

b. State Legislation

In 1991 and 1992, the Washington State Legislature passed the following solid waste legislation:

(1) Markets and Procurement

Two bills in the 1991 Legislature addressed markets for recyclable materials.

1. SB 5591 created the Clean Washington Center to develop new and expand existing markets for recycled commodities.
2. SB 5143 requires state and local jurisdictions to increase the purchase and use of recycled products, requires standard codes for plastics, allows expansion of the state SWAC to more than 11 members, and expands duties of the local SWACs in developing waste reduction and recycling elements for comprehensive plans.

(2) Collection

Two bills addressed recyclables collection in 1991.

1. SB 5478 (1991) redefined "multiple family residences" and requires collection of source-separated materials from single- and multiple-family residences. It also requires new multifamily residences and new commercial facilities to have adequate and conveniently located space to store and dispose of recyclable materials and solid waste.
2. HB 1304 (1991) requires state parks, marinas, and airports to provide opportunities to recycle.

(3) Disposal

Two bills addressed disposal in the 1992 Legislature.

1. HB 2391 created a statewide definition of biomedical wastes.
2. HB 2633 encourages privately owned hazardous and moderate waste facilities to manage the disposal of these wastes.

(4) Litter

One bill affecting litter was passed in 1992. SHB 2635 amends the Model Litter Control and Recycling Act by adding a waste reduction emphasis and funds that promote markets, recycling, and education.

c. Environmental Impact Statement Addendum

In accordance with SEPA, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was issued for the 1989 Plan. The 1992 update does not propose programs or a new facility plan that will differ substantially from the 1989 Plan. Therefore, this 1989 EIS is being adopted and supplemented with an addendum, which is included in this volume.

E. PROCESS AND SCHEDULE

1. Planning Process

The major participants and their roles in development and adoption of the Plan are described below.

a. Suburban Cities

Suburban cities are actively involved in Plan development throughout the planning process. County and city recycling coordinators meet to discuss and plan for cities' participation in defining Plan issues. Two county-sponsored workshops were held to discuss the 1992 Plan. Suburban cities' elected officials, administrators, and managers, SWAC members, recycling coordinators, and representatives of the haulers and recycling businesses participated in these meetings and workshops. Three community meetings were held at locations potentially affected by the Plan's transfer facility siting recommendations.

b. Solid Waste Advisory Committee

RCW 70.95.165 directs the counties to establish local Solid Waste Advisory Committees (SWACs) to assist in developing programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and to review and comment on proposed rules, policies, and ordinances. Committee members represent a balance of community interests—private citizens, public interest groups, businesses, the waste management industry, and local government officials. The King County SWAC reviewed and commented on the Plan at each stage of its development.

c. King County

The King County Solid Waste Division provides the staff and administrative support to organize the planning process, coordinate involvement among all participants, and write and produce the Plan.

d. Solid Waste Interlocal Forum

The Solid Waste Interlocal Forum (Section I.A.3) advises the County and other jurisdictions on all aspects of solid waste management and planning policies, reviews and comments on draft Plan alternatives and recommendations, and facilitates cities' approval of the final Plan.

e. Department of Ecology

The Department of Ecology (Ecology) provides technical assistance to counties, from determining issues to final adoption. It reviews the Plan draft for consistency and adherence to state legislation and regulations and Ecology Guidelines (WDOE 90-11).

2. Review and Approval Process

The public review and comment period will extend for 90 days following the issuance of the draft Plan. The comments are reviewed and addressed in the final Plan.

Ecology, King County, and the suburban cities must approve the final Plan. (The Plan is deemed approved for all suburban cities that are parties to the ILAs if it is adopted by cities representing three-quarters of the total population of the cities that act on the Plan within 120 days.) The review and approval steps are shown in Figure I.2.

3. Plan Amendments and Update

The solid waste ILAs require that solid waste management plans "be reviewed and any necessary revisions proposed at least once every three years," or more frequently if conditions warrant. Elements to be updated will be assessed to accommodate contemporary needs and opportunities and to make corrections necessary to achieve the 1989 Plan goals. Goals and objectives will also be reviewed for appropriateness.

An amendment process was developed and agreed upon by the Solid Waste Interlocal Forum in August 1990. If issues requiring a plan amendment are resolved between the County and the affected jurisdiction, the parties develop a plan amendment and take formal action on the agreed amendment.

