

2 **SHB 2939** - S COMM AMD (S5017.1 AMD BY #232)
3 By Committee on Environmental Quality & Water Resources

4 ADOPTED AS AMENDED 3/3/00

5 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the
6 following:

7 "NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** (1) The department of general
8 administration shall work with commercial and industrial construction
9 industry organizations to develop guidelines for implementing on-site
10 construction waste management planning. The topics addressed in the
11 guidelines shall include, but shall not be limited to:

12 (a) Standards for identifying the type of wastes generated during
13 construction;

14 (b) Methods for analyzing the availability and cost-effectiveness
15 of recycling services for each type of waste;

16 (c) Methods for evaluating construction waste management
17 alternatives given limited recycling services in rural areas of the
18 state;

19 (d) Strategies to maximize reuse and recycling of wastes and
20 minimize landfill disposal;

21 (e) Standardized formats for on-site construction waste management
22 planning and reporting documents; and

23 (f) A training and technical assistance plan for public and private
24 building owners and construction industry members, in order to
25 facilitate incorporation of waste management planning and recycling
26 into standard construction industry practice.

27 (2) By December 15, 2000, the department of general administration
28 shall provide a report to the legislature on the development of the
29 guidelines required by subsection (1) of this section. The report
30 shall include recommendations for incorporating job-site waste
31 management planning and recycling into standard construction industry
32 practice.

33 **Sec. 2.** RCW 43.19.1905 and 1995 c 269 s 1402 are each amended to
34 read as follows:

1 The director of general administration shall establish overall
2 state policy for compliance by all state agencies, including
3 educational institutions, regarding the following purchasing and
4 material control functions:

5 (1) Development of a state commodity coding system, including
6 common stock numbers for items maintained in stores for reissue;

7 (2) Determination where consolidations, closures, or additions of
8 stores operated by state agencies and educational institutions should
9 be initiated;

10 (3) Institution of standard criteria for determination of when and
11 where an item in the state supply system should be stocked;

12 (4) Establishment of stock levels to be maintained in state stores,
13 and formulation of standards for replenishment of stock;

14 (5) Formulation of an overall distribution and redistribution
15 system for stock items which establishes sources of supply support for
16 all agencies, including interagency supply support;

17 (6) Determination of what function data processing equipment,
18 including remote terminals, shall perform in state-wide purchasing and
19 material control for improvement of service and promotion of economy;

20 (7) Standardization of records and forms used state-wide for supply
21 system activities involving purchasing, receiving, inspecting, storing,
22 requisitioning, and issuing functions, including a standard
23 notification form for state agencies to report cost-effective direct
24 purchases, which shall at least identify the price of the goods as
25 available through the division of purchasing, the price of the goods as
26 available from the alternative source, the total savings, and the
27 signature of the notifying agency's director or the director's
28 designee;

29 (8) Screening of supplies, material, and equipment excess to the
30 requirements of one agency for overall state need before sale as
31 surplus;

32 (9) Establishment of warehouse operation and storage standards to
33 achieve uniform, effective, and economical stores operations;

34 (10) Establishment of time limit standards for the issuing of
35 material in store and for processing requisitions requiring purchase;

36 (11) Formulation of criteria for determining when centralized
37 rather than decentralized purchasing shall be used to obtain maximum
38 benefit of volume buying of identical or similar items, including
39 procurement from federal supply sources;

