



KING COUNTY

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Signature Report

September 11, 2018

Ordinance 18784

Proposed No. 2018-0311.1

Sponsors Upthegrove

1 AN ORDINANCE relating to solid waste fees charged at
2 recycling and transfer facilities and at the Cedar Hills
3 regional landfill; amending Ordinance 8891, Section 3, as
4 amended, and K.C.C. 10.04.020 and Ordinance 12564,
5 Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 10.12.021 and adding a
6 new section to K.C.C. chapter 10.12.

7 STATEMENT OF FACTS:

- 8 1. The solid waste division of the department of natural resources and
9 parks provides essential public services that protect human health, the
10 environment, and the quality of life in our region.
- 11 2. The solid waste division operates the Cedar Hills regional landfill, nine
12 closed landfills, eight transfer stations, and two drop boxes. It also
13 provides innovative programs to help customers recycle and prevent
14 waste.
- 15 3. The solid waste division is an enterprise fund, supporting almost all
16 (ninety percent) of its services with a basic fee charged for each ton of
17 municipal solid waste received at county facilities.
- 18 4. The solid waste basic fee for 2017-2018 took effect on January 1, 2017,
19 with a further increase scheduled for the 2019-2020 rate period.

20 5. A fee increase for 2019-2020 enables the solid waste division to sustain
21 current services, pay for transfer station projects, develop Cedar Hills
22 regional landfill to maximum permitted capacity and introduce a low-
23 income discount for transfer station self-haul customers.

24 6. The proposed new basic fee is less than the 2019-2020 fee projected in
25 the last rate proposal, is less than inflation, and in line with rates charged
26 by comparable solid waste service providers in the region.

27 BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

28 SECTION 1. A. This ordinance changes fees charged for solid waste disposal at
29 transfer facilities and at the Cedar Hills regional landfill.

30 B. These fees are established and assessed pursuant to RCW 36.58.040, RCW
31 70.93.070, and K.C.C. 10.08.040.

32 C. Explanation of the proposed fee increase is included in Attachment A,
33 Executive Proposed Solid Waste Disposal Fees for 2019-2020.

34 SECTION 2. Ordinance 8891, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 10.04.020 are
35 each hereby amended as follows:

36 The definitions in this section apply throughout this title unless the context clearly
37 requires otherwise:

38 A. "Adjunct transfer station" means a privately owned and operated transfer
39 facility authorized by the county to receive, consolidate and deposit municipal solid
40 waste into larger transfer vehicles for transport to and disposal at county-authorized solid
41 waste facilities.

42 B. "Asbestos containing waste material" means any waste that contains or is

43 contaminated with asbestos-containing material. "Asbestos-containing waste material"
44 includes asbestos waste from control equipment, materials used to enclose the work area
45 during an asbestos project, asbestos-containing material collected for disposal, asbestos-
46 contaminated waste, waste, containers, bags, protective clothing or HEPA filters.
47 Asbestos-containing waste material does not include samples of asbestos-containing
48 material taken for testing or enforcement purposes.

49 C. "Ashes" means the residue including any air pollution control equipment flue
50 dusts from combustion or incineration of material including solid wastes.

51 D. "Biomedical waste" means and is limited to the following types of waste
52 defined as "biomedical waste" in RCW 70.95K.010, as now or as hereafter amended:
53 animal waste, biosafety level 4 disease waste, cultures and stocks, human blood and
54 blood products, pathological waste, sharps waste and any other waste determined to be
55 infectious by the generator's infection control staff or committee.

56 E. "C&D" means construction and demolition waste.

57 F. "C&D receiving facility" means any properly licensed or permitted facility
58 that is designated by the county as the facility to which C&D waste, including residual
59 C&D waste, is required to be delivered under this Code. A C&D receiving facility may
60 be either a material recovery facility or a transfer facility, or both.

61 G. "C&D recycling facility" means any properly licensed or permitted facility at
62 which recyclable C&D waste is removed from mixed C&D waste for reuse or
63 remanufacture into a usable product.

64 H. "Certificated hauler" means any person engaged in the business of solid waste
65 handling having a certificate of convenience and necessity granted by the Washington

66 Utilities and Transportation Commission for that purpose.

67 I. "Charitable organization" means any organization that meets the following
68 criteria: must be defined by the Internal Revenue Service as a 501(c)3 charitable
69 organization; must be engaged as a primary form of business in the processing of
70 abandoned goods for resale or reuse; and must have an account with the solid waste
71 division.

72 J. "Clean mud and dirt" means mud and dirt that meet the definition of "natural
73 background" in this title, as currently enacted and as hereafter amended.

74 K. "Clean wood" means stumps and branches over four inches in diameter and
75 construction lumber free of paint, preservatives, metals, concrete and other nonwood
76 additives or attachments.

77 L. "Clean wood collection area" means an area used by county residents,
78 businesses and institutions to deposit source-separated clean wood.

79 M. "Closure" means those actions taken by the owner or operator of a solid waste
80 facility to cease disposal operations or other solid waste handling activities, and to ensure
81 that all such facilities are closed in conformance with applicable rules at the time of the
82 closure and to prepare the site for the post-closure period.

83 N. "Commercial hauler" means any person, including, but not limited to,
84 certificated haulers, contract haulers and others collecting or transporting solid waste for
85 hire or consideration.

86 O. "Compacted waste" means any solid waste whose volume is less than in the
87 loose condition as a result of compression.

88 P. "Composted material means organic solid waste that has undergone biological

89 degradation and transformation under controlled conditions designed to promote aerobic
90 decomposition at a solid waste facility in compliance with the requirements of this title;
91 Natural decay of organic solid waste under uncontrolled conditions does not result in
92 composted material.

93 Q. "Composting" means the biological degradation and transformation of organic
94 solid waste under controlled conditions designed to promote aerobic decomposition.
95 Natural decay of organic solid waste under uncontrolled conditions is not composting.

96 R. "Comprehensive solid waste management plan" means the King County plan
97 prepared in accordance with chapter 70.95 RCW, as enacted or hereafter amended.

98 S.1. "Construction and demolition (C&D) waste" means any nonputrescible
99 recyclable or nonrecyclable waste that results from construction, remodeling, repair or
100 demolition of buildings, roads or other structures and requires removal from the site of
101 construction or demolition. Except where otherwise expressly provided, "((-))C&D
102 waste" means C&D waste generated in the county jurisdiction.

103 2. "C&D waste" does not include land clearing materials such as soil, rock,
104 vegetation or contaminated soil, friable asbestos-containing waste material as defined
105 under Regulation III, Article 4 of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, unacceptable
106 waste, garbage, sewerage, animal carcasses or any other solid waste that does not meet
107 the definition of C&D waste.

108 T. "Container" means a portable device used for the collection, storage and/or
109 transportation of solid waste including, but not limited to, reusable containers, disposable
110 containers and detachable containers.

111 U. "Contaminated soil" means any soil that does not meet the definition of

112 "natural background" in the soil cleanup standards of the chapter 173-340 WAC, as
113 currently enacted and as hereafter amended.

114 V. "Contract hauler" means any person engaged in the business of solid waste
115 handling having a contract with a city or town for that purpose.

116 W. "County jurisdiction" means the geographic area for which King County
117 government has comprehensive planning authority for solid waste management either by
118 law, such as unincorporated areas, or by interlocal agreement, or both.

119 X. "County solid waste" means all solid waste generated, collected or disposed
120 within the county jurisdiction.

121 Y. "Curbside collection" means the pick-up of recyclable materials and solid
122 waste from a household. This pick-up may be at a curb, end of driveway or alleyway
123 from either a single family or multifamily dwelling.

124 Z. "Dangerous wastes" means any solid waste designated as dangerous waste by
125 the Washington state Department of Ecology under chapter 173-303 WAC, Dangerous
126 waste regulations.

127 AA. "Department" means any executive department and administrative office as
128 defined by King County ordinance or other applicable law and includes, but is not limited
129 to, all county agencies not associated with a department, such as the prosecuting attorney,
130 the assessor, the sheriff and the council.

131 BB. "Director" means the director of the department of natural resources and
132 parks or the director's designee.

133 CC. "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, leaking or
134 placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water.

135 DD. "Disposal facility" means a facility or facilities where any final treatment,
136 utilization, processing or disposal of solid waste occurs.

137 EE. "Disposal system" means the system of solid waste facilities, rules and
138 procedures established in accordance with this title.

