



King County

Department of
Natural Resources and Parks
Solid Waste Division

Organics stakeholder meeting

Today's agenda

9:00 - 9:20	Welcome, introductions and setting the stage	Christie True, King County DNRP Director Josh Marx, King County
9:20 - 9:50	King County Compost Use Pilots	Andy Smith, King County
9:50 - 10:10	King County Universal Compost Contract and Technical Assistance	Emily Coleman, King County
10:10 - 10:40	King County Residential Contamination Research and Outreach Campaign Planning	Amanda Goodwin, C+C
10:40 - 10:55	Break	
10:55 - 11:25	King County Commercial FW Grant Program - 2 Grantee Reports	Joan Nelson, City Of Auburn Jeanette Brizendine, City of Federal Way
11:25 - 11:45	HB 1114 - Reducing Wasted Food	Mary Harrington, Dept. of Ecology
11:45 - 11:55	HB 1569 - New Compostable Labeling Law	Heather Trim, Zero Waste Washington
11:55 - 12:00	Wrap-up	



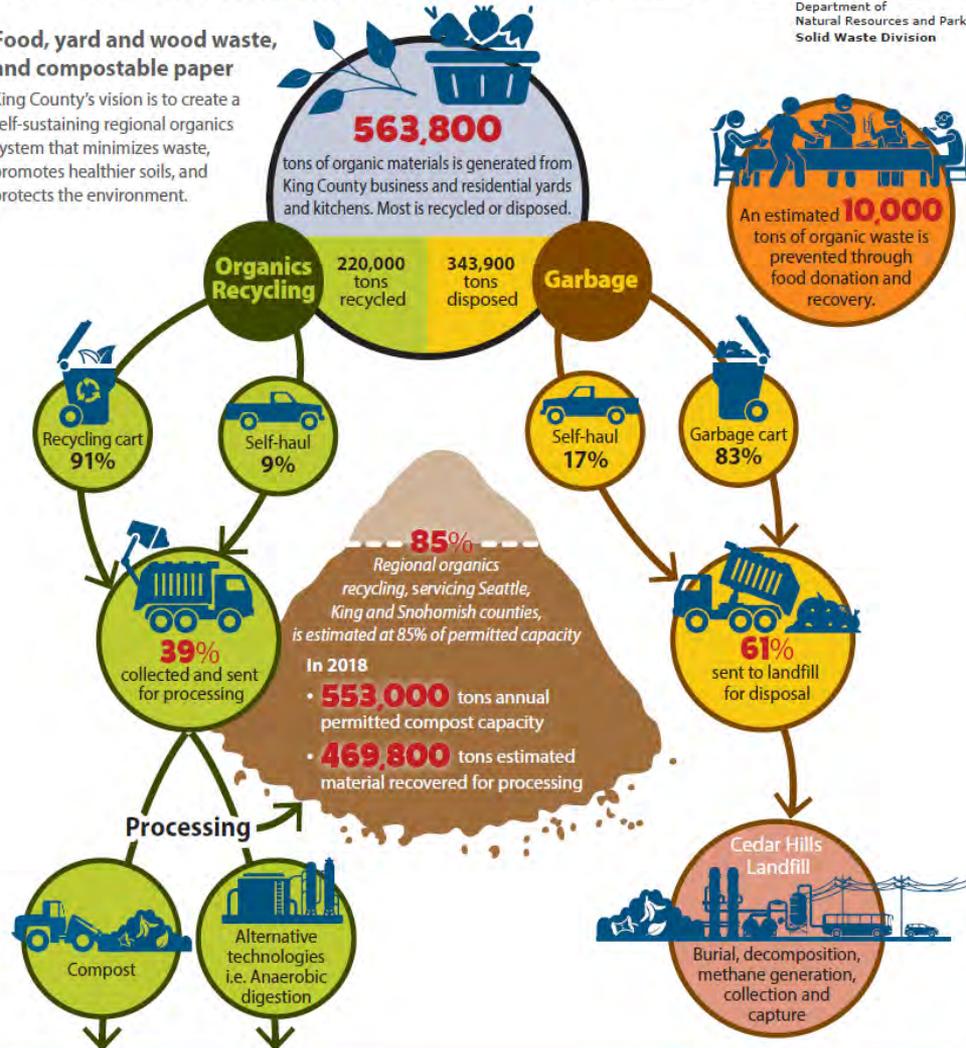
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2018 Organic Materials Management in King County

Food, yard and wood waste, and compostable paper

King County's vision is to create a self-sustaining regional organics system that minimizes waste, promotes healthier soils, and protects the environment.





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Andy Smith – King County

King County Compost Commitment

Council budget proviso

Enhance and expand the local market for compost – recommendations to increase the purchase of compost in the region

- Market assessment identified opportunities
- King County pilots in key areas to unlock future opportunity
- Technical assistance program to support future demand



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Compost on closed landfill cover pilot

Using biofiltration technology on one acre to test compost and wood mixtures as a cover for the closed landfill facilities to help tackle the climate crisis

- Understand better the potential with different cover types
- Need to monitor secondary environmental impacts
- **Up next: final council budget approval**



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Compost in King County green buildings practices

County owned green building projects follow good practice guidance and award points for sustainability actions

- Compost could be directly incentivized or signposted
- Capital project managers have limited knowledge
- **Up next: update guidance for 2020 projects**



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Compost on King County farmland pilot

The program supports immigrant, refugee, and communities of color by providing access to land and enabling participation within the agricultural market place

- Could unlock significant future use
- Understand better current practices (including lack of interest)
- **Up next: recruit farmer participants & conduct soil analysis**



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Post-demolition soil restoration on parkland

The County acquires natural lands with structures in need of demolition. Compost could help to strengthen the natural environment, supporting trees and plant life.

- Soil on the building footprint is often in very poor quality
- Proximity to wetlands could be a challenge
- **Up next: identify sites & complete any permitting**



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Post-construction soil standard compliance

Gather data how post construction soil amendments include compost in meeting King County code to help uncover further opportunities.