- 1 (12) Development of criteria for use of leased, rather than state
2 owned, warehouse space based on relative cost and accessibility;
- 3 (13) Institution of standard criteria for purchase and placement of
4 state furnished materials, carpeting, furniture, fixtures, and nonfixed
5 equipment, in newly constructed or renovated state buildings;
- 6 (14) Determination of how transportation costs incurred by the
7 state for materials, supplies, services, and equipment can be reduced
8 by improved freight and traffic coordination and control;
- 9 (15) Establishment of a formal certification program for state
10 employees who are authorized to perform purchasing functions as agents
11 for the state under the provisions of chapter 43.19 RCW;
- 12 (16) Development of performance measures for the reduction of total
13 overall expense for material, supplies, equipment, and services used
14 each biennium by the state;
- 15 (17) Establishment of a standard system for all state organizations
16 to record and report dollar savings and cost avoidance which are
17 attributable to the establishment and implementation of improved
18 purchasing and material control procedures;
- 19 (18) Development of procedures for mutual and voluntary cooperation
20 between state agencies, including educational institutions, and
21 political subdivisions for exchange of purchasing and material control
22 services;
- 23 (19) Resolution of all other purchasing and material matters which
24 require the establishment of overall state-wide policy for effective
25 and economical supply management;
- 26 (20) Development of guidelines and criteria for the purchase of
27 vehicles, alternate vehicle fuels and systems, equipment, and materials
28 that reduce overall energy-related costs and energy use by the state,
29 including the requirement that new passenger vehicles purchased by the
30 state meet the minimum standards for passenger automobile fuel economy
31 established by the United States secretary of transportation pursuant
32 to the energy policy and conservation act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 2002);
- 33 (21) Development of goals for state use of recycled and
34 environmentally preferable products through specifications for products
35 and services, processes for requests for proposals and requests for
36 qualifications, contractor selection, and contract negotiations.

37 **Sec. 3.** RCW 43.19A.020 and 1996 c 198 s 1 are each amended to read
38 as follows:

1 (1) The ((USEPA)) federal product standards, ((as now or hereafter
2 amended)) adopted under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6962(e) as it exists on the
3 effective date of this act, are adopted as the minimum standards for
4 the state of Washington. These standards shall be implemented for at
5 least the products listed in ((~~(a) and (b) of~~)) this subsection ((~~by~~
6 ~~the dates indicated~~)), unless the director finds that a different
7 standard would significantly increase recycled product availability or
8 competition.

9 (a) ((~~By July 1, 1997:~~

10 ~~(i)~~) Paper and paper products;

11 ~~((ii))~~ (b) Organic recovered materials; ((~~and~~

12 ~~(iii)~~) (c) Latex paint products;

13 ~~((b) By July 1, 1997:~~

14 ~~(i)~~) (d) Products for lower value uses containing recycled
15 plastics;

16 ~~((ii))~~ (e) Retread and remanufactured tires;

17 ~~((iii))~~ (f) Lubricating oils;

18 ~~((iv))~~ (g) Automotive batteries;

19 ~~((v))~~ (h) Building ((insulation)) products and materials;

20 ~~((vi))~~ (i) Panelboard; and

21 ~~((vii))~~ (j) Compost products.

22 (2) By July 1, 2001, the director shall adopt product standards for
23 strawboard manufactured using as an ingredient straw that is produced
24 as a by-product in the production of cereal grain or turf or grass
25 seed.

26 (3) The standards required by this section shall be applied to
27 recycled product purchasing by the department ((and)), other state
28 agencies, and state postsecondary education institutions. The
29 standards may be adopted or applied by any other local government in
30 product procurement. The standards shall provide for exceptions under
31 appropriate circumstances to allow purchases of recycled products that
32 do not meet the minimum content requirements of the standards.

33 NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The legislature encourages city, county, and
34 state governments, the private sector, and consumers to collaborate in
35 sharing information and becoming informed about opportunities for
36 increasing voluntary product stewardship to support the state's
37 recycling goals. For purposes of this section, "product stewardship"

1 means a principle that directs all actors in the life cycle of a
2 product to minimize impacts of that product on the environment.

3 **Sec. 5.** RCW 39.04.133 and 1996 c 198 s 5 are each amended to read
4 as follows:

5 (1) The state's preferences for the purchase and use of recycled
6 content products shall be included as a factor in the design and
7 development of state capital improvement projects.

8 (2) ~~((Specifications for materials in state construction projects
9 shall include the use of recycled content products and recyclable
10 products whenever practicable.))~~ If a construction project receives
11 state public funding, the product standards, as provided in RCW
12 43.19A.020, shall apply to the materials used in the project, whenever
13 the administering agency and project owner determine that such products
14 would be cost-effective and are readily available.

