Agenda

1. Public Meeting Law Acknowledgement / Safety Briefing
2. Call Meeting to Order
3. Roll Call
4. Approve Meeting Minutes from July 10, 2012
5. Follow-Up from Previous Meeting
   a) Clarification / Open Meetings Act
   b) Occupation Tax
   c) Plan Goals
6. Plan Development
   a) Assessment of Needs and Modules / Topics
   b) Education = Behavior Change
7. Source Reduction
   a) Definitions / Framework / Options
   b) Zero Waste
   c) Product Stewardship
8. Committee Questions and Discussions
Agenda

BREAKE

9. Source Reduction (continued)
   d) Household Hazardous Waste and Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (Small Business) Hazardous Wastes
   e) Universal, Special and Unique Wastes
   f) Yard Wastes
10. Public Participation
11. Committee Questions and Discussion
12. Next Advisory Committee Meeting
   a) Timing, Topics and Notification
13. Public Comment (Final 15 Minutes)
14. Close Meeting
Purpose of the Plan

The Solid Waste Plan 2040 will be a guidance document, communication tool, and resource for policy decisions regarding solid waste management systems, facilities, and programs.
Open Meetings Act

• Clarification of Open Meetings Act
  – Don’t Circumvent the Act
  – Guidance /City Attorney Website

• Encourage public participation
  – Attend meetings, access the website, submit comments, etc.

• Distribute information through the City
Plan Development

• Planning Process
  – Needs Assessments
  – Modules / Topics
  – Holistic View of “System” (integrated)
    • System Definition (Alternatives)

• Advisory Committee Input and Questions

• Education = Behavior Change
Source Reduction

- Definition/Framework/Options
- Zero Waste
- Product Stewardship
- Household Hazardous Waste
- Universal, Special and Unique Waste
- Yard Waste
Source Reduction/Reuse

- Is also known as waste prevention, means reducing waste at the source including:
  - reusing or donating items,
  - buying in bulk,
  - reducing packaging,
  - redesigning products, and
  - reducing toxicity.

- Objectives:
  - Minimize waste generation
  - Minimize waste disposed
Source Reduction
Definitions/Framework/Options

• **REDUCE** - prevention/sustainable consumption

• **Source Reduction** refers to any change in the design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials or products (including packaging) to reduce their amount or toxicity before they become municipal solid waste. Source reduction also refers to the reuse of products or materials.

(Ref: USEPA Website 07/2012)
Source Reduction
Definitions/Framework/Options

• **Framework**

  – Reduce it at the Source
  
  – RCRA National Goals (1976)
    • Protect human health & the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal
    • Conserve energy and natural resources
    • Reduce the amount of waste generated
    • Ensure waste are managed in an environmentally sound manner

  – Zero Waste – Similar Objectives
• **Options**
  
  – Education/ Behavior Change
  – Systems, Facilities and Programs
  – Purchasing Practices
  – Bans and Restrictions
  – Incentives
  – Organized exchanges
  – Take-back programs
Source Reduction
Definitions/Framework/Options

• **Benefits of Reduction**
  – Reduces Waste
  – Saves Natural Resources
  – Reduces Toxicity of Waste
  – Reduces Costs
  – Reduces Impact to the Environment
• Saves landfill space
Zero Waste

- Overarching concept encompassing all waste reduction and diversion options.
- Zero Waste is a philosophy and design principle.
- Zero Waste is a goal that is ethical, economical, efficient and visionary, to guide people in changing their lifestyles and practices to emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all discarded materials are designed to become resources for others to use.
What is Zero Waste?

- Designs “waste” out of the system
- Goes beyond “end of pipe” strategies
- Reduces consumption
- Maximizes recycling and composting
- Discarded materials are potentially valuable resources
- Recognizes that “waste” is not inevitable
Zero Waste
Product Stewardship

Is a product-centered approach to environmental protection that calls on those in the product lifecycle—manufacturers, retailers, users, and disposers—to share responsibility for reducing the environmental impacts of products.

(Ref. USEPA Website 07/2012)

• Objectives
  – Minimize health, safety, environmental and social impacts
  – Maximize economic benefits of product and packaging through all lifecycle stages.
Extended Producer Responsibility

Is a mandatory type of product stewardship that includes the requirement that producers’ responsibility for their product extends to post-consumer management of the product and its packaging.

