

# ROUND TABLE MEETING SUMMARY

## A SUSTAINABLE VISION FOR WASHINGTON'S SOLID WASTE SYSTEM

MEETING 2 April 16, 2001

### VANCOUVER-SOUTHWEST REGION

#### **What is the Round Table Meeting Series?**

*The "Sustainable Vision for Washington State's Solid Waste System" round table meeting series (March-June 2001) brings community, business, and government together to identify coordinated approaches to solid waste issues. Diverse perspectives have been raised during these meetings. The outcomes of the meeting series are recommendations from each of the four regions for use in determining the priority issues and action alternatives that will be included in the state solid waste plan revision. Issues, goals, and strategies, in common within regions and across the state, will be noted in these recommendations, along with those that are unique to a region. All interested residents throughout the state are encouraged to join these regional dialogues during the remaining May and June meetings regardless of whether or not you participated in earlier meetings.*

#### **SUMMARY OF MEETING 2**

##### **INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE**

The purpose of Meeting 2 was for participants to identify milestones (interim goals with deadlines) for the issues identified in Meeting 1. The milestones will serve as landmarks that help measure progress toward a more effective and a more sustainable solid waste system, both in the long-term and the short-term.

Cullen Stephenson, Manager of Ecology's Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program spoke briefly about the project. He emphasized that management at Ecology is firmly behind and strongly supportive of this effort. He also ensured participants that Ecology would consider the outcomes of the meeting series very seriously, and while it may not be possible for every single idea suggested by participants to be included in the plan, most of the ideas will be included.

##### **PROCESS TO DATE**

Cheryl Strange, project manager for the state plan explained that Ecology began working on a revision to the State Solid Waste Plan with the State Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and a number of stakeholders in early 2000. Work groups developed issue papers, which serve as the foundation for the Round Table discussions. The full text of the issue papers can be found in the document entitled "Issues Identification: Issues for Consideration and Discussion" # 01-07-001 on the project website at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/swplan>.

The Round Table Meeting Series, March-June 2001, is the public review and input process for this stage of the state solid waste plan revision. This is the time to identify what is needed to create a state solid waste plan that will have support from the diverse communities who will be asked to participate in implementation activities. The plan recommendations are not written at this time; there is no drafted language to review and comment on. The regional recommendations drafted at the regional round tables will provide a foundation

for the next phase of developing action alternatives for consideration, which will follow the round tables in summer of 2001. Public review and input on the plan options and recommendations will be held in late fall of 2001 or winter of 2001-2, the draft plan will be developed in spring of 2002, and the final plan is scheduled for summer 2002.

### **SMALL GROUP EXERCISES**

A sustainable solid waste system will not be created overnight. Participants were asked to identify the steps they would like to see taken in their region that would help the region and/or the state to move forward toward a more sustainable system. These steps, or "milestones," are interim goals with deadlines. Participants worked in small groups, or breakouts, in two separate exercises. In the first one, participants identified milestones on a timeline that are needed to reach for the long-term vision. In the second exercise while using the same timeline, participants came up with ideas of what needs to happen to support the existing solid waste system while moving toward a more sustainable system. Finally, all participants reviewed the work of the other breakout groups to see the diversity of perspectives within the region.

The small groups provided the opportunity to explore the issues from a variety of perspectives. Participants were asked to choose one of the following breakout groups to work in: Government; Solid Waste Industry; Business; Environment; and Community and Civic Groups. These breakout groups were not considered to represent voices for each of these groupings; rather, the groupings were made for the purposes of providing participants the opportunity to express various perspectives on solid waste issues.

The breakout group timelines from each of the small groups have been merged. The milestones were organized into topic groupings by the neutral meeting facilitators, not the participants. The facilitators will request feedback on these groupings in Meeting 3. The milestones identified in the meeting are contained in the table below.

### **NEXT STEPS**

In May, round table meeting participants will focus on "How to Get to Where We Want to Go" in the region. Attendees will review the LONG RANGE VISION and CURRENT SYSTEM NEEDS milestones that were created in the April meeting. Attendees will work in small groups to identify proposed actions to reach the interim goals. Then, a full group discussion will be facilitated on how the diverse perspectives will be included in the regional recommendation to the state solid waste plan revision.