15 (3) This section does not apply to contracts entered into by a
16 municipality.

17 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 81.77 RCW
18 to read as follows:

19 (1) As an incentive to increase recycling and reduce landfill
20 disposal, the commission shall allow a solid waste collection company
21 collecting recyclable materials from residential customers to retain a
22 portion of the revenue derived from the sale of increased recyclable
23 materials tonnage. In order to qualify to participate in a recycling
24 revenue sharing program each hauler must submit to the commission a
25 plan certified by the appropriate local government authority as being
26 consistent with the local government solid waste management plan and
27 specifying the 1999 per capita recycling base as determined by the
28 local government. Provided, that customers shall receive one hundred
29 percent of the revenue derived from the sale of recyclable materials,
30 up to the established per capita base. Customers shall receive sixty
31 percent of the revenue derived from the sale of recyclable materials
32 exceeding the established per capita base.

33 (2) By December 2, 2004, the commission shall provide a report to
34 the legislature that evaluates:

35 (a) The effectiveness of revenue sharing as an incentive to
36 increase recycling in the state; and

37 (b) The effect of revenue sharing on costs to customers.

1 (3) This section expires December 31, 2005.

2 **Sec. 7.** RCW 70.95.010 and 1989 c 431 s 1 are each amended to read
3 as follows:

4 The legislature finds:

5 (1) Continuing technological changes in methods of manufacture,
6 packaging, and marketing of consumer products, together with the
7 economic and population growth of this state, the rising affluence of
8 its citizens, and its expanding industrial activity have created new
9 and ever-mounting problems involving disposal of garbage, refuse, and
10 solid waste materials resulting from domestic, agricultural, and
11 industrial activities.

12 (2) Traditional methods of disposing of solid wastes in this state
13 are no longer adequate to meet the ever-increasing problem. Improper
14 methods and practices of handling and disposal of solid wastes pollute
15 our land, air and water resources, blight our countryside, adversely
16 affect land values, and damage the overall quality of our environment.

17 (3) Considerations of natural resource limitations, energy
18 shortages, economics and the environment make necessary the development
19 and implementation of solid waste recovery and/or recycling plans and
20 programs.

21 (4) Waste reduction must become a fundamental strategy of solid
22 waste management. It is therefore necessary to change manufacturing
23 and purchasing practices and waste generation behaviors to reduce the
24 amount of waste that becomes a governmental responsibility.

25 (5) Source separation of waste must become a fundamental strategy
26 of solid waste management. Collection and handling strategies should
27 have, as an ultimate goal, the source separation of all materials with
28 resource value or environmental hazard.

29 (6)(a) It is the responsibility of every person to minimize his or
30 her production of wastes and to separate recyclable or hazardous
31 materials from mixed waste.

32 (b) It is the responsibility of state, county, and city governments
33 to provide for a waste management infrastructure to fully implement
34 waste reduction and source separation strategies and to process and
35 dispose of remaining wastes in a manner that is environmentally safe
36 and economically sound. It is further the responsibility of state,
37 county, and city governments to monitor the cost-effectiveness and

1 environmental safety of combusting separated waste, processing mixed
2 waste, and recycling programs.

3 (c) It is the responsibility of county and city governments to
4 assume primary responsibility for solid waste management and to develop
5 and implement aggressive and effective waste reduction and source
6 separation strategies.

7 (d) It is the responsibility of state government to ensure that
8 local governments are providing adequate source reduction and
9 separation opportunities and incentives to all, including persons in
10 both rural and urban areas, and nonresidential waste generators such as
11 commercial, industrial, and institutional entities, recognizing the
12 need to provide flexibility to accommodate differing population
13 densities, distances to and availability of recycling markets, and
14 collection and disposal costs in each community; and to provide county
15 and city governments with adequate technical resources to accomplish
16 this responsibility.

17 (7) Environmental and economic considerations in solving the
18 state's solid waste management problems requires strong consideration
19 by local governments of regional solutions and intergovernmental
20 cooperation.