(Ref. Product Stewardship Institute Website 07/2012)

• Objectives:
  – Help finance end-of-life disposal of products
Product Stewardship
Extended Producer Responsibility Laws

Product Categories
- Auto Switches
- Batteries
- Carpet
- Cell Phones
- Electronics
- Fluorescent Lighting
- Mercury Thermostats
- Paint
- Pesticide Containers

Source: Product Stewardship Institute, Inc. (2012)

Number of Product Categories Covered by EPR Law
- Zero
- One
- Two
- Three
- Four
- Five
- Six

Other laws authorizing agencies to require EPR, including Framework laws.
Product Stewardship & Extended Producer Responsibility Laws

Examples - Product Stewardship

• Electronics
• Batteries
• Fluorescent Lights
• Motor Oil
• Pharmaceuticals
• Telephone Directories

Examples – Extended Producer Responsibility

• Voluntary Take-Back Programs
• Thermostat
• Pesticide Container
• Mandated Take-Back Programs
Source Reduction

- Definition/Framework/Options
- Zero Waste
- Product Stewardship
- Household Hazardous Waste
- Universal, Special and Unique Waste
- Yard Waste
Household Hazardous & CESQG (Small Business) Waste

Are leftover household or business products that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients, such as:

- Lawn & Garden chemicals
- Pesticides
- Automotive fluids
- Oil based paint/solvents
- Mercury containing items
- Cleaning agents

- Objectives:
  - Protect human health and the environment
  - Toxicity Reduction
Household Hazardous & CESQG (Small Business) Waste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Options:</th>
<th>Issues:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Education</td>
<td>• Accessibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mobile collection events</td>
<td>• Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Permanent facility</td>
<td>• Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Local business take-back</td>
<td>• Behavior Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Combination of Above</td>
<td>• Funding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Household Hazardous & CESQG (Small Business) Waste

Permanent Facility

• Increased diversion
• Possibly increased number/types of materials
• Increased convenience and accessibility
• Maximize local reuse opportunities
• Store large size shipments
• Better support for CESQG
Universal, Special & Unique Wastes

Requires special handling and care for safe collection, proper recycling, or treatment and disposal

• Universal Waste
• Special Waste
• Unique Waste

• Objectives:
  – Protect human health & the environment
  – Focus on Waste Management Hierarchy/Source Reduction
  – Proper disposal practices
Universal Wastes

- Universal Waste is **Hazardous Waste**
  - Batteries
  - Pesticides
  - Mercury-containing items
  - Spent Lamps (light bulbs)
  - Electronic Items

- Regulations streamlined the management to facilitate recovery and recycling

- Program Options:
  - Source reduction
  - Retail take-back
  - Product stewardship & EPR
  - Drop-off facility
Special Waste

- Possesses physical, chemical, or biological characteristics that make it different from general municipal solid waste
- Requires special management to ensure protection of public health, safety, or the environment

Program Options:
- Education
- Source reduction, reuse & recycling
- Take-back programs
- Product stewardship & EPR
Unique Wastes

Require special handling or may be more difficult to manage, reuse or recycle

- Tires
- Electronics
- Scrap Metal & Appliances
- Household medical & pharmaceutical waste
- Paints
- Difficult to handle items

Program Options:
- Education
- Source reduction
- Take-back programs
- Product stewardship & EPR
- Drop-off facilities
Yard Waste

Grass and leaves in combination with chipped trees and branches and other organic material collected as the result of the care of ornamental plants, lawns, shrubbery, vines and gardens.

(NDEQ Title 132)

Grass cuttings or clippings and leaves.

(LMC 8.32.010)

- Objectives:
  - Source reduction
  - Material Utilization
Yard Waste

Program Options:

• Source Reduction
• Landfill Diversion/Composting
• Landfilling with Energy Recovery
Yard Waste

Program Options:

• Source Reduction
• Ban from City Landfill
• Landfill Diversion/Composting (Status Quo)
• Landfilling with Energy Recovery

Issues:

– Can be accepted at landfills with energy generation
– Source reduction involves on-site use
– Collection and composting is form of Recycling
– Current landfilled MSW waste is 3% yard waste
– Affects life of the City landfill
Committee Questions & Discussion

- Definitions/Framework/Options
- Zero-Waste
- Product Stewardship
- Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)
- Universal and Unique Wastes
- Yard Waste
Public Participation

Website: lincoln.ne.gov
   – keyword: solid waste plan 2040

Social Media

Information Line
(402) 936-7042

Baseline Survey

Encourage public participation
   – Attend meetings, access the website, submit comments, etc.

Log on to http://lincoln.ne.gov
Search: Solid Waste Plan 2040
Public Comment

• Guidelines:
  – State name and address
  – Limit your remarks to time allotted – 3 minutes
  – Show respect to the meeting attendees, Advisory Committee members, facilitator and presenter(s)
  – No foul language or inappropriate behavior
  – Follow standard rules of decorum
Next Advisory Committee Meeting

Next Meeting:
September 11, 2012
2:30 pm to 4:30 pm
Lincoln/Lancaster County Health Department
Lower Level Training Room

Tentative Topics:
• Occupation Tax
• Plan Goals
• Needs Assessment
• Recycling Module
Advisory Committee
Solid Waste Management Plan for Lincoln and Lancaster County (Solid Waste Plan 2040)