139 FF. "Diversion rate" means a measure of the amount of waste materials being
140 diverted for recycling compared with the total amount that would otherwise be thrown
141 away.

142 GG. "Division" means the solid waste division of the King County department of
143 natural resources and parks.

144 HH. "Division director" means the manager of the solid waste division of the
145 department of natural resources and parks of King County, or the division manager's
146 designee.

147 II. "Drop box facility" means a facility used for the placement of a detachable
148 solid waste container, such as a drop box, including the area adjacent for necessary
149 entrance and exit roads, unloading and turnaround areas. A drop box facility normally
150 serves self-haulers with loose loads and receives waste from off site. A drop box facility
151 may also include containers for separated recyclable materials.

152 JJ. "Environmentally preferable products" means products that have fewer or
153 reduced negative impacts on human health or the environment compared to competing
154 products that serve the same purpose. This comparison may consider raw materials
155 acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, operation, maintenance,
156 reuse and disposal of the product.

157 KK. "Facility" means all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances,

158 and improvements on the land used for the management of solid waste.

159 LL. "Federal guidance" means guidelines provided by the United States
160 Environmental Protection Agency, the Offices of the Federal Environmental Executive,
161 federal executive orders or other guidelines offered by federal agencies.

162 MM. "Fixed-rate vehicle" means an enclosed automobile having two or four
163 doors such as a hatchback or sedan (all without trailers). The definition of Fixed-rate
164 vehicles does not include minivans, vans, station wagons, sport utility vehicles, trucks or
165 pick-up trucks.

166 ~~((MM.))~~ NN. "Franchise area" means a certificated hauler's territorial collection
167 area, which is delineated in the certificate of convenience and necessity issued by the
168 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission.

169 ~~((NN.))~~ OO. "Garbage" means all putrescible wastes, except the following:

- 170 1. Organics that have been source separated for the purpose of recycling,
- 171 2. Sewage; and
- 172 3. Sewage sludge.

173 ~~((OO.))~~ PP. "Hazardous waste" includes, but is not limited to, explosives,
174 medical wastes, radioactive wastes, pesticides and chemicals that are potentially harmful
175 to the public health or the environment. Unless otherwise defined by the health
176 department, "hazardous waste" has the same meaning as defined by the Washington state
177 Department of Ecology in the Washington Administrative Code.

178 ~~((PP.))~~ QQ. "Hazardous waste management plan" means a plan for managing
179 moderate risk wastes, under RCW 70.105.220.

180 ~~((QQ.))~~ RR. "Health department" means the Seattle-King County department of

181 public health.

182 ~~((RR.))~~ SS. "Health officer" means the health department director or designee.

183 ~~((SS.))~~ TT. "Host city" means a city that has a county transfer facility within its
184 incorporated boundaries.

185 ~~((TT.))~~ UU. "Household hazardous waste" means any waste that exhibits any of
186 the properties of dangerous wastes that is exempt from regulation under chapter 70.105
187 RCW, Hazardous waste management, solely because the waste is generated by
188 households. Household hazardous waste can also include other solid waste identified in
189 the local hazardous waste management plan.

190 ~~((UU.))~~ VV. "Illegal dumping" means disposing of solid waste in any manner
191 other than in a receptacle specifically provided for that purpose, in any public place,
192 public road, public park or private property or in the waters of King County, except as
193 authorized by King County or at the official solid waste disposal facility provided by the
194 county.

195 ~~((VV.))~~ WW. "Industrial solid wastes" means solid waste generated from
196 manufacturing operations, food processing, or other industrial processes.

197 ~~((WW.))~~ XX. "Interlocal forum" means representatives of the metropolitan King
198 County council and representatives of incorporated cities and towns within King County
199 designated by the Suburban Cities Associated and by interlocal agreement to discuss
200 solid waste issues and facilitate regional cooperation in solid waste management. The
201 regional policy committee of the council is designated by interlocal agreements between
202 suburban cities and the county as the solid waste interlocal forum.

203 ~~((XX.))~~ YY. "Intermediate solid waste handling facility" means any intermediate

204 use or processing site engaged in solid waste handling that is not the final site of disposal.
205 This includes material recover facilities, transfer stations, drop boxes, baling and
206 compaction sites.

207 ~~((YY-))~~ ZZ. "Intermodal facility" means any facility operated for the purpose of
208 transporting closed containers of waste from one mode of transportation to another and
209 the containers are not opened for further treatment, processing or consolidation of the
210 waste.

211 ~~((ZZ-))~~ AAA. "King County solid waste advisory committee" means the
212 committee formed in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 10.28 and chapter 70.95 RCW to
213 advise the county on solid waste management planning, assist in the development of
214 programs and policies concerning solid waste management and review and comment on
215 the comprehensive solid waste management plan and other proposed solid waste
216 management rules, policies or ordinances before adoption.

217 ~~((AAA-))~~ BBB. "Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility at which
218 solid waste is permanently placed in or on land including facilities that use solid waste as
219 a component of fill.

220 ~~((BBB-))~~ CCC. "Landfill gas" means gas produced by the microbial
221 decomposition of municipal solid waste in a landfill.

222 ~~((CCC-))~~ DDD. "Level of service" means the level and degree of service
223 provided at facilities, including hours of operation, classes of customers served and
224 recyclable materials collection available.

225 ~~((DDD-))~~ EEE. "Liquid waste" means any solid waste that is deemed to contain
226 free liquids as determined by the Paint Filter Liquids Test, Method 9095, in "Test

227 Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication
228 SW-846.31.

229 ~~((EEE.))~~ FFF. "Littering" means to accumulate, or place, throw, deposit, put into
230 or in any land or water or otherwise dispose of solid waste including rubbish, ashes,
231 garbage, dead animals, industrial solid waste and all other waste material of every kind
232 and description in any manner except as authorized by this chapter.

233 ~~((FFF.))~~ GGG. "Material recovery facility" or "MRF" means any facility that
234 processes for transport mixed C&D waste [or]* source separated solid waste for the
235 purpose of recycling.

236 ~~((GGG.))~~ HHH. "Mixed C&D waste" means C&D waste containing both
237 recyclable and nonrecyclable C&D waste material that has not been separated.

238 ~~((HHH.))~~ III. "Mixed waste processing" means sorting of solid waste after
239 collection from the point of generation to remove recyclable materials from the solid
240 waste to be disposed.

241 ~~((HH.))~~ JJJ. "Moderate risk waste" means solid waste that is limited to
242 conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) waste and household hazardous
243 waste (HHW) as defined in chapter 173-350 WAC.

244 ~~((JJJ.))~~ KKK. "Municipal solid waste" or "MSW" means a subset of solid waste
245 that includes unsegregated garbage, rubbish and similar solid waste material discarded
246 from residential, commercial, institutional and industrial sources and community
247 activities, including residue after recyclable materials have been separated. Solid waste
248 that has been segregated by source and characteristic may qualify for management as a
249 non-MSW solid waste, at a facility designed and operated to address the waste's

250 characteristics and potential environmental impacts. "MSW" does not include:

251 1. Dangerous wastes other than wastes excluded from the requirements of

252 chapter 173-303 WAC in WAC 173-303-071, such as household hazardous wastes;

253 2. Any solid waste, including contaminated soil and debris, resulting from

254 response action taken under section 104 or 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental

255 Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601), chapter 70.105D

256 RCW, chapter 173-340 WAC or a remedial action taken under those rules; or

257 3. Mixed or segregated recyclable material that has been source-separated from

258 garbage, rubbish and similar solid waste. The residual from source separated recyclable

259 materials is MSW.

260 ~~((KKK.))~~ LLL. "Natural background" means the concentration of a hazardous

261 substance consistently present in the environment that has not been influenced by

262 localized human activities.

263 ~~((LLL.))~~ MMM. "Noncommercial user" means any person who uses King

264 County solid waste facilities but is not engaged in the business of solid waste handling.

265 ~~((MMM.))~~ NNN. "Nonrecyclable C&D waste" means any C&D waste that is not

266 recyclable C&D waste. C&D waste used as alternative daily cover for landfills or as a

267 waste stabilizer is considered nonrecyclable C&D waste.

268 ~~((NNN.))~~ OOO. "Oil" means engine lubricating, gear, hydraulic, fuel and other

269 types of oil.

270 ~~((OOO.))~~ PPP. "Operating hours" means those times during which solid waste

271 facilities are normally open and available for the delivery of solid waste.

