



Solid Waste Program Funding and Solid Waste Policy Implementation

Presentation to the Solid Waste Funding Workgroup

Resource Management Division

September 30, 2011



Solid Waste Policy

Implementation Activities

- Promote waste utilization
- Ensure appropriate disposal capacity
- Regulate solid waste activities
- Education and outreach
- Monitor, evaluate, and modify the policy
- Etc.



What Solid Waste Policy activities does the DEQ do?

- Part 169, Scrap Tire Program
- Part 173, Electronics Program
- Part 111, Hazardous Waste Program
- Part 31, Biosolids Program
- Part 117, Septage Waste Program
- Office of Environmental Assistance Programs
- Part 115, Solid Waste Program



Scrap Tire Program

- Regulates transportation, storage and disposal of scrap tires.
- Provides scrap tire cleanup and market development grants.
- 11 Full Time Equivalent (FTEs) work in the Scrap Tire Program.
- Total annual expenditures are approximately \$5 million.



Electronics Program

- Registers manufacturers and recyclers of covered electronic devices (TVs, computers, etc.)
- Oversees takeback programs for covered electronic devices.
- Total annual expenditures are approximately \$225,000.



Hazardous Waste Program

- Limited overlap with the solid waste program for household hazardous waste, conditionally-exempt small quantity generator waste, and universal waste.



Biosolids Program

- Regulates the management of sewage sludge
- Land application of treated sewage sludge
- 5 FTE funded through \$700,000 in annual fees.



Septage Waste Program

- Regulates septage waste servicing and disposal
- Land application
- 3 FTE funded through \$500,000 in annual fees

- OEA has 38 FTEs who broadly support pollution prevention (which includes waste reduction and recycling)
- OEA does not have staff who work exclusively on recycling or solid waste policy activities
- Total annual expenditures on solid waste policy activities is approximately \$100,000.



Solid Waste Program Activities

- *Permits/Licenses
- *Solid Waste Planning
- *Technical Reviews (Construction certifications, new cells, hydro reviews, HMP, etc.)
- Recycling/Composting (tech assistance)
- *Enforcement (escalated)
- *Inspections (compliance)
- Complaint response
- *Waste Approvals (Beneficial reuse, inert designations, etc.)
- Outreach (web, Env. Ed, FAQ's, etc.)
- SWAC
- Policy & Rule Development
- Internal/External Committees
- *RAPs
- *Yard Clippings/Compost Registrations
- *Legislative Reports (Annual Solid Waste Report, Activities Report, etc.)
- Financial Assurance Reviews
- *SWAP Grants
- Technical Support for other Divisions
- *Solid Waste Surcharge Collection
- Legislative Assistance
- Staff Training
- Legislative Bill Analyses
- Environmental Monitoring/Sampling

Items with an asterisk are specifically required in statute



What does the EPA require of states?

- EPA makes determinations on the adequacy of state permitting programs for municipal solid waste landfills.
- EPA requires states to have a solid waste management plan.



Core Solid Waste Program

- The EPA required permitting program
- Permitting and licensing landfills, processing plants, transfer stations
- County solid waste management planning
- Beneficial use program (inertness designations and land application)
- Recycling and composting regulatory and technical assistance.



Overview of Fiscal Year 10 Solid Waste Management Program

- 151 regulated facilities - landfills, transfer stations and processing plants
- 83 closure or post-closure landfills
- Reviewed and approved County Solid Waste Management Plan amendments
- 837 inspections of licensed solid waste facilities were conducted
- 75 inspections at sites of illegal operations or at Type B transfer facilities
- 198 complaints received and 114 complaint inspections
- 83 Letters of warning were issued
- Ongoing enforcement actions
- 109 Registered Composting Facilities
- Processed 8 construction permit applications and 56 operating license applications for solid waste disposal areas
- As of December 1, 2010, 64 of 134 landfills had groundwater contamination (50 have approved Remedial Action Plans, 14 sites are under investigation)



Solid Waste Staff

- 42 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) before December 2010
- 26.4 FTE after December 2010
 - Enforcement
 - Inspections/Field Staff
 - Planning
 - Licensing/Permitting
 - Management
 - Support Staff



Solid Waste Program Funding

- The Program is supported primarily by state restricted funds in the solid waste staff account of the Solid Waste Management Fund
- Subsection 11550(4) limits the uses of the solid waste staff account

DEE Solid Waste Program Funding

The primary revenue source for the staff account is the solid waste surcharge that was created in 2003.

- Surcharge of \$0.07/cubic yard was originally calculated by dividing the program costs of \$3.9 million by the total amount of solid waste disposed in 2002, 57 million cubic yards.
- Waste disposal has decreased from its peak by over 25%, resulting in declining fee revenue.
- Program costs have increased due to increased employee costs and overhead/administrative costs.
- Fee revenue shortfalls have been offset by \$3.5 million of state Perpetual Care Account funds in FY10 and FY11.
- Surcharge increases effective October 1, 2011, to 12 cents per cubic yard through FY13
- Surcharge revenue is projected to be \$4.7 million for FY 12



SW Surcharge Fee Schedule

Type of Waste	Annual Volume	Fiscal Year	Fee
Type II and Type III Commercial waste	39.8 million cubic yards (Based on projected FY 2011 quantities of solid waste disposed. Subsequent years reflect a projected continuing decline in quantities of solid waste disposed)	FY 2010	\$0.07 per cubic yard
		FY 2011	\$0.07 per cubic yard
		FY 2012	\$0.12 per cubic yard
		FY 2013	\$0.12 per cubic yard
		FY 2014	?
Type III Captive	Up to 24,999 tons	Present-FY 2013	\$500 per year
	25,000 tons to 49,999 tons		\$1,000 per year
	50,000 tons to 74,999 tons		\$2,000 per year
	75,000 tons to 99,999 tons		\$2,500 per year
	100,000 tons or more		\$3,000 per year