In addition, the draft vision will be reviewed and participant comments thus far will be compiled on how a sustainable approach to solid waste looks in the region. You are encouraged to attend and to share your perspectives on a sustainable future for solid waste in your region.

## SOUTHWEST MILESTONES LISTED BY TOPIC

The following table contains all Milestones from Meeting 2. Milestones are grouped by topic. If the topic is related to an Issue Paper, the source is noted. There is a brief summary statement at the beginning of each topic group, following by the Milestones themselves. Each Milestone indicates the initial of the sector breakout group in which it was created it (see key below) and the year it was placed on the timeline. The initials for the sector breakout groups stand for the following:

- (B) = Business
- (C) = Community & Civic Groups
- (E) = Environment
- (G) = Government
- (SW) = Solid Waste Industry

### ACTUAL / COMPLETE COSTS OF SOLID WASTE (Issue Paper 10)

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*Within 10 years pricing of materials will reflect true costs. Virgin material subsidies will be removed and environmental costs will be added in. Fifty percent of the costs of waste disposal of products will be internalized and included in the prices of products. In addition, the costs of waste will be based more on volume and weight and less on the cost of services. Within 30 years 75 percent of the costs of waste disposal of products will be internalized and include in the prices of products. Within 60 years 100 percent of the costs of waste disposal of products will be internalized and included into the prices of products.*

- Material's' pricing reflects true costs. Virgin material subsidies removed, environmental costs added in. (G) 2003
- Gas = \$6/gallon. Local options become more do-able due to increase in transportation costs (B) 2006
- On-route weighing of waste becomes the norm; rates are based more on volume and weight, less on cost-of-services (C) 2011
- 50% of the costs of waste disposal of products are internalized and included into the prices of products (G) 2021
- 75% of the costs of waste disposal of products are internalized and include into the prices of products (G) 2041
- 100% of the costs of waste disposal of products are internalized and included into the prices of products (G) 2061

### RECYCLABLE PRODUCTS (Issue Paper 11)

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*Within 10 years all producers will use 50 percent recycled material in manufacturing and 100 percent of paper products will be produced with pulp from hybrid cottonwood and recycled paper. Within 30 years all electronics will be able to be easily recycled and re-used, and all tires will be recycled into new tires.*

- All producers must use 50% recycled material in manufacturing (SW) 2006
- 100% of paper products produced with virgin pulp from hybrid cottonwood and recycled paper (G) 2011
- Tires 100% recycled into new tires (B) 2021
- All electronics can be easily recycled and re-used (B) 2031

## RECYCLING (Issue Paper 11)

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*Within 10 years state-funded institutions will be required to recycle (if available in their area). Recycling operators will employ better technology and more sustainable practices. Recycling facilities will be 'encouraged' by having fewer regulations imposed on them, while maintaining necessary regulations. Within 30 years demand for all traditional recycling commodities will be high and less than 10 percent total residuals will require expensive disposal Glass and tire recycling opportunities will exist statewide.*

- Recycling coordinator should do resource organization for recyclers (B) 2001
- Increase of source. Grass roots separated recyclables and waste - home owner, business (bigger incentive) (SW) 2001
- State funded institutions required to recycle (if available in their area) - i.e. prisons, hospitals, shelters funded by state grants, etc. (SW) 2001
- Require schools to recycle if available in their area - would save them money (SW) 2001
- State refund for aluminum can recycling (like Oregon) and glass bottles - state deposit system (G) 2003
- Recycling tax credit for businesses. Issue tax credit for businesses that achieve recycling and re-use goals. (SW) 2003
- Encourage recycling facilities with fewer regulations but still having necessary regulations and accountability (G) 2003
- Recycling operators should be encouraged to employ better technology and more sustainable practices (not all recycling is equally sustainable). Better forms or products (SW) 2003
- Have more return opportunities for recycling or diversion at point of purchase (SW) 2006
- Ban on regulatory disposal of recyclable materials (SW) 2006
- Recycle 50% metals from electronics manufacturing and disposal (SW) 2011
- Excellent demand for all traditional recycling commodities and less than 10% total residuals require very expensive disposal (B) 2021
- All tires are recycled - zero land filled (SW) 2021
- Glass recycling opportunities within 50 miles of every city in the state (B) 2041
- 100% of electron recycled (SW) 2051