272 ~~((PPP.))~~ QQQ. "Organics" means yard waste, food waste and soiled paper

273 products determined by the division director to be acceptable for composting.

274 ~~((QQQ-))~~ RRR. "Person" means any individual, association, business, firm,
275 corporation, limited liability corporation, copartnership, marital community, political
276 subdivision, municipality, government agency, industry, public or private corporation or
277 any other entity whatever.

278 SSS. "Per-ton-rate vehicle" means any vehicle that is not a fixed-rate vehicle.

279 "Per-ton-rate vehicles" include, but are not limited to, minivans, vans, station wagons,
280 sport utility vehicles, vehicles with trailers, trucks, pick-up trucks, motorhomes, buses
281 and commercial vehicles.

282 ~~((RRR-))~~ TTT. "Post-closure" means the requirements placed upon disposal
283 facilities after closure to ensure their environmental safety for at least a thirty-year period
284 or until the site becomes stabilized, which means there is little or no settlement, gas
285 production or leachate generation.

286 ~~((SSS-))~~ UUU. "Postconsumer material" means material has been previously used
287 by consumers that is diverted from the solid waste stream.

288 ~~((TTT-))~~ VVV. "Practicable" means satisfactory in performance and available at
289 a fair and reasonable price.

290 ~~((UUU-))~~ WWW. "Primary recyclable materials" means recyclable materials that
291 are commonly collected and are included under the minimum service levels for recycling
292 collection programs. These include paper, cardboard, glass, tin and aluminum beverage
293 containers, high density polyethylene (HDPE) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET)
294 bottles and yard waste less than four inches in diameter, four feet long, or both.

295 ~~((VVV-))~~ XXX. "Product stewardship" means taking measures to minimize the

296 impacts of a product on the environment during its life cycle. The principle of product
297 stewardship applies to designers, suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers,
298 consumers, recyclers and disposers.

299 ~~((WWW.))~~ <http://WWW.> YYY. "Putrescible waste" means solid waste that
300 contains material capable of being readily decomposed by microorganisms and which is
301 likely to produce offensive odors.

302 ~~((XXX.))~~ ZZZ. "Reclamation site" means a location used for the processing or
303 the storage of recycled waste.

304 ~~((YYY.))~~ AAAA. "Recovered material" means waste material that has been
305 recovered from the solid waste stream, but does not include material generated from and
306 commonly reused on site in an original manufacturing process.

307 ~~((ZZZ.))~~ BBBB. "Recyclable C&D waste" means C&D waste material that can
308 be kept out of or recovered from C&D waste and reused or transformed into a usable
309 product. Recyclable C&D waste may consist of a single type of recyclable material or a
310 mixture of two or more types of recyclable material. Material used to produce hog fuel is
311 recyclable C&D waste.

312 ~~((AAA.))~~ CCCC. "Recyclable materials" means those solid wastes that are
313 separated for reuse, recycling or composting, including, but not limited to, papers,
314 cardboard, metals, glass, plastic bottles and containers, plastic bags, yard waste, food
315 waste, wood waste, chemicals, oil, textiles, white goods and other materials that are
316 identified as recyclable material under the King County comprehensive solid waste
317 management plan.

318 ~~((BBB.))~~ DDDD. "Recycled paper" means paper meeting recycled content

319 standards in federal guidance.

320 (~~CCCC~~) EEEE. "Recycled product" means a product manufactured with the
321 maximum practicable amount of recovered material, especially postconsumer material.

322 (~~DDDD~~) FFFF. "Recycling" means transforming or remanufacturing waste
323 materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or
324 incineration. "Recycling" does not include collection, compacting, repackaging, and/or
325 sorting for the purpose of transport. "Recycling" does not include combustion of solid
326 waste or preparation of a fuel from solid waste.

327 (~~EEEE~~) GGGG. "Region" means the area encompassing those cities with solid
328 waste signed interlocal agreements and unincorporated areas of King County that are
329 included in the comprehensive solid waste management plan. "Region" includes all of
330 King County except the cities of Seattle and Milton.

331 (~~FFFF~~) HHHH. "Regional direct" means any solid waste generated and
332 collected in King County and transported to Cedar Hills regional landfill by conventional
333 long haul transfer vehicles from privately owned solid waste transfer stations or
334 intermediate handling facilities permitted by the health department as provided for in
335 King County board of health regulations.

336 (~~GGGG~~) IIII. "Regulated refrigerant" means a class I or class II substance as
337 listed in Title VI of the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

338 (~~HHHH~~) JJJJ. "Residual C&D waste" means the nonrecyclable waste
339 remaining after recycling processes have removed recyclable waste.

340 (~~HH~~) KKKK. "Reuse" means the return of a commodity into the economic
341 stream for use.

342 (~~(JJJ.)~~) LLLL. "Rubbish" means all nonputrescible wastes, except materials that
343 have been source separated for the purpose of recycling.

344 (~~(KKKK.)~~) MMMM. "Rural transfer facilities" means the Vashon and Enumclaw
345 transfer stations, the Cedar Falls and Skykomish drop box facilities and other facilities
346 the division director designates as rural transfer facilities.

347 (~~(LLL.)~~) NNNN. "Salvaging" or "scavenging" means the removal of materials
348 from a solid waste facility without the authorization of the division director and the health
349 officer.

350 (~~(MMMM.)~~) OOOO. "Secondary recyclable materials" means those recyclable
351 materials that have not been designated as being included in the county's minimum
352 service levels for recyclable materials collection. "Secondary recyclable" are those with
353 generally limited markets, a lack of collection systems or a limited number of generators
354 of the material.

355 (~~(NNNN.)~~) PPPP. "Secured load" means a load of solid waste that has been
356 securely fastened, covered, or both in a manner that will prevent the covering or any part
357 of the load from becoming loose, detached or leaving the vehicle while the vehicle is
358 moving except sand may be dropped for the purpose of securing traction.

359 (~~(OOOO.)~~) QQQQ. "Self-hauler" means county residents, business and
360 institutions who choose to bring their municipal solid waste and recyclable materials to
361 the transfer facilities themselves.

362 (~~(PPPP.)~~) RRRR. "Shall" and "will" in a policy mean that it is mandatory to carry
363 out the policy. "Should" in a policy provides noncompulsory guidance and establishes
364 some discretion in making decisions. "May" in a policy means that it is in the interest of

365 the county or other named entity to carry out the policy but there is a total discretion in
366 making decisions.

367 ~~((QQQQ-))~~ SSSS. "Solid waste" or "wastes" means all putrescible and
368 nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes, except wastes identified in WAC 173-350-
369 020, including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, commercial
370 waste, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts
371 thereof, contaminated soils and contaminated dredged material, discarded commodities
372 and recyclable materials.

373 ~~((RRRR-))~~ TTTT. "Solid waste collection entity" means every person owning,
374 controlling, operating or managing vehicles used in the business of transporting solid
375 waste for collection or disposal, or both, for compensation including all certificated
376 haulers, any city using its own employees or any person operating under a contract with
377 or franchise from a city or town performing solid waste collection services within the
378 jurisdiction.

379 ~~((SSSS-))~~ UUUU. "Solid waste facility" means a disposal facility or intermediate
380 solid waste handling facility. "Solid waste facility" includes, but is not limited to,
381 transfer stations, intermodal facilities, landfills, incinerators, composting plants and
382 facilities for the recycling or recovery of resources from solid waste or the conversion of
383 the energy from solid waste to more useful forms or combinations thereof. "Solid waste
384 facility" includes all contiguous land, including buffers and setbacks, and structures,
385 other appurtenances and improvements on the land used for solid waste handling.

386 ~~((TTTT-))~~ VVVV. "Solid waste interlocal agreement" means an agreement
387 between a city and the county for use of the King County solid waste system for disposal

388 of solid waste generated or collected within the city.

389 (~~(UUUU.)~~) WWWW. "Solid waste management" means the systematic
390 administration of activities that provide for the reduction in generated volume, source
391 separation, collection, storage, transportation, transfer, recycling, processing, treatment
392 and disposal of solid waste. "Solid waste management" includes public education and
393 marketing activities.

394 (~~(VVVV.)~~) XXXX. "Solid waste system" means King County's system of solid
395 waste facilities as authorized under RCW 36.58.040 as here enacted or otherwise
396 amended and as established in accordance with the approved King County
397 comprehensive solid waste management plan.

