

AGENDA

Gaps and Program Options – 1 hour, 45 min

- Technical Assistance
- Enforcement
- Education
- Program Evaluation

Program Evaluation – 1 hour

- Goals and Objectives
- Beyond Waste Indicators

Final Review – Goals & Objectives, 15 min

- Small Business Technical Assistance
- Enforcement



Gaps & Program Options



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1998 Gaps – Small Business Technical Assistance

1. Services not based on identified needs and knowledge of targeted customers.
2. Coordination with business organizations and local agencies not actively pursued.
3. More testing and refinement of geographic campaigns is necessary.
4. System for identifying new businesses is lacking.
5. No way to identify businesses that change their regulatory status.



PROGRAM OPTIONS - SMALL BUSINESS EDUCATION & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Business inspections in wellhead protection areas

- Grand Mound, Lacey, Tumwater, McAllister Springs, Allison Springs
- *Continue with pledge of support/resources from jurisdictions (some are more involved than others)?*

✓

Technical assistance campaigns

- Well-established program conducts roughly 100 visits per year.
- *Could a clearing house of cutting edge green technologies help businesses compete?*

✓

Review new business permits

- Only happens on an as needed basis
- *Could processes be improved if County was included in the routing on the pre-sub process?*

✓

General education and information

- Provided through Business Information line

PROGRAM OPTIONS - SMALL BUSINESS EDUCATION & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
(continued)

Coordinate with business associations and trade groups

- Done on an informal basis for specific campaigns
- *Should this be expanded to identify new businesses, sectors or issues facing targeted industries?*

Business information line

- Available during regular business hours (M – F)

✓

Annual evaluation and environmental monitoring

- Not conducted.
- *Should we coordinate with air and water sampling to build baseline for hazardous waste pollution measurements?*

Customer surveys

- Conducted at the conclusion of campaigns

Coordinate with neighboring counties and tribes

- Limited, IRAC committee
- *Possibility to establish interlocal agreement or MOU that provide mechanism to provide assistance to other jurisdictions outside of TC? For example, can funding be leveraged to use TC expertise in working with Grays Harbor businesses, given limited staff time in GHC?*

1998 Gaps - Enforcement

1. The definitions of “hazardous materials” and “hazardous waste” in the nonpoint ordinance are not the same as the state’s definitions of “hazardous substances” and “hazardous waste.” [1]
2. The County should consider amending the ordinance to allow civil penalties, which would allow the County to retain collected penalties.
3. The ordinance has limited authority to require clean-up of a contaminated site.
4. Better communication and coordination among agencies would improve enforcement efforts.

[1]Thurston County Sanitary Code Article VI Review Committee: Report to the Board of Health. 1995



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PROGRAM OPTIONS - ENFORCEMENT

Complaint response and enforcement

- Well-established

✓

Regulatory coordination

- *Would the establishment of an interjurisdictional working group help address common issues and devise a similar approach to addressing problem areas?*

✓



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Education Program Direction

Considering revised new goals and objectives

(Objective 1) Implement education on waste reduction, recycling, disposal, storage and use of hazardous materials.

- *Prioritize and focus, or be sure to cover all aspects?*
- *Continue steady trickle of hazardous materials messages – general community outreach?*



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Objective 2 “Continue and create new partnerships with retailers...” and **6** (market transformation):

- Ideas for partnering with others to further reduce the toxicity of products in the marketplace.
- Ideas for partnering with others to integrate hazardous materials information in their materials or programs.



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Objective 4, abbr: “Prioritize hazardous materials that are highly toxic, have high exposure or contamination potential, and are utilized in large amounts. Research newly emerging chemical concerns and develop programs ...”

Develop priority list of toxins every (how many?) years

- Pesticides
- Heavy metals
- Petroleum-based products
- Follow DOE’s priority, also add county-specific due to special situations?



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Objective 8: Research and reach vulnerable and underserved...

- Ideas for researching
 - How to identify audiences **exposed to the greatest risk** from hazardous materials
- Identify and research target audiences that **present the greatest risk** to the community or environment from hazardous materials, then design and implement effective programs that result in greater protection.



1998 Gaps – Program Evaluation

1. Baseline information about small business target audiences is based on hunches, not research.
2. Thurston County needs to determine the types and quantities of hazardous waste out there.
3. Water and air quality data may be a useful indicator of hazardous waste prevention or contamination.
4. A system for managing data and evaluating information is lacking.