## RECYCLING SERVICES (Issue Paper 11)

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*Within 10 years recycling and recovery services will be available statewide to almost all of the population within a 5 to 10 mile radius. Inefficiencies in recycling collection will be reduced or removed, recycling services will be available for broader variety of waste types, and transfer stations will have automated separation. Effective food waste recycling programs will be available in cities with a population over 25,000.*

- Recycling and recovery services are available in 100 % of the state (G) 2001
- Reduce or remove obstacles to efficiencies in recycling collection - i.e. allowed to mix residential and business recycling together in the same load (SW) 2001
- Rural and small community recycling by having local drop boxes (G) 2006
- Recycling services available in all counties (SW) 2006
- Recycling accessible to 100% of population within 5 mile radius (G) 2006
- 90% of population is within 10 miles of recycling center (G) 2006
- Automate separation at transfer stations - plastic, paper, box material, glass, metal, etc. (SW) 2006
- Effective food waste recycling programs available in all cities over 25,000 population (SW) 2006
- Recycling services are readily available in every part of the state (SW) 2011
- Recycling services are available for broader variety of waste types (beyond glass, paper, yard waste, plastics, etc. Now "mainstream." (SW) 2011
- Industrial and municipal waste industry is focused almost exclusively on regional material re-use/recycling, not disposal (B) 2051

## WASTE DIVERSION (Issue Paper 5)

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*Within 10 years there will be less emphasis on recycling and more on waste reduction, waste diversion, and hazardous waste management. There will be a system in place that makes mandatory residential, commercial, and industrial diversion/recycling more efficient. 100 percent of yard waste and wood debris will be diverted from landfills to recycling. Composting of post-consumer food waste will be practical, with weekly "compostables" collection. Funding and education to promote composting will result in a 20 to 25 percent reduction of solid waste going into landfills. Within 30 years energy will be recovered from all solid waste prior to final disposal.*

- Less emphasis on recycling and more on waste reduction and diversion. Increase emphasis on hazardous waste management (SW) 2001
- Educate, fund, and promote composting to reduce solid waste going into landfill by 25% (G) 2003
- Regulatory mandatory diversion/recycling for residential, commercial, industrial. A system in place that makes it efficient (SW) 2003
- Educate, fund, and promote composting to reduce solid waste going into landfill by 25% (G) 2003
- All vehicles run on bio-diesel (B) 2006
- Neighborhood composting implemented within community to decrease residential solid waste at landfill by 20% (food and newsprint compostable) (G) 2006
- Clean co-generation plants (SW) 2006
- 100% of yard waste and wood debris diverted from landfill to recycling (SW) 2006
- Most yard debris composted on-site/at home; remainder is collected efficiently, bi-weekly (C) 2006
- If it can be recycled at a cost lower than "true cost" it should be diverted over next 10 years - some each year (G) 2011
- Composting of post-consumer food waste becomes widely practical, weekly "compostables" collection; monthly trash collection (C) 2011
- Energy recovered from all solid waste prior to final disposal (B) 2021
- Local distribution of unpackaged food that community markets (C) 2031

## CHANGE BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES

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*Within 10 years education regarding sustainable solid waste will occur at all levels and be fully integrated into 50 percent of school districts' curricula. 50 percent of schools will be "sustainable" - growing as much of their own food as possible, composting, recycling, using recycled-content paper, etc. A community education plan will be implemented to inform the public of product stewardship, waste reduction methods, and recycling practices, and communities will work with industry to change the current culture of packaging. Within 60 years society will be focused less on consumerism and consumer products will be "low tech."*

- Community education plan implemented to inform public of product stewardship, waste reduction methods, and recycling practices (G) 2001
- Maximize education at all levels, including using senior citizens to teach K-6 on recycling (C) 2003
- Work with industry to change the current culture of packaging (C) 2006
- Environmental education will be fully integrated into 50% of school districts' curriculums (SW) 2011
- 50% of schools will be "sustainable" - growing as much of own food as possible, composting, recycling, using recycled content paper, etc. (SW) 2011
- Reduce road building to increase reliance on local resources and provide some obstacle to consumerism (SW) 2021
- A non-consumeristic society, devoid of demand for fashions, pop culture products, and automotive independence (C) 2061
- A society with high tech information exchange and 'low tech' consumer products (C) 2061