398 (~~(WWWW.)~~) YYYY. "Source separation" means the separation of recyclable
399 materials from other solid waste at the place where the waste originates.

400 (~~(XXXX.)~~) ZZZZ. "Special waste" means all nonhazardous wastes that have
401 special handling needs or have specific waste properties that require waste clearance by
402 either the division or the health department, or both. These wastes are specified in the
403 waste acceptance rule (P.U.T. 7-1-5 (PR) or future amendments of that rule), and include
404 contaminated soil, asbestos-containing materials, wastewater treatment plant grit,
405 industrial wastes and other wastes.

406 (~~(YYYY.)~~) AAAAA. "Suspect waste" means any waste the division director
407 suspects may be unauthorized waste.

408 (~~(ZZZZ.)~~) BBBBB. "Sustainable building principles" means the use of energy-
409 and resource-efficient site and building design, construction, operations and management.

410 (~~(AAAAA.)~~) CCCCC. "Transfer facility" means a permanent fixed, supplemental

411 collection and transportation facility used by either persons or route collection vehicles,
412 or both to deposit collected solid waste from off site into a larger transfer vehicle for
413 transport to a solid waste handling facility. "Transfer facility" may also include recycling
414 operations.

415 ~~((BBBBB.))~~ DDDDD. "Unacceptable waste" means any material for which the
416 transportation or disposal would constitute a violation of any governmental requirement
417 pertaining to health, safety or the environment. The material may include, but is not
418 limited to, hazardous, extremely hazardous or dangerous waste as designated under
419 Washington state or federal law, including, but not limited to, regulations contained in the
420 Washington Administrative Code, now in effect or as may be hereafter amended, or in
421 the Code of Federal regulations, now in effect or as may be hereafter amended.

422 ~~((CCCCC.))~~ EEEEEE. "Unauthorized waste" means waste that is not acceptable
423 for disposal at any or a specific solid waste facility according to applicable rules or a
424 determination of the division director.

425 ~~((DDDDD.))~~ FFFFF. "Uncompacted waste" means any solid waste in an
426 uncompressed or loose condition.

427 ~~((EEEE.))~~ GGGGG. "Unincorporated service area" means the geographical area
428 of unincorporated King County designated to receive the solid waste, recyclable material
429 and organics collection services defined in this chapter. The unincorporated service area
430 does not include:

- 431 1. Vashon Island (served under Certificate No. G-87, Tariff No. 7);
- 432 2. Snoqualmie pass (served under Certificate No. G-237, Tariff No. 10); and
- 433 3. Areas where residential garbage collection service is not provided by a

434 certificated hauler.

435 (~~(FFFFF.)~~) HHHHH. "Unsecured load" means a load of solid waste that has not
436 been securely fastened, covered, or both to prevent the covering or any part of the load
437 from becoming loose, detached or leaving the vehicle while the vehicle is moving.

438 (~~(GGGGG.)~~) IIIII. "Urban transfer facilities" means the county's Algona, Bow
439 Lake, Factoria, Houghton, Shoreline, and Renton transfer facilities and other transfer
440 facilities the division director designates as urban transfer facilities.

441 (~~(HHHHH.)~~) JJJJJ. "Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission"
442 means the state commission created under chapter 80.01 RCW, as now enacted or
443 hereafter amended.

444 (~~(HHH.)~~) KKKKK. "Waste export" means the act of sending waste to a disposal
445 facility out of the region.

446 (~~(JJJJJ.)~~) LLLLL. "Waste reduction" means reducing the amount or type of waste
447 generated.

448 (~~(KKKKK.)~~) MMMMM. "Waste stream" means the total flow of solid waste
449 from homes, businesses, institutions and manufacturing plants that must be recycled or
450 disposed in landfills, or any segment thereof, such as the "residential waste stream" or the
451 "recyclable waste stream."

452 (~~(LLLLL.)~~) NNNNN. "White goods" means major appliances, including
453 refrigerators, freezers, heat pumps, air conditioners, stoves, ranges, dishwashers, washers,
454 dryers, trash compactors, dehumidifiers and other appliances specified by the division
455 director.

456 (~~(MMMMM.)~~) OOOOO. "White goods collection area" means an area used by

457 county residents to deposit source separated white goods.

458 ~~((NNNNN.))~~ PPPPP. "Wood waste" means solid waste consisting of wood pieces
459 or particles generated as a byproduct resulting from the handling and processing of wood,
460 including, but not limited to, hog fuel, sawdust, shavings, chips, bark, small pieces of
461 wood, stumps, limbs and any other material composed largely of wood that has no
462 significant commercial value, but does not include slash developed from logging
463 operations unless disposed of on a different site, and does not include wood pieces or
464 particles containing chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol or
465 copper-chrome-arsenate.

466 ~~((OOOOO.))~~ QQQQQ. "Woody debris" means natural vegetation greater than
467 four inches in diameter, four feet in length, or both, such as stumps, fallen tree branches
468 or limbs, resulting from land clearing activity, storms or natural disasters.

469 ~~((PPPPP.))~~ RRRRR. "Yard waste" means a compostable organic material
470 generated in yards or gardens, including but not limited to, leaves, grass, branches,
471 prunings and clippings of woody and fleshy plants and unflocked holiday trees, but does
472 not include rocks, dirt or sod, concrete, asphalt, bricks, land-clearing wastes, demolition
473 wastes, wood waste or food waste.

474 ~~((QQQQQ.))~~ SSSSS. "Yard waste collection area" means an area used by county
475 residents, businesses and institutions to deposit source-separated yard waste.

476 ~~((RRRRR.))~~ TTTTT. "Zero waste of resources" is a planning principle and
477 framework designated to eliminate the disposal of materials with economic value through
478 reuse, recycling, or both.

479 SECTION 3. Ordinance 12564, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 10.12.021 are

480 each hereby amended as follows:

481 Except as otherwise provided in section 4 of this ordinance, ((A))all persons using
482 county-operated solid waste transfer stations and drop boxes shall pay the service fees in
483 the following schedules:

484 A. ~~((Service-fee))~~Fees for the use of solid waste facilities with scales, excluding
485 Cedar Hills, shall be:

486 1. Solid waste disposal:

487	((Passenger cars)) <u>Fixed-rate vehicles</u>	(((\$21.60)) <u>\$22.53</u> per entry
488	((Other)) <u>Per-ton-rate vehicles</u>	(((\$134.59)) <u>\$140.82</u> per ton
489	Charitable organizations	(((\$103.63)) <u>\$108.43</u> per ton
490	Minimum	(((\$21.60)) <u>\$22.53</u> per vehicle
491	Charitable organizations, minimum charge	(((\$16.58)) <u>\$17.35</u> per entry

492 2. Deposit of source-separated yard waste ~~((at yard-waste collection areas)),~~
493 clean wood ((at clean wood collection areas)) waste, or any combination thereof:

494	((Passenger cars)) <u>Fixed-rate vehicles</u>	\$12.00 per entry
495	((Other)) <u>Per-ton-rate vehicles</u>	\$75.00 per ton
496	Minimum charge	\$12.00 per vehicle

497 3. Deposit of ~~((white goods at white goods collection areas))~~ major appliances:

498 ~~((White goods without regulated refrigerants \$10.00 per unit))~~

499 ~~((White goods))~~ Major appliances with ~~((regulated))~~

500 refrigerants \$30.00 per unit

501 4. Qualified low-income nonaccount customers shall receive fee discounts of
502 \$12.00 per entry for deposit of solid waste, yard waste, clean wood waste and appliances.

503 Customers with mixed loads must separate and deposit materials with sequential visits to
504 the scale house to receive a discount on the individual waste types.

505 B. ~~((Service-f))~~ Fees for the use of solid waste facilities without scales shall be
506 based upon the cubic yard or fraction thereof as follows:

507 1. Solid waste disposal:

508 ~~((Passenger-cars))~~ Fixed-rate vehicles ~~(((\$21.60))~~ \$22.53 per entry

509 ~~((Other))~~ Per-ton-rate vehicles:

510 Compacted wastes ~~(((\$39.03))~~ \$40.84 per cubic yard

511 Uncompacted wastes ~~(((\$22.88))~~ \$23.94 per cubic yard

512 Minimum charge ~~(((\$21.60))~~ \$22.53 per vehicle

513 2. Deposit of source-separated yard waste ~~((at yard waste collection areas, other~~
514 ~~organics at organics collections areas)), clean wood ((at clean wood collection areas))~~
515 waste, or any combination thereof:

516 ~~((Passenger-cars))~~ Fixed-rate vehicles \$12.00 per entry

517 ~~((Other))~~ Per-ton-rate vehicles:

518 Compacted wastes \$21.75 per cubic yard

519 Uncompacted wastes \$12.75 per cubic yard

520 Minimum charge \$12.00 per vehicle

521 3. Qualified low-income non-account customers shall receive fee discounts of

522 \$12.00 per entry for deposit of solid waste, yard waste, clean wood waste, and

523 appliances. Customers with mixed loads must separate and deposit materials with

524 sequential visits to the scale house to receive a discount on the individual waste types.

