

2022 Organics Management Law



Alli Kingfisher WACSWM November 14, 2023

Data and information included in this presentation are subject to revision.



Divert 75% of previously disposed organic materials from landfills by 2030

Rescue 20% of previously disposed edible food for human consumption by 2025

Research

Prevention

Management

Processing



Organic Management Law



Prevention

Research

1. Adequacy of funding for local solid waste management

Collection

- 2. Business collection
- 3. Residential and non-residential collection

Processing

- 4. Recycled organics facility siting
- 5. Compostable product labeling

Markets

- 6. Compost procurement and reporting
- 7. Agricultural organic material purchases

Prevention

- 8. Good Samaritan laws
- 9. Washington Center for Sustainable Food Management



Research

Collection

Processing

Markets

Business Organic Management Requirements RCW 70A.205.545

What is a "business"?

"Business" means a commercial or public entity including, but not limited to, a firm, partnership, proprietorship, joint stock company, corporation, or association that is organized as a forprofit or nonprofit entity.

Note: This definition includes public, nonprofit entities such as schools and hospitals

"Business" does not include a multifamily residential entity.

Business Collection Requirements

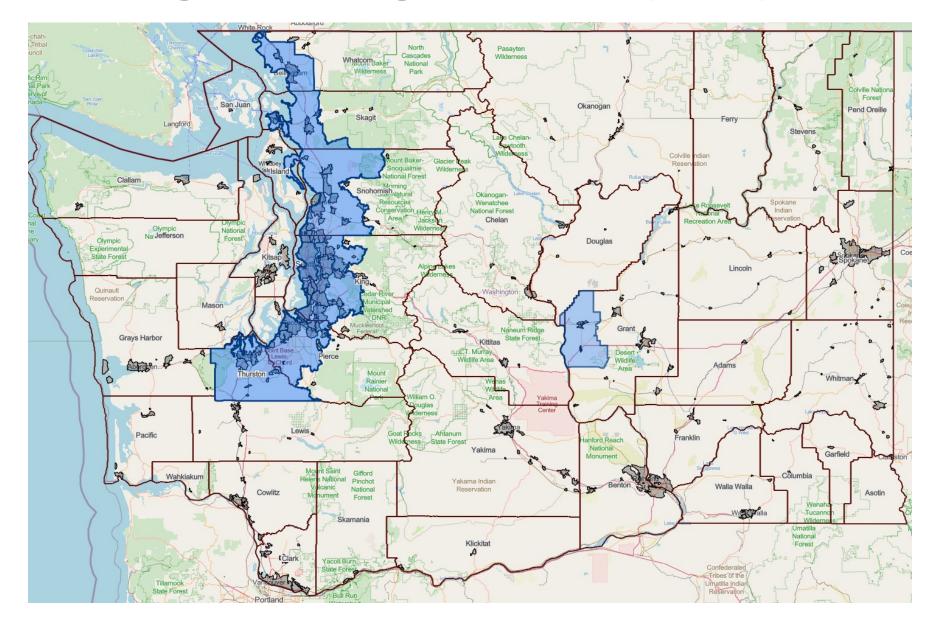
Based on:

- 1. If collection service is available
- 2. Local compost facilities have the capacity and ability to feasibly and economically collect and deliver organic materials
- 3. And for businesses: the amount of organic material and solid waste produced



Business Organics Management Areas (BOMA)





Business Organic Collection Timeline

Based on available service and volumes of organic material and solid waste produced

2023

July: Ecology must annually determine and post on website where business collection requirements apply.