## WASTE GENERATION

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*Within 10 years a fuel will be created out of packaging material. Within 20 years waste generation will be reduced by 60 percent.*

- Creating a fuel out of paper - plastic packaging material. (SW) 2003
- In 20 years, reduced waste generation by 60% (C) 2021
- Total pounds/hh/yr down by 25% of 2000. When the economy is good, and when it is bad, people generate less waste and recyclables (C) 2021

## LANDFILLING AND INCINERATION (Issue Paper 9)

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*Within 10 years 50 percent of abandoned landfills will be identified and cleaned up. No new landfills will be created and abandoned landfills will be mined for resources. Within 30 years 90 percent of abandoned landfills will be cleaned up. Within 60 years landfills will be eliminated and solid waste will be converted to building and construction materials.*

- Special state fund is set up using LTCA to clean up chronic dumping sites. State places liens on the property to recover costs. (G) 2006
- Seed landfills with bacteria - paper, oil, solvents, grass clippings (SW) 2006
- Mining of landfills (G) 2011
- Quit making landfills so as to encourage the re-use of existing solid wastes (B) 2011
- 50% of abandoned landfills are identified and cleaned up (G) 2011
- Shred waste that can't be diverted - remove metals, plastics, and compost (SW) 2011
- Landfills are mined for resources. Cells are designed for storage of material/resources until a technology is developed for their reuse (G) 2021
- 100% of recovery (G) 2021
- 90% of abandoned landfills are cleaned up (G) 2021
- Eliminate landfills. Convert solid waste to building materials and construction materials. (C) 2061

## WASTE DISPOSAL REDUCTION (Issue Paper 5)

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*Within 10 years waste per-capita disposal will decrease by 30 percent. Deposit and advanced-disposal-fee legislation will be passed.*

- Waste disposal goes down by 10% (G) 2003
- Deposit-legislation and advanced-disposal-fee advocates pass comprehensive, progressive bill (C) 2006
- 30% of current per-capita solid waste disposed. 70% of solid waste to re-use, compost, or recycled. (B) 2011
- Washington Minimum Residual Value Bill (like a bottle bill, except it encompasses all products with limited product life and their containers) (C) 2011
- The number of trucks collecting "stuff" in neighborhoods are down to one per week - requires better efficiency and source reduction (C) 2031

## WASTE PREVENTION (Issue Paper 6)

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*Within 10 years methods will be in place to reduce waste so it is useable as a raw material. Product packaging will be reduced by 25 percent in 10 years and an additional 25 percent in 15 years. Biodegradable packaging will be used for 25 percent of all packaging and there will be more bulk markets for food and home goods. Also within this ten year period, 'zero waste' will be defined in a realistic and acceptable manner. Within 30 years non-essential packaging will be reduced by 80 percent. Within 60 years fast-food packaging will be re-useable, there will no be paper, and 'zero waste.'*

- Methods to reduce waste so it is also useable as a raw material (G) 2001
- More bulk markets for food and home goods (C) 2003
- Public, government, and business have realistic understanding of parameters for "zero waste" ideal. Define "0" waste in a realistic and achievable manner. (SW) 2003
- If we can't reach "0" then define what is achievable, attainable, or acceptable (SW) 2003
- A useful measure of waste prevention is developed, leading to funding for waste prevention programs (C) 2006
- Reduce product packaging by 25% in 10 years and an additional 25% in 15 years (G) 2011
- Biodegradable (w/ or w/o UV) packaging for 25% of all packaging (SW) 2011
- People spend less (in real dollars) on garbage and recycling than they spent in 2000, but with increased diversion and/or through-source reduction (C) 2021
- Reduce non-essential packaging by 80% (not needed for health, safety, or product integrity) (SW) 2021
- Disposable fast-food packaging is displaced by generic re-useable containers, with a deposit/refund system for cups, clamshells, etc. (C) 2041
- No paper (C) 2041
- Zero waste (B) 2061

## ADDRESSING SPECIAL WASTE STREAMS (Issue Paper 1)

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*Within 10 years convenient and inexpensive systems will be in place for dropping off household hazardous materials state-wide. There will be facilities to destroy or recycle various "problem" wastes - e.g. medical, tires, industrial wastes, and metals. All infectious biomedical waste will be treated and/or recycled.*