- Understanding compliance can help target information
- We don't collect data on compliance – there are big unknowns
- **Up next: finalize approach for collecting 2020 projects data**



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What else?

Compost as a pro-climate solution: seeking opportunities to develop evidence

Seeking contractor to support technical work: letter RFP will be released imminently

Building out the technical assistance program: more information coming up next!



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Emily Coleman– King County

King County Universal Compost Contract
and Technical Assistance Program

Compost Commitment Delivery Items

Recommendation 1-A: Provide technical assistance to King County agencies to increase compost use in county projects

- Universal compost contract
- Technical assistance program



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Universal Contract

- Allows all King County agencies to purchase compost off of one contract
 - Easier to procure compost for internal purchasers
 - Aggregating quantities can reduce procurement and product costs
- Other jurisdictions can piggyback off of the contract



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Current Data Limitations

- Lack of data regarding compost usage
 - Don't have a baseline for quantities purchased
 - Uncertain of actual usage in capital projects due to current reporting limitations
 - Do not have a complete picture of the compost type purchased and geographical distribution of application within the County
- Contract will enable more accurate compost data collection



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Current Lack of Material Specification Standard

- King County does not have standard specifications for purchased materials; varies from project to project
- Internal purchasers and Project Managers were referencing a wide array of compost specifications
- Inconsistent specifications make:
 - Product education difficult
 - Quality expectations uncertain



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Contract Structure

- Invitation to Bid (ITB)
- Breaks King County into regions
 - Reducing transportation emissions and costs
 - Vendors can win multiple regions
 - Can award to primary and secondary vendors in one region
- Will require quarterly and annual reporting



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Compost Material Specification

- Received feedback from both internal and external agencies
- Closely follows WSDOT, City of Seattle and Department of Ecology specifications
 - Separate specifications for bioretention and biosolids
- Feedstock requirement: Minimum of 51% from KC organics system

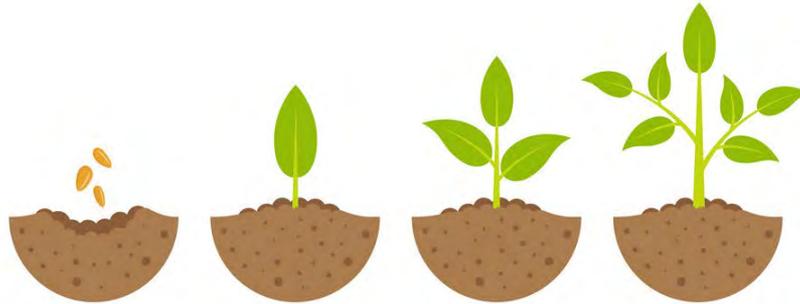


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Contract Timeline

- Advertise the solicitation in late 2019 or early 2020
- Award the contract by March 2020
- Will be in place for 3 years (until 2023)



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Capital Projects Use

- Can utilize the Goods and Services contract through Owner-Furnished Products solicitation language
- Will offer this and other standard specification language to Project Managers
- Enables better tracking of compost usage data for capital projects



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Technical Assistance Program

- Offer resources to users and project managers
 - Application types and explanations
 - Sample solicitation language for capital projects
 - Trainings
- These resources will be made available to jurisdictions looking to piggyback off of our contract



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Next Steps for Organics Market Development

- Finalize contract and go out to bid
- Develop technical and marketing resources, including training for internal and external users
- Contract and pilot management



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Discussion Questions

- What difficulties do cities and other jurisdictions face when purchasing compost?
 - What could a contract include to reduce these challenges?
- What types of resources or assistance would be most useful for cities and other jurisdictions to increase their use of compost?



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Amanda Godwin – C+C

King County Residential Contamination
Research and Outreach Campaign Planning



Organics Contamination Qualitative Study

KING COUNTY SOLID WASTE DIVISION

Research Objectives

Gain in-depth understanding of the beliefs, attitudes & behaviors that lead to contamination in the curbside compost cart

- Root causes of curbside compost contamination
- Motivations and barriers associated with behavior change around decreasing curbside compost contamination
- Interest and willingness to modify curbside contamination behaviors

Methodology

- 14 one-hour in-home interviews
- 1-2 days prior to yard waste pick-up
- Represented geographic and demographic mix in King County
- Completed homework assignment

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CAUSES OF CONTAMINATION

Mixing messages leads to flawed decision-making

Empty, clean and dry + **“pizza box method”** =
all food-soiled material should go in curbside
compost bin



“Well we know about the pizza box, and how that goes in [the compost], so why wouldn't the donut box [store bought with plastic film]? it's paper and it's empty...and if I can throw a pizza box away why couldn't it [the milk container] go in?”
– Dinah”

Coated vs. uncoated confusion

- People are aware that “coated” items can’t go into compost bin; however, “coated” is an ambiguous term
- This, coupled with a desire to compost more, causes people to put food-soiled “coated” items into the compost

“

“That waxy paper on pears...it’s not too waxy. I guess it can be composted”

– Lori W

”



“

“I feel it to see how much wax content it has...if it felt papery, I think I would put it into the compost”

– Paul B.

”

Confusion over how to determine “compostability”

...it seems like it will degrade because it looks “natural” or seems permeable

...it has a matte finish (doesn't look like plastic)

...it's more malleable than plastic (less rigid than plastic)

...it came from the earth to begin with

“

“[I can tell] by that gut feel. I guess I'm going off of the thought that if I were to leave it outside over time it would turn to dirt”

– Sabena D.

”

“

“The wrapper around the hamburger is kind of like the same thing as a paper towel, so why wouldn't it go in the compost”

– Paulin T

”

Business composting vs. home composting

- Use look and feel of restaurant containers as a benchmark
- Put restaurant takeout containers into curbside compost bins

“It’s [Chipotle take-out container] one of the things I question...I think it’s compostable.” [and how do you know?] – “it’s a combination of what my guide says...what Taco Time does, because I trust them...and a gut feel” – Sabina D. (8/5)



“Other than educational programs, I learn the most about composting based off of businesses and their composting practices...like Taco Time” – Quinn M.