21 (8) The following priorities for the collection, handling, and
22 management of solid waste are necessary and should be followed in
23 descending order as applicable:

24 (a) Waste reduction;

25 (b) Recycling, with source separation of recyclable materials as
26 the preferred method;

27 (c) Energy recovery, incineration, or landfill of separated waste;

28 (d) Energy recovery, incineration, or landfilling of mixed wastes.

29 (9) It is the state's goal to achieve a fifty percent recycling
30 rate by ~~((1995))~~ 2005.

31 (10) It is the state's goal that programs be established to
32 eliminate disposal of residential or commercial yard debris in
33 landfills by 2010.

34 (11) Steps should be taken to make recycling at least as affordable
35 and convenient to the ratepayer as mixed waste disposal.

36 ~~((11))~~ (12) It is necessary to compile and maintain adequate data
37 on the types and quantities of solid waste that are being generated and
38 to monitor how the various types of solid waste are being managed.

1 (~~(12)~~) (13) Vehicle batteries should be recycled and the disposal
2 of vehicle batteries into landfills or incinerators should be
3 discontinued.

4 (~~(13)~~) (14) Excessive and nonrecyclable packaging of products
5 should be avoided.

6 (~~(14)~~) (15) Comprehensive education should be conducted
7 throughout the state so that people are informed of the need to reduce,
8 source separate, and recycle solid waste.

9 (~~(15)~~) (16) All governmental entities in the state should set an
10 example by implementing aggressive waste reduction and recycling
11 programs at their workplaces and by purchasing products that are made
12 from recycled materials and are recyclable.

13 (~~(16)~~) (17) To ensure the safe and efficient operations of solid
14 waste disposal facilities, it is necessary for operators and regulators
15 of landfills and incinerators to receive training and certification.

16 (~~(17)~~) (18) It is necessary to provide adequate funding to all
17 levels of government so that successful waste reduction and recycling
18 programs can be implemented.

19 (~~(18)~~) (19) The development of stable and expanding markets for
20 recyclable materials is critical to the long-term success of the
21 state's recycling goals. Market development must be encouraged on a
22 state, regional, and national basis to maximize its effectiveness. The
23 state shall assume primary responsibility for the development of a
24 multifaceted market development program to carry out the purposes of
25 this act.

26 (~~(19)~~) (20) There is an imperative need to anticipate, plan for,
27 and accomplish effective storage, control, recovery, and recycling of
28 discarded tires and other problem wastes with the subsequent
29 conservation of resources and energy.

30 **Sec. 8.** RCW 70.95.030 and 1998 c 36 s 17 are each amended to read
31 as follows:

32 As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise:

33 (1) "City" means every incorporated city and town.

34 (2) "Commission" means the utilities and transportation commission.

35 (3) "Committee" means the state solid waste advisory committee.

36 (4) "Composted material" means organic solid waste that has been
37 subjected to controlled aerobic degradation at a solid waste facility
38 in compliance with the requirements of this chapter. Natural decay of

1 organic solid waste under uncontrolled conditions does not result in
2 composted material.

3 (5) "Department" means the department of ecology.

4 (6) "Director" means the director of the department of ecology.

5 (7) "Disposal site" means the location where any final treatment,
6 utilization, processing, or deposit of solid waste occurs.

7 (8) "Energy recovery" means a process operating under federal and
8 state environmental laws and regulations for converting solid waste
9 into usable energy and for reducing the volume of solid waste.

10 (9) "Functional standards" means criteria for solid waste handling
11 expressed in terms of expected performance or solid waste handling
12 functions.

13 (10) "Incineration" means a process of reducing the volume of solid
14 waste operating under federal and state environmental laws and
15 regulations by use of an enclosed device using controlled flame
16 combustion.

17 (11) "Jurisdictional health department" means city, county, city-
18 county, or district public health department.

19 (12) "Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility at
20 which solid waste is placed in or on land and which is not a land
21 treatment facility.

22 (13) "Local government" means a city, town, or county.