- We need facilities to destroy or recycle various "problem" wastes (medical, tires, industrial wastes, metals) (SW) 2001
- Advance Disposal Fee (ADF) applied to toxic products to handle 'recycling' or disposal costs so that costs are distributed more equitably (G) 2003
- Audit toxic waste recycling - oil gallons, paint gallons, batteries (SW) 2003
- Increase financial assurance requirements for facilities that dispose or recycle solid and hazardous waste (SW) 2003
- Convenient and inexpensive systems are in place for dropping off household hazardous materials state-wide (SW) 2006
- All infectious biomedical waste is treated and/or recycled (SW) 2011
- Local business to process specific waste classification - usable products, e.g. margarine containers (C) 2031

## PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP (Issue Paper 7)

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*Within 10 years voluntary product stewardship activities will be implemented by key industries. There will be laws limiting packaging or requiring stores to take back packaging, and manufacturers will be required to provide and use recyclable package material. Also within this 10 year period, 25 percent of durable goods - e.g. autos and electronics - will be repairable and upgradeable. Incentives and/or regulations will be in place to achieve product stewardship for 20 percent of chemical products. Within 30 years product stewardship will be the norm and regulations will be adopted. 50 to 75 percent of products will be repairable and/or upgradeable. Within 60 years packaging will be eliminated for items that can be distributed without packaging.*

- Law limiting packaging or requiring stores to take back packaging (SW) 2006
- Require all package material to be recyclable; require the manufacturer to provide the material; require that manufacturer to use the material (B) 2006
- Small businesses can send computers back to the company they came from (B) 2006
- Product stewardship is a common practice among all manufacturers (more than collection (G) 2011
- 25% of products (electronics, autos, durables) are repairable and upgradeable (G) 2011
- Products that will take back their own package, or expired product (C) 2011
- Legislature adopts product stewardship regulation - manufacturer product liability (G) 2011
- Product stewardship practices are implemented by 75% of business sector (G) 2011
- Incentives and/or regulations are in place to achieve product stewardship for 20% or chemical products (G) 2011
- Voluntary product stewardship activities are implemented by key industries - defined by toxicity, type of product/waste, recoverability (G) 2011
- 50% of products are repairable and upgradeable (G) 2021
- Product stewardship becomes the norm (G) 2021
- "Cradle to cradle" responsibility of the manufacture for the product produced (SW) 2021
- Incentives and/or regulations are in place to achieve product stewardship for 50% of chemical products (G) 2021
- Legislative packaging requirements for manufacturers to be responsible for all products produced (SW) 2021
- 75% of products are repairable and upgradeable (G) 2031
- Mandatory product stewardship activities are implemented by remaining industries (G) 2031
- Eliminate packaging in 60 years; for example, computers can be distributed without packaging (C) 2061

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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*Within ten years research programs will be in place for generating new products from what are currently 'problem' solid waste items. There will be research and civic involvement in recycled product development. Within 30 years government will conduct research to help businesses develop non-hazardous materials that work as well or better than chemicals now being used.*

- Development of research programs to generate new products from presently "problems" solid waste items (C) 2003
- Recycled product development - research and civic involvement (C) 2003
- Government research to help businesses develop non-hazardous materials that work as well or better than chemicals now being used (B) 2031
- Research and development fund to create new ways to make current products (B) 2031

## STATE AND LOCAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING

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*Within the next year the purpose of this state solid waste plan will be clear, and there will be clear definition of solid waste planning goals and interim steps to reach those goals. Within 10 years clarification on the definitions of 'product' versus 'waste' will improve the regulatory system and allow for an increase in re-usable products. Also, business and government will work together on solutions; government will have a timely problem-solving communication response system in place.*

- Increase measurable solid waste goals and progress checks toward "sustainability" (SW) 2001
- Clear definition of solid waste planning goals and interim steps to reach those goals. Clarify the purpose of this Plan (SW) 2001
- Consistency in solid waste facility requirements from one county to another (SW) 2001
- Business and government working together on solutions - really (B) 2003
- State grants (funding) reserved for local agencies to administer local education (G) 2003
- Business/government: problem solving board of review; fairness model - e.g. SBA 30 day response communication; working together (B) 2003
- Clear definitions of product and waste to improve the regulatory system and allow for increase in re-usable product (SW) 2003
- Need to be able to quantify effectiveness of programs supported by grant funds. (SW) 2003
- Continue/increase funding for programs that work (SW) 2003
- Clear definition of 'product' vs. 'waste' (SW) 2006
- More open competition for commercial garbage hauling and recycling competitive classifications (B) 2006
- Improved measurement strategies for recycled, recovered, re-use - data for our annual recovery rates (G) 2006
- Plan adopted (ha ha ha) (B) 2041
- Consume entropy (SW) 2061