“But then there’s a baggy that the [coffee] pods come in that says “industrially compostable” and “for industrial composting...I don’t even know what that is” [she put it in the compost] – Dinah (8/12)





Don't think small mistakes matter

The “ick factor”



Household, family & friend dynamics play a role





ADDITIONAL INSIGHTS

Attitudes and beliefs about curbside composting

- Believe it's a good thing to do, but aren't sure why
- Don't know what happens to it after it's picked up
- Do not link their food scraps with generating compost that people can purchase (and those that did thought the idea was "icky")
- People feel really, really good about their efforts to compost (and recycle)

“

“I have a gas-guzzling car. If I can do this piece... at least I'm helping out in the ways I can...” – “It hurts a little piece of me to throw something out”

– Stephanie B.

”

“

“I guess I assume that the compost goes to a site, where they put it out commercially...maybe it gets shipped off to another country...maybe it goes to a farm...I would think it would stay local...wouldn't it go to a plant where it gets turned into liquid or something?”

– Dinah

”



Composting is part of bigger system of managing waste in home

- When faced with waste, the decision is not whether or not something is compostable - it's “what bin does it go in?”
- Many people think they are recycling right. Everyone mentioned (unaided) that recyclable items have to be empty, clean and dry.



“If I’m really not sure about something, it goes in the trash. But that’s the last option.”
– Joann F. (8/6)

Common deterrents to composting impact most people

- Ick factors: It smells, it's messy, draws fruit flies and ants
- Hassle when it's raining or cold; or when it takes multiple trips to cart
- Time it takes to do the right thing if it interrupts what they're currently doing

“

“I'm not hardcore with my composting habits, I'm just too busy...If I'm in a rush, I'd just say screw it and it all goes in the trash. I know it's wrong but I'm being realistic”

– Jackie

”

Bin labels and guides not effective for day to day sorting

- When it's on the bin, it's too late for action
- They start search for answers with where they *think* the item goes
- When they really need it, it's not convenient
- When they get a new guide, they think there are no changes from previous version



“When there are changes, do something to make them stand out on the guide, otherwise I don't know”

– Cathy G.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

- Leverage the **positive halo** around composting and the strong desire people have to do it right
- Focus on helping people make **decisions** about where something goes by addressing specific materials and all carts at one time
- Communicate about specific behaviors **one at a time**
- Give people permission to **throw it in the trash** if they don't know what to do
- Don't need to link compost behaviors in the home with buying back that same material as compost, instead focus on more general messaging about reducing waste, protecting the environment and building healthy soil



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Break



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Joan Nelson – City of Auburn

Jeanette Brizendine – City of Federal Way

**King County Commercial
Food Waste Grant Program**



Business Food Waste Reduction Program

Joan Nelson
City of Auburn
December 2, 2019

Program Overview

- Timeframe: 2016-2018
- Funds: \$59,000 (from two King County grants)
- Focus: Businesses that produce food waste
- Data: Tracked by cost and tons



Outreach

- 645 program outreach letters
- 405 phone calls
- 221 site visits



Equipment/Services Offered



- Biobags
- Kitchen containers
- Signage
- Guidelines
- Training

Results

- **22** businesses started food collection
- **18** still participating at end of project
- **9,155** tons food waste diverted from landfill
- **110** tons food waste prevented
- **\$190,398** cost savings



Challenges

- Time commitment
- Strip malls & large businesses
- Staff training/turn-over
- Non-mandatory service
- Contamination
- Illegal dumping
- Knowledge of Good Samaritan Act



Lessons Learned

“Our company will not participate until programs are mandatory. All regions/areas have different recycling and composting programs, making it very difficult to train staff and stay current.”



Recommendations

- Embedded rates
- Offer cart service to businesses who meet specific requirements
- Outreach interpreters
- Focus on small, privately owned businesses



A top-down view of a large, colorful pile of food scraps. The pile is composed of various items including sliced tomatoes, carrot sticks, green leafy vegetables, purple basil, yellow lemon slices, orange slices, and other vegetable and fruit pieces. The colors are bright and varied, creating a rich, textured background.

Questions?



Commercial Food Rescue

Jeanette Brizendine, City of Federal Way
King County Organics Stakeholder Meeting
December 2, 2019



40%

of food produced in
U.S. is wasted

1/3

could completely feed
all 42 million hungry
Americans



Food Rescue

How It Works



1



2



3

Build a List



State of **Washington** **Federal Way** Business Registration # 20-.....

BUSINESS REGISTRATION APPLICATION

Federal Way Business Home Occupation - \$50 Temporary - \$20 Change of Address

Businesses located within 3W	Business Fee
0-10 employees	\$40
11-25 employees	\$125
26-50 employees	\$250
51-100 employees	\$1,500
101-500 employees	\$4,500
501-1000 employees	\$9,500

SECTION A - Business Information - Please complete all information.

Business Name: _____ WA State ID #: _____
 Business Address (Street/Suite - Physical Location) Are you currently occupying this address? Yes No
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Business Phone #: _____
 Mailing Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Business Fax #: _____
 Email Address: _____ Employees in Federal Way (do not include yourself) Full Time # _____ Part Time # _____
 % liquor served on the premises? Yes No No State Liquor License #: _____ Are there Learning objectives? Yes No State Grants/License #: _____

SECTION B - Description of Business - Describe in detail your business activities - including which category - retail, wholesale, or services.

SECTION C - Business Ownership - Attach additional pages if necessary.