23 (14) "Modify" means to substantially change the design or
24 operational plans including, but not limited to, removal of a design
25 element previously set forth in a permit application or the addition of
26 a disposal or processing activity that is not approved in the permit.

27 (15) "Multiple family residence" means any structure housing two or
28 more dwelling units.

29 (16) "Person" means individual, firm, association, copartnership,
30 political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry,
31 public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever.

32 (17) "Recyclable materials" means those solid wastes that are
33 separated for recycling or reuse, such as papers, metals, and glass,
34 that are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local
35 comprehensive solid waste plan. Prior to the adoption of the local
36 comprehensive solid waste plan, adopted pursuant to RCW 70.95.110(2),
37 local governments may identify recyclable materials by ordinance from
38 July 23, 1989.

1 (18) "Recycling" means transforming or remanufacturing waste
2 materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than
3 landfill disposal or incineration.

4 (19) "Residence" means the regular dwelling place of an individual
5 or individuals.

6 (20) "Sewage sludge" means a semisolid substance consisting of
7 settled sewage solids combined with varying amounts of water and
8 dissolved materials, generated from a wastewater treatment system, that
9 does not meet the requirements of chapter 70.95J RCW.

10 (21) "Soil amendment" means any substance that is intended to
11 improve the physical characteristics of the soil, except composted
12 material, commercial fertilizers, agricultural liming agents,
13 unmanipulated animal manures, unmanipulated vegetable manures, food
14 wastes, food processing wastes, and materials exempted by rule of the
15 department, such as biosolids as defined in chapter 70.95J RCW and
16 wastewater as regulated in chapter 90.48 RCW.

17 (22) "Solid waste" or "wastes" means all putrescible and
18 nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes including, but not limited
19 to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge,
20 demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts
21 thereof, and recyclable materials.

22 (23) "Solid waste handling" means the management, storage,
23 collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, and
24 final disposal of solid wastes, including the recovery and recycling of
25 materials from solid wastes, the recovery of energy resources from
26 solid wastes or the conversion of the energy in solid wastes to more
27 useful forms or combinations thereof.

28 (24) "Source separation" means the separation of different kinds of
29 solid waste at the place where the waste originates.

30 (25) "Vehicle" includes every device physically capable of being
31 moved upon a public or private highway, road, street, or watercourse
32 and in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be
33 transported or drawn upon a public or private highway, road, street, or
34 watercourse, except devices moved by human or animal power or used
35 exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

36 (26) "Waste-derived soil amendment" means any soil amendment as
37 defined in this chapter that is derived from solid waste as defined in
38 RCW 70.95.030, but does not include biosolids or biosolids products

1 regulated under chapter 70.95J RCW or wastewaters regulated under
2 chapter 90.48 RCW.

3 (27) "Waste reduction" means reducing the amount or toxicity of
4 waste generated or reusing materials.

5 (28) "Yard debris" means plant material commonly created in the
6 course of maintaining yards and gardens, and through horticulture,
7 gardening, landscaping, or similar activities. Yard debris includes
8 but is not limited to grass clippings, leaves, branches, brush, weeds,
9 flowers, roots, windfall fruit, vegetable garden debris, holiday trees,
10 and tree prunings four inches or less in diameter.

11 **Sec. 9.** RCW 70.95.090 and 1991 c 298 s 3 are each amended to read
12 as follows:

13 Each county and city comprehensive solid waste management plan
14 shall include the following:

15 (1) A detailed inventory and description of all existing solid
16 waste handling facilities including an inventory of any deficiencies in
17 meeting current solid waste handling needs.

18 (2) The estimated long-range needs for solid waste handling
19 facilities projected twenty years into the future.

20 (3) A program for the orderly development of solid waste handling
21 facilities in a manner consistent with the plans for the entire county
22 which shall:

23 (a) Meet the minimum functional standards for solid waste handling
24 adopted by the department and all laws and regulations relating to air
25 and water pollution, fire prevention, flood control, and protection of
26 public health;

27 (b) Take into account the comprehensive land use plan of each
28 jurisdiction;

29 (c) Contain a six year construction and capital acquisition program
30 for solid waste handling facilities; and

31 (d) Contain a plan for financing both capital costs and operational
32 expenditures of the proposed solid waste management system.