2024

January: at least 8 cubic yards of organic material waste per week

2025

January: at least 4 cubic yards of organic material waste per week

2026

January: at least 4 cubic yards of solid waste per week

 Goal: To increase awareness and education of the requirement that businesses must arrange for organic materials management service



- Provided for local governments to use
- Will be published on Ecology's website
- Audience:
 - Any business in the Business Organics Management Areas map generating organic material waste and solid waste following a phased-in approach



- Primary Resources
 - Business Identification Tool
 - Postcard (plug n' play)
 - Public Notice to Businesses Focus Sheet (plug n' play)
 - Local jurisdiction examples, including Thurston County resources



- Secondary Resources
 - Business Categories by Phase
 Infographic
 - Tailored Q&A for impacted business groups (i.e., schools, animal shelters, hospitals, etc.)
 - Webinar or recorded presentation for using outreach materials



- Tertiary Resources
 - Fact sheets:
 - Food waste prevention
 - Contamination reduction
 - Food donation and recovery outreach
 - Business manager and staff training guidance



January 1, 2024

Primary resources published by Ecology.

Spring 2024

Secondary resources published by Ecology. Fall 2024

Tertiary resources developed by Ecology.

How will these requirements be enforced?

- The new law gives jurisdictional health departments the option to enforce the business organics management requirements.
- If we do not meet the goals, there will be future regulations.



2027 Residential & Non-residential Requirements <u>RCW 70A.205.540</u>

Residential/non-residential

January 1, 2027

Jurisdictions that implement a local solid waste plan must ensure organic materials services are available every-other-week or at least 26 weeks a year to:

- All residential customers
- All nonresidential customers that generate >.25 cy organic material per week

The service needs to be offered, but there is no requirement that customers subscribe to the service.

Residential/non-residential

Some Jurisdictions are Categorically exempt

- Dispose <5,000 tons solid waste
- Population less that 25,000
- Population 25,000-50,000 that did not have curbside as of July 1, 2022 (Pasco, Longview)

Residential/non-residential

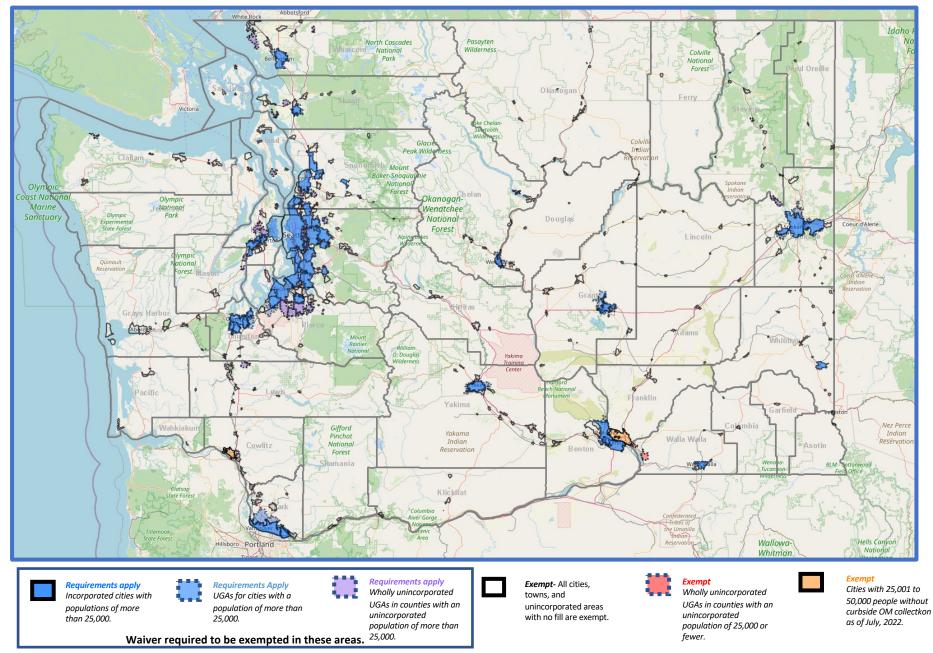
Waivers

- Economic feasibility (distance to processing facility with capacity)
- Capacity at facilities where organic materials could feasibly and economically be delivered
- Restrictions in the transport of organic materials under chapter <u>17.24</u> RCW (Apple maggots)
- Other
 - Anticipated: Census tracts and Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) that include incorporated areas that are categorically exempted