525 C. ~~((Service-f))~~ Fees at the Cedar Hills regional landfill shall be:

526 Cedar Hills Regional Direct ((~~\$114.00~~) \$120.00 per ton

527 ((~~Other~~) Per-ton-rate vehicles ((~~\$134.59~~) \$140.82 per ton

528 Disposal by other vehicles is at the discretion of the division director.

529 D. A moderate-risk waste surcharge shall be added to all solid waste disposed by
 530 nonsolid waste collection entities using county operated solid waste facilities. The fee
 531 schedule is as follows:

532 1. For facilities with scales:

533 ((~~Self haulers~~) Per-ton-rate vehicles ((~~\$4.73~~)\$4.99 per ton

534 Minimum charge ((~~\$1.81~~)\$1.91 per entry

535 ((~~Passenger cars~~) Fixed-rate vehicles ((~~\$1.81~~)\$1.91 per entry

536 2. For facilities without scales:

537 Compacted ((~~\$1.04~~)\$1.10 per cubic yard

538 Uncompacted ((~~\$0.59~~)\$0.62 per cubic yard

539 Minimum charge ((~~\$1.81~~)\$1.91 per entry

540 ((~~Passenger cars~~) Fixed-rate vehicles ((~~\$1.81~~)\$1.91 per entry

541 E. Effective January 1, 2020, a moderate risk waste surcharge shall be added to
 542 all solid waste disposed by nonsolid waste collection entities using county operated solid
 543 waste facilities. The fee schedule is as follows:

544 1. For facilities with scales:

545 Per ton rate vehicle \$5.25 per ton

546 Minimum charge \$2.01 per entry

547 Fixed rate vehicles \$2.01 per entry

548 2. For facilities without scales:

549 Per ton rate vehicles:

550 Compacted \$1.15 per cubic yard

551 Uncompacted \$0.65 per cubic yard

552 Minimum charge \$2.01 per entry

553 Fixed rate vehicles \$2.01 per entry

554 F. As determined by the division director, a special waste fee shall be charged for
555 special waste including asbestos-containing waste material and other wastes requiring
556 clearances in accordance with King County Board of Health Code Title 10 or rules
557 adopted by the department. The fee schedule is as follows:

558 Special waste fee ~~(\$162.00)~~ \$169.00 per ton

559 Special waste fee minimum charge ~~(\$25.84)~~ \$27.04 per entry

560 Special waste fee, extra handling ~~(\$188.00)~~ \$197.00 per ton

561 Special waste fee, extra handling minimum charge ~~(\$30.15)~~ \$31.54 per entry

562 ~~(F.)~~G. In the absence of exact weights or measurements, the estimate of the
563 division director is binding upon the user.

564 ~~(G.)~~H. The division director may establish fees for handling and processing of
565 recyclable materials for which no other fee has been established by ordinance.

566 ~~(Consistent with WRR-1, WRR-2, WWR-4 and WRR-36, t))~~I. The fees need not recover
567 the full cost of handling and processing.

568 NEW SECTION. SECTION 4. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 10.12 a
569 new section to read as follows:

570 A. The solid waste division has established a fee discount program to assist
571 qualified low-income non-account customers with the costs of solid waste services at

572 county transfer facilities. Discounts on fees for use of disposal sites are available to
573 qualified low-income transfer station customers in accordance with this chapter.

574 B. Qualified customers under the fee discount program must be at or below two
575 hundred percent of the federal poverty level as defined by United States Health and
576 Human Services Department.

577 C. The fee discount shall be provided only when a qualified customer presents
578 proof of eligibility as issued by a county-recognized service provider authorized to

579 qualify low-income individuals for federal, state or local benefits.

580 SECTION 5. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2019.

581

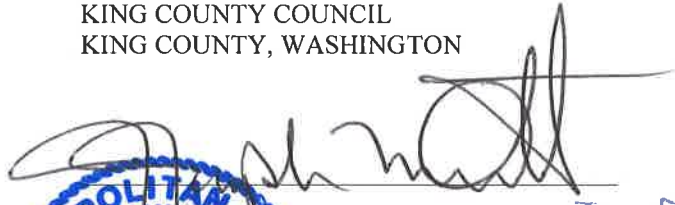
Ordinance 18784 was introduced on 7/23/2018 and passed by the Metropolitan King County Council on 9/10/2018, by the following vote:

Yes: 9 - Mr. von Reichbauer, Mr. Gossett, Ms. Lambert, Mr. Dunn,
Mr. McDermott, Mr. Dembowski, Mr. Upthegrove, Ms. Kohl-Welles
and Ms. Balducci

No: 0

Excused: 0

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON



Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:



Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council



RECEIVED
2018 SEP 19 PM 2:02
CLERK
KING COUNTY COUNCIL

APPROVED this 18 day of SEPTEMBER 2018.



Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: A. Executive Proposed Solid Waste Disposal Fees for 2019-2020 June 2018

Executive Proposed Solid Waste Disposal Fees for 2019-2020

June 2018



King County

Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Solid Waste Division

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction	4
Proposed Fees	4
What the Fee Will Support	5
Current Services	5
Actions Supported by the Increase	6
Reserve Fund Management	7
Exhibit A: Tonnage Forecast Through 2024	10
Exhibit B: Rate Model Through 2024	111
Exhibit C: Low-Income Discount Pilot Program	122

List of Figures

Figure 1. Proposed Fee Is Below Previous Projection (Fee Projection Is Above Previous Projection).....	4
Figure 2. Under SWD's Proposed Per Ton Fee, King County Would Remain Middle of the Pack.....	5
Figure 3. Nearly Half of the Fee Increase Pays for Increased Cost of Current Services .	7
Figure 4. SWD Will Begin to Draw Down Reserves in 2019-2020	8

List of Tables

Table 1. Fee Projection Comparison	5
Table 2. Breakdown of Fee Increase by Category of Spending.....	7

Executive Proposed Solid Waste Disposal Fees for 2019-2020

Executive Summary

King County's solid waste basic fee is proposed to increase from \$134.59 per ton to \$140.82 per ton for 2019-2020. The increase will sustain current services and fund improvements essential to the future of the regional system.

The proposed fee is lower than projected for 2019-2020 in the Solid Waste Division's (SWD's) last rate proposal and is increased at a rate lower than consumer inflation. The proposal reflects Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee (MSWMAC) feedback from partner cities that smaller, more frequent fee increases are preferred over larger, less frequent ones.

The fee supports Solid Waste Division (SWD) services at an important crossroads. In the last year, five cities extended their interlocal agreements with the County, securing participation of all 37 partner cities through 2040. Strong regional growth continues to increase demand for SWD's services. This rate proposal supports increased capacity and furthers County goals. Specifically, the proposed fee supports SWD's current services including the Cedar Hills Landfill, 10 transfer facilities, and recycling programs. The added \$6.23 per ton supports SWD's activities in four categories:

- **Increased cost of current services:** Inflation and increases in Central Rate Agencies' charges, and other operating costs.
- **Capacity projects:** Further development at the Cedar Hills Landfill and a Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station.
- **Investment in infrastructure:** Upkeep of existing facilities and new debt for the South County Recycling and Transfer Station.
- **Meeting increased demand and County goals:** Resources to meet demand for SWD services and advance County priorities including a low-income discount pilot program to help implement the Equity and Social Justice Strategic Plan.

Robust economic growth brought more tons of waste to the regional system than expected, building SWD's reserves. A draw down of reserves is proposed to begin in 2019-2020, aiming to smooth the rate path and gradually reach a target minimum balance in 2024. The minimum balance would provide financial stability in case of a moderate economic recession.

Introduction

The proposed fee increase described in the following sections will sustain current services and fund improvements essential to the future of the regional system.