Sole Proprietor Partnership Corporation Limited Liability Non-Profit Other

Company Name: _____ (As registered with WA State)
 Number of Owners, Partners, or Corporate Officers: _____ Date business began or will begin: _____
 Name: _____ Title: _____ (Owner/Partner/Officer) Birthdate: _____
 Home Address (Street/PO Box, City, State, Zip): _____ Telephone Number: _____ % Owned: _____
 Name: _____ Title: _____ Driver License/State: _____ Birthdate: _____
 Home Address (Street/PO Box, City, State, Zip): _____ Employee Number: _____ % Owned: _____
 Name of Emergency Not/Contact: _____ Telephone No.: _____

SECTION D - Business Location - Some improvements to your business may require separate permits. Please contact the Community Development Permit Counter at (206) 835-2607 for more information.

King County Parcel #: _____ Are you making tenant improvements? Yes No
 Building: Single Tenant Multi-Tenant Floor Space Used: _____ Name of Business Center (if applicable): _____
 Does building/tenant have a security alarm system? Yes No No, Business (206) 835-2607 If yes, monitored by: _____ City alarm registration no.: _____

City of Federal Way



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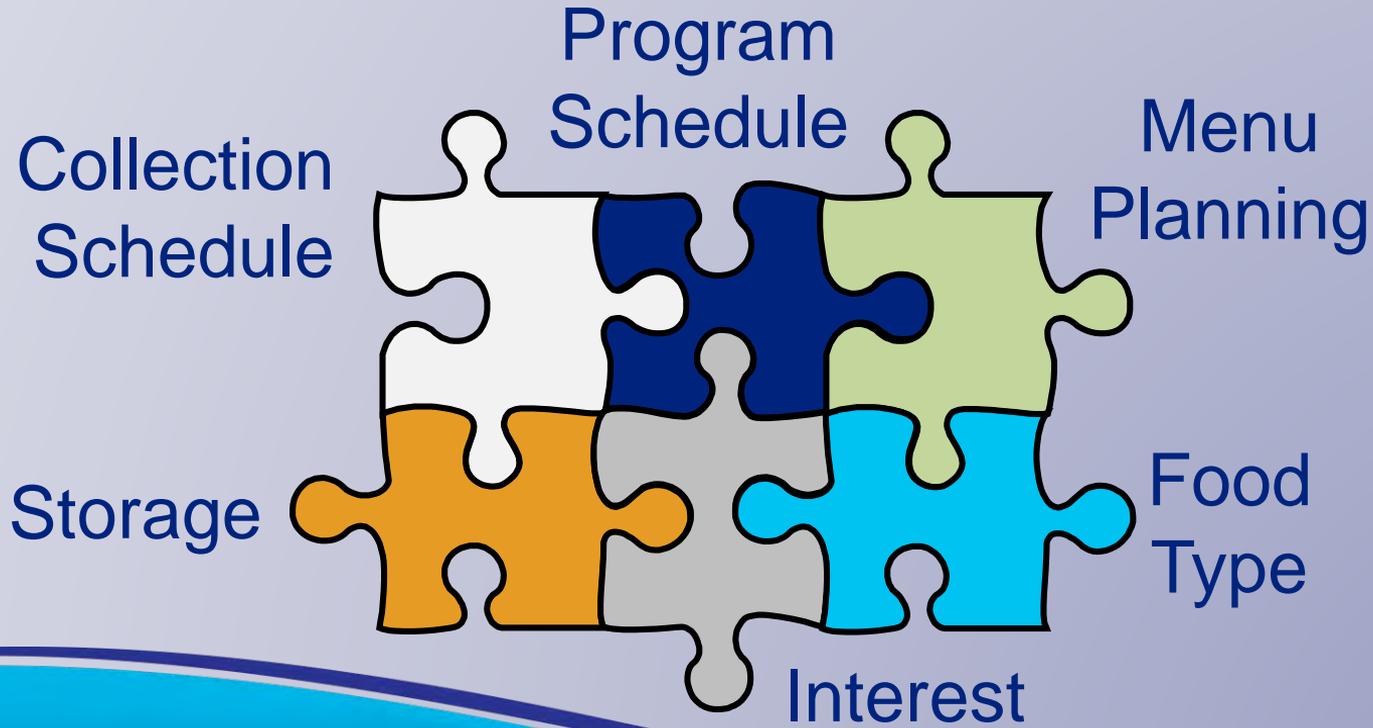


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Nonprofit Feeding Programs



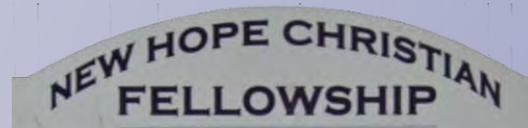
Feeding Program Barriers



Feeding Program Supplies



Feeding Program Participants



Food Service Contacts

Food Service Establishments Contacted				
282	270	93	29	53







FOOD RESCUE PARKING

Monday - Friday @ 10 AM

Communities in Schools • Calvary Lutheran Church • City of Federal Way

FOOD RESCUE

Commons Mall Food Court, 1928 S Commons, Federal Way
Pickup Monday - Friday, ~10 AM

Directions:
 1. South Commons
 2. 1928 S Commons (turn right)
 3. 251,629, 7777 + 253, 402, 4799
 4. 1928 Commons Commons Commons

1. Park in loading dock area
2. Place parking pass in window
3. Take hand call and customer
4. Enter through back door
5. Ask food truck driver if they have food



New Food Rescue Participants

- ✓ AMADO FARMS
- ✓ B&R ESPRESSO
- ✓ BAKERS DOZEN
- ✓ BAUTISTA FARMS
- ✓ FOOD FOREST FARMS
- ✓ FREEDOM SNACKS
- ✓ GYROS HOUSE
- ✓ HAYTON FARMS
- ✓ HONOR COFFEE
- ✓ LOPEZ FARMS
- ✓ MAE MEE FRESH FOOD
- ✓ MARTIN FAMILY ORCHARDS
- ✓ MASON'S QUICK BITE
- ✓ MRS FIELD COOKIES
- ✓ NEW WORLD KOREAN MARKET
- ✓ NORTSHORE QUALITY PRODUCE
- ✓ PAC ISLAND GRILL
- ✓ SIDHU FARMS
- ✓ TORERO'S TAQUERIA
- ✓ WETZEL'S PRETZELS
- ✓ ZITA PIZZA

Barriers for Food Service



- ✓ Health Department
- ✓ Liability
- ✓ Quantity of Food
- ✓ Storage
- ✓ Collection
- ✓ Language

Food Rescue Budget

TYPE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
Personnel	\$1,397	\$7,058	\$3,969	\$3,528	\$15,952
Supplies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,773	\$6,773
Other	\$0	\$1,080	\$140	\$160	\$1,380
TOTAL	\$1,397	\$8,138	\$4,109	\$10,461	\$24,105

Recommendations





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Waste
Prevention

Resource
Recovery

Waste
Disposal

Questions?