Organics Management Law – 2027 Collection Requirements

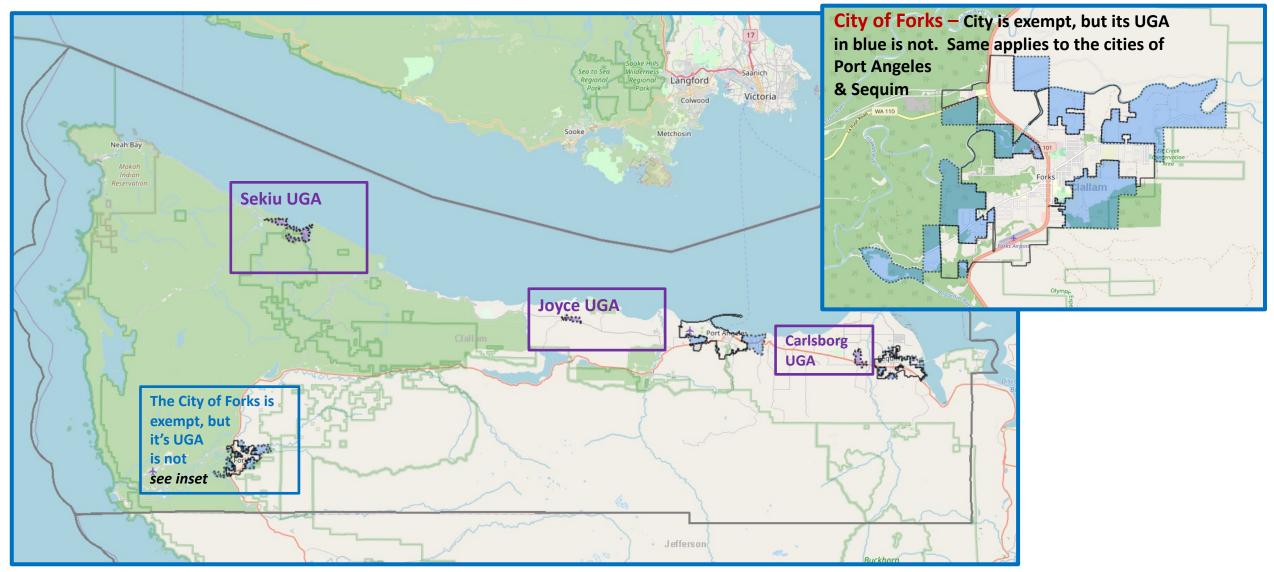
Areas in the state where curbside organic material service is required to be available to all residential and non-residential customers at least 26 weeks annually starting January 1, 2027

DRAFT



SERVICE ISLANDS – in counties like Clallam that <u>do plan</u> under the Growth Management Act <u>70A.205.540</u> requirements apply to all UGAs in unincorporated parts of the County including:

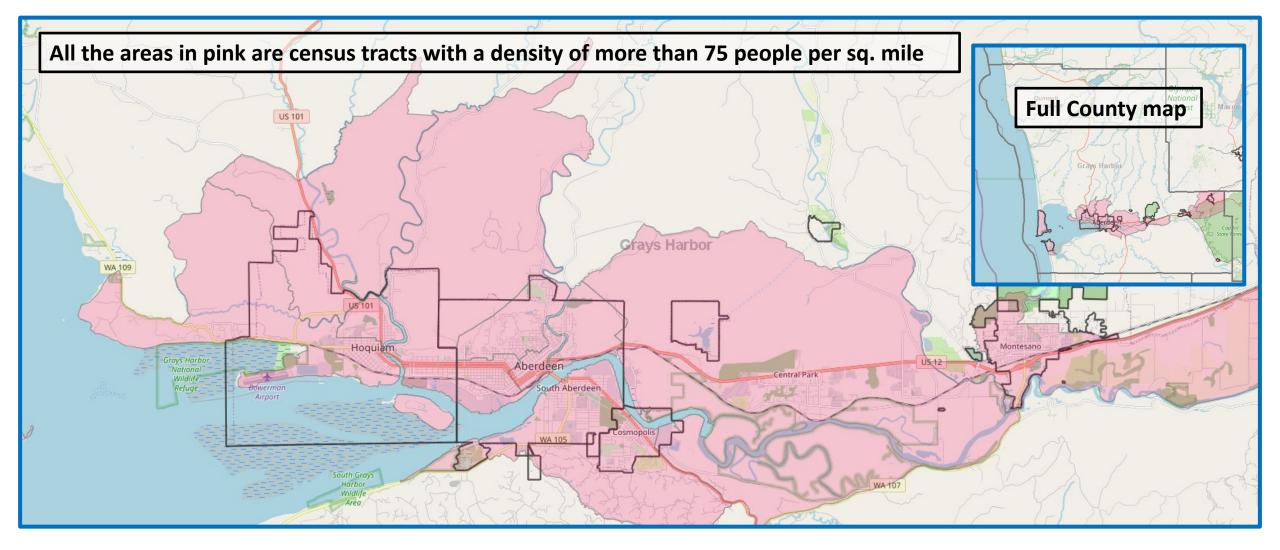
- UGAs that are not associated with incorporated cities like the Sekiu, Joyce & Carlsberg UGAs.
- UGAs for incorporated cities with 25,000 or fewer people like Sequim, Port Angeles and Forks. The incorporated cities are categorically exempt, but the city's unincorporated UGAs are not.



SERVICE ISLANDS & CONTRADICTORY PROVISIONS

Grays Harbor <u>does not plan</u> under the Growth Management Act

- <u>70A.205.540</u> requirements apply in all the census tracts in a county with a population density of 75+ people per sq. mile.
- All incorporated cities with a population of 25,000 or fewer are exempt. They are also in census tracts with a population of 75+ people pre square mile that are not exempt. This includes all cities in Grays Harbor County.



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100%

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COMPOSTABLE

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programmas municipaux, or

Plants

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Product Degradability Labeling and Producer Declarations EONPOSTABL

Link: Compostable product labeling requirements - Washington State Department of Ecology

Plastic Product Degradability Law

Chapter 70A.455 Revised Code of Washington

Applies to:

- Film bags
- Plastic food service products
- Film products



Prohibited from sale in Washington State





- Biodegradable
- . Degradable
 - Decomposable
- . Oxo-degradable or any similar term



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Labeling requirements

- . Meet <u>ASTM D6400</u> or <u>D6868</u> specifications or be made of wood or fiber-based substrate only.
- . Meet labeling requirements under the <u>U.S. Federal Trade</u> <u>Commission's guides</u>.
- . Feature labeling that meets industry standards for being distinguishable.
- . Use a third-party certification logo.
- . Display the word "compostable".
- . Use green, beige, or brown labeling, striping, or other patterns that help differentiate compostable items from noncompostable items.
- . Be included on the compliance declaration submitted in Ecology's database.

Compostable Products Declaration By January 1, 2024

 Compostable product producers required to meet the labeling requirements must submit a one-time declaration via Ecology's online portal.

After January 1, 2024:

A new declaration is required

- Before a compostable product is newly sold or distributed into Washington. <u>OR</u>
- Before a product that has been materially changed is sold or distributed into Washington.