33 (4) A program for surveillance and control.

34 (5) A current inventory and description of solid waste collection
35 needs and operations within each respective jurisdiction which shall
36 include:

37 (a) Any franchise for solid waste collection granted by the
38 utilities and transportation commission in the respective jurisdictions

1 including the name of the holder of the franchise and the address of
2 his or her place of business and the area covered by the franchise;

3 (b) Any city solid waste operation within the county and the
4 boundaries of such operation;

5 (c) The population density of each area serviced by a city
6 operation or by a franchised operation within the respective
7 jurisdictions;

8 (d) The projected solid waste collection needs for the respective
9 jurisdictions for the next six years.

10 (6) A comprehensive waste reduction and recycling element that, in
11 accordance with the priorities established in RCW 70.95.010, provides
12 programs that (a) reduce the amount of waste generated, (b) provide
13 incentives and mechanisms for source separation, and (c) establish
14 recycling opportunities for the source separated waste.

15 (7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the
16 following:

17 (a) Waste reduction strategies;

18 (b) Source separation strategies, including:

19 (i) Programs for the collection of source separated materials from
20 residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs
21 shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from
22 single and multiple family residences, unless the department approves
23 an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning
24 guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates
25 and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally
26 sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials,
27 unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning
28 period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and
29 recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural
30 areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off
31 boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste
32 transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to
33 the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers
34 may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons;

35 (ii) Programs to monitor the collection of source separated waste
36 at nonresidential sites where there is sufficient density to sustain a
37 program;

1 (iii) Programs to ~~((collect))~~ manage yard ~~((waste, if the county or~~
2 ~~city submitting the plan finds that there are))~~ debris, including
3 strategies to:

4 (A) Develop collection programs or alternative means for managing
5 yard debris;

6 (B) Eliminate disposal of yard debris in landfills; and

7 (C) Encourage adequate markets or capacity for composted yard
8 ~~((waste))~~ debris within or near the service area to consume ~~((the~~
9 ~~majority of))~~ the material collected; and

10 (iv) Programs to educate and promote the concepts of waste
11 reduction and recycling;

12 (c) Recycling strategies, including a description of markets for
13 recyclables, a review of waste generation trends, a description of
14 waste composition, a discussion and description of existing programs
15 and any additional programs needed to assist public and private sector
16 recycling, and an implementation schedule for the designation of
17 specific materials to be collected for recycling, and for the provision
18 of recycling collection services; and

19 (d) Other information the county or city submitting the plan
20 determines is necessary.

21 (8) County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans may
22 provide for the establishment of residential collection rate structures
23 that provide economic incentives for customers to reduce their level of
24 solid waste collection service and encourage participation in waste
25 reduction, recycling, and yard debris collection programs. Any
26 jurisdictions that are signatories to comprehensive solid waste
27 management plans that adopt residential incentive rates shall adopt
28 ordinances to implement rate structures that are consistent with the
29 guidelines in the comprehensive plans. The utilities and
30 transportation commission is authorized to issue rules to implement
31 this section for solid waste collection companies regulated under Title
32 81 RCW.

33 (9) An assessment of the plan's impact on the costs of solid waste
34 collection. The assessment shall be prepared in conformance with
35 guidelines established by the utilities and transportation commission.
36 The commission shall cooperate with the Washington state association of
37 counties and the association of Washington cities in establishing such
38 guidelines.

1 (~~(9)~~) (10) A review of potential areas that meet the criteria as
2 outlined in RCW 70.95.165.