Jeanette Brizendine

Recycling Project Manager

City of Federal Way

Public Works Department

253.835.2771

recycle@cityoffederalway.com





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Mary Harrington – WA Dept of Ecology

Reducing Waste Food – HB 1114

Food Waste Prevention Planning

Implementing 70.95.815 RCW

Resources Wasted Globally, each year...

- ▶ **1.3 billion tons (or 1/3)** of all food produced is wasted.
- ▶ The value of lost or wasted food is **1 trillion dollars**. *(If you spent \$1 million an hour, 24 hours a day it would take over 103 years to spend \$1 trillion.)*
- ▶ Over **66 Trillion gallons of fresh water is used** to irrigate food that is not eaten *(enough to fill Lake Chelan nearly 14 times)*



Why WA needs a FWP Plan

- ▶ The 2015/16 WCS estimates **779,555 tons of food was disposed** in 2016 (16% of total waste stream)
- ▶ **405,065 tons** were deemed **inedible** at disposal (77 mile long train)
- ▶ **374,490 tons** were deemed **edible** at disposal
- ▶ 191,746 tons edible food estimated disposed from commercial sector. (36 mile long train)



Wasted Food/Hungry People

- ▶ According to WSDA, in 2017, **16% or 1.16 million people** in WA struggled to put food on the table



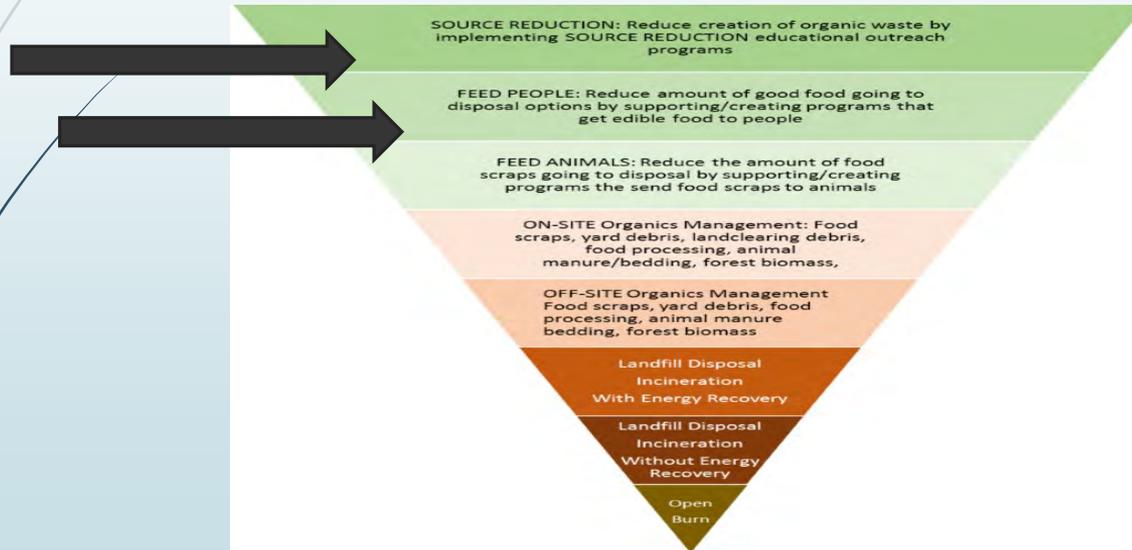
Some Reasons for Food Waste

- ▶ Overproduction
- ▶ Product damage
- ▶ Lack of cold-chain infrastructure
- ▶ Rigid food-grading specifications
- ▶ Changes in customer demand
- ▶ Market fluctuations
- ▶ Confusion related to interpretation of federal, state, and local food recovery/diversion rules
- ▶ Large servings
- ▶ Over purchasing
- ▶ Lack of storage space or poor storage habits
- ▶ Date label confusion
- ▶ Somebody burnt the dinner



Ecology Laws, Rules, Guidelines

- Department of Ecology: 70.95.010(4) – Waste reduction must become a fundamental strategy of solid waste management. It is therefore necessary to change manufacturing and purchasing practices and waste generation behaviors to reduce the amount of waste that becomes a governmental responsibility.



WA E2SHB 1114 = 70.95.815 RCW

- ▶ The new law puts WA in-step with global (UN), federal (EPA,USDA), and regional (PCC) initiatives: to develop a plan to reduce food waste generated annually by 50% by 2030
- ▶ Recognizes environmental benefits of reducing food waste
- ▶ The new law put the focus on Prevention, Rescue, Recovery:
 - ▶ prevent and reduce the wasting of edible food by residents and businesses;
 - ▶ help match edible food donation with food banks; and
 - ▶ support productive uses for inedible food.

