

NORTHERN VIRGINIA WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
Summary Minutes
December 10, 2010
1:00 pm

Members Present:

Kathy Allan, City of Falls Church
Dave Kochendarfer, Town of Herndon
Hershel K Kirk, Town of Herndon
Jane Tatum, Loudoun County
John Snarr, MWCOG
Scott McDonald, Prince William County
Tom Smith, Prince William County
Dave Ray, City of Fairfax
Alton Weaver, Alexandria
Michael Clem, Arlington County
Jeff Smithberger, Fairfax County
Amarjit S. Riat, Fairfax County

Kevin F. Byrnes, GWRC/Virginia Recycling Markets
Dev. Council

Staff Present:

Debbie Spiliotopoulos, NVRC
Sam Kinzer, NVRC
Sue Rowland, Legislative Liason

Invited Guests:

Richard Doucette, DEQ

- CALL TO ORDER** Vice-Chairman Kathy Allan, City of Falls Church, called the meeting to order at 1:05 p.m.
- INTRODUCTIONS** Meeting participants introduced themselves.
- APPROVAL OF MINUTES** Mr. Jeff Smithberger, Fairfax County, moved approval of the corrected minutes of the September 2010, meeting. Alton Weaver, City of Alexandria, seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously carried.
- WASTE PERMIT FEE REPORT** Mr. Amarjit Riat, Fairfax County, presented on the Waste Permit Fee Report, which will be delivered to the General Assembly this month. He outlined the recommendations, which included a variety of fee changes for different types of solid waste facilities. He noted that the fees were structured to be reflective of DEQs budget requirements.
- LEGISLATIVE UPDATE** Sue Rowland shared the 2 fact sheets, one titled "Recycling Markets Development: Jobs for Virginia, and the second titled "Does HB 344 Work?" The fact sheets were on the table for discussion and the board made recommendations for improvement. The board approved the changes to be made and decided to finalize and send on the fact sheets to the General Assembly. [final versions attached]
- DEQ UPDATE** Richard Doucette, of DEQ provided an update on Amendment 7. He summarized by explaining that the biggest change is in organization and clarification of content. One major change is that instead of including verbatim federal regulations they are cited so that as they are updated the amendment stays current. The proposed Amendment has been in Governors office for 140 days; Mr. Doucette recommended that the waste board write a letter of support to move the amendment forward. The waste board agreed that it would be beneficial for VaCo and VML to craft letters of support as well.

KNOW TOXICS Debbie Spiliotopoulos, NVRC, summarized recent statistics for the Know Toxics website, which received an average of 175 visitors/month. The Toxics subcommittee held a conference call, agreeing that the best approach was targeted outreach and technical assistance/materials for local jurisdictions to use with small businesses. DEQ has started an initiative on outreach for CESQGs, and invited local governments and NVRC to a meeting on January 27 to discuss their initiative to educate companies on CESQG requirements. The subcommittee will develop an approach to work with/coordinate with DEQ.

**ROUNDTABLE:
CHALLENGES/CHANGES
TO SERVICES** In the interest of time, the waste board deferred this item to the March 4, 2011 meeting.

LOCAL UPDATES Minutes are not taken during this session.

ADJOURNMENT The Board meeting adjourned at 3:30 pm.

NEXT WASTE BOARD MEETING SCHEDULED FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 10 AM TO 12:15 PM, NVRC OFFICES



**NORTHERN
VIRGINIA WASTE
MANAGEMENT BOARD**

Does HB 344 work?

Yes... and No

- Seventy manufacturers operating in Virginia offer programs, recovering 1890 tons of electronic waste materials in 2009.
- Virginia localities still bear the overwhelming, unfunded burden of proper electronics disposal in the state. Local governments collected 69% more electronics in 2009 than in 2008.
- Northern Virginia localities cannot discern any reduction in the amount of e-waste they are collecting for recycling.
- Disposal of electronics in landfills and incinerators is a lost opportunity to recover valuable components including gold, platinum, and strategically important rare earth materials.
- Electronics represent toxic components disposed in municipal waste incinerators or landfills, adding mercury, lead, and other health hazards to the waste stream.
- Televisions comprise between 50-70 percent of the electronic waste stream, a sector not addressed by HB 344.