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PROGRAM OPTIONS - PROGRAM EVALUATION

Program evaluation

Examples:

- Shelf survey
- Class evaluations
- HazoHouse survey
- Customer surveys



Baseline and follow up surveys (last one 2000)

Yearly environmental bench marking collection

- *Would this be helpful as we plan to build in Beyond Waste Indicators?*

Environmental sampling plan

- *Would this be helpful as we plan to build in Beyond Waste Indicators?*

Program Evaluation Goals & Objectives



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Program Evaluation

Goals

1. Continually improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the local hazardous waste program based on evaluation, monitoring and feedback. (HHW Ed, TA)
2. Evaluate extent to which services are protecting public health and environmental quality. (WC)
3. Evaluate if services are meeting customer service goals. (TA)
4. Identify changes in customer needs, customer behaviors, and obstacles for customers to use services. (WC, TA)



Program Evaluation

Objectives

1. Continue measuring program performance and impacts, and develop additional quantitative measures. Establish annual goals and objectives for major programs and establish a long-term data collection plan. (ENF, TA, WC)
2. Continue using program evaluation information to modify and update programs. (TA)
3. Conduct surveys to determine customer needs, obstacles, and changes in behavior. (TA)
4. Build evaluation into programs during the planning stages; use program evaluation to modify and update programs. (HHW ED)



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Program Evaluation- Objectives cont.

5. Identify and provide information to the different stakeholders that need evaluation information about the hazardous waste program. (WC, TA)
6. Monitor changes in hazardous materials use, storage and disposal. (BW, TA)
7. Monitor changes in environmental conditions. (BW)
8. Monitor changes in community health or the health of sensitive populations. (?) (BW)



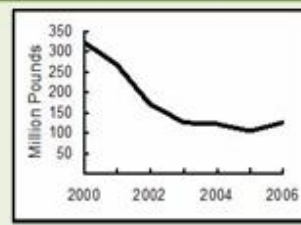
Beyond Waste Indicators

- Consumer Climate Change Index
- Economic Value of Recyclables Disposed
- Electronics Recycling
- Green Building
- Hazardous Waste Per Dollar State GDP
- Hazardous Waste Generation
- Hazardous Waste Recycling
- Lawn and Garden Pesticides
- Mercury in Sewage Sludge
- Organics Recycling (compostables)
- Paint Recycling and Reuse
- Solid Waste Generated Per Dollar State GDP
- Solid Waste Generation
- Solid Waste Recycling
- Toxic Release Risks from Manufacturers



Hazardous Waste Generation

Overall decrease;
recent increase



How Ecology Tracks

- Large quantity generators
- Counts wastes from ongoing haz material use in a production process, a service activity or a routine cleanup.
- Does not include new wastes created through haz waste management of a previously existing waste.

How We Would Track

- Use of HazoHouse:
 - Quantities brought by selected SQGs using HH
 - Quantities of most-toxic HHW
 - Total weights brought by customers

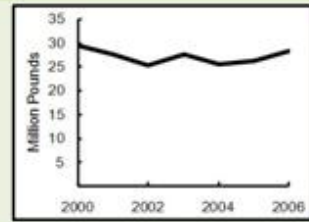


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Hazardous Waste Recycling

Overall decrease;
recent increase



Ecology

- Large quantity generator recycling

How we would track

- Small quantity generator recycling
- Household HHW recycling



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Product Take-Back

- # of public/private take-back sites
- # of waste streams for which free take-back options exist in TC

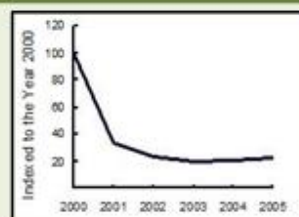


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Lawn and Garden Pesticides

Purchases up;
toxicity down



How Ecology Tracks

- (old) the pounds of active ingredient of lawn and garden pesticides purchased by WA households
- the ecotoxicity (the potential impact on an ecosystem from the release of toxic substances) of those active ingredients.
- (new) The amount of high-risk, non-ag pesticides found in urban waters has decreased
- The proportion of landscape companies that use integrated-pest management (IPM) as their primary practice has increased.

How We Would Track

- Shelf surveys: the percentage of low-risk pesticides for sale compared to facings of high-risk
- The proportion of landscape companies that use integrated-pest management (IPM) as their primary practice has increased.



