are, and providing them with some education.
 - Campaigns – those are annual events. It is really detailed in rule. So the campaigns are really specific, you can keep the same campaign for five years. You will need to refresh your campaign every two years, and at the end of the five years your program will need to be changed.

COMMITTEE BREAKOUT SESSION:

- Residential Group – Brian May, Judy Skinner, Will Posegate, Rich Dysinger, Bill Brauer
- Commercial Group – Jolene Kelley, Todd Irvine, Bob Anderson, Darby Randklev, Chris Ream
- Education Group – Bailey Payne, Joe Fowler, Bonnie Sullivan, Keith Bondaug-Winn
- Three Questions to ask ourselves in our Breakout Session.
 1. Which elements should be prioritized in general?
 2. What new elements will have the most impact on the focus of your group?
 3. What strategies should be implemented to address the elements that your group feels should be prioritized?
 - Example: If your group is talking about technical assistance to help reuse infrastructure specifically what things could the cities and or county do to help support that.
- Residential Group –
 1. Which elements should be prioritized in general?
 - School outreach is important because if you could teach the children then the rest would hopefully take care of itself.
 - Biggest producer would be commercial because it generates the most with residential right behind.
 - Reuse program would be next.

2. What new elements will have the most impact on the focus of your group?
 - Agreed that it would be impactful in the short term, so we talked about focusing on toxic material and pull that out for the impact. Then we decided that if we were going to do that, it would be easy to do the residential program as well.
 3. What strategies should be implemented to address the elements that your group feels should be prioritized?
 - We thought we should get all the people involved and communicate well. That means the haulers, processors, and local government so we are talking to people who are doing the work. If we get these people together and we are doing that a little bit now and communicate we can have some impact. Then we could decide how we wanted to get the education out.
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- Commercial Group –
 1. Which elements should be prioritized in general?
 - What are we trying to prioritize based on environmental factors or is it tonnage? So we talked about all of that. What we actually came up with, is that we felt that the biggest one was really the city and county wide education promotion program. We feel that there is a huge bang for the buck there.
 - Waste prevention and reuse education program and then the school. Starts with the youth. We saw a bit of a disservice when we lost our Salem Keizer Educator position there. These are the people that can mold, change habits and go home and teach the parents at home as well.
 2. What new elements will have the most impact on the focus of your group?
 - We really felt the education was a huge component for city and county wide. Same thing with the schools. We need to make sure they are educated there as well.
 3. What strategies should be implemented to address the elements that your group feels should be prioritized?
 - Starting with the great county outreach that we do already we can specify our messages to various things. For instance if we are concentrating on a topic we could concentrate on it and really tailor our advertising based on making sure we find out where the voids are.
 - Maybe advertise where to go to look up information on where you can take recyclables using the Marion County website.
 - With the new requirement of Senate Bill 263 we are now required not just leave a note that says it doesn't belong, but we need to let them know where it could go.
 - Education Group –
 1. Which elements should be prioritized in general?
 - #4–Waste Prevention and Reuse in our schools. Looking at how to maybe look at getting this position refunded. How we could approach that with partnerships with the cities, other agencies, and or organizations. We felt that this would have major bang for the buck. There is a lot of talk about how losing that position gave a negative impact on the organization.
 2. What new elements will have the most impact on the focus of your group?
 - Priority order on the board is good with the idea that #4 would receive a lot of effort in this upcoming year to see how to get that implemented. We thought this would have the biggest impact long term because if we get the students or your people involved and educated, start utilizing them, we would have a longer return impact we hope.

3. What strategies should be implemented to address the elements that your group feels should be prioritized?

- Developing partnerships with the cities, haulers, and other folks as far as how to implement or review any of these strategies or priority times.
- See if we could develop or try and survey what each city is doing in some of these areas. There might be other agencies or departments within each of the cities that are doing some things which would focus in or tie in to each of the items.

FUTURE TOPICS/EMERGING ISSUES/OTHER BUSINESS (INFORMATION/DISCUSSION):

- March meeting will be moved from March 28th to March 21st due to Spring Break.

STAFF UPDATES:

None

UPCOMING EVENTS:

- Saturday, March 11th is the Green Awards. Tickets are still on sale if you are able to attend.
- April 4th – Doing a Master Recycler tour and SWMAC is definitely invited to attend as well. There will also be people from the Valley Roots Group attending. The tour will be at the Oregon State Surplus Property Distribution Center. The director and another employee there are both Master Recyclers, they will give us a tour at 5:30 PM. This will be coming out in the Master Recyclers Newsletter both for March and April.
- April 22nd will be Earth Day at the Oregon Garden. Should be really fun if you can attend.
- Nomination Committee meeting will be at 4 PM on March 21st.
- Budget Sub Committee meeting, we are looking at March 20th in the afternoon.
- Bob made a suggestion with possibly changing the SWMAC name with all the discussion with DEQ and Material Management to have a real discussion around changing the name of the committee.
- There is a group in Salem that is pursuing to come up with a make space. They found one and are planning to meet again.

MEMBERSHIP/ATTENDANCE:

- Brian Sund and Thomas Smith were absent.

MEETING REVIEW:

- Cathie Rhoades did an absolutely fabulous presentation
- DEQ is going to put together cliff notes for the presentation
- If you are not going to be able to attend please let us know. Some of the new request and requirements from the county is that if we don't have a quorum we will not meet. Please make sure that you notify us instead.

MEETING ADJOURNED at 7:40 p.m.

If anyone would like to come to the office to listen to the recorded version of the minutes, please call 503-588-5169 to schedule a time.