70.95.815 RCW Planning Process

- ▶ Put Ecology in charge of the planning process
- ▶ Planning process information at <https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-recycling-waste/Organic-materials/Food-waste-prevention>
- ▶ Authorized planners to use 2015 estimates as a baseline, requires that Ecology, DOH, WSDA, OSPI and stakeholders work together to develop the plan
 - *Commerce must contract for an independent evaluation of the states waste food and food waste management systems*



- ▶ **Food Waste Prevention Plan** due to legislature by October 1, 2020

Mary Harrington December 2019

Stakeholder Meetings

- ▶ Five Subject Matter Expert Focus groups: will meet for 2 hours, every-other-month, beginning this month
 - ▶ Food Safety – DOH lead
 - ▶ Hunger Relief – WSDA lead
 - ▶ Food Businesses – WSDA lead
 - ▶ Food Waste Collection and Conversion – ECY lead
 - ▶ Education/Behavior Change – OSPI lead
- ▶ Subject Matter Experts identified and invited

Cutting Food Waste by 50% by 2030

- ▶ Remember the 2015/16 estimates:
 - ▶ **779,555 tons** food disposed; **374,490 tons edible food** disposed; **191,490 tons edible food** disposed by **commercial sector**
- ▶ **Food Waste Prevention is the priority!**
- ▶ **Improving edible food diversion systems is critical.**
- ▶ **Expanding management options for inedible food is necessary.**
- ▶ According the EPA WARM tool (using the generic “food waste” line item), reaching the 50% reduction goal established in 70.95.815 would
 - ▶ reduce ghg emissions by 1,636,887.47 MTCO₂E,
 - ▶ is equivalent to removing 344,608 passenger vehicles and
 - ▶ conserving 184,188,981 gallons of gasoline.



Thank you!

Any Questions?

Mary Harrington

Washington State Department of Ecology

mary.harrington@ecy.wa.gov

360-407-6915

<https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-recycling-waste/Organic-materials/Food-waste-prevention>



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Heather Trim – Zero Waste Washington

New Compostable Labelling
Law – HB 1114



HB 1569 – New Compostable Labeling Law *and more...*

Organics Stakeholder Meeting

Heather Trim

Zero Waste Washington

December 3, 2019

Zero Waste Washington

Works to make *trash* obsolete

Three strategies:

- Help pass laws
- Conduct research
- Do pilot projects



State of residential collection and drop-off access for Recyclables and Organics in Washington

(publicly funded services for residential curbside and drop-off, as of October 1, 2019)*

58% of jurisdictions in Washington have curbside **recycling** collection



49% of jurisdictions in Washington have curbside **organics** collection



Yard trimmings



153 at curbside

(48% of jurisdictions)



87 at drop-off only

(27% of jurisdictions)



75% of jurisdictions covered

Food waste



97 at curbside

(48% of jurisdictions)



4 at drop-off only

(1% of jurisdictions)



49% of jurisdictions covered

Food soiled paper



93 at curbside

(29% of jurisdictions)



13 at drop-off only

(4% of jurisdictions)



33% of jurisdictions covered

2019 Legislative session



2019 Summary

Top priorities:

- Reusable Bag Bill: HB 1205/SSB 5323
- **Plastic Package Stewardship: HB 1204/SB 5397**

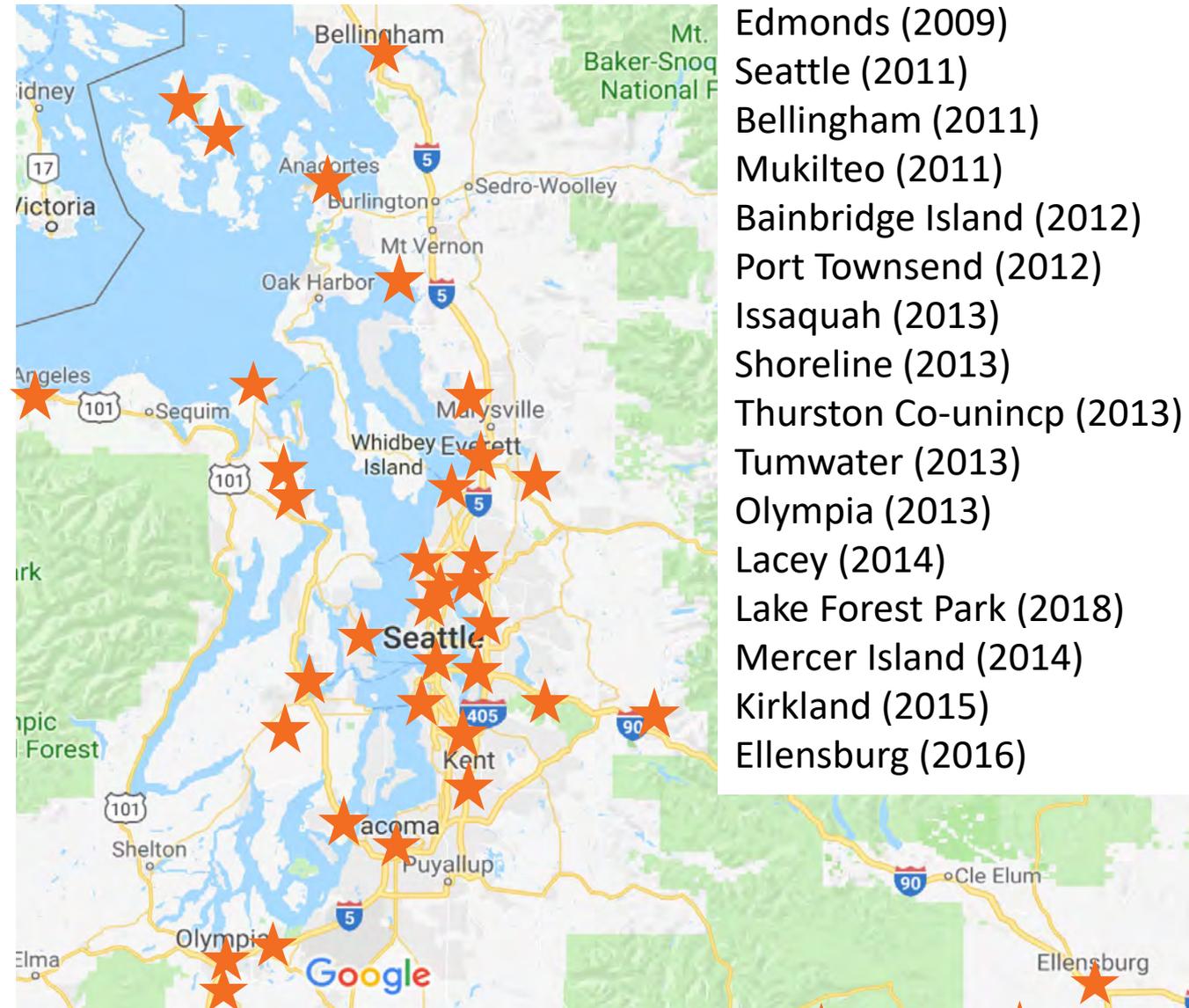
Other priorities:

- **Food waste: SHB 1114**
- **Compostability labeling: HB 1569**
- Plastic food service products: HB 1632
- **Sustainable Recycling: HB 1543/SB 5545**
- Right to Repair: HB 1342/SB 5799
- **Paint Stewardship: HB 1652**

Food Waste (HB 1114)



37 WA Reusable Bag Ordinances



- Edmonds (2009)
- Seattle (2011)
- Bellingham (2011)
- Mukilteo (2011)
- Bainbridge Island (2012)
- Port Townsend (2012)
- Issaquah (2013)
- Shoreline (2013)
- Thurston Co-unincp (2013)
- Tumwater (2013)
- Olympia (2013)
- Lacey (2014)
- Lake Forest Park (2018)
- Mercer Island (2014)
- Kirkland (2015)
- Ellensburg (2016)
- San Juan Co-unincp (2016)
- Tacoma (2016)
- Friday Harbor (2017)
- Quil Ceda Village (2017)
- Port Angeles (2018)
- La Conner (2018)
- Kenmore (2018)
- North Bend (2018)
- Everett (2018)
- Gig Harbor (2019)
- Burien (2019)
- Snohomish (2019)
- Bremerton (2019)
- Kitsap Co-unincp (2019)
- Port Orchard (2019)
- Kent (2019)
- Bingen (2019)
- White Salmon (2019)
- Anacortes (2019)
- Tukwila (2019)
- Bothell (2019)

★ White Salmon ★ Bingen



Reusable Bag Bill for Washington State

(SB5323)

**Zero Waste Washington | Surfrider Foundation | Seattle Aquarium
| Puget Soundkeeper Alliance | Environment Washington**

No thin plastic carry-home bags



www.seattlepi.com/local/article/Plastic-bags-banned-in-Seattle-2412950.php



#BYOBAG

8 cent pass-through charge on paper bags and 2.25 mil plastic bags

- Store **keeps** the 8 cents



Goal: Bring
your own bag



Exempts bags that address:

Bulk bags



Privacy



Newspaper



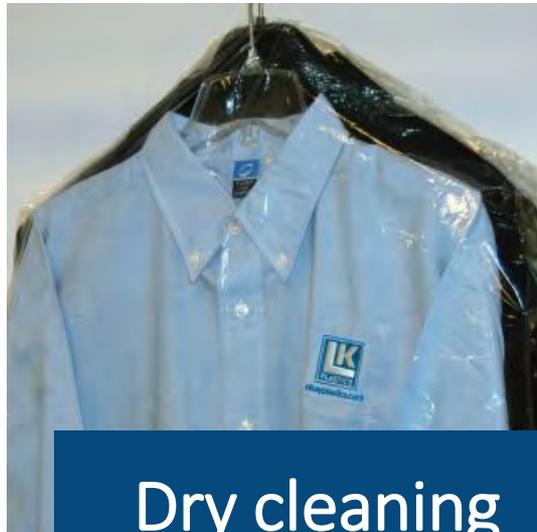
Produce



Dampness/
contamination



Dry cleaning



Green and Brown-tinted Plastic Bags Banned

- Compostable instore bags allowed
 - Must meet standard
 - Must be correctly labeled
 - Must be tinted green or brown



Straws/Styrofoam “To go” containers”

Seattle

Bainbridge Island

Edmonds*

Gig Harbor

Friday Harbor

Bellingham* (on deck)

Bainbridge Island (on deck)

San Juan County

Issaquah

Port Townsend

Lake Forest Park*

Burien* (on deck)

Bothell* (on deck)

Kirkland* (on deck)



Please put all
non-compostable
items in here.

**Taco Time
has worked
hard to
develop a
compostable
packaging
program**



**Every item on
your tray is
compostable**

**Please use this bin when
emptying your entire tray.**



**As a local Northwest company, we're
dedicated to reducing our footprint.**



**Reducing
pollution from
single-use
plastic food
service ware**

(HB1632)

**Prohibiting
single-use
plastic
straws**

(SB 5077)

Concerning marketing the degradability of products

(HB1569)



Terms such as
“biodegradable” and “eco-friendly”
confuse the consumers

Consumer Confusion



3 second shrug

A collection of white plastic and bamboo cutlery, including forks and spoons, arranged on a dark, textured surface. The items are scattered, with some overlapping. A white rectangular box is overlaid on the bottom left of the image, containing the text "Is it compostable or not?".

Is it compostable or not?