The Virginia Computer Recovery and Recycling Act - HB344

(JCOTS, Del. Plum, 2008) created manufacturer responsibility to recycle computer equipment and share the growing burden that these materials place on local waste programs. The new law requires computer manufacturers to set up computer equipment recycling and reuse systems free of charge for consumers, effective July 1, 2009.

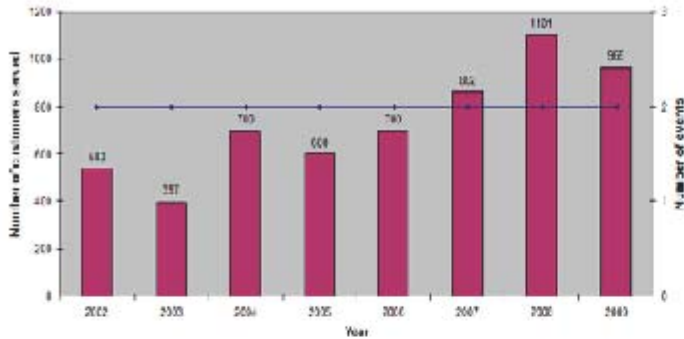
HB344 creates a condition by which any Virginian can recycle electronics. Most of the manufacturers have set up mail back programs. Participation in these programs is dwarfed by participation in on-site collection programs operated by localities and retailers. For example, retailer Best Buy Inc. reported collecting 1,150 tons of electronics in Virginia in 2009, compared to the 1,890 tons reported by manufacturers and 7,755 tons collected by localities. Northern Virginia

localities see no reduction in the amount of e-waste collected for recycling—participation has dramatically increased.

Through passage of the Computer Recovery and Recycling Act, the Virginia General Assembly expressed a preference for producer responsibility in the management of end-of-life electronics. As current manufacturers' recovery programs haven't reduced the financial and operational burden of localities' e-waste programs, re-examination and expansion of the Act may be appropriate.

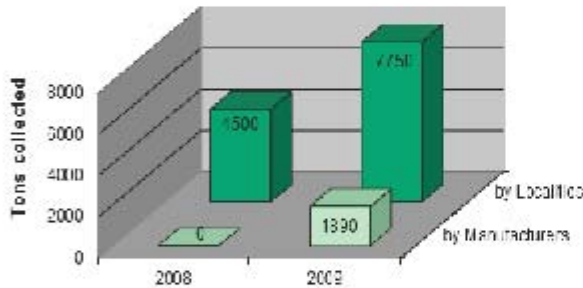
Based upon findings from a 2008 EPA study of electronics, the state should lead expansion and greater cooperation between manufacturers, retailers, and the Commonwealth to improve private collection efforts and develop a financial respite for local governments that ensures the proper disposal and recovery of electronic materials, including televisions and computers.

Loudoun County Electronics Recycling Events



Since 2002, the number of customers served at Loudoun County's semiannual collection events continues to increase.

Statewide Electronics Collected by Manufacturers and Localities



The VDEQ Report shows that localities provide most of the tons of electronics collected for recycling in Virginia. [Note: The 2008 Report does not include tonnage by manufacturers.]