Compost Procurement Ordinance (CPO) RCW 43.19A.150

	А	В	С	D	E	F
1	DRAFT King County 2022 Organics Management Law compost procurement and collection provisions		Requirement	Compost procurement ordinance (CPO) adoption and reporting requirements	Business organic material (OM) collection requirements	2027 residential and "non-residential" OM collection requirements
2			RCW	43.19A.150	70A.205.545	70A.205.540
3			More details	CPO focus sheet & overview	Business collection focus sheet	More details in criteria below. A waiver process will be developed.
1			Timeline	CPO adoption - January 1, 2023 Reporting every 2 years starting in December 2024	Phased in from January 1, 2024 to January 1, 2026	Beginning January 1, 2027
	Jurisdiction Name	2022 Populatio	Current OM	Status	Status	Status
;			Collection Services 💌	see criteria below 🛛 🔻	see criteria below 🛛 💌	see criteria below 🛛 💌
5	Algona	3,300	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	Exempt
,	Auburn	88,750	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	2027 Resid./Non-Resid. Collection Requirements Apply
3	Beaux Arts Village	315	Residential - UTC Business with food - Yes	Exempt	Business Collection Requirements Apply	Exempt
,	Bellevue	153,900	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	2027 Resid./Non-Resid. Collection Requirements Apply
0	Black Diamond	6,145	Residential - UTC Business with food - Yes	Exempt	Business Collection Requirements Apply	Exempt
1	Bothell also in Snohomish County	48,940	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	2027 Resid./Non-Resid. Collection Requirements Apply
2	Burien	52,490	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	2027 Resid./Non-Resid. Collection Requirements Apply
3	Carnation	2,160	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	Exempt
4	Clyde Hill	3,110	Residential - Contract Business with food - Yes	CPO Requirements Apply	Business Collection Requirements Apply	Exempt
	Covington	21 200	Residential - Contract	CPO Requirements Apply y Jefferson County King	Business Collection g County Kitsap County	Kittias County (+) :

Compost Procurement Ordinance (CPO)

Who Must Adopt an Ordinance by January 1, 2023?

129 jurisdictions - 102 cities, and 27 counties*

So far we've received and <u>uploaded these into BOX:</u>

- 40 adopted CPOs from cities (39%)
- 20 adopted CPOs from counties (74%)
- 60 adopted CPOs total (47%)

*As of August 8, 2023



Reporting Requirements

1. Organic material diverted from disposal

Total tons of organic material collected by **all curbside programs** they directly provide, contract to provide, or require the UTC-franchised hauler(s) to provide.

- 2. The volume of compost purchased each year, and
- 3. The source of the compost purchased.

Rules: To write or not to write

<u>RCW 70A.205.540</u> Organic solid waste services – Fees – Exceptions.

• Waivers

<u>RCW 70A.205.540</u> Organic solid waste services – Fees – Exceptions.

• If goals are not achieved

Chapter 70A.207 RCW WA Center for Sustainable Food Management

• Necessary to implement chapter

<u>Chapter 70A.455 RCW</u> Plastic Product Degradability

• Necessary to implement chapter

Compostable Products Advisory Committee

https://www.ezview.wa.gov/DesktopDefault.aspx?alias=1962&PageID=37917

Organics & Food Center Staff



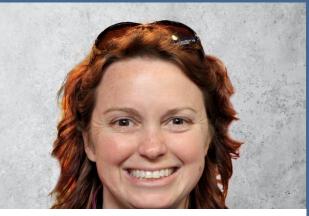
Mary Harrington, Organics Lead



Patrick Merscher, Compostable Product Labeling Lead



Michelle Andrews, Compost Facility Reports + Procurement Reports



Alli Kingfisher, Organics + Food Unit Supervisor



Jade Monroe, WA Center for Sustainable Food



Cullen Naumoff, Organics Implementation Lead + Compostable Product Advisory Group



Olivia Carros, WA Center for Sustainable Food + Business Technical Assistance



To find out more...

- Visit our resources for local governments on the Organics Management Law at https://app.box.com/s/r6jdrsznwbchuo9kme3qa4gdf2uawhfk.
- Subscribe to our Organics Management email news at https://tinyurl.com/OrganicsLaw
 - Set up your account, choose Solid Waste Management, and then Organics Management.



Thank you!

Alli Kingfisher Alli.Kingfisher@ecy.wa.gov (509) 960-1290