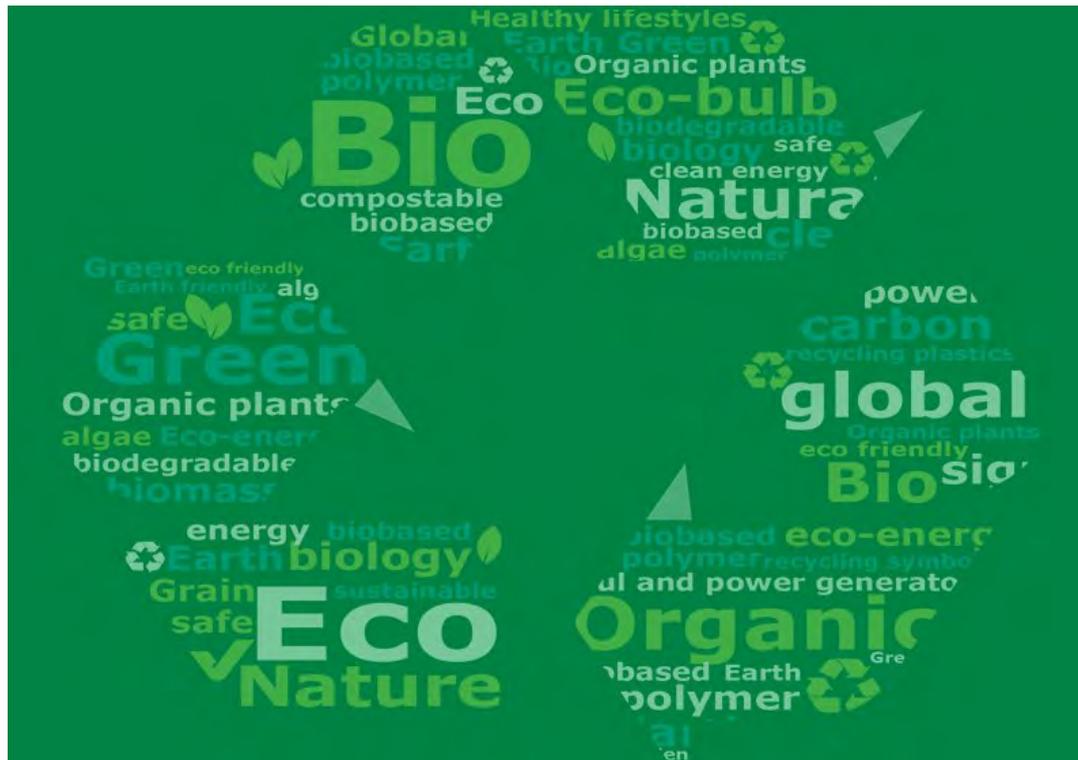


BILL RAMOS

REPRESENTATIVE | 5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT



Compostable packaging labeling bill





Prohibition for sale or distribution

Plastic product

that is labeled with the term
"biodegradable," "degradable,"
"decomposable," "oxo-degradable,"
or any similar form of those terms,

or in any way imply that the plastic product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment.



Prohibition applies to:

"Plastic product" means a product made of plastic, whether, or in combination with another material including, but not limited to, paperboard. A plastic product includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- (a) A product or part of a product that is used, bought, or leased for use by a person for any purpose;
- (b) A package or a packaging component including, but not limited to, packaging peanuts;
- (c) A film product; or
- (d) Plastic food packaging and food service products.



Exempt

Biodegradable mulch film: film plastic used as a technical tool in commercial farming applications that biodegrades in soil after being used, and:

(a) The film product fulfills plant growth and regulated metals requirements of ASTM D6400; and

(b) (i) Meets the requirements of Vincotte's "OK Biodegradable Soil" certification scheme, as that certification existed as of January 1, 2019;

(ii) At ambient temperatures and in soil, shows at least 90% biodegradation absolute or relative to microcrystalline cellulose in less than two years' time, tested according to ISO 17556 or ASTM 5988 standard test methods, as those test methods existed as of January 1, 2019; or

(iii) Meets the requirements of EN 17033 "plastics-biodegradable mulch films for use in agriculture and horticulture" as it existed on January 1, 2019.²⁵



“Compostable” labeled products

A **product** labeled as "compostable" that is sold, offered for sale, or distributed for use in Washington by a supplier or manufacturer must:

- (i) Meet ASTM standard specification D6400;
- (ii) Meet ASTM standard specification D6868; or
- (iii) Be comprised of wood, which includes renewable wood, or fiber-based substrate only



Film bags

- (a) Be labeled with a certification logo
- (b) At least one of:
 - (i) Uniform color of green or brown and labeled "compostable" (1" high) on one side of the bag
 - (ii) Labeled with "compostable" on both sides of the bag. Label must be one of the following:
 - (A) 1" high green or brown color lettering; or
 - (B) Within a 1" contrasting green or brown color band on both sides of the bag with color contrasting ½" lettering;
 - (c) Meet industry standards for being distinguishable upon quick inspection in both public sorting areas and in processing facilities.



If a bag is smaller than 14" by 14", the lettering and stripe is proportioned

Other compostable products *(including food service products)*

- (A) Meet industry standards for being **distinguishable upon quick inspection** in both public sorting areas and in processing facilities;
- (B) Use a **logo** indicating the product has been certified by a recognized third-party independent verification body as meeting the ASTM standard specification; and
- (C) Display the word "**compostable**," where possible, indicating the product has been tested by a recognized third-party independent body and meets the ASTM standard specification.



Will be compliant if:

- (a) Has green or brown labeling;
- (b) Is labeled as compostable; and
- (c) Uses distinctive color schemes, green or brown color striping, or other adopted symbols, colors, marks, or design patterns that help differentiate compostable items from noncompostable materials.



Noncompostable film products and food service products

- (1) Prohibited from using tinting, labeling, and terms that are required for compostable products
- (2) Discouraged from using coloration, labeling, images, and terms that confuse consumers into believing that noncompostable bags and food service packaging are compostable; and
- (3) Encouraged to use coloration, labeling, images, and terms to help consumers identify noncompostable bags and food service packaging as either: (a) Suitable for recycling; or (b) necessary to dispose as waste.



Enforcement

The state, acting through the attorney general, and cities and counties have concurrent authority to enforce this chapter and to collect civil penalties for a violation.



Next steps (HB1569)



The bill takes effect on **July 1, 2020**

2020 Legislative Session



Standardize “Best by” stickers



Flushable wipes



Sanitation Districts of LA County

<https://wnyt.com/news/flushing-wet-wipes-down-the-toilet/5328523/>

Thank You



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King County

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Solid Waste Division

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Recovery

Waste
Disposal

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711 TTY Relay
your.kingcounty.gov/solidwaste



King County

Department of
Natural Resources and Parks
Solid Waste Division