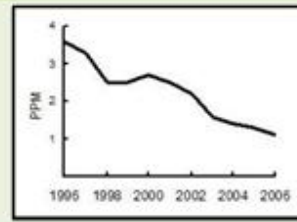
THURSTON COUNTY
WASHINGTON
SINCE 1852

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Mercury in Sewage Sludge

Significant decrease



How Ecology Tracks

- the amount of mercury detected in sewage sludge or "biosolids" at three facilities in Washington: the Spokane Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant, the South Wastewater Treatment Plant (Renton), and the West Point Wastewater Treatment Plant (Seattle).

How We Would Track

- the amount of mercury detected in sewage sludge or "biosolids" from LOTT Treatment Plant

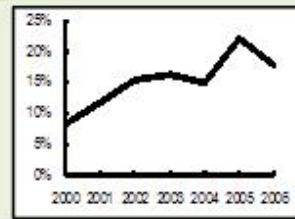


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Paint Recycling and Reuse

Overall increase;
recent decrease



How Ecology Tracks

- the percentage of leftover paint, both latex and oil-based, that is recycled and reused in Washington

How We Would Track

- the percentage of leftover paint, both latex and oil-based, that is recycled and reused in Thurston County



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Goals & Objectives Review

Small Business Technical Assistance & Enforcement



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Small Business Technical Assistance

Goals:

1. Protect ground water, air, surface water, soils, and sediments from hazardous waste contamination.
2. Increase the rate of waste reduction, which conserves resources and reduces demand for disposal and recycling services.
3. Increase the proper management of hazardous waste that cannot be prevented through waste reduction in the first place.
4. Reduce the amount of hazardous material that is improperly stored, improperly disposed, or accidentally spilled into the environment.



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Small Business Technical Assistance

Goals:

5. Reduce damage to collection and transfer vehicles, disposal equipment, and disruption of treatment facilities by ensuring hazardous waste is kept out of these facilities or systems.
6. Reduce potential for causing publicly owned waste management facilities such as waste transfer stations, wastewater treatment plants and storm water facilities to exceed pollutant discharge limits.
7. Revise ordinance to assess costs of rate schedule for SQG businesses on a regular basis to ensure that those costs cover the cost of disposal to the county.



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Small Business Technical Assistance

Objectives:

1. Continue delivery of technical assistance services such as campaigns for single-industry groups or geographic areas that result in measurable changes in waste management and compliance.
2. Continue to provide information that explains available services, laws, and environmental impacts of improper disposal in accessible formats.
3. Continue promoting the use of commercial waste exchanges.
4. Continue operating the business waste line.
5. Increase understanding of businesses' responsibility for proper selection, environmentally preferred purchasing, least toxic alternatives and processes, and use, storage and disposal of hazardous products.



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Small Business Technical Assistance

Objectives:

6. Increase understanding of the negative impacts contamination has on property values, public health and clean-up liability.
7. Improve methods for identifying and reaching new businesses, businesses that change location and businesses that change status.
8. Maintain an ongoing technical assistance inspection program for businesses in wellhead protection areas.
9. Strengthen partnerships with jurisdictional departments that issue business licenses and building permits to provide hazardous waste information early in the licensing or permitting process.
10. Establish partnerships with local, state and regional jurisdictions and agencies to provide coordinated and expanded technical assistance outreach.



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Enforcement Goals & Objectives

Goals:

1. Reach 100% compliance with the Nonpoint Source Pollution Ordinance and the Critical Areas Ordinance.
2. Facilitate the clean-up of contaminated sites.

Objectives:

1. Continue implementing, revising as necessary, the Nonpoint Source Pollution Ordinance following enforcement guidelines and department policies.
2. Continue integrating compliance into technical assistance campaigns.
3. Improve regulatory coordination and communication among local, regional and state agencies.



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Enforcement Goals & Objectives

Objectives:

4. Assess and improve as necessary the linked enforcement tracking systems (AMANDA) with other county ordinances.
5. Ensure that hazardous wastes and materials are stored properly.
6. Reduce illegal disposal of hazardous wastes and materials.



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Next Meeting

January 14, 1 pm – 4 pm

- Staff recommended program elements and alternatives
- Implementation Schedule
- Next Steps
- Discussion



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