Proposed Fees

The current basic fee is \$134.59 per ton. In the 2017-2018 Rate Proposal, as modified and approved by Council, the basic rate was projected to be \$141.66 per ton in 2019-2020. SWD's new proposed \$140.82 per ton fee for 2019-2020 is lower than that previous projection (See Figure 1 and Table 1, below). SWD's projected rates for the following two biennia, 2021-2022 and 2023-2024, are slightly higher than previously projected, due to major capital capacity projects including continued development of the Cedar Hills Landfill and a new Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station. The six-year projection of future fees is designed to match the six-year planning period for the capital improvement program.

Figure 1. Proposed Fee Is Below Previous Projection (Projected Fee Is Above Previous Projection)

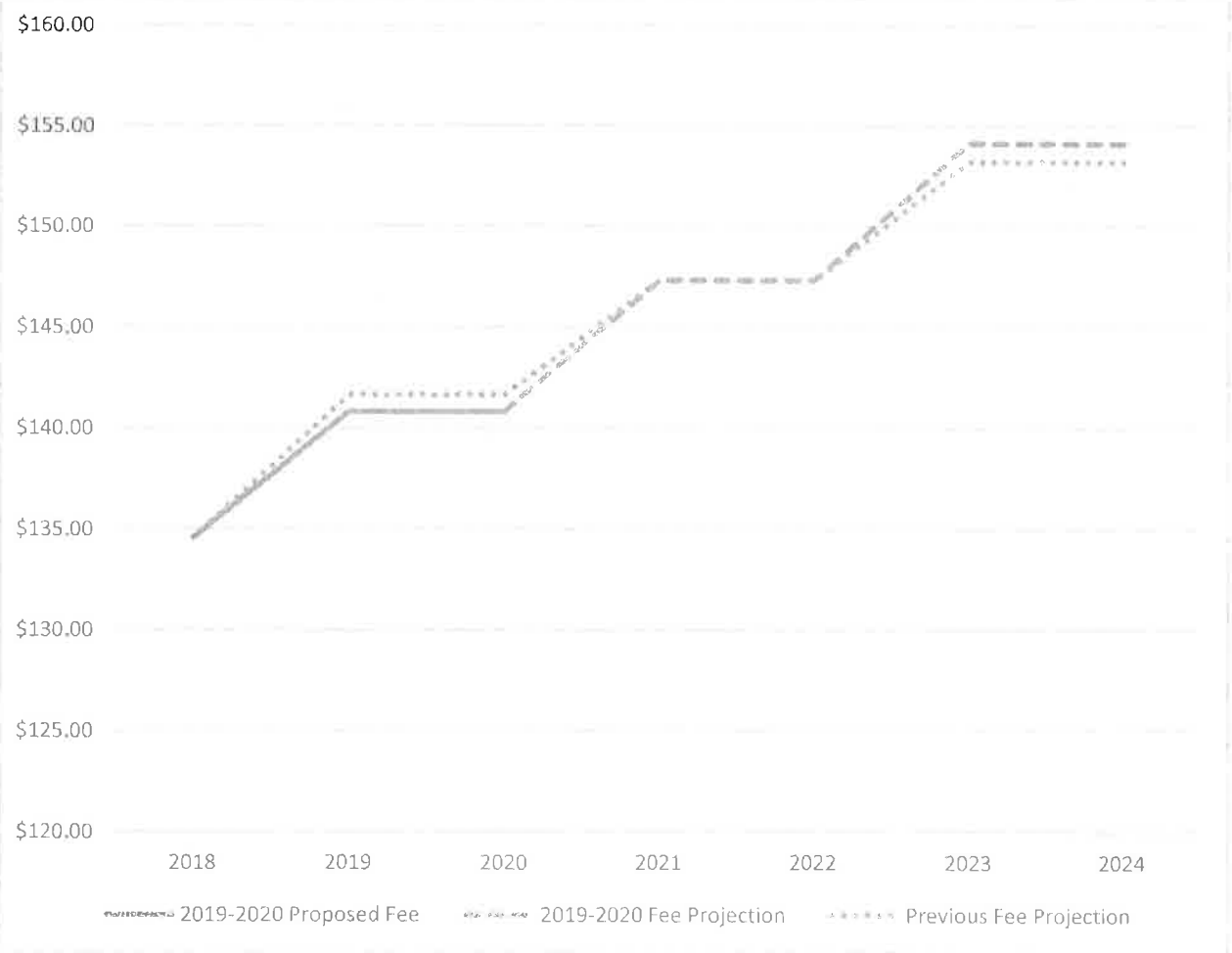
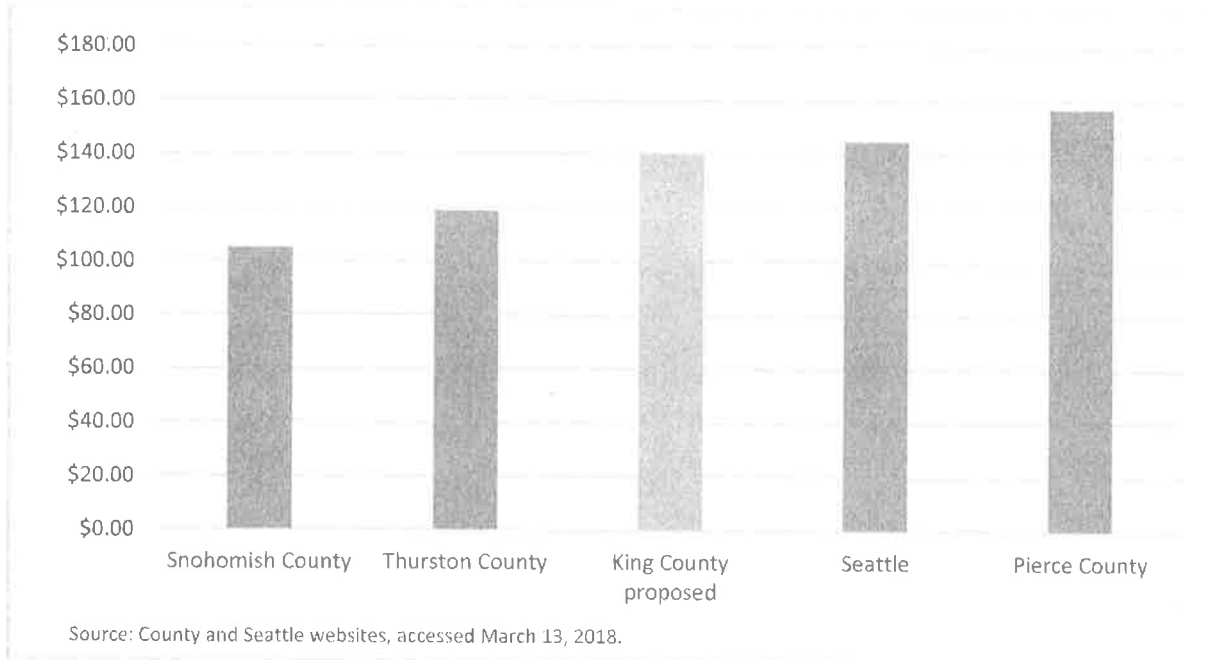


Table 1. Fee Projection Comparison							
	Current Fee	Proposed 2019-2020 Fee	% Increase	Projected 2021-2022 Fee	% Increase	Projected 2023-2024 Fee	% Increase
Projections from 2017-2018 Council-Passed Fees	\$134.59	\$141.66	5.3%	\$147.33	4.0%	\$153.22	4.0%
New Projection (Proposed Fee)	\$134.59	\$140.82	4.6%	\$147.34	4.6%	\$154.16	4.6%

(See Appendix A for the tonnage forecast underlying the rate model used to develop this rate proposal, and Appendix B for a summary of the rate model.)

This proposed fee represents a smaller increase than if it were to simply increase at the rate of consumer inflation projected by the Office of Economic and Financial Analysis (OEFA)¹ (\$143.94 per ton in 2019). Under this proposal, King County would remain in the middle of the pack among neighboring jurisdictions, as shown in Figure 2, below.

Figure 2. Under SWD's Proposed Per Ton Fee, King County Would Remain Middle of the Pack



What the Fee Will Support

Current Services

Most of the proposed fee supports SWD's current services including the Cedar Hills Landfill, 10 transfer facilities, recycling programs, and support services such as accounting and system-wide planning.