If an agreement is not reached, a formal request is made by the County or the jurisdictions by proposing an amendment to the Plan. The County (or the Forum if there is a dispute) determines which jurisdictions are affected by the amendment. An amendment would be developed and presented for approval to the Forum. If approved, King County and any other affected jurisdictions would act to adopt the amendment. Ecology would then have to approve the amendment and it would be distributed to all jurisdictions by King County.

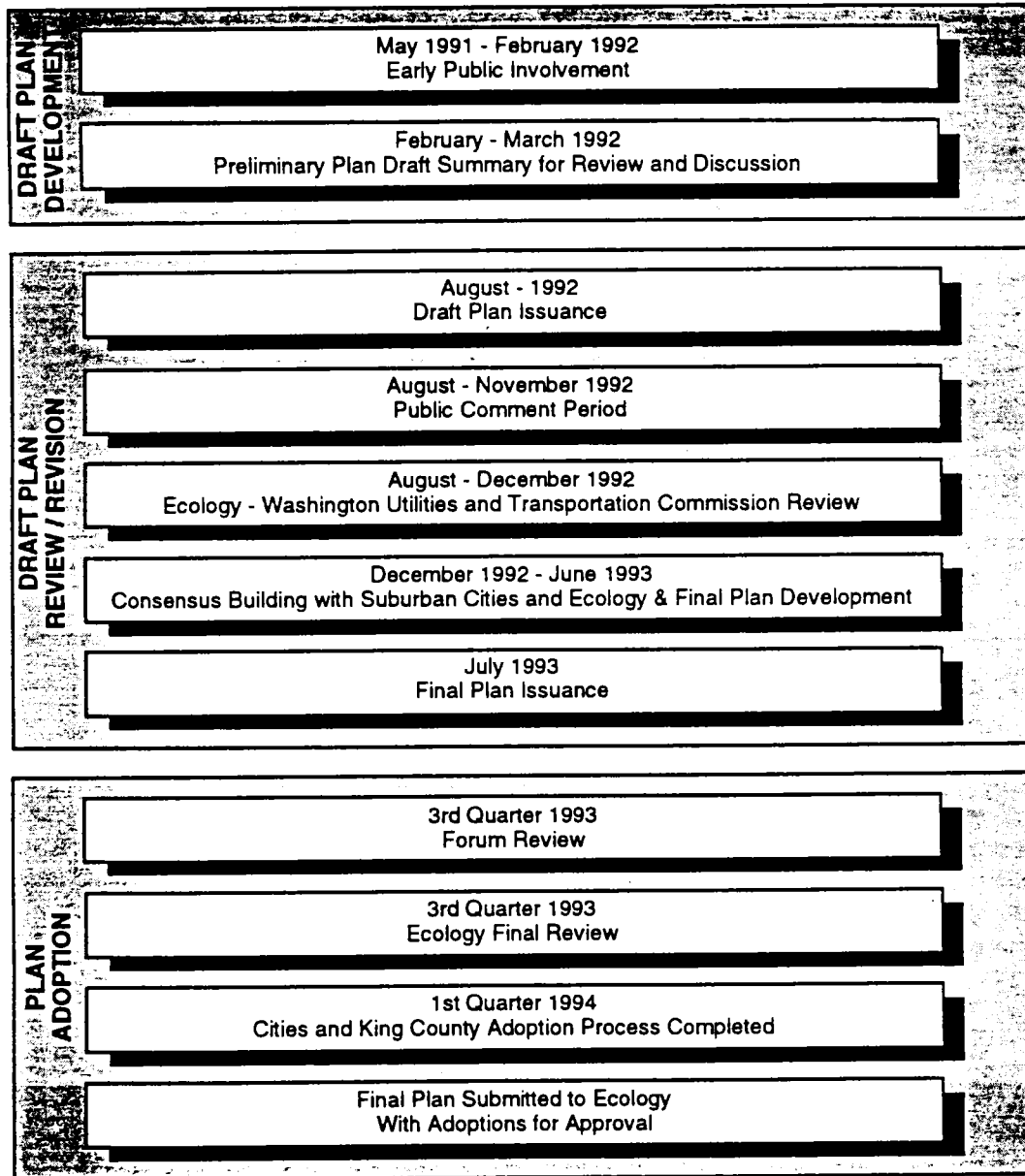


Figure 1.2 *Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan* review and decision-making process.