3 **Sec. 10.** RCW 70.95.280 and 1989 c 431 s 13 are each amended to
4 read as follows:

5 The department of ecology shall determine the best management
6 practices for categories of solid waste in accordance with the priority
7 solid waste management methods established in RCW 70.95.010. In order
8 to make this determination, the department shall conduct a
9 comprehensive solid waste stream analysis and evaluation. Following
10 establishment of baseline data resulting from an initial in-depth
11 analysis of the waste stream, the department shall develop a less
12 intensive method of monitoring the disposed waste stream including, but
13 not limited to, changes in the amount of waste generated and waste
14 type. The department shall monitor curbside collection programs and
15 other waste segregation and disposal technologies to determine, to the
16 extent possible, the effectiveness of these programs in terms of cost
17 and participation, their applicability to other locations, and their
18 implications regarding rules adopted under this chapter. Persons who
19 collect solid waste shall annually report to the department the types
20 and quantities of solid waste that are collected and where it is
21 delivered. The department shall adopt guidelines for reporting and for
22 (~~keeping proprietary information confidential~~) maintaining the
23 confidentiality of proprietary information included in the report. By
24 March 1st of each year, entities that collect recycled material shall
25 report their activity from the previous calendar year on a form
26 provided by the department. The department may impose a penalty of one
27 hundred dollars on any entity that fails to submit the required report
28 to the department. The department may impose an additional penalty of
29 one hundred dollars for each day after March 1st that a firm fails to
30 submit the required report. The total penalties for failure to report
31 shall not exceed one thousand dollars. By May 1st of each year, the
32 department may arrange for the publication in recycling and solid waste
33 industry trade publications the names of those entities failing to file
34 the required report. The department shall structure penalties and
35 other sanctions so as to encourage compliance with the annual reporting
36 requirement.

1 **Sec. 11.** RCW 70.95.290 and 1988 c 184 s 3 are each amended to read
2 as follows:

3 (1) The evaluation of the solid waste stream required in RCW
4 70.95.280 shall include the following elements:

5 (a) The department shall determine which management method for each
6 category of solid waste will have the least environmental impact; and

7 (b) The department shall evaluate the costs of various management
8 options for each category of solid waste, including a review of market
9 availability, and shall take into consideration the economic impact on
10 affected parties;

11 (c) Based on the results of (a) and (b) of this subsection, the
12 department shall determine the best management for each category of
13 solid waste. Different management methods for the same categories of
14 waste may be developed for different parts of the state.

15 (2) The department shall give priority to evaluating categories of
16 solid waste that, in relation to other categories of solid waste,
17 comprise a large volume of the solid waste stream or present a high
18 potential of harm to human health. At a minimum the following
19 categories of waste shall be evaluated:

20 (a) By January 1, 1989, yard ~~((waste))~~ debris and other
21 biodegradable materials, paper products, disposable diapers, and
22 batteries; ~~((and))~~

23 (b) By January 1, 1990, metals, glass, plastics, styrofoam or rigid
24 lightweight cellular polystyrene, and tires; and

25 (c) By January 1, 2004, construction, demolition, and land-clearing
26 debris, manure, and major food-processing wastes.

27 (3) The department is prohibited from adopting rules that mandate
28 best management practices for the categories of solid waste identified
29 in subsection (2) of this section.

30 **Sec. 12.** RCW 70.95.810 and 1998 c 245 s 132 are each amended to
31 read as follows:

32 (1) In order to establish the feasibility of composting food and
33 yard ~~((wastes))~~ debris, the department shall provide funds, as
34 available, to local governments submitting a proposal to compost such
35 wastes.

36 (2) The department, in cooperation with the department of
37 community, trade, and economic development, may approve an application
38 if the project can demonstrate the essential parameters for successful

1 composting, including, but not limited to, cost-effectiveness, handling
2 and safety requirements, and current and potential markets."

3 **SHB 2939** - S COMM AMD (S5017.1)

4 By Committee on Environmental Quality & Water Resources

5 ADOPTED 3/3/00

6 On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "reduction;" strike the
7 remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 43.19.1905, 43.19A.020,
8 39.04.133, 70.95.010, 70.95.030, 70.95.090, 70.95.280, 70.95.290, and
9 70.95.810; adding a new section to chapter 81.77 RCW; creating new
10 sections; prescribing penalties; and providing an expiration date."

--- END ---