¹ March 2018 OEFA Forecast

Actions Supported by the Increase

The additional revenue from the \$6.23 per ton rate increase will support SWD's activities in four categories:

Increased cost of current services - Almost half of the fee increase funds inflation, increases in Central Rate Agencies' charges, and other costs such as new regulatory requirements on diesel exhaust fluid and enforcement of stricter recycling requirements.

Capacity projects - The fee increase also funds two major capital projects.

Further Developing Cedar Hills Landfill: Southeast Area

Under SWD's latest tonnage projection, current Cedar Hills Landfill (CHL) capacity is expected to be exhausted in 2028. The rate proposal includes a project to develop new Cedar Hills capacity. Until further State Environmental Policy Act work is done, the proposal assumes the landfill height will not exceed the 800' evaluated in the 2010 CHL Site Development Plan. Work on this project must begin in 2019 for it to be ready in time.

Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station

The Houghton Transfer Station in northeast King County is among the oldest stations in the transfer system. The 2007 Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Management Plan recommends closing the Houghton station and building a new Northeast transfer station. A new facility will provide the northeast service area the same level of service provided in other parts of the county—notably, modern environmental control systems and metal, wood, and yard waste recycling services, which currently are not available at Houghton.

Investment in infrastructure - The proposed fee funds upkeep on current facilities such as the Shoreline Recycling and Transfer Station dust control system and Cedar Falls Drop Box leachate collection system rehabilitations, as well as new debt issued for the South County Recycling and Transfer Station.

Meeting increased demand and county goals - The fee includes resources to handle increasing tonnage in the county system, and to address County strategic priorities of addressing climate change (the Strategic Climate Action Plan), Equity and Social Justice, investing in the County's employees, and making King County the best run government.

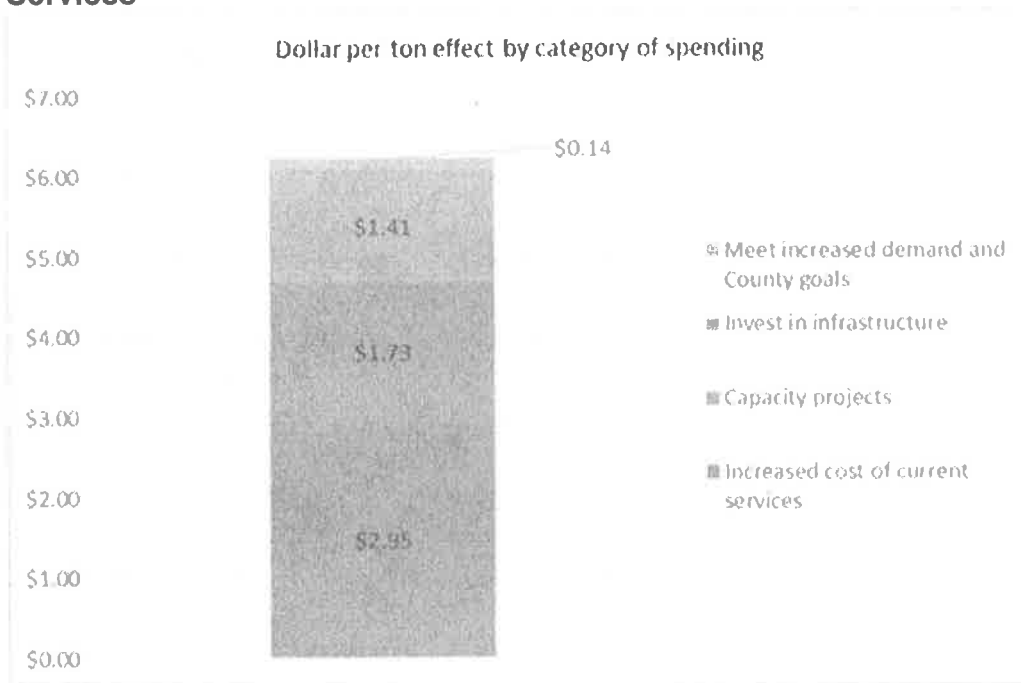
The Equity and Social Justice Strategic Plan is addressed by a low-income discount pilot program for self-haulers at transfer stations.² The discount will be \$12 off self-haul transactions to qualifying low-income customers. Customers will be able to show their ORCA Lift, Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT), or Medicaid (ProviderOne) cards at

² SWD also conducted an assessment of the Equity and Social Justice implications of the division's disposal fees. This assessment is available upon request.

transfer stations to qualify. Potentially 300,000 customers would be eligible. The discount would shift about \$300,000 per year from low-income customers to customers who pay the standard fee (See Appendix C for more details on the proposal).

Figure 3 and Table 2 below break down these four categories' share of the rate increase.

Figure 3. Nearly Half of the Fee Increase Pays for Increased Cost of Current Services



	\$ Share of Fee Increase	% Share of Fee Increase
Increased Cost of Current Services	\$2.95	47%
Capacity Projects	\$1.73	28%
Investment in Infrastructure	\$1.41	23%
Meeting Increased Demand and County Goals	\$0.14	2%

Reserve Fund Management

In recent years, the amount of disposed tonnage has been higher than projected due to the region's burgeoning growth. These higher-than-expected tons have brought both higher revenues and operating costs. SWD proposes to use these funds to (1) make a one-time Landfill Reserve Fund deposit for essential landfill projects and (2) moderate and smooth the future rate path by drawing down reserve funds to a strategic level.

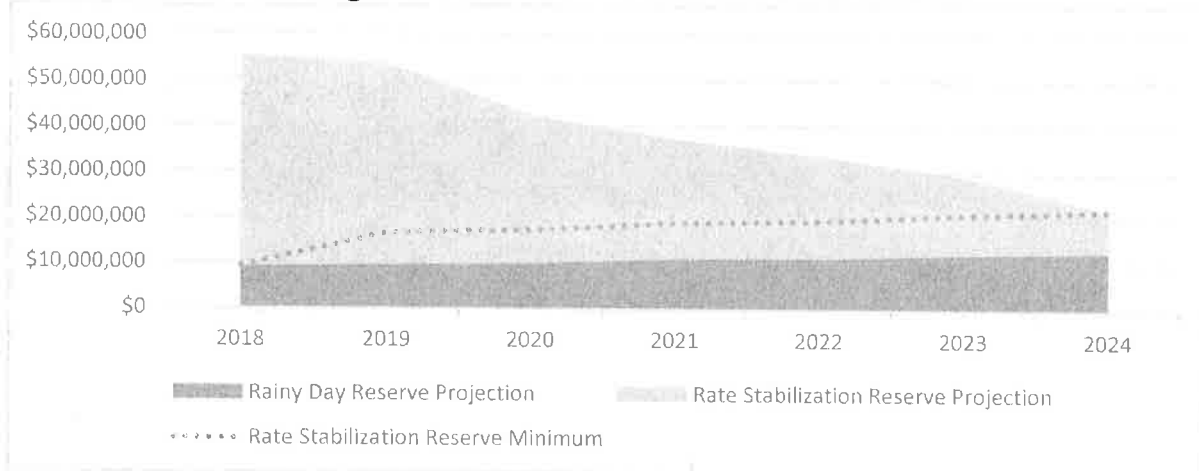
Landfill Reserve Fund Transfer - Some unexpected revenue is proposed to be transferred to the Landfill Reserve Fund (LRF) to help fund current projects and moderate future landfill reserve contributions. Under the current proposal, SWD would make a \$10 million transfer from the operating fund to the LRF in 2020, in addition to the normal annual contribution. The per ton contribution rate to the LRF is expected to be around \$2.20 per ton lower in 2019 (with the difference growing over time) - or roughly \$2.2 million per year initially - than it would be without this additional transfer.

Rainy Day Reserve - The Rainy Day Reserve provides a ready source of revenue in case of abrupt service and revenue disruptions from natural disasters or other circumstances. This rate proposal continues past practice of maintaining a Rainy Day Reserve equal to 30 days of operating expenses.

Rate Stabilization Reserve - The Rate Stabilization Reserve is proposed to be drawn down through 2024 to maintain a gradual, smooth rate path. To prepare for a potential economic recession, SWD proposes to maintain a minimum balance in the Rate Stabilization Reserve. It has been nine years since the end of the Great Recession, and the current economic expansion is now second only to one other in length (the 1991-2001 expansion was the longest in U.S. history, at 120 months). Based on the historical impact on SWD disposal revenues from a mild recession, SWD proposes to maintain a minimum Rate Stabilization Reserve balance equal to 5 percent of projected disposal revenues in a given year. This will help to stabilize SWD operations if a moderate economic recession occurs during the rate period, with the expectation that subsequent rate proposals would respond to circumstances over the longer term.