## ROLES AND AUTHORITIES (Issue Paper 2)

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*Within 10 years barriers to solid waste handling across multiple jurisdictions will be reduced. More authority will be given to counties, while solid waste handling will be regional in approach. Government regulation will be coordinated to allow for 'one stop shopping' for the recycling and waste industry, and business.*

- Freedom to implement charges (implement accounting practices) with governmental approval to cover hazardous waste disposal costs (B) 2001
- Program to bring government and recycling community together - dispute methods (G) 2001
- Authority for hauling is granted to counties (G) 2001
- Flow control and FAAAA issues are resolved (G) 2001
- City of Vancouver should listen to recyclers (B) 2001
- Give more authority to county government - collection contracts, facility permitting (G) 2001
- Coordination of government regulation - one stop shopping for recycling waste industry and business (B) 2001
- Legal resolution of property, flow control, recyclables - vs. solid waste issues (G) 2003
- Even the playing field county-by-county. Present approach county-oriented, while solid waste handling regional in approach. Remove barriers to solid waste handling across multiple jurisdictions (SW) 2003
- Realistic and comprehensive regulatory infrastructure for re-use of organic materials (agriculture waste, food processing wastes) (SW) 2003
- Legislature amends RCW 36 to allow counties to contract solid waste collection (G) 2006
- Ecology and the WUTC adopt a definition for "recycling" or "recyclable materials" (G) 2006
- Environmental equity becomes a qualifying factor for "most favored nation" trading status (C) 2031

## REDUCTION OF TOXINS / ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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*Within 10 years toxins entering landfills will be reduced by 90 percent. Volumes of toxic materials found in typical homes and businesses will be reduced by 90 percent and bio-accumulation toxins will be eliminated from new product manufacturing. Within 30 years toxins in products will be reduced by 50 percent. Within 60 years toxins in products will be reduced by 85 percent. In addition, toxins in garbage, wastewater, and storm water will be reduced by 75 percent.*

- Government and business funded research and assistance center for state-wide waste and toxics reduction (B) 2003
- Develop an economic plan to make local industry accountable for the cost of environmental impact (C) 2003
- Figure out way to measure reduction of toxins in chemical products (G) 2003
- Persistent bio-accumulation toxins are eliminated from new product manufacturing (C) 2006
- Pesticides may only be purchased by licensed professionals and their use is as tightly monitored as narcotics (C) 2006
- Reduction in CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions (SW) 2006
- Waste characterization for toxins are done regionally every 5 years by state (G) 2006
- Volumes of toxic materials found in typical homes and businesses are reduced by 90% over volumes in 2000 (C) 2011
- Toxins entering landfills are reduced by 90% (SW) 2011
- Reduction of 90% of toxins landfilled (SW) 2011
- Toxins in products are reduced by 50% (G) 2021
- Elimination of production of PBTs (SW) 2021
- Toxins in products are reduced by 75%. Toxins in garbage, wastewater, and storm water are reduced by 50%. (G) 2041
- Elimination of green house gas emissions (SW) 2041
- Toxins in products are reduced by 85% (G) 2061
- Toxins in garbage, wastewater, and storm water are reduced by 75% (G) 2061

## CONSUMER AND INDUSTRY INCENTIVES

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*Within 10 years there will be more financial incentives for businesses and homeowners to recycle. There will be tax incentives (rewards) to produce low-impact products and there will be incentives for local community to minimize the impact of waste on ground water.*

- Tax incentives (rewards) to produce low-impact products (B) 2003
- Incentives for local community that will support the environment - e.g. effect of waste on ground water (C) 2003
- Create more financial incentives for businesses and homeowners to recycle (SW) 2003
- Subsidies for gas and oil extraction are eliminated, clean air programs are strengthened (C) 2006
- Increase curbside recycling by promoting economic benefit to consumer (i.e. \$0.05/lb. newspaper) (G) 2006



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