References:

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, The Virginia Annual Recycling Rate Report, Calendar Year 2009 Summary, November 2, 2010. <http://www.deq.state.va.us/export/sites/default/recycle/AnnualRRR2009Final.pdf>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Statistics on the Management of Used and End-of-Life Electronics <http://www.epa.gov/osw/conservation/materials/recycling/manage.htm>

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, Virginia's Computer Recovery and Recycling Act (2008). <http://www.deq.state.va.us/ecycling/>

Code of Virginia, Computer Recovery and Recycling Act, § 10.1-1425.27-38 <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+10.1-1425.27>

Virginia Legislative Information System, 2008 General Assembly, Summary information for HB343 (Plum) <http://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?081+sum+HB344>

NVRC, Public Solid Waste Services in the Washington Metropolitan Region, 11th Annual Report, CY 2009. <http://www.novaregion.org/index.aspx?NID=583>

Prepared by the Northern Virginia Regional Commission (NVRC) and local government staff under direction of the Northern Virginia Waste Management Board. The Northern Virginia Waste Management Board, composed of solid waste managers and public works directors from each of NVRC's member jurisdictions, was created in 1989 to promote regional approaches and solutions to recycling and waste management issues in Northern Virginia.



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Recycling Market Development: Jobs for Virginia

Every Virginian generates recyclable materials that are sorted, processed, and manufactured into something new and valuable. With the development of more markets in state, they could also benefit and prosper from this vital economy. The majority of recyclables generated in the Commonwealth are sent out of state for remanufacturing, along with the related jobs and tax revenue, while Virginia plants import recycled feedstock rather than use material collected in state. Successful recycling systems rely on stable markets for the collected materials. Demand and values rise when those materials are processed into commodities used in the manufacture of something new. Difficulty finding buyers for recyclables limits the success of local recycling efforts—efforts that are mandated by law in Virginia.

Recycling markets buy more than aluminum and newspapers:

- Processors crush concrete, re-tread tires, and refine glass cullet.
- Brokers purchase materials and sell to manufacturers.
- Manufacturers use recyclables in foundries and factories.

Nearby states—Virginia's economic rivals—actively court businesses in this industry and enjoy benefits of new jobs and income.

The General Assembly and Governor agree on the importance of recycling and waste reduction for Virginia. Virginia law requires the state to "strengthen Virginia's recycling infrastructure and markets." Localities continue to report challenges finding markets for recyclables.

North Carolina The Recycling Business Assistance Center works with businesses and provides technical assistance, extensive research on recycling markets, business plan advice, and consultation on facility siting, permitting, and financing.

Remember Recycling accounts for more than 14,000 jobs in North Carolina. The FY09 annual report on recycling: "Despite the serious effects of the recession on recyclable commodities... recycling continued to be a source of entrepreneurial activity and job creation in North Carolina in FY 09."

South Carolina The Smart Business Recycling program, Recycling Market Development Advisory Council, and the Recycling Industry Group operate through the SC Department of Commerce to provide business development assistance to recycling businesses and industries using recycled materials in their manufacturing process.

Remember More than 300 companies collect, process, manufacture and transform recovered materials into new products. The estimated economic impact statewide of the recycling industry is \$6.5 billion, and more than 37,000 people are employed in this industry sector, generating a personal income impact of \$1.5 billion.

Pennsylvania The number one importer of municipal solid waste for disposal and the largest state that requires recycling. A \$2 per ton fee on all waste disposed in landfills or processed by resource recovery facilities funds a range of local and state programs including a Recycling Markets Database and research center that connects sellers of recyclable materials with buyers.

Remember 5,303 recycling and reuse establishments employing 52,916 people, annual sales receipts of \$20.6 billion, and annual payroll of \$2.2 billion.

References

Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission, "Waste Reduction Efforts in Virginia," 2008,

<http://jlarc.state.va.us/reports/Rpt376.pdf>

Code of Virginia, Section 2.2-2667

http://www.p2pays.org/rbac/business_assistance.html

<http://www.p2pays.org/rbac/publications.html>

<http://sccommerce.com/zh/resources/document-directory/recycling-market-development-advisory-council-annual-report-2009-south>

http://www.ahs2.dep.state.pa.us/recycle_markets/search.aspx

<http://www.parmc.org/about>

<http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=589514&mode=2>

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