Solid Waste Program Revenue

	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	* FY11	* FY12	* FY 13
General Fund					510,500	488,900				
Administration Fees	1,237,704									
Surcharge Fees	4,252,451	4,592,492	4,380,572	3,903,869	3,888,941	3,211,631	3,110,627	3,150,000	4,319,000	4,079,000
Waste Reduction Fees	61,900	66,900	69,000	71,800	74,600	74,900	76,500	155,700	171,100	176,000
Compost Registration Fees					59,400	9,000	7,200	67,000	6,000	6,000
Electronic Device Manufacturer & Recycling Registration Fees						6,000	225,409	250,000	235,000	235,000
Perpetual Care Fund Account Transfer							1,500,000	2,000,000		
Total	5,552,055	4,659,392	4,449,572	3,975,669	4,533,441	3,790,431	4,919,736	5,622,700	4,731,100	4,496,000

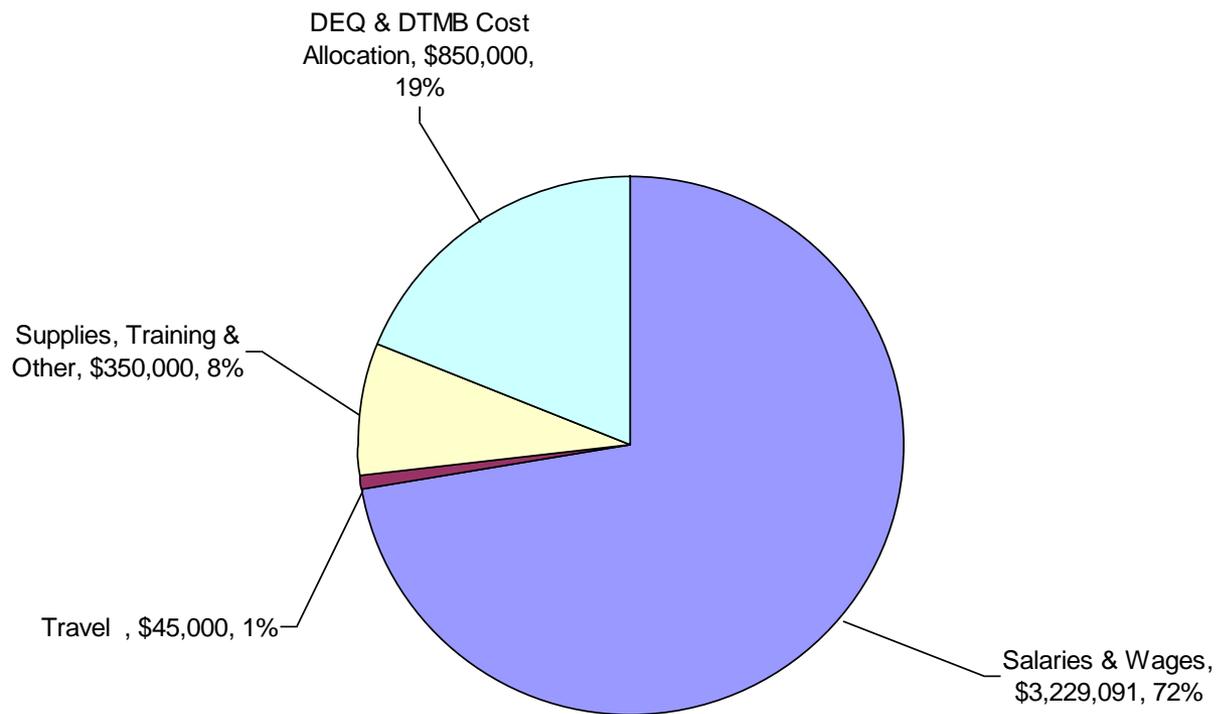
* Projected



Solid Waste Budget

	<u>FY10 Actual</u>	<u>FY11 Projected</u>	<u>FY12 Projected</u>
Salaries & Wages	\$4,112,031	\$2,927,564	\$3,229,091
Travel	\$70,686	\$34,500	\$45,000
Supplies, Training & Other	\$372,762	\$323,011	\$350,000
DEQ & DTMB Cost Allocation	\$835,153	\$825,800	\$850,000
Total Program Expenditures	<u>\$5,390,632</u>	<u>\$4,110,875</u>	<u>\$4,474,091</u>

FY12 Projected Solid Waste Expenditures





Is the current funding mechanism adequate to maintain the core program?

- The 42 FTEs funded before the cuts last year was inadequate to perform all of the statutory requirements in Part 115. The 26.4 FTEs currently funded are not able to fulfill the duties of the core program.

Some of the responsibilities that are not being fully addressed include:

- Inspections
- Beneficial use program
- Solid Waste Planning



What would be the result of an inadequately funded solid waste management program?

Solid Waste Program reductions will be necessary such as:

- Failure to timely detect and require corrective action for releases from landfills, putting off-site sources of drinking water at risk.
- Increased disposal of prohibited wastes and increased odor and blowing trash complaints due to fewer inspections and evaluations of landfills.
- Issuance of permits and licenses by default due to the inability to provide timely review of applications within statutory deadlines.
- Erosion of local control of solid waste management due to the inability to maintain the solid waste management county planning program and initiate the next plan updates.
- Inability to pursue stakeholder recommendations to improve recycling and planning in the state and to take a leadership role in setting and implementing the statewide Solid Waste Policy.



Thank you!