In 2019-2020, SWD will begin to draw down the reserve balances that came with higher than expected tonnage, aiming to reach the minimum level after three biennia. Figure 4 below shows the projected fund balances of the Rainy Day Reserve plus the Rate Stabilization Reserve, and the path down to their minimum combined reserve balance in 2024.

Figure 4. SWD Will Begin to Draw Down Reserves in 2019-2020



Eliminating the Fee On Appliances Without Regulated Refrigerants

SWD will eliminate the \$10 fee currently charged on the disposal of appliances without regulated refrigerants (e.g. dishwashers), because such appliances are already simply treated as scrap metal recycling, which is not charged a fee. This has a very minimal effect on revenues due to the low fee and low volume of such transactions.

Ensuring Code Consistency for Vehicle Categorizations

To ensure consistency with the Board of Health code definitions, SWD will move several categories of vehicles from flat rate per vehicle rates to tonnage or volume rates. This move is made in consultation with the Prosecuting Attorney's Office and is consistent with their recommendations.

Exhibit A: Tonnage Forecast Through 2024

The rate proposal was developed using a forecast of the amount of waste that will be disposed of at division facilities during the rate period. The forecast relies on established statistical relationships between waste being disposed and some economic and demographic variables that affect it, namely population, employment, and consumption (measured in terms of dollars spent for retail sales, except auto).

This forecast assumes the recycling rate will remain at 52 percent as reported by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) for 2011 through 2014. It does not use the most recent Ecology data showing a 54 percent rate in 2015 because that rate has not yet been shown to be sustained beyond one year.

Future forecasts could incorporate increased recycling rates if new actions show results. A 1 percent increase in the recycling rate reduces the garbage disposed by about 20,000 tons. Resource recovery (recycling that takes place after waste is delivered to division transfer stations) would be expected to increase significantly as new recycling and transfer stations are built with the ability to handle more recyclable materials and station-based resource recovery is expanded. New programs under consideration would also be expected to increase curbside recycling. Future recycling rates reported by the Ecology should show the results of these efforts as well as any suppression of recycling due to China's recent reduction in importing recyclable materials.

Table A-1. Tonnage Forecast Through 2024						
	Basic Fee Tons	Regional Direct	Special Waste	Tons Disposed	Yard/Wood Waste	System Tons
2017 Actual*	915,570	12,161	3,446	931,177	21,966	953,143
2018	942,121	9,000	2,300	953,421	21,000	974,421
2019	951,789	9,000	2,300	963,089	23,500	986,589
2020	995,756	9,000	2,300	1,007,056	25,000	1,032,056
2021	1,018,811	9,500	2,400	1,030,711	25,700	1,056,411
2022	1,058,156	9,500	2,400	1,070,056	28,000	1,098,056
2023	1,077,007	9,500	2,400	1,088,907	31,000	1,119,907
2024	1,117,620	9,600	2,400	1,129,620	34,000	1,163,620

*Amounts for 2018 onward are projections.

Exhibit B: Rate Model Through 2024

Table B-1. Rate Model Through 2024								
	2017 Actual	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Basic Fee (proposed)	\$134.59	\$134.59	\$140.82	\$140.82	\$147.34	\$147.34	\$154.16	\$154.16
Percent change			4.6%	0%	4.6%	0%	4.6%	0%
REVENUES								
Disposal Fees	\$129,771,426	\$130,251,197	\$137,611,483	\$143,923,834	\$154,137,771	\$160,117,229	\$170,697,073	\$177,255,063
Landfill Gas	\$8,011,249	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Other Revenues*	\$6,739,890	\$13,215,324	\$6,228,590	\$6,265,227	\$6,303,140	\$6,441,235	\$6,486,230	\$6,489,734
Total Revenues	\$144,522,565	\$146,466,521	\$146,840,072	\$153,189,061	\$163,440,910	\$169,058,464	\$179,683,303	\$186,244,797
EXPENDITURES								
SWD Operating Expenditures	\$88,584,146	\$100,753,325	\$100,958,057	\$101,199,021	\$110,591,149	\$113,230,193	\$123,907,245	\$126,524,298
Landfill Reserve Fund	\$23,759,696	\$18,739,437	\$18,322,138	\$29,688,762	\$20,713,044	\$22,120,890	\$23,130,987	\$24,638,638
Capital Equipment Recovery Program	\$6,900,000	\$6,900,000	\$6,900,000	\$6,900,000	\$6,300,000	\$6,300,000	\$6,100,000	\$6,100,000
Construction Fund	\$2,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Debt Service	\$12,109,342	\$13,350,000	\$19,048,262	\$23,267,327	\$27,788,360	\$27,777,485	\$27,786,035	\$32,930,593
Cedar Hills Landfill Rent	\$3,000,788	\$3,039,274	\$3,062,000	\$3,108,000	\$3,155,000	\$3,202,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,299,000
Total Expenditures	\$136,353,973	\$148,782,035	\$150,290,457	\$166,163,110	\$170,547,553	\$174,630,569	\$186,174,268	\$195,492,529
RESERVES								
Rainy Day	\$8,159,735	\$9,365,198	\$9,739,994	\$10,098,417	\$11,232,856	\$11,440,350	\$12,309,412	\$12,938,885
Rate Stabilization	\$49,319,854	\$45,798,877	\$43,713,970	\$32,121,771	\$25,802,282	\$21,991,931	\$16,662,422	\$8,862,753
Total Ending Fund Balance	\$57,479,588	\$55,164,075	\$53,453,963	\$42,220,188	\$37,035,138	\$33,432,281	\$28,971,834	\$21,801,638

*Other Revenues includes: construction and debris fees, recycling fees, scrap metal sales, rental income, interest earnings, and grants.

Exhibit C: Low-Income Discount Pilot Program

Policy Basis	<p>The Equity and Social Justice (ESJ) Strategic Plan (2016-2022) states: <i>“County and department/agency budget requests and decisions identify where budget changes impact communities of color, low income residents, and limited-English speaking populations; and, if the impacts are negative, identify ways to address and mitigate those impacts.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCW 36.58.040 grants broad authority to set solid waste rates. • RCW 81.77.195 grants authority for low-income discounts.
Customers	Provide a low-income discount to SWD’s only retail customers i.e. self-haulers at transfer stations.
Discount	\$12 discount off all transactions at the station. This \$12 is roughly 50 percent off the minimum fee for garbage.
Eligibility	Eligible customers must live in households that make ≤ 200 percent of the federal poverty level as defined by U.S. Health and Human Services Department. About 20 percent of the population in SWD’s service area meet the proposed eligibility criteria, according to American Community Survey data.
Demographics	The demographics of transfer station self-haulers is unknown at this time. Until more evaluation is conducted, it is assumed that the demographic characteristics of low-income self-haul customers mirror the characteristics of low-income residents in the general King County population (excluding Seattle which is not part of the division’s service area).
Revenue Impact	Based on experience from other jurisdictions, 3 percent of the division’s annual 860,000 self-haul transactions are assumed to claim the discount. Total estimated reduction in revenue: (\$300k) annually.
Income Verification	To provide high accessibility to this program, the division will accept a variety of cards as proof of eligibility. These cards include ORCA Lift, EBT/SNAP (called Basic Food in WA state), and ProviderOne/Apple Health (Medicaid card). All three of these programs require participants to be at or below the 200 percent of the federal poverty level described above in the Eligibility section. Customers who wish to receive the low-income discount program will show one of these cards upon checkout to receive the discount.
Ratepayer Impact	Revenue lost due to the low-income discount would be added to the tipping fee paid by other customers. As a result, the transfer station minimum fee would increase by about \$0.05 and the typical single-family curbside bill would increase by about \$0.02 per month.

**Legislation
Needed**

KCC Title 10 must be amended to establish a low-income discount and increase the tipping fee to cover program costs. The earliest implementation date for a rate that reflects these changes is January 1, 2019.

Future Considerations

Curbside Customers

Another approach to analyze in the future is how to incentivize low income discounts for curbside customers. The Solid Waste Division decided to pursue implementation of a low-income discount at the transfer stations at this time because of its administrative simplicity, direct benefit to low-income customers and short implementation lead time.