

ban that requires the County and suburban cities to develop alternative collection methods for yard waste.

Alternative B (Table III.16) is recommended for several reasons:

- The expansion of services and facilities builds on the existing recycling system and supports the current approach of making recycling as convenient as disposal.
- These additional services and programs are clearly needed in order to reach the stated WR/R goal of 50 percent by 1995.
- This alternative fills needs not being met by the current recycling system. These include: ensuring high participation in multifamily recycling; expanding participation in all yard waste programs by establishing increased yard waste services for households, self-haulers and commercial generators to support the phased implementation of the yard waste disposal ban; establishing and promoting improved nonresidential recycling

services; and providing more opportunities to collect secondary recyclable materials at home or through drop-off services.

The recommended programs and actions target the diversion of large portions of the waste stream, emphasizing materials with potential market value. In addition, Alternative B combines hauler and facility-based options to address service needs of self-haulers and businesses. It also provides service options, which result in the best coverage for recovery of materials that are not generated daily or that require multiple diversion options. Recyclable materials as defined in the 1992 Plan are listed in Table III.14.

### 5. Implementation

The implementation chart (Table III.17) provides information on program responsibility, and anticipated start times. Both new and continuing programs are shown.

Table III.16 1992 Recycling Recommendations

RECYCLABLES COLLECTION		Strategy	Implementation Responsibility
Required Collection			
Recommendation III.14	Urban household collection of primary recyclables	Provide household collection of paper, #1 and #2 plastic bottles (PET and HDPE), yard waste (less than 3 inches in diameter), glass containers, and tin and aluminum cans from all urban single- and multifamily residences	County, cities
Recommendation III.15	Rural drop box collection of primary recyclables	Provide rural single- and multifamily residences with drop-sites for collection of the same materials collected at urban households	County, cities
Recommendation III.16	Urban single-family household yardwaste collection	Provide household collection of yard waste (less than 3 inches in diameter) from urban single-family residences in unserved urban areas	Cities
Recommendation III.17	Urban multifamily onsite yardwaste collection service	Ensure yard waste collection service options are available to urban multifamily dwellings	County, cities
Recommendation III.18	Urban household bulky yardwaste collection service	Ensure household collection service options for yard waste too large or in excessive amounts for regular household collection are available	County, cities
Recommendation III.19	Urban household appliance collection service	Ensure large appliance collection service options are available to urban households	County, cities
Recommendation III.20	Urban household textiles collection service	Ensure collection service options are available for textiles on a regular basis	County, cities

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- to create or guarantee an adequate and consistent supply of materials for development and maintenance of a recycled products industry,
- to avoid frequent changes in the recyclables list that could undermine the public's commitment to WR/R,
- to insure adequate diversion of recyclable materials from the waste stream to meet state and local goals.

Table III.14 defines the scale for each of the criteria used for developing the recyclables lists. Table III.15 applies the criteria and displays the ranking for the materials on the Plan lists.

Urban, household, collection programs would be expanded to include the following minimum levels of residential services:

- *Urban household primary recyclables collection.* All single- and multifamily residences would have household collection, or a collection program determined to be equivalent to household collection by Ecology, of paper (newspaper, cardboard, mixed wastepaper); #1 and #2 plastic bottles (PET and HDPE); yard waste (smaller than 3 inches in diameter); glass containers; and metal (tin and aluminum cans). Participation by residences would be voluntary. As the yard waste disposal ban is phased in, household options for managing their yard waste would be limited to participating in household collection programs, self-hauling their yard waste to processors or collection facilities or on-site composting.
- *Urban, single-family, yard waste collection.* Household collection of yard waste (less than 3 inches in diameter) would be required in urban areas. Regular yard waste collection service would likely be subject to volume restrictions to be set by individual cities and by the County.
- *Urban, multifamily, on-site yard waste collection.* Local governments would ensure that this service is available by requiring haulers to provide on-call multifamily yard waste collection service throughout their territory, or through some other means of collection that is deemed appropriate by the individual jurisdiction. This service would be made available in all urban areas but participation by multifamily property owners would be voluntary.

Expanding this service will not cause overall collection rates to rise. Haulers can employ the same equipment used for single-family household yard waste collection. Additional operational costs would be covered by service fees paid by

program participants. Promotional costs can be managed within existing budgets.

Although it is expected that only a small percentage of multifamily complexes will participate, the program will close an identified service gap.

- *Urban, household, appliance collection service.* To comply with the federal Clean Air Act which prohibits the venting of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) into the air, effective July 1, 1992, appliance and appliances containing CFCs will require special handling before they can be recycled. Other appliances (stoves, ranges, heat pumps, water heaters, dehumidifiers, dishwashers, washers and dryers, trash compactors, furnaces) would also be banned from disposal at the county's transfer stations and landfills on September 1, 1993.

Local governments would ensure that appliance collection service is available to residents by disseminating information about existing collection services or accepting appliances at locally sponsored special events. King County would maintain and continue to regularly update a list of the 50 or more appliance dealers, recyclers, and non-profit organizations that accept large appliances, including those that contain CFCs, or provide household pick-up for a reasonable fee. In addition, over the long term, all new County transfer stations would be designed to accept CFC appliances. The availability and costs of appliance collection would be re-evaluated during the 1995 planning process.

Because appliance collection would not be a part of regular solid waste and recyclables collection services, there would usually be an additional cost to those households that must dispose of a used appliance. In 1992, the average fee for residential pick-up of a CFC appliance in urban areas is approximately \$40. The average fee for non-CFC appliances is approximately \$30. Costs to local governments for promotion can be managed within existing budgets. Governments can expect to spend an average of \$13,000 to sponsor a special collection event; adding appliances to the list of materials to be collected at planned events will add costs to events but can be managed within existing budgets.

- *Urban, household, bulky yard waste collection service.* This includes yard waste too large for regular household collection (limbs, stumps, and other yard waste larger than 3